



RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE NAMAACHA WIND ENERGY FACILITY PROJECT

FINAL REPORT



March 2024

Prepared for:



Prepared by:



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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 (Instituto Nacional de Segurança Social)
INE	National Institute of Statistics (Instituto Nacional de Estatística)
IRAP	Implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan
kV	Kilovolt
LA90	Noise level exceeded for 90% of the measurement period
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 Performance Standards
PSES	Physical and Socioeconomic Survey
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: 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. National legislation does not provide a cut-off date mechanism.

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 Wind Energy Facility Project in a timely manner. The GRM ensures that the rights and entitlements of the PAPs and affected communities are not undermined by the Wind Energy Facility Project. The Wind Energy Facility Project-wide GRM is also utilised as a component of the Wind Energy Facility Project's communication process, registering PAP and I&AP's suggestions and knowledge and integrating them into the Project processes as well as providing

regular feedback. It facilitates communication and dialogue between affected people and the Wind Energy Facility 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 Wind Energy Facility 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 Wind Energy Facility 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 Wind Energy Facility 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 Wind Energy Facility 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

#	Variables	Data
A. General		
1	Region/Province/Department	Maputo
2	Municipality/District	Namaacha
3	Village/Suburb	Livevene, Macuacua, Mugudo
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	Construction of the Namaacha Wind Farm
5	Project overall cost	Confidential
6	Overall resettlement cost	6,156,741.40 USD
7	Applied cut-off date (s)	13/10/2023
8	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project	Meetings with Communities: 11/09/23; 20/09/23; 4/12/23 FGD: 11-14/12/23; 6-7/02/24; 26/02/24 2 nd Public Consultation: 04/12/2023 1 st Public Consultation: 20/09/2023
9	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates/prices	NA
B. Specific Information		
10	Number of people affected by the project (PAP)	294
11	Number of PAP physically displaced	201
12	Number of PAP economically displaced	93
13	Number of affected households	78
14	Number of females affected	157

15	Number of vulnerable affected	61
16	Number of major PAP	203
17	Number of minor PAP	91
18	Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries	0
19	Number of households losing their shelters	36
20	Total area of lost arable/productive land (ha)	NA
21	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	21
22	Total areas of farmland lost (ha)	7.101 ha
23	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD)	NA
24	Number of buildings to demolish totally	179
25	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 50%	NA
26	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 25%	NA
27	Number of tree-crops lost	5753
28	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	NA
29	Number of ambulant/street sellers affected	NA
30	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	1
31	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	78

Introduction

Central Eléctrica da Namaacha S.A. (CEN) is planning to construct a 120 MW wind energy facility (WEF) in Namaacha district in Mozambique with 20 turbines (the WEF Project). As per the Project ESIA, each wind turbine will contain internal step-up transformers which will be connected to the CEN control building

and substation, through interconnecting subterranean and overhead power cables. The CEN facility substation will be connected to the *Electricidade de Moçambique, E.P* (EDM) owned/managed high voltage national energy grid through a 66 kV overhead transmission line of approximately 33.5 km, which will enable the evacuation of renewable clean energy to the existing Boane substation. In addition to these key features, the WEF Project is also expected to construct access roads onsite to enable the Project's construction and operational maintenance.

Note that this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) applies only to the wind energy facility component.

Land Take Requirements and Resettlement

The WEF Project has acquired a provisional DUAT of approximately 855 ha for the establishment of the wind energy facility. The site contains natural vegetation as well as homesteads associated with the four rural hamlets of Livevene, Mugudo, Ndonguene and Macuacua. The site area also includes agricultural and pasture plots used mainly by residents of these hamlets. There is also common grazing land. The Project will allow public access and grazing on most of the site during the operation phase. These permissions will be ensured through the establishment of Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) with the affected people according to their impact category. If the Project chooses to change the permissions within the DUAT in a later stage, they will be required to compensate the affected people according to the loss of the MoU.

There are currently no legislated guidelines on WEF noise levels in Mozambique; however, the World Bank/IFC's Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines for Wind Energy recommends using a noise threshold of 35 dB(A) for residential receptors to determine if significant impacts from noise would be expected from long-term, ongoing exposure. To avoid impacts to human health from noise emissions, the Project has established a buffer zone based on the modelling in which no residential structures will be permitted. This buffer zone extends beyond the boundary of the DUAT to the limits of the predicted 35 dB(A) zone. In order to avoid significant, long-term noise impacts on local residents, all residential structures within this buffer zone will be permanently physically resettled (loss of housing/shelter and associated economic assets and infrastructure). As the 35 dBA threshold only applies to long-term noise receptors (i.e. residential receptors), no involuntary economic resettlement (e.g. changes to animal grazing, agricultural production and/or businesses) will occur in the buffer zone, or anywhere else outside the DUAT.

Both the Project DUAT area and the 35 dB(A) acoustic buffer zone are deemed part of the WEF Project's area of direct influence, affecting the surrounding rural communities of Livevene, Mugudo, Macucua, Ndonguene and Bemassango. Overall, during the construction and operation of the WEF Project, there will be some limitations and restrictions within the DUAT area and in the acoustic buffer zone, as is shown in the table below.

WEF Project Land Take Area Limitations and Restrictions during Project Phases

Project Land Take Area	WEF Project DUAT Area		35 dB(A) Acoustic Buffer Zone (Noise Buffer Zone)	
	Construction	Operation	Construction	Operation
Residential Use	Not allowed	Not allowed	No formal restrictions, but resettlement of these homesteads will occur during construction	Not recommended. ***
Cropping (affiliated with residential plots)	Not allowed	Not allowed	No formal restrictions, but resettlement of these homesteads will occur during construction	Not applicable
Cropping (Not affiliated with residential plots)	Not allowed	Not allowed	No restrictions	No restrictions
Grazing	Not allowed	Allowed	No restrictions	No restrictions
Pasture Support Houses	Not allowed	Not allowed	No restrictions	Variable****
Access to Fruit Trees	Not allowed or guaranteed	Not guaranteed	No restrictions	No restrictions
Public Access Routes through Area	Not allowed	Allowed	No restrictions	No restrictions
Access to Existing Vacant Land	Not allowed	Not allowed	No restrictions	No restrictions
Access to Existing Graves	Restricted*	Allowed*	No restrictions*****	No restrictions*****
Access to Existing Church	Not allowed	Not allowed**	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

*Graves will be relocated to new host areas if so desired by the community. Any graves remaining on site may have a 6-month maximum restriction on community access during construction. These graves will be fully accessible to the community during operation.

**New church provided.

*** This includes future residential development in the area and will need to be enforced by the government.

**** Existing pasture support houses in the buffer zone will either be rebuilt to be resistant to noise or shall be relocated to the host areas or outside of the buffer zone on land owned by the PAP. It is recommended that no future pasture support houses be built within the buffer zone (to be enforced by the government).

*****Graves within residential homesteads will be relocated to new host areas if so desired by the PAP. Any graves remaining within the buffer area will be accessible to the community.

Scope and Objectives

The RAP focuses on avoidance and mitigation of involuntary resettlement within the wind energy facility DUAT area and noise buffer zone. To avoid and mitigate the adverse effects of involuntary resettlement, the WEF 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 WEF 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 fulfills 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 WEF Project DUAT area and noise buffer zone, interviews with local leaders, questionnaires for households/businesses, surveys of land parcels, and cultural heritage surveys, which took place between the from September 22nd, 2023 to October 13th, 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.

Legal and Regulatory Framework

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been developed in accordance with Mozambican legislation on resettlement, as well as principles, procedures, and requirements outlined in international benchmarks. These benchmarks include the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Performance Standards on environmental and social sustainability (PSESS), particularly the policy framework on involuntary resettlement, Performance Standard 5 (PS 5), the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), specifically Operational Safeguard 2 (OS 2), and the assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts, Performance Standard 1 (PS 1). Additionally, the Equator Principles (EPs) and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) were considered. Approval of this RAP constitutes agreement and/or endorsement of the specifications, statements, methods, and definitions described in the document thereof.

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

To ensure compliance, a comprehensive gap analysis was conducted to identify any areas where the RAP needed to be strengthened. These identified gaps were then addressed by incorporating appropriate provisions into the plan. By adhering to both national legislation and international standards, this RAP aims to ensure the proper management of resettlement activities while upholding environmental and social sustainability, human rights, and best practices outlined in the international benchmarks.

Eligibility and Cut-off Date

In accordance with the 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 not¹, 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 WEF 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 WEF Project;
- All persons and/or groups subject to restrictions or limitations on access to resources resulting from the WEF Project; and
- Tenants and workers subjects to any of the above.

Cut-off Date

Eligibility to receive compensation and resettlement assistance will be limited to genuine affected HHs whose residential, economic or cultural uses will be affected by the Project, as opposed to opportunistic settlers. This was implemented using a Cut-off Date. It must be noted that Mozambican legislation on resettlement does not mention a Cut-off date, and implicitly discourages the use of a moratorium on development as a preventative measure for organic growth. In the absence of a national mechanism, CEN agreed with the Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee (MSTC), to declare the effective resettlement Cut-off Date as the last day of the PAP and asset census. In the absence of a formal moratorium being issued, CEN used its government liaison and stakeholder engagement processes to continuously remind authorities and communities that households and assets appearing in the area after the cut-off date would not be included in the RAP mitigation package. The dates and scheduling of the full

¹ 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.

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 engagement².

A Final Declaration for Land Use containing detailed results of census and asset survey was signed off by relevant state, district and provincial stakeholders on March 18 2024.

The cut-off date for the census and asset surveys was deemed to be 13 October, 2023. The date was announced via the following methods and dates:

- Elaboration of the Final Declaration for Land Use to formalize the cut-off date and moratorium process and shared with district/municipal authorities and local leaders by November 9th, 2023 for signature.
- Realization of the Second Public Consultation during the presentation of the Physical and Socioeconomic Survey (PSES) Report held in the Livevene community headquarters in December, 1st, 2023.
- Realization of the First and Second round of Focus Group Discussions for which only the Project Affected Persons were invited to participate and confirm compensation methodology and packages, held in each of the affected communities from December 11th to December 14th, 2023 in the first round, and the second round was held from February 2nd to February 7th, 2024.

As per the resettlement process in Mozambique, all normal PAP livelihoods activities will continue post Cut-off Date, to prevent adverse impacts from prolonged suspension of normal activities until actual resettlement takes place. However, the messaging around the Cut-off Date emphasised that new trees planted, and new structures and infrastructures built after the Cut-of Date would not be included in the mitigation package, i.e. if PAPs choose to continue these activities in this area, these will be 'at own risk'. Community leaders have been instrumental in coaching PAPs to continue livelihoods as effectively as possible within these constraints.

PAP Socioeconomic Profile

The WEF Project is predicted to impact 78 HHs and a total of 294 PAPs within the 4 communities affected by the WEF Project, as shown below.

² 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.

Type of Displacement	Number
Physically Only	2HHs (5 PAPs)
Physically and Economically	34 HHs (130 PAPs)
Economically Only – <i>Owners</i>	25 HH (89 PAPs)
Economically Only – <i>Tenants</i>	None
Businesses	1
Other structures for economic or cultural activities (agricultural structures; churches)	84 agricultural structures (including 17 pasture support houses) 1 community church + 1 community cemetery (not relocated, but new cemetery to be built)

The WEF Project will be implemented in the Namaacha district, in the Province of Maputo, where there is a slightly higher proportion of women than men. The population is young with an average age of 31 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. 69.5% of the HHs access and utilise natural sources of water, such as rivers, streams and springs, however not all of them are potable sources and some are located in long distances from the location where the HHs reside (approximately 2 to 3 KMs). With regards to sanitation, 25.0% of the HHs use conventional latrines and only 2.8% use improved latrines and the rest have 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 district of 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 85% of all PAPs experiencing some form of vulnerability. The data shows that some 25% of all PAP HHs are female headed, 22% are headed by the elderly and 76% of all HHs earn less than USD 0.78 per family member per day.

Resettlement Impacts

The WEF Project is predicted to impact 78 HHs and a total of 294 PAPs within the 4 communities affected by the WEF Project, as is shown below and divided by whether they are impacted in the WEF Project DUAT area or the 35 dB(A) acoustic buffer zone.

Total Number of Impacted HHs per Community

District	Locality	Communities	Number of HHs impacted in DUAT Area	Number of HHs impacted within 35 dB(A) Buffer Zone Only	Total Number of HHs Impacted
Namaacha	Kala-Kala	Livevene	25	14	39
		Mugudo	33	0	33
		Macuacua	1	3	4
		Ndonguene	0	2	2
Total number of impacted HHs			59	19	78

Out of these HHs, 36 will face impacts on their primary home houses and require physical resettlement, and 1 of the physically impacted HHs will also experience impacts on their business, 17 will have their pasture support houses and areas impacted, 4 will only be economically impacted on their agricultural activities (*machambas*) and 21 on their vacant land plots. Additionally, some community assets were also noted as impacted such as a church, a cemetery and 2 vacant land plots destined for community use. The summary table below shows the number of HHs affected in the respective WEF Project area.

Types of assets impacted within DUAT and Buffer Zone

Type of Asset Impacted	Communities	DUAT Area	Buffer Zone Only	Total
Physical and Economic Displacement				
House (impacted primary HHS residence)	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua, Ndonguene	25	11	36
Associated auxiliary structures within homestead plots under construction	Livevene, Mugudo	3	2	5
Associated auxiliary structures within homestead plots to be compensated	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua	56	14	70
Businesses	Macuacua	0	1	1
Trees with economic value to be compensated	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua	1594	534	2128
Family cemeteries and/or graves within homestead plots	Macuacua	0	2	2
Pasture Support Houses Displacement				
Pasture Support Houses	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua, Ndonguene	9	8*	17
Associated auxiliary structures within pasture area to be compensated	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua	32	35	67
Trees with economic value to be compensated	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua	945	773	1718
Family cemeteries and/or graves within homestead plots	Livevene	5	0	5
Economic Displacement Only				
Agricultural plots (<i>machambas</i>)	Mugudo	4	0	4
Vacant land / Properties	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua	21	0	21
Associated auxiliary structures within vacant land plots to be compensated	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua	4	0	4
Trees with economic value to be compensated	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua	1907	0	1907
Community Assets				

Type of Asset Impacted	Communities	DUAT Area	Buffer Zone Only	Total
Community Cemeteries	Livevene	1	0	1
Sacred sites and/or places of worship (community church)	Mugudo	1	0	1
Vacant land for future community church	Livevene	1	0	1
Vacant land for community circle	Mugudo	1	0	1

*Four of the landowners with pasture support houses in the buffer zone do not want new pasture support houses within the new host areas. The Project is instead in negotiations with these landowners to build acoustically reinforced pasture support houses within their current plots.

Compensation Plan and 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 - 36 HHs in the DUAT area and buffer zone [All communities]	The 36 HHs will need to move to a new house provided by the WEF Project in the resettlement host areas. All facilities attached to the homestead will be replicated with the host area.
Economic displacement of Trees with Economic Value – 4446 trees in the DUAT area [All communities]	Some trees within direct project footprint will need to be cleared. The rest of the trees will stay where they are. It is understood that everyone whose primary home is moving to the host areas will lose access to their trees, even if their trees are not actually cut down, because in their new homes they will be living too far from their trees. Cash compensation will be provided to the tree owners, 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 - 17 pasture support houses in the DUAT, not attached to homesteads [All communities]	New pasture support houses will be provided by the WEF Project in the resettlement host areas. The host areas will have access to water supply and animal washing stations. Four of the landowners with pasture support houses in the buffer zone do not want new pasture support houses within the new host areas. The Project is instead in negotiations with these landowners to build acoustically reinforced pasture support houses within their current plots. This option will only apply to existing pasture support houses, and not any new structure built with the buffer area after the cut-off date. Acoustic monitoring will also be undertaken at these houses annually for at least 2 years during operation to document day-time and night-time noise levels.
Economic displacement - 25 other assets (machambas, vacant land, farming infra) in the DUAT but not living in the area [All communities]	The assets will be replaced by the WEF Project in the resettlement host areas.

Category of HH	Impact and mitigation
<p>Economic displacement – 1307 Trees with Economic Value in the buffer zone associated with homesteads that will be physically relocated</p> <p>[All communities]</p>	<p>Trees will not be cut down.</p> <p>It is understood that everyone whose primary home is moving to the host areas will lose access to their trees, even if their trees are not actually cut down, because in their new homes they will be living too far from their trees. Cash compensation will be provided to the tree owners, based on market value and tree valuation resulting from local and international standards, as well as the provision of 2 seedlings per impacted tree.</p>
<p>Economic displacement – 6 HHs with Pasture Support Houses or holiday homes in the buffer zone, not attached to homesteads or living in the area regularly</p> <p>[All communities]</p>	<p>The WEF Project acoustic assessment and international standards noted that the noise emission from the turbines may result in long term effects for people who are exposed in a constant manner to the noise (especially during resting/sleep periods). New pasture support houses will be provided by the WEF Project in the resettlement host areas.</p> <p>For those who do not wish to move their pasture support houses or holiday homes to the host area, the WEF Project is considering moving sleeping areas outside buffer zone on their own land, where possible. In other case, the WEF Project may apply noise abatement measures in the holiday home (like improved construction) to reduce noise levels inside building. People will decide if they want cash compensation or for the project to rebuild the existing pasture house within the same plot with acoustic isolation.</p> <p>The WEF Project does not have the authority to restrict any construction in the buffer zone and, other than the structures already surveyed as part of this RAP, the WEF Project will not be involved with building or assisting with construction in the buffer zone in future. The WEF Project recommends that future construction be done adhering to Mozambican construction law which makes provision for acoustic isolation.</p>
<p>Economic displacement of any other assets in the buffer zone but not living in the area (including large landowners)</p>	<p>No displacement.</p>
<p>Economic displacement – Cattle herders/breeders grazing animals in the DUAT</p> <p>[All communities]</p>	<p>Grazing will be restricted during construction (6 months). The whole area will not be restricted, but as construction will progress part by part, different areas will be fenced off.</p> <p>When the WEF Project is operational, a part of the DUAT will be fenced off for offices etc. Grazing will be encouraged in the rest of the DUAT area.</p> <p>Overall, there will be a reduction in grazing land in the DUAT, but no change from the WEF Project to any grazing land outside the DUAT area. There will be a dedicated pasture area in each host area.</p>
<p>Economic displacement - Cattle herders/breeders grazing animals in the buffer zone</p> <p>[All communities]</p>	<p>No change.</p>
<p>Cultural Heritage (Community Assets) – 1 community cemetery</p>	<p>The WEF project's preference is for cemetery not to move, which is also aligned with the community's preference. Once the Livevene host area cemetery is ready, new graves will be placed there, and the old cemetery preserved in place.</p> <p>Access to the old cemetery will be restricted during a part of the construction period.</p> <p>The WEF Project recognizes that this is a very important and sensitive issue and seek guidance from community members and leaders on addressing it throughout the transitional period and use of the new cemetery, during the WEF Project's construction and operation phases.</p>

Category of HH	Impact and mitigation
Cultural Heritage (Community Assets) – 1 community church and 1 vacant land for future church	The community Church will be moved to Mugudo host site. Vacant land for church construction will be re-provided in Livevene host site.
Cultural Heritage (Community Assets) – 1 community circle	The Community Circle will be moved to the Mugudo host site.

The costs and budget for the full implementation, including sustainable livelihood restoration plan, can be seen in Resettlement Budget.

Resettlement Host Area

For the identification and selection of resettlement host areas for the families and households that will require physical resettlement, a Host Area Study was conducted for the evaluation of potential areas proposed by the local government, supported by the community leadership, as well as by the WEF Project implementation team, resulting in the Host Area Report which provided provide a comprehensive assessment of the proposed areas for physical and economic resettlement, addressing critical issues related to land availability.

The host areas study and selection included the following steps:

- Meeting with government and Technical Working Group definition
- Identification of possible host areas
- House Focus Group Discussions
- Host area visits
- Host area pre-assessment
- Preparation of preliminary host area summary
- Final selection of host area
- Preparation and delivery of the Host Area Report

The final selection of host areas occurred during January 2024 as was followed by the selection of the resettlement housing design, which was selected by PAPs during final Focus Group Discussions held in February 2024. The full resettlement housing execution project and the urban plan for the resettlement host areas are estimated to be completed and presented by the end of May 2024.

In terms of compensation, the payment and the execution of the physical relocation is scheduled to occur 5 months after RAP approval from MTA and once the Settlement Agreements with the PAPs have been signed.

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 administrative support and financial literacy support. PAPs will be entitled to multiple measures for which they qualify.

The LRP will be divided into four measures being:

- Physical Relocation Support
- Administrative Support
- Financial Literacy Support, and
- Livelihood Restoration Measures, including:
 - Agricultural based livelihood support;
 - Business based livelihood support;
 - Cattle farming livelihood support;
 - Chicken farming livelihood support;
 - Employment and skills development support;
 - Civil construction training project;
 - 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 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 included.

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 WEF Project resettlement GRM complies with Mozambican legislation, Equator Principles, IFC performance standards, and international industry good practices. 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.

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 WEF 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.

The tables below show the input and output, as well as the outcome indicators identified, as means to monitor and evaluate inputs, outputs and outcomes. These indicators may, however, be amended in accordance with the RAP implementation process, reflective any changes to the context.

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

Indicator	Mean of Verification	Frequency
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
Number of HHs in receipt of signed contracts with Project defining land use rights within Project DUAT area and 35 d(B) acoustic zone	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 DUAT's registered	Compensation database and management records	Monthly
Livelihoods restoration measures		
Number of Livelihoods restoration activities established and being implemented	Livelihood restoration plan and schedule	Monthly
Number of HHs receiving physical relocation support	Livelihood restoration plan and schedule	Monthly
Number of HHs receiving transitional and/or disturbance support	CEN's compensation database and management records	Monthly
Number of HHs receiving financial literacy support	Livelihood restoration plan and schedule	Monthly
Number of HHs receiving agricultural based livelihood support	Livelihood restoration plan and schedule	Monthly
Number of HHs receiving cattle farming livelihood support	Livelihood restoration plan and schedule	Monthly
Number of HHs receiving chicken farming livelihood support	Livelihood restoration plan and schedule	Monthly
Number of HHs participating in civil construction training project	Livelihood restoration plan and schedule	Monthly
Number of HHs receiving employment and skills development support	Livelihood restoration plan and schedule	Monthly
Number of vulnerable HHs participating in livelihoods restoration programmes, by type of support.	Livelihood restoration plan and schedule	Monthly
Grievances (land acquisition, resettlement and livelihoods restoration only)		

Indicator	Mean of Verification	Frequency
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

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
Increased utilisation of basic and improved sanitation as a percentage	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Livelihoods restoration measures		
Increased HH with Health, Safety, Environment and Hygiene knowledge	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 overall income	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Increased diversity in HH occupation	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Increased HH that invested compensation funds into the bank	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 that invested in business generating activities	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Improved access to micro credit	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 HH with genetic improved cattle	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Increased HH using construction and maintenance techniques	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually

Indicator	Mean of Verification	Frequency
Increased capacity and knowledge in entrepreneurship and basic skills	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Increased HH school attendance	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
HH participation in local recruitment programmes with WEF contractor	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually

For the cost of monitoring and evaluation, please see the Resettlement Budget.

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, CEN will ensure that all relevant parties and stakeholders are meaningfully engaged throughout the WEF Project’s lifespan and during all key phases of RAP approval and implementation. CEN 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:

- CEN – the WEF Project proponent;
- Globeleq– WEF operator;
- Independent consultant (RAP implementation);
- 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.

The table below details the specific roles and responsibilities of key entities involved in the resettlement process.

Roles and Responsibilities of RAP Entities

Entity	Role	Responsibility
CEN	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; - Institutionalise and manage the grievance redress mechanism and stakeholder engagement plan; - 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; - 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
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	Entity responsible for the follow up and monitoring of the different	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set guidelines, parameters and methodologies for monitoring and evaluating the elaboration and implementation process of the resettlement plan;

Entity	Role	Responsibility
Technical Committee	resettlement process phases	- 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	- 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	- 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 villages; - 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	- 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	- 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.

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. 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.

Budget Estimate for RAP Implementation

Item	Cost in USD
COMPENSATION COSTS	
Housing infrastructures smaller than 70 m ²	2,022,120.00
Pasture support houses and areas	360,400.00
Compensation for houses under construction	0.00
Compensation for ancillary structures	352,500.00

Compensation for loss of crops	397,800.00
Compensation for loss of fruit trees and tree seedlings	391,617.63
Compensation for cultural assets and sacred sites	10,000.00
Compensation for business losses	10,000.00
Compensation for loss of vacant plots	12,600.00
Resettlement Host Area Social Infrastructure	1,170,000.00
SUB-TOTAL COMPENSATION COSTS	4,727,037.63
OTHER COSTS	
Consultant to Implement the RAP document	600,000.00
Stakeholder Engagement and Public Participation Process	50,000.00
Supervision of resettlement house construction	120,000.00
Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)	456 645,00
Support to vulnerable PAP	25,000.00
Monitoring and audit of RAP implementation	75,000.00
SUB-TOTAL OTHER COSTS	870,000.00
TOTAL	5,597,037.63
Contingencies (10% of Total)	559,703.76
Total (excluding VAT)	6,156,741.40

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1 Introduction

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared for Globeleq Africa Ltd (Globeleq) and Source Energia (the Project Promoters), as part of the involuntary resettlement process associated with the proposed installation and operation of the wind energy facility (WEF) ‘*Central Eléctrica da Namaacha*’ (CEN), in the district Namaacha (hereinafter referred to as ‘the WEF 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) Performance Standards (PSs) on Environmental and Social Sustainability and the African Development Banks (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System (ISS).

Through adhering to the PS 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 WEF Project details and background, land take requirements, RAP methodology, involuntary resettlement impact assessment and inventory, the socioeconomic context of the 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.

2 Project Background Details

2.1 Background

The Namaacha Wind Energy Facility Project (Central Electrica da Namaacha, S.A. - CEN), is a private initiative, which aims to produce and supply renewable energy to the national grid, whilst contributing to the country's diversification of its energy production and the fulfilment of its commitments to transitioning to renewable and more sustainable energy sources.

The 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 right title, the 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 2022. Given that the Project impacts also include involuntary resettlement, associated with its land requirements or land take areas, the Project subsequently prepared 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 PSs/AfDB's ISS which define the principles and framework for the elaboration of the 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 benchmarks³, 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 benchmarks⁴ compliant Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF); and
- II. The PR and PAIR – elaborated as a single document and meeting the requirements of an international standards⁵ compliant Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) which includes all

³ Including the World Bank's (WB) Environmental and Social Framework, the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability, the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguard Systems (ISS) and the Equator Principles 4.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

additional/specific requirements in order to conform to Diploma 155/2014. Alternatively referred to as either the PR and PAIR or the Project RAP.

As such, and subsequent to the approval of the 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 CEN wind energy facility will consist of the installation of 20 wind turbines, each with a unit power of 6 MW, with a Project total power capacity of 120 MW. As per the Project ESIA, each wind turbine will contain internal step-up transformers which will be connected to the CEN control building and substation, through interconnecting subterranean and overhead power cables. The CEN facility substation will be connected to the *Electricidade de Moçambique, E.P* (EDM) owned/managed high voltage national energy grid through a 66 kV overhead transmission line, which will enable the evacuation of renewable clean energy to the existing Boane substation⁶. In addition to these key features, the WEF Project is also expected to construct access roads onsite to enable the Project's construction and operational maintenance.

2.3 Project Location

The proposed Project will be located in Maputo Province and in the district of Namaacha approximately 10 km to the north of the municipal town of Namaacha. The proposed site, for which the Project has a provisional DUAT which covers an area of approximately 855.6 ha, is situated within the Namaacha Sede Administrative Post and the Locality of Kala-Kala. The area is within the Lebombo mountain range and is rural in nature, with fairly common mountainous vegetation and a number of isolated homesteads. The limits of the Project's DUAT are also within relatively close proximity to the rural communities of Livevene, Mugudo, Ndonguene, Macuacua and Bemassango (+/- 2 km). Figure 2-2 and Figure 2-2 below show the location of the Project area within the district of Namaacha and neighbouring communities.

⁶ Evacuation line not part of this RAP as it is being dealt with as a separate project.

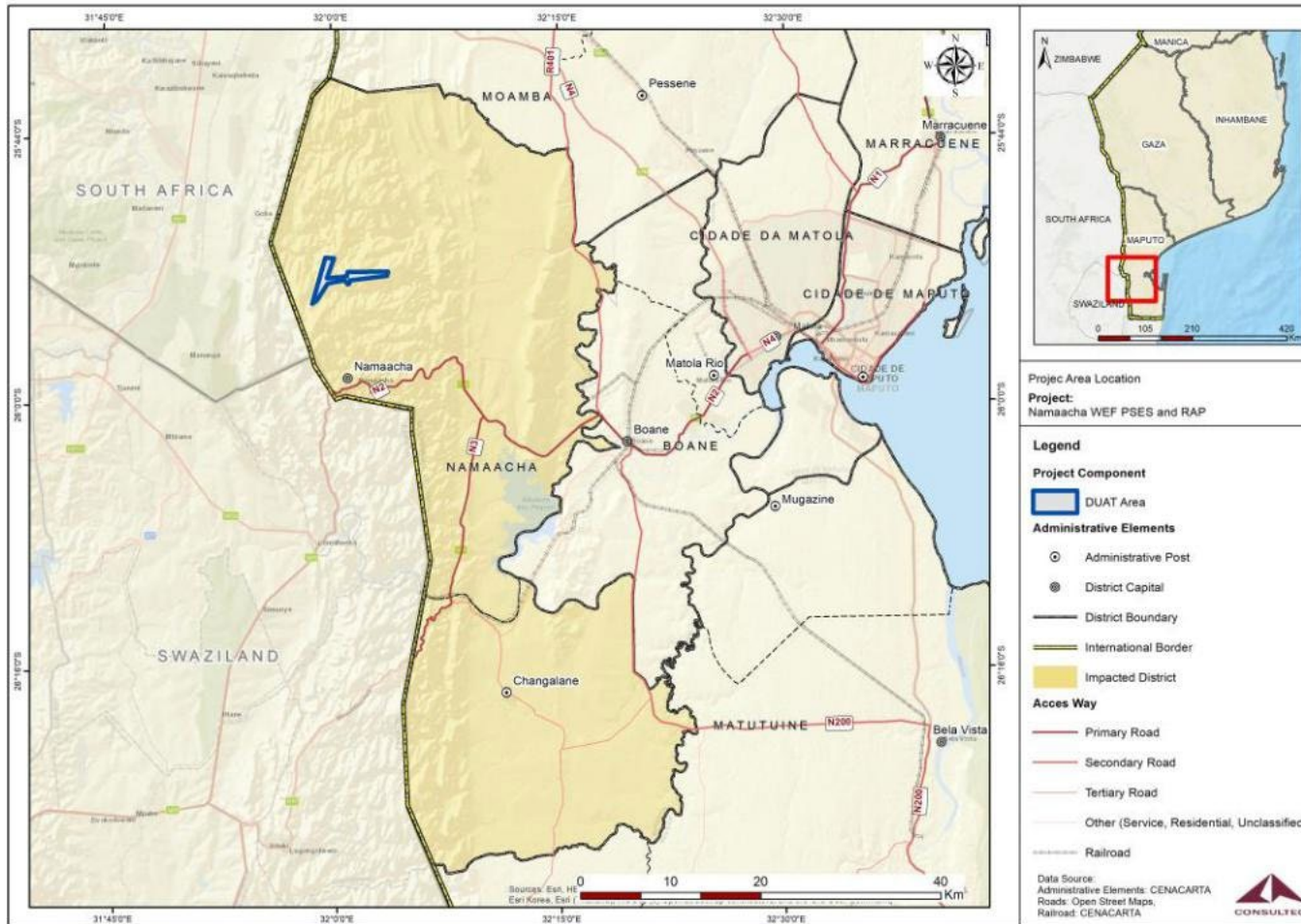


Figure 2-1 – Project DUAT Location

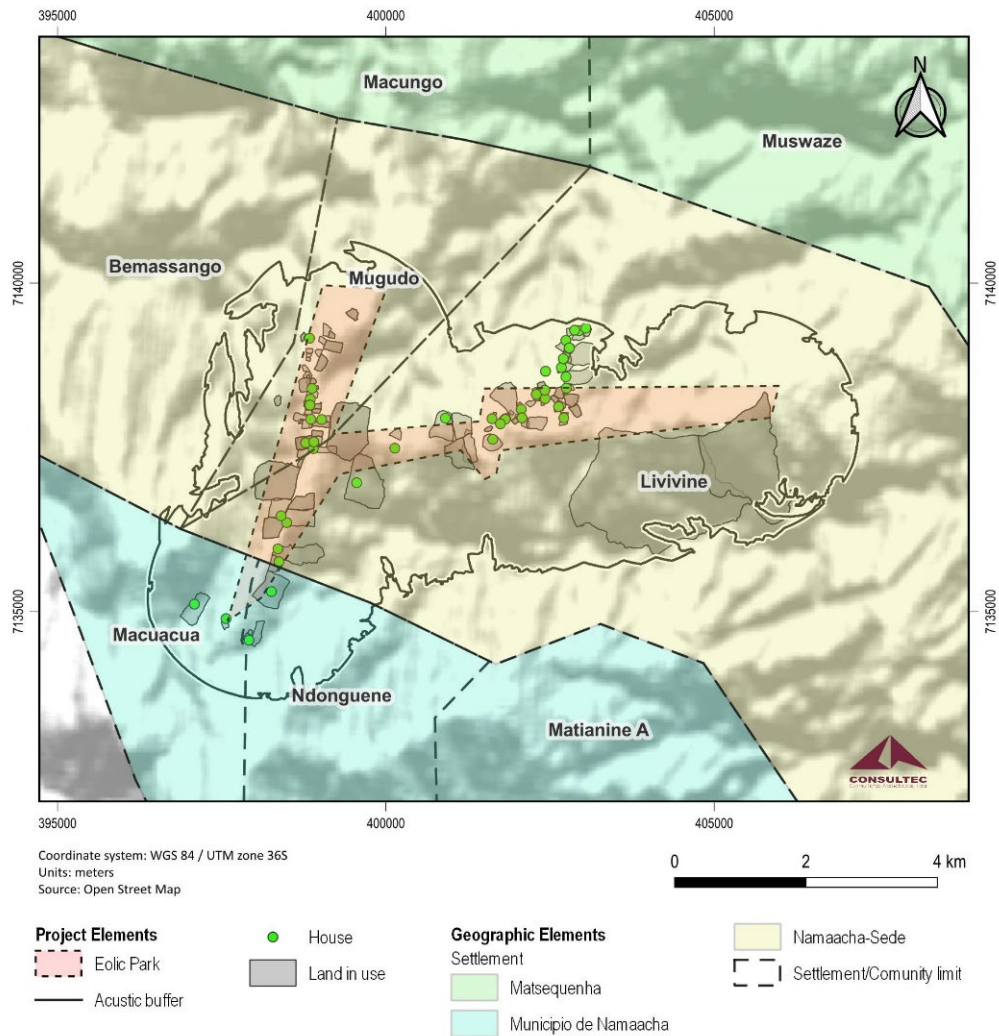


Figure 2-2 – Project DUAT and Local Communities

2.4 Project Land Take Requirements and Mitigation

2.4.1 Project DUAT Area

As noted above, the WEF Project has acquired a provisional DUAT of approximately 855.6 ha for the establishment of the wind energy facility. At present, there are a number of isolated rural homestead plots within the WEF Project’s DUAT and the area is also utilised for both agricultural and animal grazing purposes by members of the surrounding communities of Livevene, Mugudo and Macuacua. As a means to mitigate some of the impacts, the Project will allow public access and grazing during the operation phase. These permissions will be ensured through the establishment of Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) with the affected people according to their impact category. If the Project chooses to change the

permissions within the DUAT in a later stage, they will be required to compensate the affected people according to the loss of the MoU. Overall, during the construction and operation of the Project, there will be some limitations and restrictions within the DUAT area, as is shown in Table 2-1 the below.

Table 2-1 – Restrictions within DUAT Area

	Construction	Operation
Residential Use	Not allowed	Not allowed
Cropping	Not allowed	Not allowed
Grazing	Not allowed	Allowed
Access to Fruit Trees	Not allowed/Not guaranteed	Not guaranteed
Public Access Routes through Site	Not allowed	Allowed
Access to Existing Vacant Land	Not allowed	Not allowed
Access to Existing Graves	Restricted*	Allowed*
Access to Existing Church	Not allowed	Not allowed**
<p>* Graves will be relocated to new host areas if so desired by the community. Any graves remaining on site may have a 6-month maximum restriction on community access during construction. These graves will be fully accessible to the community during operation.</p> <p>**New church provided.</p>		

2.4.2 Noise Impact Buffer Zone (Beyond DUAT)

There are currently no legislated guidelines on WEF noise levels in Mozambique; however, the World Bank/IFC's Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines for Wind Energy⁷ recommends using a noise threshold of 35 dB(A) for inhabited receptors to determine if significant impacts from noise would be expected from long-term, ongoing exposure. Note that the World Bank's/IFC noise guidelines for the protection of human health at residential receptors is higher: 45 dB(A) during night-time and 55 dB(A) during the day-time. CEN commissioned WSP to carry out an acoustic study in 2023 that modelled the expected extent of where noise levels from the turbines were expected to be greater than 35 dB(A). To avoid impacts to human health from noise emissions, the Project has established a buffer zone based on the modelling

⁷ World Bank/IFC. Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Wind Energy. 110346-WP-FINAL-Aug-2015-Wind-Energy-EHS-Guideline-PUBLIC PDF (documents1.worldbank.org) (2015).

in which no residential structures will be permitted. This buffer zone extends beyond the boundary of the DUAT to the limits of the predicted 35 dB(A) zone as shown in Figure 2-2. The extent of the buffer zone was clearly assessed at ESIA level as part of the Project's ESIA Addendum. In order to avoid significant, long-term noise impacts on local residents, all residential structures within this buffer zone will be permanently physically resettled (loss of housing/shelter and associated economic assets and infrastructure). As the 35 dBA threshold only applies to long-term noise receptors (i.e. residential receptors), no involuntary economic resettlement (e.g. changes to animal grazing, agricultural production and/or businesses) will occur outside the DUAT, including areas within the 35 dB(A) buffer zone.

Both the Project DUAT area and the 35 dB(A) acoustic buffer zone are part of the WEF Project's area of direct influence, affecting the surrounding rural communities of Livevene, Mugudo, Macucua, Ndonguene and Bemassango.

Table 2-2 – Restrictions within Noise Buffer Area

	Construction	Operation
Residential Use	No formal restrictions, but resettlement of these homesteads will occur during construction	Not recommended*
Cropping (affiliated with residential plots)	No formal restrictions, but resettlement of these homestead will occur during construction	Not applicable
Cropping (Not affiliated with residential plots)	No restrictions	No restrictions
Grazing	No restrictions	No restrictions
Pasture Support Houses	No restrictions	Variable**
Access to Fruit Trees	No restrictions	No restrictions
Public Access Routes through Area	No restrictions	No restrictions
Access to Existing Vacant Land	No restrictions	No restrictions
Access to Existing Graves	No restrictions***	No restrictions***
<p>*This includes future residential development in the area and will need to be enforced by the government.</p> <p>**Existing pasture support houses in the buffer zone will either be rebuilt to be resistant to noise or shall be relocated to the host areas or outside of the buffer zone on land owned by the PAP. It is recommended that no future pasture support houses be built within the buffer zone (to be enforced by the government).</p> <p>***Graves within residential homesteads will be relocated to new host areas if so desired by the PAP. Any graves remaining within the buffer area will be accessible to the community.</p>		

2.4.3 Ancillary Infrastructure

Access roads, borrow pits, construction camps and other related structures will be required by the Project, all of which are expected to be within the DUAT area; however, their routes/sites have yet to be determined and/or specifically assessed. In the highly unlikely eventuality that any ancillary infrastructure is required outside the DUAT, CEN commits to using only existing infrastructures to avoid any additional resettlement impacts, but will adhere to the Projects RPF and this RAP in case any associated resettlement is unavoidable.

Note that the WEF Project will also result in some involuntary resettlement associated with the implementation and operationalisation of the 66kV overhead transmission line connecting the WEF substation to the EDM Boane substation. This, however, is being managed as a separate WEF Project, with its own specific ESIA and resettlement process. Where land take overlaps between the two projects, the 66kV overhead transmission lines resettlement processes (PSES/RPF and PR and RAIP/RAP) will prevail, which have been elaborated according to the same principles and standards as the RAP.

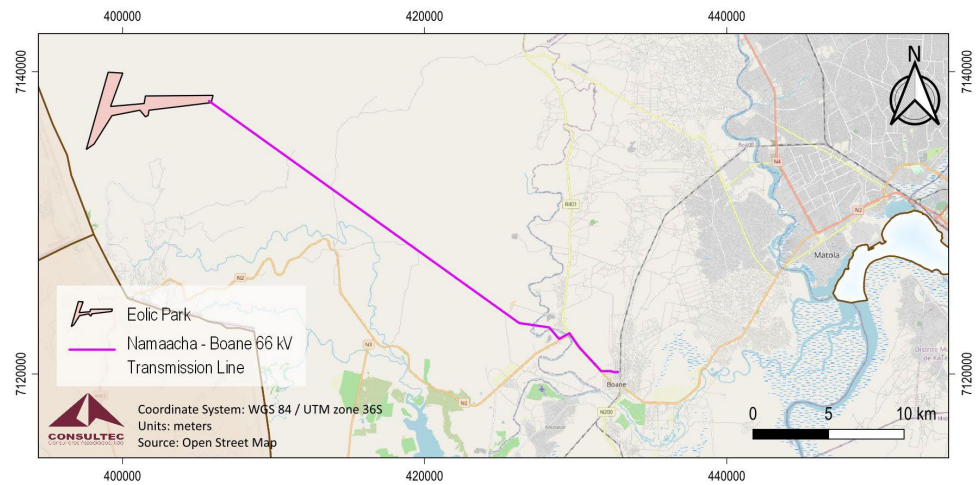
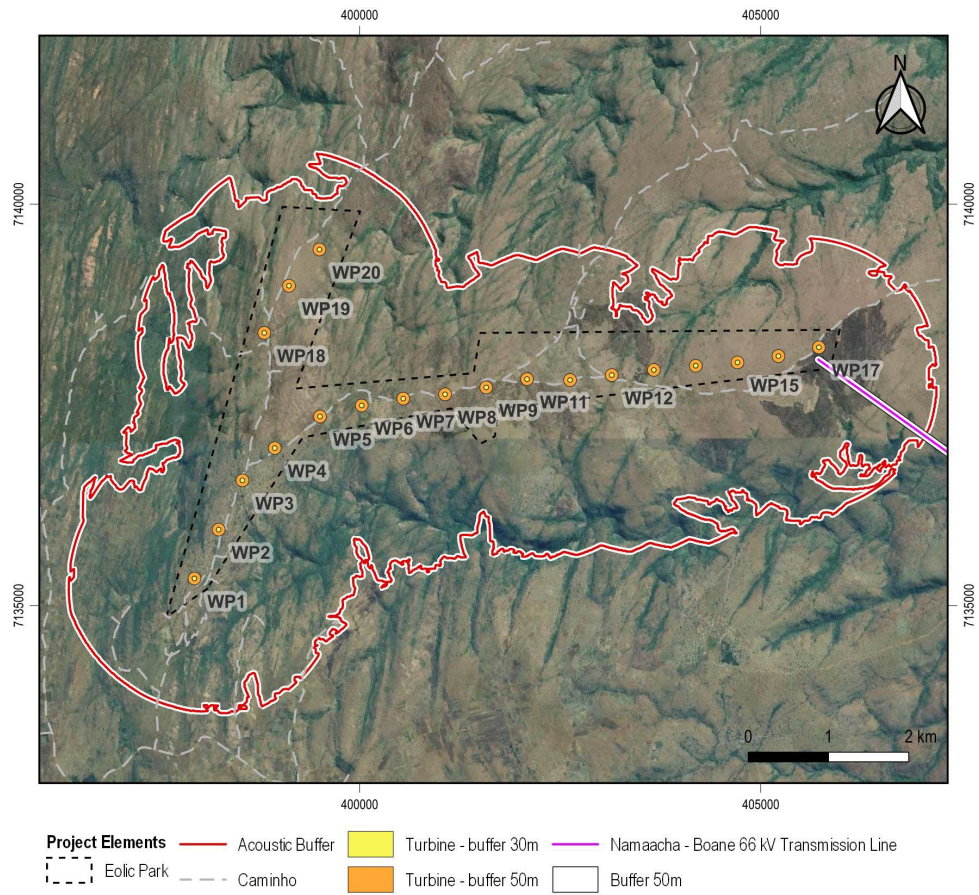


Figure 2-3 – Project DUAT, Turbine Locations and Buffer Zone Impact Mitigation

2.5 Impact Mitigation

In terms of impact mitigation, the 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 the 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 Projects due-diligence processes and provide the primary basis from which the Project identified and shall address and mitigate Project related social and environmental impacts and risks. The WEF 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, meaningful consultation was conducted at different levels with relevant stakeholders⁸, 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 Project area of influence was also carried out during the RPF process.

⁸ See Chapter 10.2.

3 Approach and Methodology

3.1 Approach

Involuntary resettlement⁹, 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 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 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), 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 WEF 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 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.

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 project implementation and where those affected do not have the right to refuse such land acquisitions or restrictions.

3.2 RAP Scope

The scope of this RAP is all impacts from involuntary physical and economic resettlement from restricted activities within the wind energy facility DUAT and noise buffer zone (See Table 2-1 and Table 2-2 for further details). Note that it includes both land-owners and land-users/tenants.

3.3 Methodology for Resettlement Action Plan

From an overall methodological perspective, this RAP is both preceded by and subservient to the WEF Project’s 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.

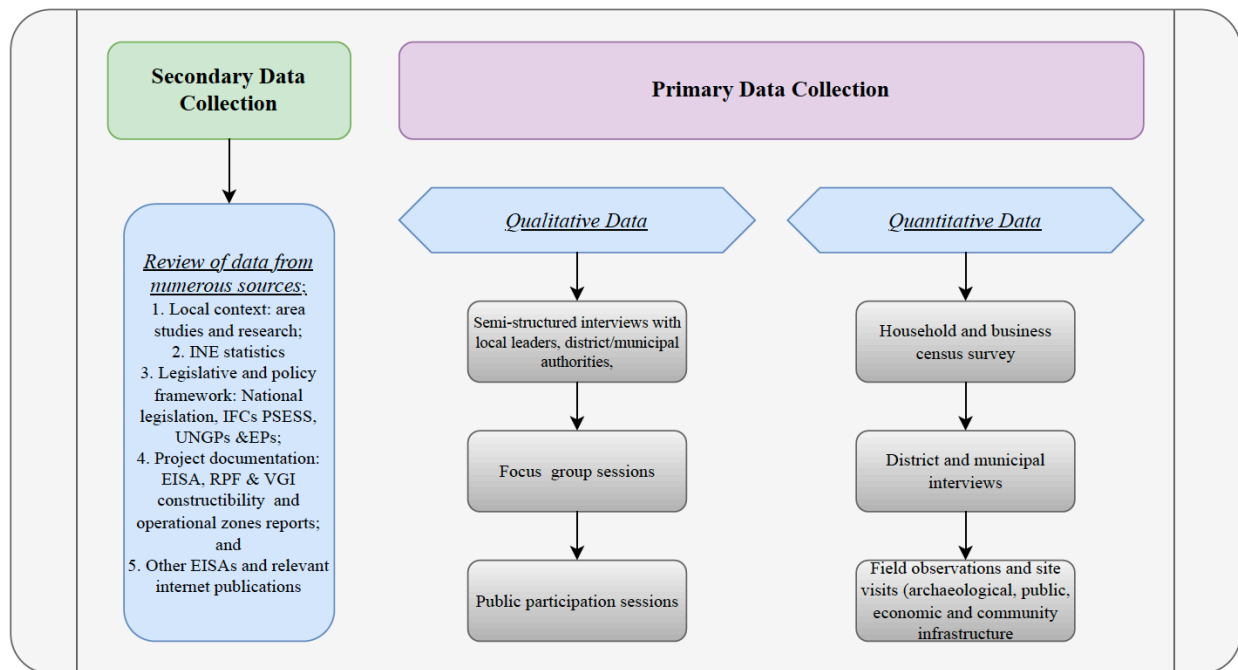


Figure 3-1 – RAP Data Gathering Process

- **Step-1:** Review of secondary data, including:
 - 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;

- Legal and policy framework – consisting of, but not limited to, a review of the IFC’s PSs, the 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);
- **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 within Project area;
- **Step-3:** Primary data collection included the carrying out of a full census and socioeconomic survey of all PAPs, within the WEF Project DUAT area and acoustic buffer zone. The census comprised of the collection of both qualitative and quantitative data, including an asset and inventory of losses, carried out through both structured and semi-structured interviews. Quantitative data was collected specifically through the physical and socioeconomic survey carried out within the WEF Project’s DUAT area and the buffer area (acoustic impact area of 35dB). In addition to the survey on households, land parcels or agricultural plots (*machambas*) and fallow land within the DUAT area were surveyed. A rapid archaeological survey, to identify culturally or socially important sites, and specific surveys to identify public and social infrastructure and economic infrastructure, within the DUAT area were carried also out. The primary data collection took place from September 22nd 2023 to October 13th 2023.
- **Step-4:** In order to analyses 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
- **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 Cut-off Date

Eligibility to receive compensation and resettlement assistance will be limited to genuine affected HHs whose residential, economic or cultural uses will be affected by the Project, as opposed to opportunistic settlers. This was implemented using a Cut-off Date. It must be noted that Mozambican legislation on resettlement does not mention a Cut-off date, and implicitly discourages the use of a moratorium on development as a preventative measure for organic growth. In the absence of a national mechanism, CEN agreed with the Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee (MSTC), to declare the effective resettlement Cut-off Date as the last day of the PAP and asset census. In the absence of a formal moratorium being issued, CEN used its government liaison and stakeholder engagement processes to continuously remind authorities and communities that households and assets appearing in the area after the cut-off date would not be included in the RAP mitigation package. 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 engagement¹⁰.

The cut-off date for the census and asset surveys was deemed to be 13 October, 2023. The date was announced via the following methods and dates:

- Elaboration of the Final Declaration for Land Use to formalize the cut-off date and moratorium process and shared with district/municipal authorities and local leaders by November 9th, 2023 for signature.
- Realization of the Second Public Consultation during the presentation of the Physical and Socioeconomic Survey (PSES) Report held in the Livevene community headquarters in December, 1st, 2023.
- Realization of the First and Second round of Focus Group Discussions for which only the Project Affected Persons were invited to participate and confirm compensation methodology and packages, held in each of the affected communities from December 11th to December 14th, 2023 in the first round, and the second round was held from February 2nd to February 7th, 2024.

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 WEF Project:

- List of government officials and community leadership involved in survey activities coordination and implementation;

¹⁰ 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.

- 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 DUAT area and 35 d(B) buffer zone.

A Final Declaration for Land Use containing detailed results of census and asset survey was signed off by relevant state, district and provincial stakeholders on March 18 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 WEF Project stakeholder engagement framework (SEF) and registered in the Stakeholder Engagement and Public Consultation Process chapter (see **Chapter 10**).

As per the resettlement process in Mozambique, all normal PAP livelihoods activities will continue post Cut-off Date, to prevent adverse impacts from prolonged suspension of normal activities until actual resettlement takes place. However, the messaging around the Cut-off date emphasised that new trees planted, and new structures and infrastructures built after the Cut-of Date would not be included in the mitigation package, i.e. if PAPs choose to continue these activities in this area, these will be 'at own risk'. Community leaders have been instrumental in coaching PAPs to continue livelihoods as effectively as possible within these constraints.

3.5 Assumptions and Limitations

3.5.1 Assumptions

This RAP has been prepared based on the following assumptions:

- It is limited to the identification, avoidance and mitigation of resettlement impacts associated with the construction and operation of the WEF 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 Project's Area of Direct Influence (ADI)¹¹ (consisting of both the DUAT and the Buffer Zone) has been developed assuming that there will be no land restrictions, limitations or resettlement impacts beyond the WEF Project's DUAT area and 35 dB(A) buffer zone.

¹¹ Project Area of Direct Influence is defined in Chapter 2.3 (above).

- The Buffer Zone (defined as the area between the DUAT boundaries and the limits of the 35 dB(A) area) has been developed assuming that land use rights restrictions, limitations and/or alterations, in the buffer zone (35 dB(A) area) will be limited to residential structures and households who reside in the zone and that there will be no impact on non-residential human activities (including access, agricultural and/or grazing activities) within the buffer zone.

3.5.2 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:

- **Absenteeism** –there were six (6) households with economic displacement/resettlement (4 vacant land plots and 2 pasture support house owners) that the enumerators were unable to survey as they were either absent or otherwise unavailable. All reasonable effort has been taken to engage with affected households (e.g. formal census, community focus groups, formal public consultations, and engagement with community and district leadership). Given the continued engagement with local community leaders, the risk of large numbers of unidentified PAPs materialising after the cut-off date is considered low. As part of the RAP implementation phase, a verification process will be held for all the PAPs registered during the ESIA phase, so there will be an opportunity for absentee PAPs to come forward if they were present prior to the cut-off date.
- **Buffer zone use** – the socioeconomic census and asset inventory was limited to households who reside within the DUAT and the noise buffer zone. It did not include those who reside elsewhere, who may utilise the area as part of their livelihoods (accessing resources, grazing and/or agricultures etc). However, all communities were duly informed by the leadership regarding the WEF Project and its consultation phases, to allow them to add their contributions and raise any concerns throughout the ESIA process (more details in the Encroachment Plan).
- 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.

3.6 Approval and Disclosure

The preparation of the WEF 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 district of Namaacha, prior

to its finalisation as part of the third and fourth rounds of public participation (see **Chapters 10.2.2** and **10.2.3**). Note that both English and Portuguese versions of the RPF and RAP have been prepared for disclosure. 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 principle 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 universality¹² 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 stewardship¹³ 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 framework¹⁴ sets the procedures by which individuals, households, communities and investors acquire land use rights (*Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra* DUAT¹⁵) 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.

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

¹² 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.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 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).

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 and particularly with respect to resettlement resulting from economic activities sets 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 WEF Project's 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*¹⁶;
- 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

¹⁶ *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 quartiereão*.

public participation according to specific project phases and processes, focusing predominantly on the 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 WEF project’s 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.

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 WEF Project’s ESIA. Specifically with regard to involuntary resettlement as a result of development and/or other projects, PS 5 and OS 2 take 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 WEF 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 & PS 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 WEF Project, as the nature of the WEF 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 affected¹⁷; and

¹⁷ The overall objectives of the WEF Project's stakeholder engagement, including principles and processes are detailed in the PS 1 and the PS 5 details special disclosure specifically required for involuntary resettlement.

- 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 WEF Project;
- 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, 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 framework¹⁸ 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

¹⁸ 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.

replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the WEF 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 mostly aligns 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 seeks to apply standardised policies, applicable to any country (irrespective of their development status and conditions – be it Latin America, Eastern Europe, the Indian 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 and within the national law.

The Mozambican legislative framework departs from the principle that infrastructure development initiatives¹⁹, 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 WEF 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

¹⁹ All forms of infrastructure projects and initiatives such as industrial and business investments.

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 reality²⁰.

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

²⁰ 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 WEF Project not be granted a license and 2. to avoid generating unnecessary expectations should the WEF Project not be approved and/or go ahead.

Table 4-2 –Gap Analysis of Resettlement Project Standards

TYPE OF ASSET	NATIONAL LEGISLATION	PS5/OS 2	RECOMMENDED PROJECT 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, and based on the principle of benefitting the PAPs.</p> <p>Where land is not available and HHs are required to move further afield, the Project will ensure that conditions at replacement sites are beneficial to PAPs and that access to services and communities (networks) are not reduced or mitigated.</p> <p>Where land loss is less than 20% of productive land, PAPs may be offered partial cash compensation as agreed with the PAP for loss. This option will include targeted support, as part of the LRP, to improve PAPs agricultural productivity.</p> <p>Animal grazing land shall be assessed on an individual HH basis, and the impact of lost land will be assessed as a % of total grazing land. PAPs will be entitled to in-kind grazing land to compensate for loss or specific target mitigation support.</p> <p>All PAPs who lose land, will be entitled to targeted livelihoods restoration support.</p>
Access to Project DUAT Area	<p>No explicit requirements.</p>	<p>Temporarily affected persons may have access to the Project owned area (DUAT area) to continue with economic activities during the operation phase, such as access to natural resources (water reservoirs, trees) and grazing cattle.</p>	<p>In order to mitigate some of the impacts associated to the temporary loss of access to land, the Project will allow public access, grazing and access to fruit trees during the operation phase.</p> <p>These permissions will be ensured through the establishment of Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) with the affected people according to their impact category.</p> <p>If the Project chooses to change the permissions within the DUAT in a later stage, they will be required to compensate the affected people according to the loss of the MoU.</p>

TYPE OF ASSET	NATIONAL LEGISLATION	PS5/OS 2	RECOMMENDED PROJECT 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. Note that there are no homes of over 70m², however, should such be identified, cash compensation for such houses may be considered at full replacement cost (full market value) or compensation may be in the form of a standard structure (as per Decree 31/2012) and monetary payment for the difference in value.</p> <p>Globeleq will provide physically displaced people a choice of options for adequate housing with security of tenure.</p> <p>Houses under construction will be compensated for monetarily²¹, unless – by the time of resettlement – it is PAPs primary 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>

²¹ 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 PROJECT MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
			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. All PAPs will be entitled to targeted livelihoods restoration support.
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 through 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 (eg. wage-labour, 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 ²² .	Eligible (if they occupy the project area prior to the cut-off date) for compensation for loss of assets (other than land)	Resettlement assistance including adequate housing with tenure security, and compensation for loss of assets

²² 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

TYPE OF ASSET	NATIONAL LEGISLATION	PS5/OS 2	RECOMMENDED PROJECT MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
		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.	(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.
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 project site will not be eligible, which must be well documented and disseminated throughout the 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 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, publicised 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 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	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.

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 PROJECT MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
	<p>resettlement process to inform the interested persons of the objectives, relevance and impacts of the process.</p> <p>A second round of participation shall provide a presentation and discussion of the alternative resettlement host areas.</p> <p>A third round shall take place following the elaboration and disclosure of the draft RAP – resettlement plan with compensation methodology budget and timeline.</p> <p>The fourth round shall take place upon completion of the RAP and prior to its approval.</p>	<p>planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payments, livelihood restoration activities, and resettlement.</p>	
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 programme.
Vulnerability	No explicit requirements	Requires particular attention to vulnerable PAPs	<p>Vulnerability shall be mainstreamed throughout the implementation of the RAP, focusing on inclusion participation and non-discrimination.</p> <p>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.</p>
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	<p>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</p>	<p>Requires establishment of a project wide GRM consistent with PS 5/OS 2 be in place as early as possible in the project development phase. This will allow the client to receive and address specific concerns/input about/for the 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</p>	<p>A specific resettlement PS 5/OS 2 compliant redress and remedy system will be established based on the WEF 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 Project and PAPs and include accountability and learning mechanisms. It will have clearly principles, approaches and stipulated timeframes</p>

TYPE OF ASSET	NATIONAL LEGISLATION	PS5/OS 2	RECOMMENDED PROJECT MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
	<p>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.</p>	<p>procedure to resolve disputes in an impartial manner, however, shall not substitute legal recourse.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The GRM shall include systems of collaboration and communication with the resettlement technical committees.</p>

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 WEF Project Affected People (PAPs). The data utilised for this exercise was primarily derived from the PAP census survey carried out from September 22nd 2023 to October 13th 2023, within the WEF Project DUAT area and the 35 d(B) acoustic buffer zone. 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 WEF Project.

5.1 Political and Administrative Division

The WEF Project is located in the district of Namaacha, 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 WEF 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 –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 Level (traditional leaders); o 2nd rank - 2nd level (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.

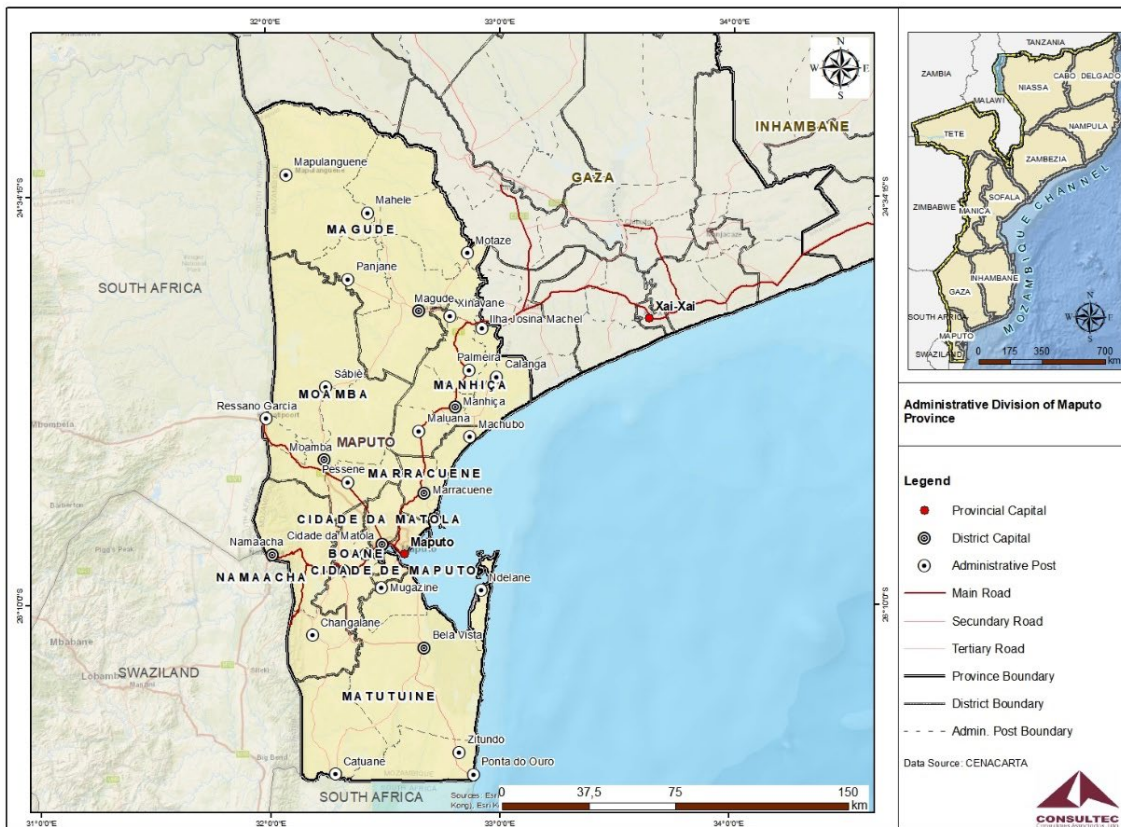


Figure 5-1– Administrative Divisions of Maputo Province

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.

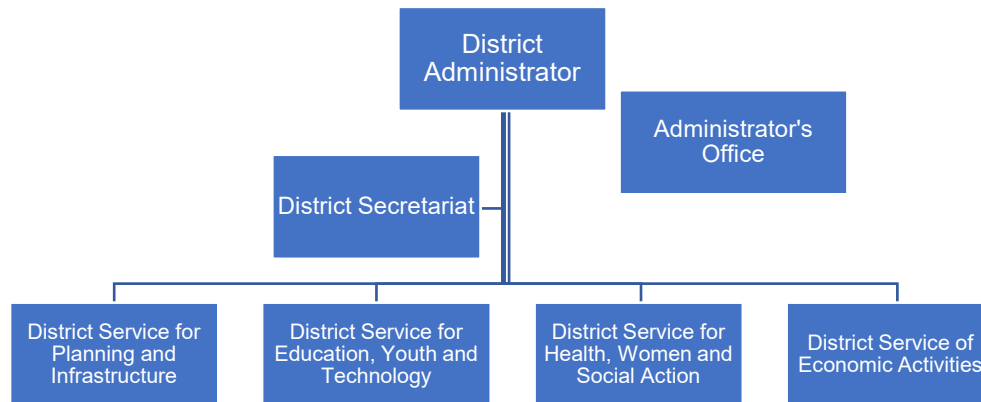


Figure 5-2 –Structure of District Administration

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.

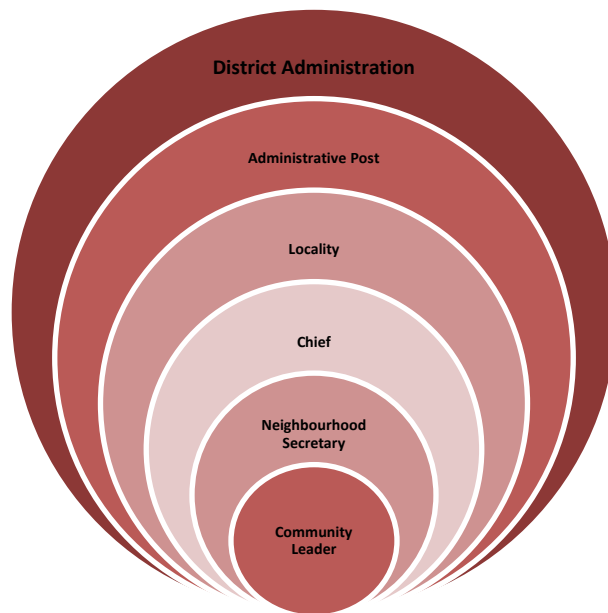


Figure 5-3 – District Authority Hierarchy

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

5.2 PAP Demographics

In terms of basic demographics, PAP data is fairly consistent with both those of the province and district. According to INE (*Instituto Nacional de Estatística*²³), 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. The Namaacha district where the WEF Project is located shows similar trends to the province in terms of gender distribution. Table 5-3 below shows the population distribution by gender and density.

Table 5-3 – 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

Source: INE (2017).

PAP data shows that for the total of 78 HHs and overall of 294 PAPs (total of household members), 46% of all household members are male and 53% are female and the average HH size is 3.7, which is similar to both the provincial and district averages. In terms of the age structure of PAP HH members, the data is

²³ National Statistics Institute (INE – *Instituto Nacional de Estatística*).

somewhat higher than both the province and the district, with a PAP household average age of 31 years, as shown in Figure 5-4 below.

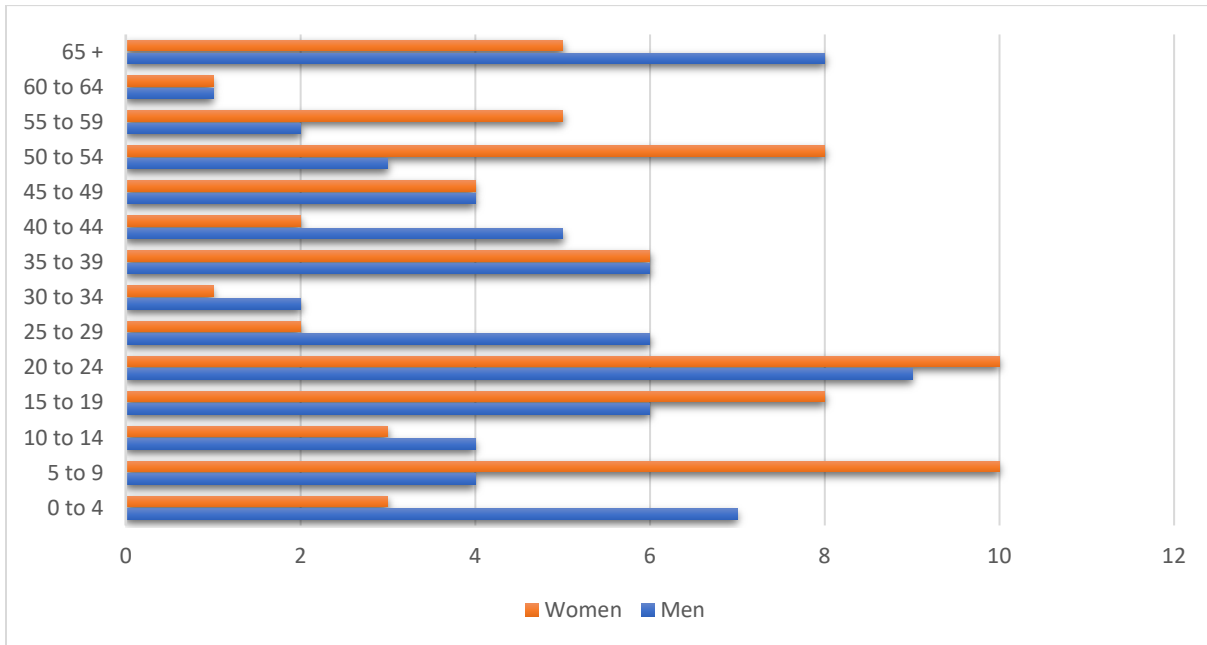


Figure 5-4 – HH Members Age Structure by Gender

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 83% of the impacted HHs speak Changana as their main language whilst 14% speak *Chitsua* and only 3% speak Portuguese on a daily basis as per Figure 5-5.

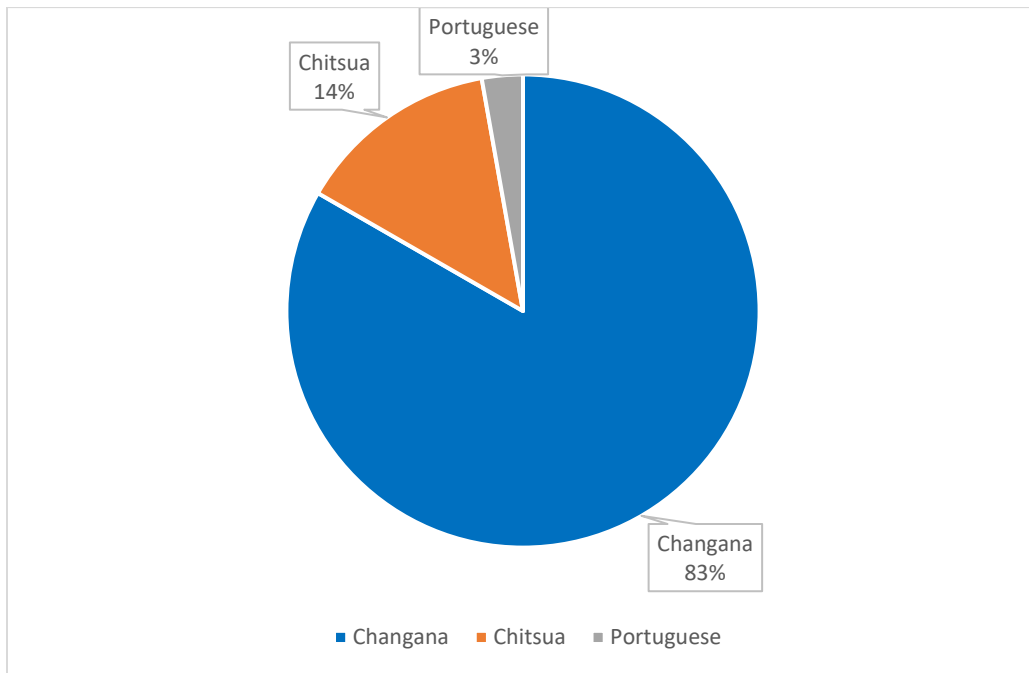


Figure 5-5 – Languages Spoken Amongst HHs

Amongst the PAPs, the main religions practised are Catholicism (2.8%), Zionism (50%), Evangelism (27.8%), other religions (13.9%) and no religious affiliation (5.6%). Other religions include the affiliation to the Apostolic Church, the Methodist Church, animist and Episcopalian Church, as is represented in Figure 5-6.

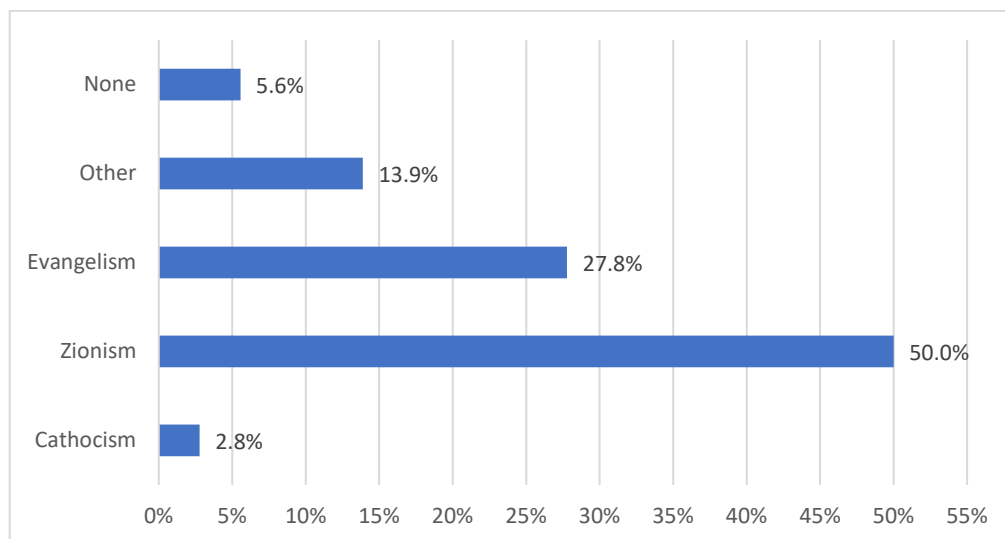


Figure 5-6 – Religious Affiliation Amongst PAPs

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, through their participation in Education, School and Health committees. PAP data shows that it is common for PAPs to 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 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 conflicts with neighbours and land disputes.

5.4 Household Structure

Some 75% of all PAP household heads (HHHs) are male, as is show in Table 5-4, 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 5-4 – Physical Displacement HHH by Gender

Household Head Gender	#	%
Male	27	75%
Female	9	25%
Total	36	-

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. 69% 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 11% 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. Three (3) of the respondents noted being in polygamous relationships, or a relationship with more than one partner. Table 5-5 below shows the marital status for PAP HHHs.

Table 5-5 – Marital Status of HHHs

Marital Status	%
Married/ Common law partnership	69%
Single	14%
Widow/widower	17%
Divorced / Separated	0%

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 87.7% of the household members consist of immediate family members. Table 5-6 below shows the composition of the interviewed HHs.

Table 5-6 – Relationship to the Head of the HH

Relationship to head of HH	% of members of HH
Household Head	26.7%
Spouse	18.5%
Son/Daughter	42.2%
Grandchild	3.7%
Brother/Sister	0.7%
Grandparent	0.7%
Nephew/Niece	3.0%
Cousin	2.2%
Other	2.2%

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 caring 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. In terms of the Maputo province’s literacy rate, in 2022, 8,6% of the total province population was illiterate, of which 5% represents the illiteracy rate for men and 11,6% represents the illiteracy rate for women (INE – Family Budget Survey,2022).

PAP data, however, shows that amongst the impacted HHH, some 25% have completed primary school, 16.7% have completed secondary school (either ESG 1 or 2), and only 2.8% have completed tertiary education (university) and 55.6% 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 36.1% of all MHHs have HHHs having not completed any schooling levels (including primary), as opposed to 19.4% of FHHs. Figure 5-7 below show the highest level of schooling attained by PAP HHH for impacted homestead plots disaggregated by the sex of the HHH.

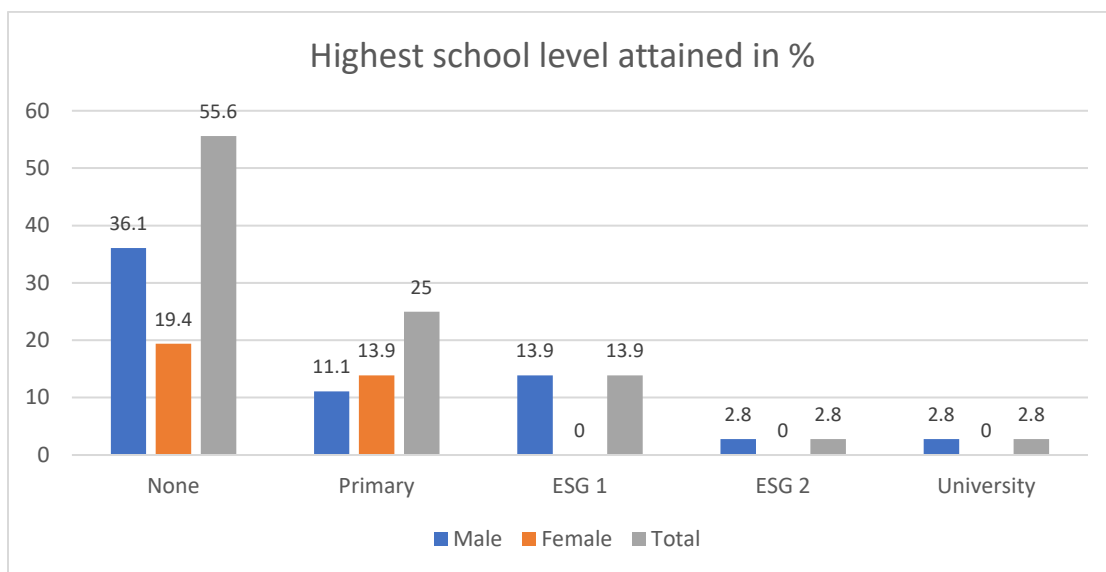


Figure 5-7 – Highest School Level Attained Amongst PAP HHHs

In terms of schooling infrastructure, the survey showed 11 education institutions utilised by the PAPs in the Namaacha District, as well as outside of the district, as shown in Table 5-7 below.

Table 5-7 – Educational Institutions Utilised by the WEF PAPs

District / Municipality	Educational Institution Type	Educational Institutions
Namaacha District	Primary Schools	Namaacha Primary School Mugudo Primary School Impaputo Primary School
	Secondary Schools	Maria Auxiliadora Community School Namaacha Secondary School
	Higher Education Institutes	<i>Instituto de Formação de Professores (IFP)</i>
Maputo Municipality	Higher Education Institutes	Transportation and Communication Institute IFOPTec Institute
	Universities	Eduardo Mondlane University São Tomás University <i>Universidade Pedagógica</i>

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 5-8 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 5-8 – 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	Medical Technician or assistant Basic level midwife Basic level nurse Basic level nurse or agent

Type of health service	Type of health unit	Type of services provided
	consultations and deliveries. These services provide primary health care.	
	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 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

Type of health service	Type of health unit	Type of services provided
		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 some 39% 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, asthma, hypertension or tension, appendicitis and diabetes. The data also showed that the most prevalent illnesses experienced by PAP households over the past 12-month period were respiratory problems, with 30% of households reporting members who had coughs and flu symptoms. Other illnesses identified by the PAPs were malaria and hypertension, both of which are common in both the district 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, all utilise the Namaacha Health centre, which is located in the Namaacha Village, being at an approximate distance of 10 KM (2 to 3 hour walk from the communities to the village).

5.5.3 Water and Sanitation

Access to potable water and adequate sanitary systems in the province and the district of Namaacha is fairly poor, with access to piped/running water and adequate sanitation facilities mainly limited to the municipalities and larger towns. 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 representative of the local context, shows that 69.5% of the HHs access and utilise natural sources of water, such as rivers, streams and springs, 27.8% use private or community wells and 2.8% rainwater. Regarding to water treatment, only 2.8% of HHs stated that they use *Certeza* water purifier to make their water drinkable. Even though there are natural water reservoirs and rivers near the Project area, at a distance of approximately 2 to 3 km from the PAPs residences, not all of these sources provide drinkable water. Figure 5-8 below shows the three primary sources of water for the HHs impacted by the Project.

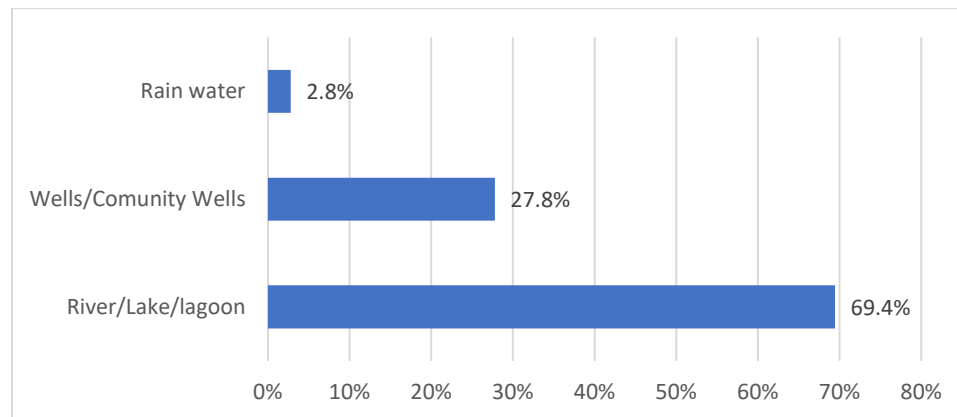


Figure 5-8 – Primary Sources of Water Amongst HHs

5.5.3.2 Sanitation

With regards to sanitation 72.2% of the HHs affected by the WEF Project do not have any sanitation installations in their homes and generally practice open area defecation, 25.0% of the HHs use conventional latrines and only 2.8% use improved latrines. Figure 5-9 below shows the sanitation facilities used by the affected HH.

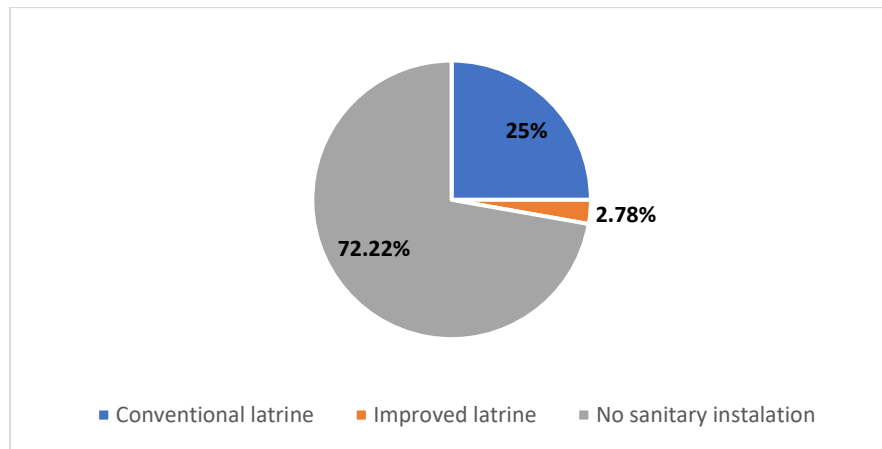


Figure 5-9 – Sanitation Facilities Amongst HHs

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, 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 HHs (97.2%) affected by the WEF Project burn or bury their waste within their homestead plot and the remaining 2.8% of the HHs dispose of their waste in bins for collection in peri-urban areas. 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 source of energy used by the HHs for lighting are lanterns utilised by 55.6% of the HHs. This is followed by the use of solar panels at 19.4% of HHs and 19.4% use candles or firewood. One of the HHs reported to not having access to any source of energy. For cooking purposes, 86% of PAPs reported the use of firewood, 9% the use of coal and only 3% use gas. Table 5-9 below shows the main sources of electricity, water, sanitation and solid waste for the PAPs.

Table 5-9 – Energy, Water, Sanitation and Solid Waste Disposal

Municipality / District	Locality / Neighbourhood	Main Energy Source	Main Water Source	Sanitation	Solid Waste Management
Namaacha	Kala-Kala	Lanterns, Solar Panel	Public Fountains, river/lake	Conventional toilets, no sanitation facilities	Burning or burying trash

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. 50% of the HHs communicate and distribute information/news via mobile telephony and the remaining 47.2% do so through friends/family/religious leaders and the rest 2.8% use other means. 92.2% 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 only 16.7% stating that they possess cars and utilise them as their primary means of transport.

5.5.6 Housing

The housing structures amongst PAPs shows that 80.4% of homes are constructed out of impermanent materials including sticks, grass and zinc sheeting, whilst 19.6% 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 98% of all PAPs have primary home structures and pasture support houses below 70m², with a single PAP being the owner of a 90 m² support house. The following images in Figure 5-10 illustrate two typical main home structures amongst the PAPs.



Figure 5-10 – Examples of Main Dwellings and Support Structures

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

The affected households, show some diversity with respect to the primary occupation of HHHs. The data shows a relatively high number of wage labour-based livelihood, which 16.6% of PAP household heads employed within the commerce or services sectors and 5.6% in the public sector. The data also shows that 27,8% practice subsistence agriculture, some 8,3% are self-employed, and 22.2% are charcoal burners (also self-employed). Figure 5-11 below shows the primary occupation of PAP household heads, disaggregated by sex.

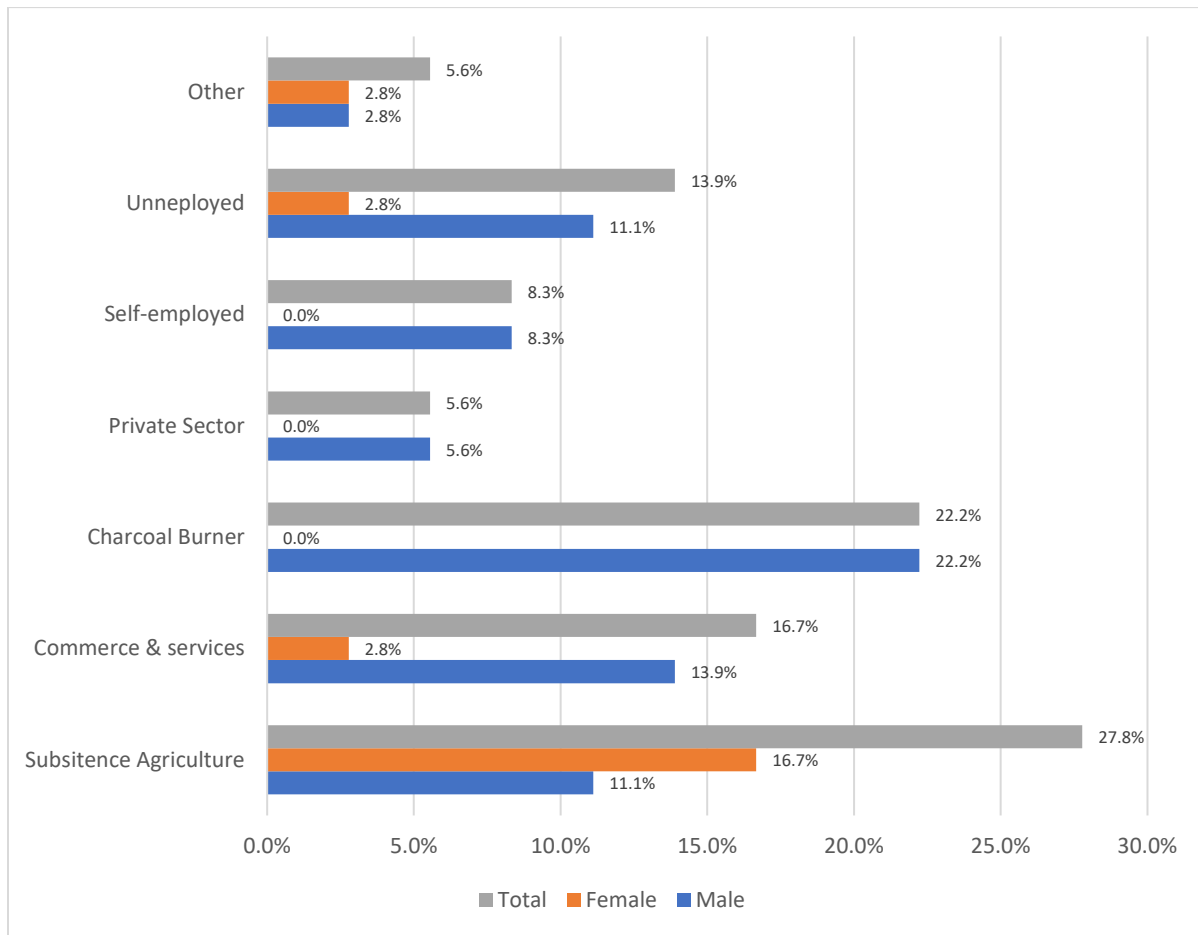


Figure 5-11 – Primary Occupation of PAP HHH

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 57,000.00. The average monthly income amongst PAP HHs is in the MZN 1000 to MZN 5000 p/m 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, cattle herders or pasture support house owners and *machamba* owners. Figure 5-12 below shows the monthly income ranges amongst PAP households, as a percentage and disaggregated by the sex of the household head.

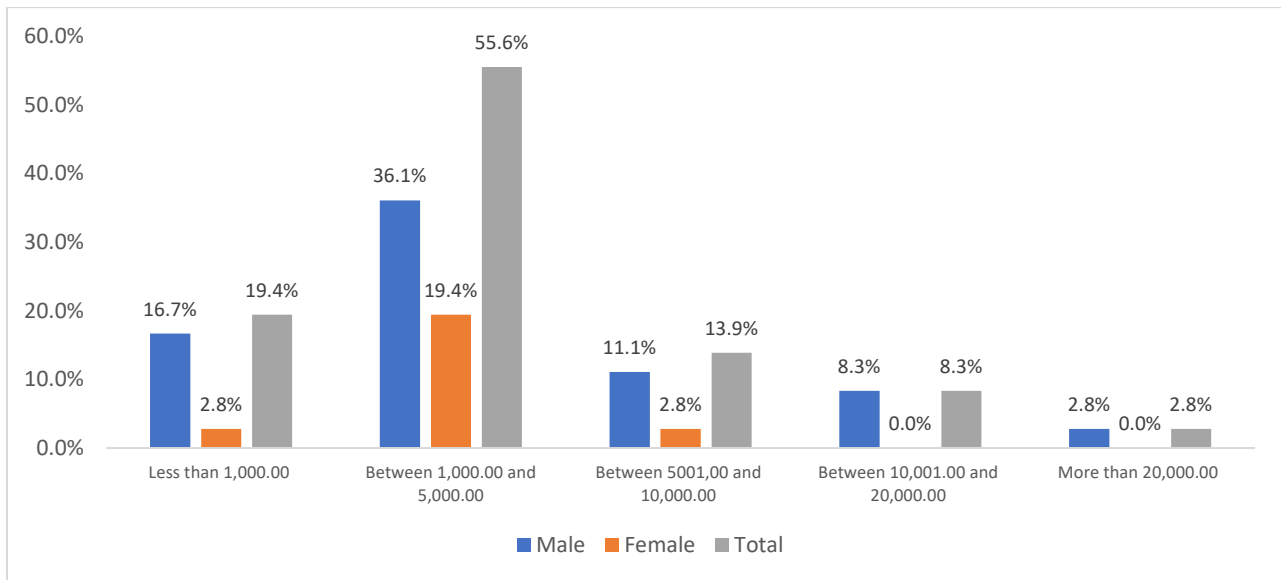


Figure 5-12 – PAP HH Monthly Income Ranges (in MZN)

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 3.7 members, PAP data shows that some 58% of all HHs are income poor and considered vulnerable, either under or straddling the poverty line, and some 16% may be considered to live in absolute poverty.

The data for cattle herders or those with pasture support houses²⁴, shows that almost 53% have average monthly incomes of MZN 10,000.00 or more, whilst 23.5% earn less than MZN 5,000.00 a month, as per Figure 5-13. Note that these herders are not nomadic in nature.

²⁴ A pasture support house is a structure used by local herders for sleeping in when grazing cattle in the area.

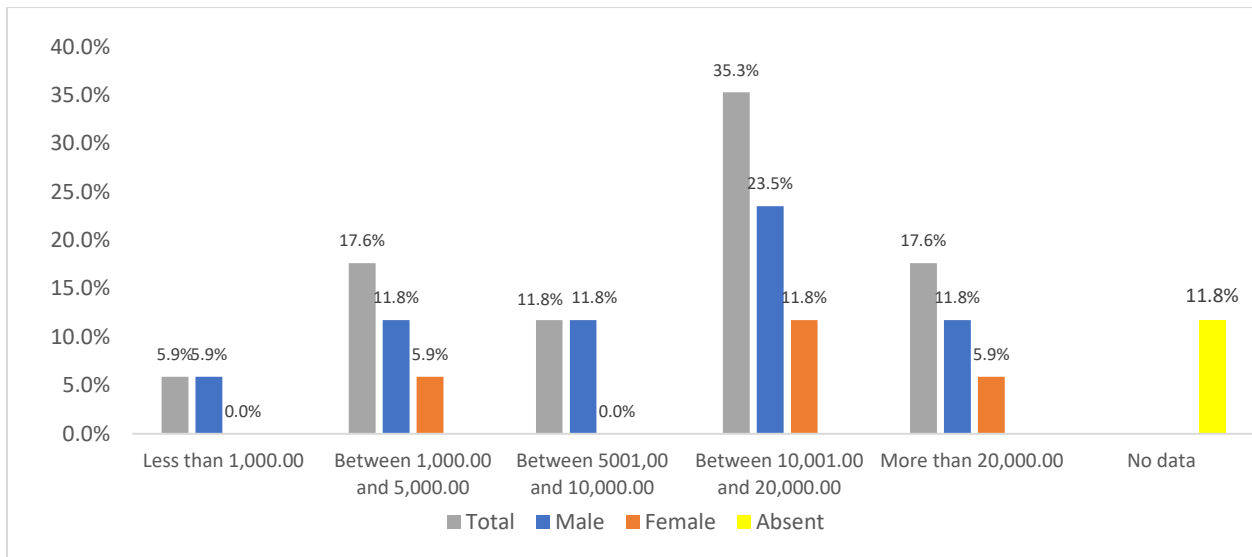


Figure 5-13 – Herder HH Monthly Income Ranges (in MZN)

Contrary to the herder data, the data derived from the *machamba* survey shows that most PAPs (62%) earn less than MZN 1,000.00 per month, with the remaining 37.5% earning between MZN 1,000.00 and MZN 5,000.00, as per Figure 5-14.

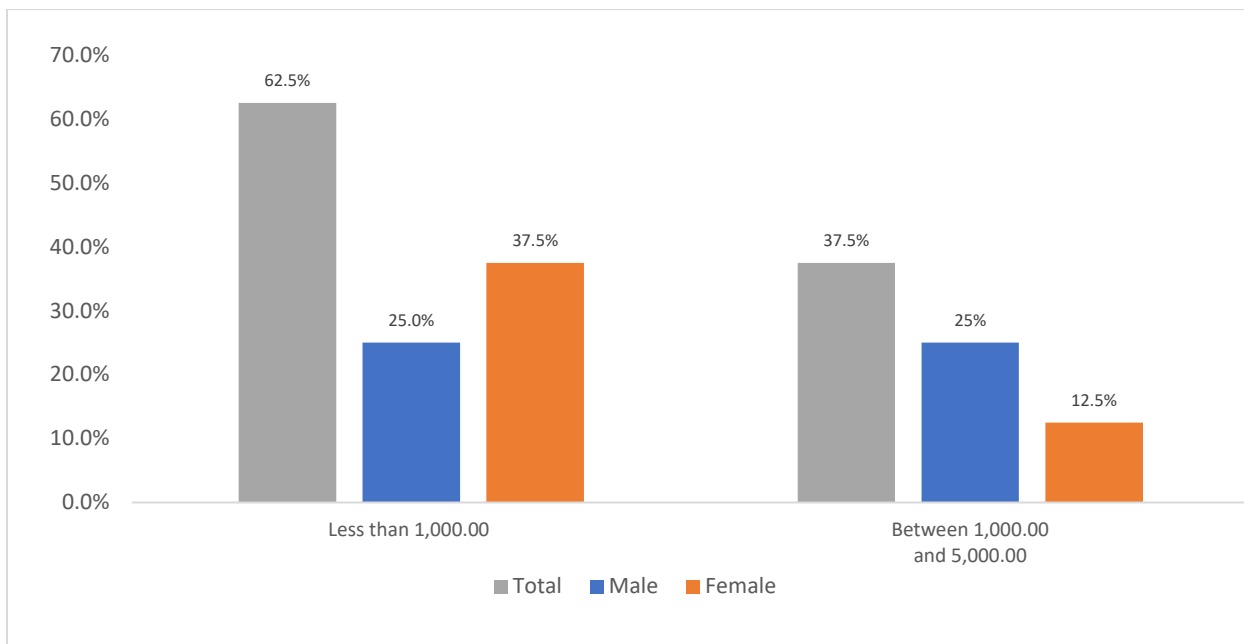


Figure 5-14 – Machamba HH Monthly Income Ranges

5.6.3 Agriculture

Agriculture is the dominant sector nationally, and the data shows that 78% of 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 HHHs with lower income, despite having other primary occupations, are dependent on agriculture and engage in small holder farming, on either 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 5-9 below represents the percentage of farmers that produce certain types of crops.

Table 5-10 – Percentage of Farmers and Crops Produced

Crops or Fruit Tree Species	% 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
Crops				
Maize	75.0%	72.2%	2.8%	0.00%
Sorghum	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Millet	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Nhemba</i> beans	63.9%	61.1%	2.8%	0.00%
Sweet potato	66.70%	66.70%	0.00%	0.00%
Peanut	61.1%	61.1%	0.00%	0.00%
Pumpkin	63.90%	63.90%	0.00%	0.00%
Cabbage	27.8%	27.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Cucumber	2.8%	2.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Tomato	27.80%	27.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Cassava	11.00%	11.11%	0.00%	0.00%
Spinach	2.8%	2.8%	0.00%	0.00%
Piri-Piri	5.6%	5.6%	0.00%	0.00%
Okra	11.11%	11.11%	0.00%	0.00%
Onion	11.11%	6.67%	0.00%	0.00%
Lettuce	5.6%	5.36%	0.00%	0.00%
Fruit Trees				
Papaya / Pawpaw	19.40%	19.40%	0.00%	0.00%
Mango	52.80%	52.80%	0.00%	0.00%

Crops or Fruit Tree Species	% 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
Banana	33.3%	33.3%	0.00%	0.00%
Sugar cane	11.1%	11.1%	0.00%	0.00%
Pineapple	8.33%	8.33%	0.00%	0.00%
Watermelon	8.33%	8.33%	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 5-10 below shows the crops grown by the 27 HHs that cultivate crops for their own consumption.

Table 5-11 – Cultivated Crops Amongst the Surveyed HHs

Crops	% of HHs who cultivate primarily for consumption
Maize	72.2%
Sorghum	0.00%
Millet	0.00%
Nhemba beans	61.1%
Sweet potato	66.70%
Peanut	61.1%
Pumpkin	63.90%
Cabbage	27.8%
Cucumber	2.8%
Tomato	27.8%
Papaya / Paw Paw	19.40%
Mango	52.80%
Banana	33.3%
Sugar cane	11.1%
Cassava	11.11%
Pineapple	8.33%

5.6.4 Livestock

Regarding livestock, out of 18 HHs that raise livestock, 15 HHs raise them for their own consumption and 3 raise to sell. Also, 11.12% of HHs noted that they raise domestic animals such as cats and dogs. Table 5-11 below lists the total livestock production and animal breeds per HHs that produce livestock.

Table 5-12 – Livestock Produced by Surveyed HHs

Livestock breed	% of HHs who raise primarily for consumption	% of HHs who raise for sale	#Animals raised
Chickens	72.2%	0.0%	144
Ducks	11.54%	7.69%	25
Goats	33.33%	5.60%	161
Pigs	27.8%	0.00%	20
Sheep	0.00%	0.00%	0
Cattle	5.56%	16.66%	45
Geese	0.00%	5.56%	2
Pigeons	5.56%	0.00%	20
Turkeys	7.69%	0.00%	20

5.6.5 Trees with Economic Value

Eighty percent (80%) of people living in developing countries still rely on local medicinal plants (PubMed 2010). As a result of biodiversity studies in the region, some species of flora such as *Olax dissitiflora*, a plant with medicinal roots and leaves used as cosmetics to treat the skin, and *Lípia javanica* leaves are used to treat influenza were identified²⁵. Other purposes for which trees and flora in general are used by the communities in the region include construction, fuel and food.

Mozambique is rich in wild fruit trees, as these play an important role in the diet of rural communities, especially during the dry season. Fruits and nuts are widely sold in informal markets during the harvest season and are consumed and used in a variety of ways. Ninety percent (90%) of the Mozambican population uses wild fruits to meet their food, energy, medical and housing needs; it is estimated that 15%

²⁵ The Host Area Study includes specialized studies for biodiversity, having identified flora and fauna as part of the ecosystem services that support human communities in the region.

of total Plant Genetic Resources (PGR) are used by rural communities for medicinal purposes (PubMed 2010).

The fruits can be eaten raw, cooked, baked or as a flower and are a rich source of vitamins, minerals and protein. One of the most important wild fruits in Mozambique is *Sclerocarea birrea*, known locally as *Canhoeiro* or *Ncanhi* in Ronga. The Ronga, for example, use it as an alternative to peanuts or oil in meals. The seeds are used for a game called *ntchuba* or by traditional healers and witch doctors (Mangue & Oreste 1999). The bark of the tree itself is used in the medicinal treatment of dysentery and diarrhoea.

Although planting indigenous fruit trees is not common practice in rural households, farmers will generally select which fruit trees to keep when clearing land for agricultural purposes.

5.6.6 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 5-13 shows a summary of information collected regarding household durable assets.

Table 5-13 – Durable Assets Owned by the HHs

Asset	% of HH who own asset
Radio	36.1%
TV	11.1%
Cell phone	88.9%
Fridge or Freezer	8.3%
Stove	27.8%
Bed	44.4%
Bicycle	16.7%
Motorcycle	0.0%
Small wagon	0.0%
Car	16.7%
Computer	5.6%
Internet	2.8%

5.7 Vulnerable PAPs

HH circumstances influence the overall level of vulnerability of the HH and that of each of its respective members, i.e. PAPs. 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.

Table 5-14 illustrates the total PAP vulnerability assessment. Detailed vulnerability related inquiries were realized for physically displaced HHs and for pasture support house 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 WEF Project will also likely have a disproportionate impact on women and girls, particularly those within the more 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 156 female PAPs (55%) being the majority within the household members. Of these 52 are girls. HHs have not been considered vulnerable simply if they include women and girls (all HHs include them), but the mitigation and livelihood restoration packages for each HHs have been structured with a view to addressing these disproportionate impacts, e.g. via including women in decision making around house design, host area selection, financial awareness training, facilitation of joint bank accounts, etc.

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.

Potentially due to the small size of the cohort,, the data shows no significant difference in average monthly HH income between FHH (25%, total of 19 HHs) and MHH (75%, total of 57 PAPs), amongst those subject to physical 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. 19 PAPs live in FHHs.

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, like those of FHHs, shows a total of 16 elderly headed households (22%), however there was no significant reduction in average monthly HH income, in fact, for those subject to physical resettlement, the elderly headed households represent those with the highest average household income.

16 PAPs live in Elderly headed HHs.

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 on physically resettled HHs for which the vulnerability was measured due to potential impacts on their daily lives and activities, shows some 44% of HHs (representing 16 HHs and 56 PAPs in total) 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. These 16 HHs have been considered vulnerable for the purposes of structuring their mitigation and livelihood restoration package.

Table 5-14 – PAP Vulnerability Table

#HH	Displacement Category	PAPs in HHs			Vulnerable	Nature of vulnerability						Multiple Vulnerabilities
		Total HH Members	Male	Female		Female Head of Household	Single/Widowed Female Head of Household	Elderly Head of Household	Child Head of Household	Income poverty	Chronically ill or disabled member	
Physical Resettlement / Displacement (PR) – Primary Houses												
1	PR - Primary House	2	1	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
2	PR - Primary House	4	2	2	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	3
3	PR - Primary House	6	3	3	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
4	PR - Primary House	2	1	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	2
5	PR - Primary House	2	1	1	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	2
6	PR - Primary House	4	1	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	3
7	PR - Primary House	2	1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	5
8	PR - Primary House	3	1	2	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	2
9	PR - Primary House	4	1	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	4
10	PR - Primary House	1	1	0	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	2
11	PR - Primary House	1	1	0	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	2
12	PR - Primary House	1	0	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	5
13	PR - Primary House	5	1	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	4
14	PR - Primary House	4	1	3	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
15	PR - Primary House	2	1	1	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	3
16	PR - Primary House	1	1	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
17	PR - Primary House	4	3	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	2
18	PR - Primary House	6	5	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
19	PR - Primary House	5	3	2	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	3
20	PR - Primary House	2	1	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	2

#HH	Displacement Category	PAPs in HHs			Vulnerable	Nature of vulnerability						Multiple Vulnerabilities
		Total HH Members	Male	Female		Female Head of Household	Single/Widowed Female Head of Household	Elderly Head of Household	Child Head of Household	Income poverty	Chronically ill or disabled member	
21	PR - Primary House	6	3	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	3
22	PR - Primary House	4	0	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	3
23	PR - Primary House	1	0	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	4
24	PR - Primary House	3	2	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
25	PR - Primary House	5	1	4	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
26	PR - Primary House	4	3	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
27	PR - Primary House	2	1	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
28	PR - Primary House	4	2	2	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
29	PR - Primary House	8	3	5	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
30	PR - Primary House	7	5	2	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	2
31	PR - Primary House	3	2	1	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	3
32	PR - Primary House	5	3	2	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	2
33	PR - Primary House	7	3	4	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	2
34	PR - Primary House	4	3	1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
35	PR - Primary House	4	2	2	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
36	PR - Primary House	7	3	4	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
Economic Resettlement / Displacement (ER) – Pasture Support Houses												
1	ER - Pasture House	11	2	9	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
2	ER - Pasture House	1	1	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
3	ER - Pasture House	2	1	1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
4	ER - Pasture House	4	0	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	2
5	ER - Pasture House	1	NI	NI	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0

#HH	Displacement Category	PAPs in HHs			Vulnerable	Nature of vulnerability						Multiple Vulnerabilities
		Total HH Members	Male	Female		Female Head of Household	Single/Widowed Female Head of Household	Elderly Head of Household	Child Head of Household	Income poverty	Chronically ill or disabled member	
6	ER - Pasture House	2	1	1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
7	ER - Pasture House	4	0	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	4
8	ER - Pasture House	2	1	1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
9	ER - Pasture House	7	3	4	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	2
10	ER - Pasture House	5	1	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
11	ER - Pasture House	6	3	3	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
12	ER - Pasture House	3	2	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	1
13	ER - Pasture House	4	3	1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
14	ER - Pasture House	1	NI	1	Yes	Yes	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1
15	ER - Pasture House	4	3	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	1
16	ER - Pasture House	1	1	0	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
17	ER - Pasture House	8	4	4	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	0
Economic Resettlement / Displacement (ER) – Machambas												
1	ER - Machamba	3	1	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	3
2	ER - Machamba	3	1	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	5
3	ER - Machamba	5	3	2	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
4	ER - Machamba	4	3	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
Economic Resettlement / Displacement (ER) – Vacant Plots												
1	ER - Vacant Plot	7	2	5	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
2	ER - Vacant Plot	1	1	0	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
3	ER - Vacant Plot	5	3	2	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
4	ER - Vacant Plot	2	1	1	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	2

#HH	Displacement Category	PAPs in HHs			Vulnerable	Nature of vulnerability						Multiple Vulnerabilities
		Total HH Members	Male	Female		Female Head of Household	Single/Widowed Female Head of Household	Elderly Head of Household	Child Head of Household	Income poverty	Chronically ill or disabled member	
5	ER - Vacant Plot	1	NI	NI	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0
6	ER - Vacant Plot	1	1	NI	ND	No	No	ND	ND	ND	ND	0
7	ER - Vacant Plot	6	2	4	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
8	ER - Vacant Plot	2	1	1	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	2
9	ER - Vacant Plot	7	2	5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	3
10	ER - Vacant Plot	5	4	1	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	2
11	ER - Vacant Plot	3	2	1	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
12	ER - Vacant Plot	1	1	NI	ND	No	No	ND	ND	ND	ND	0
13	ER - Vacant Plot	6	3	3	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
14	ER - Vacant Plot	4	2	2	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	2
15	ER - Vacant Plot	2	0	2	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	2
16	ER - Vacant Plot	4	2	2	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
17	ER - Vacant Plot	5	2	3	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
18	ER - Vacant Plot	3	1	2	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	2
19	ER - Vacant Plot	8	3	5	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
20	ER - Vacant Plot	1	1	NI	ND	No	No	ND	ND	ND	ND	0
21	ER - Vacant Plot	4	1	3	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	1
Total		294	135	157	61	19	12	16	0	55	19	

6 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

This section details the impacts emanating as a direct result of the Project’s land take requirements, as detailed in **Chapter 2.3**, which include the Project DUAT area and the 35 dB(A) acoustic buffer zone. 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 2.4**), entitlement compensation methodology (**Chapter 7**) 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 3.1**. This section presents the impacts of the Project’s land acquisition process on those either living, working, utilizing and/or who hold assets within the Project DUAT area and those living in the 35 dB(A) buffer zone.

6.1 Scale of Impacts

In total, the Project will impact 78 HHs²⁶ with a total of 294 PAPs (total of household members) in the 4 communities within the Namaacha district in accordance with the Table 6-1 below.

Table 6-1 – Total Number of Impacted HHs per Community

District	Locality	Communities	Number of HHs impacted in DUAT Area	Number of HHs impacted within 35 dB(A) Buffer Zone Only	Total Number of HHs Impacted
Namaacha	Kala-Kala	Livevene	25	14	39
		Mugudo	33	0	33
		Macuacua	1	3	4
		Ndonguene*	0	2	2
Total number of impacted HHs			59	19	78

Note: *The community of Ndonguene was identified through a post census desk review of the Namaacha district divisions. Census initially captured the 2 affected PAPs as part of the community of Macuacua.

Table 6-2 below shows the type of impact with respect to all affected HHs across the 4 communities based on the census data. A detailed matrix with each of the HHs’ impact assessment is available in Annex 1.

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

Table 6-2 – Types of assets impacted within DUAT and Buffer Zone

Type of Asset Impacted	Communities	DUAT Area	Buffer Zone Only	Total
Physical and Economic Displacement				
Houses (impacted primary HHs residence)	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua, Ndonguene	25	11	36
Associated auxiliary structures within homestead plots under construction	Livevene, Mugudo	3	2	5
Associated auxiliary structures within homestead plots to be compensated	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua	56	14	70
Businesses	Macuacua	0	1	1
Trees with economic value to be compensated	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua	1594	534	2128
Family cemeteries and/or graves within homestead plots	Macuacua	0	2	2
Pasture Support Houses Displacement				
Pasture Support Houses	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua, Ndonguene	9	8	17
Associated auxiliary structures within pasture area to be compensated	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua	32	35	67
Trees with economic value to be compensated	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua	945	773	1718
Family cemeteries and/or graves within pasture support areas	Livevene	5	0	5
Economic Displacement Only				
Agricultural plots (<i>machambas</i>)	Mugudo	4	0	4

Type of Asset Impacted	Communities	DUAT Area	Buffer Zone Only	Total
Vacant land / Properties ²⁷	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua	21	0	21
Associated auxiliary structures within vacant land plots to be compensated	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua	4	0	4
Trees with economic value to be compensated	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua	1907	0	1907
Community Assets				
Community Cemeteries	Livevene	1	0	1
Sacred sites and/or places of worship (community church)	Mugudo	1	0	1
Vacant land for future community church	Livevene	1	0	1
Vacant land for community circle	Mugudo	1	0	1

²⁷ Vacant land plots and their owners were registered during survey implementation, however for land where there has been no investment from the owners and for which there are no formal land rights there will be no compensation to be made. For this particular type of assets, it is advised for a case-by-case revision of impacts during RAP implementation.

6.2 Houses and Residential Plots

The data shows that the Project will result in the physical relocation/displacement of 36 HHs containing 135 PAPs (21 in Livevene, 13 in Mugudo, 1 in Ndonguene and 1 in Macuacua). All of the physically impacted homes have primary home structures which are under 70m², considered as poor small homes in the district and are mostly thatch and reed structures, usually built using 'self-construction' methods. A small number are of unplastered brick. All 36 of these HHs stand to lose either their current main dwelling structure, or part thereof, as well as the housing plot upon which their dwelling is situated and all standing HH auxiliary/ancillary structures. Regarding vulnerability, data shows that the 89% (32 HHs) of those losing their primary homes are considered vulnerable with 61% (22 HHs) also experiencing multiple vulnerabilities (see **Chapter 5.7**).

Figure 6-1 below depicts a selection of the impacted houses.



Figure 6-1 – Homes in the DUAT and Buffer Zone

Figure 6-2 below shows the locations of the 36 impacted homes within the DUAT and buffer zone.

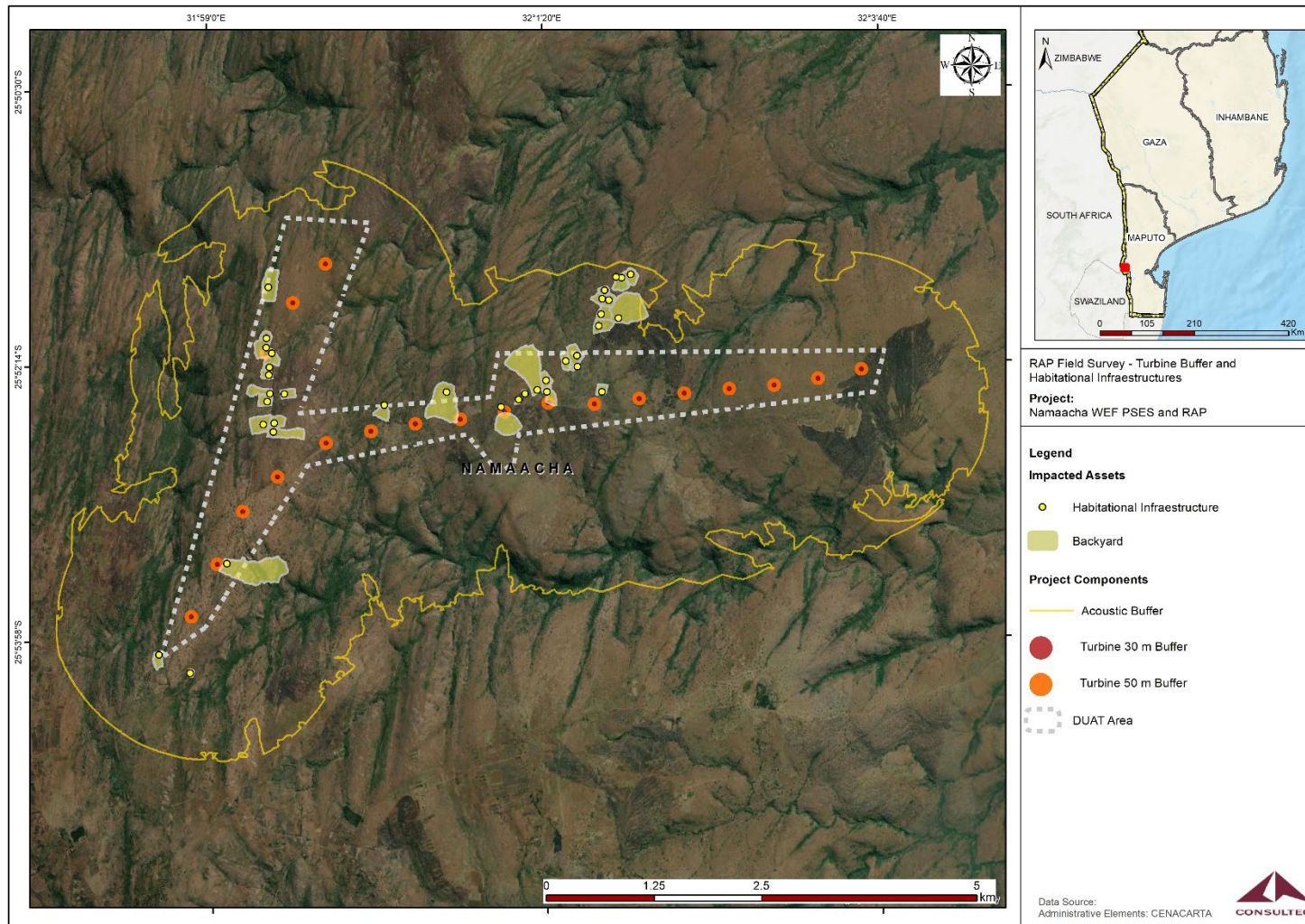


Figure 6-2 – Locations of Impacted Homes within WEF Project DUAT Area and Acoustic Buffer Zone

6.3 Homes and other Assets Under Construction

There were 5 structures under construction identified within the WEF Project DUAT area and the buffer zone, consisting of 1 drinking area for cattle in Macuacua, 3 annex rooms in Livevene and 1 annex room in Mugudo. Figure 6-3 illustrates the structures under construction. None of the structures represent primary homes under construction.



Figure 6-3 – Structures Under Construction

6.4 Auxiliary Structures

The Project will impact a total of 141 auxiliary structures, which includes fences, guard houses, external kitchens, toilets, wells, external bedrooms and annexes, corrals, chicken coops, homestead pasture houses, among other structures. Figure 6-4 illustrates the types of auxiliary structures impacted.



Figure 6-4 – Diverse Selection of Impacted Auxiliary Structures

6.5 Agricultural Plots (*machambas*)

A total of 23 HHs who are *machamba* owners impacted by the Project have been identified (within the DUAT area). Of this total, only 4 HHs are exclusively impacted in their *machambas*, being considered economically displaced PAPs, as is shown in Table 6-3. The other *machambas* (19) are owned by PAPs who are cultivating within their homestead plots (9) or have additional land adjacent and/or near their homestead plots where they cultivate (10), being considered physically and economically displaced PAPs. No tenant farmers were recorded within DUAT area.

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

Table 6-3 – Total Impacted *Machambas* within DUAT area

Communities	Number of HHs with <i>Machambas</i> Only	Number of HHs with <i>Machambas</i> in their Homestead Plot	Number of HHs with <i>Machambas</i> outside of their Homestead Plot	Number of HHs with <i>Machambas</i> impacted in DUAT Area
Livevene	0	3	3	6
Mugudo	4	7	6	17
Macuacua	0	0	0	0
Ndonguene	0	0	0	0
Total	4	9	10	23

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



Figure 6-5 – *Machambas* Impacted by the Project

Figure 6-6 shows the location of the *machambas* within the DUAT area.

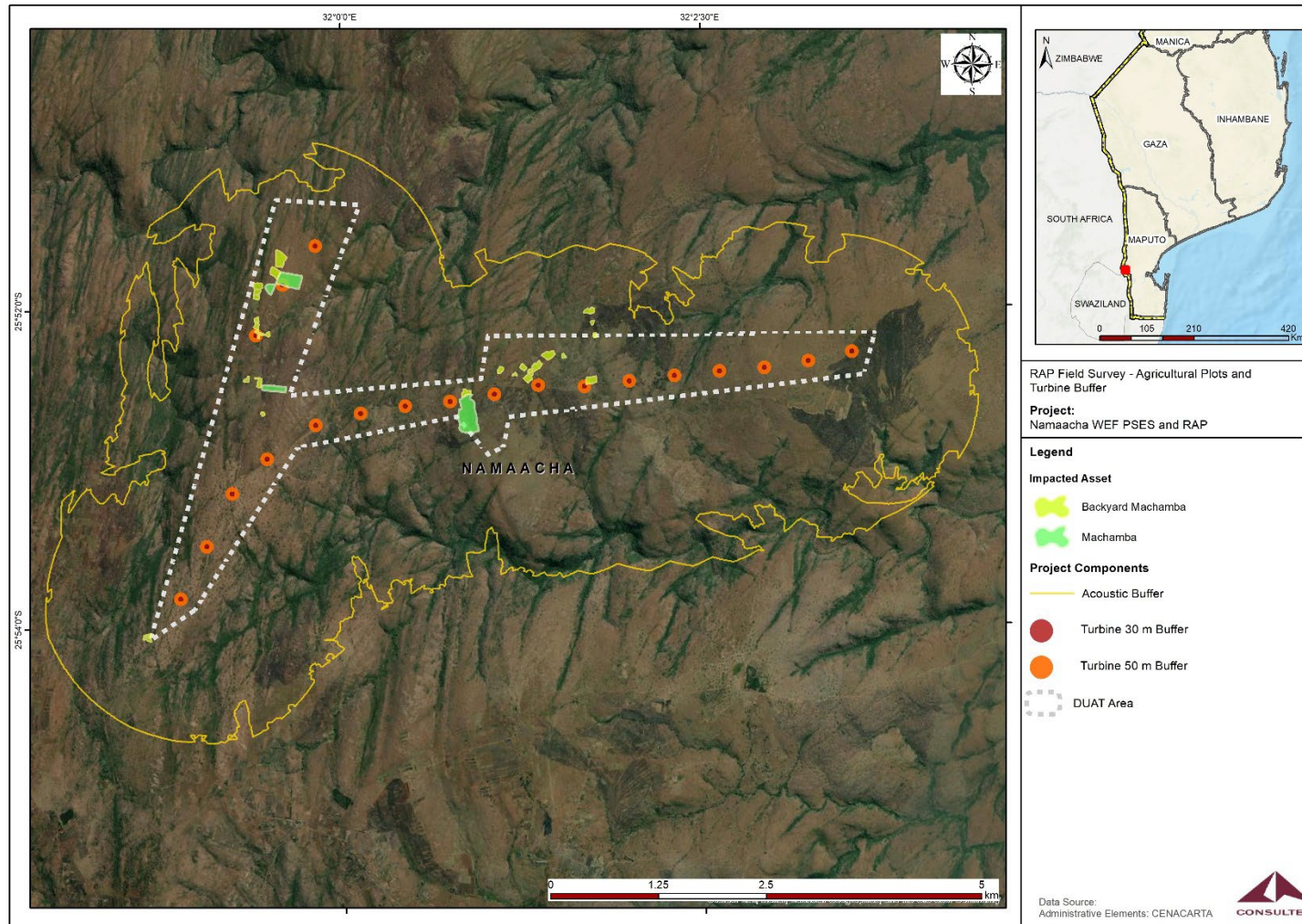


Figure 6-6 – Impacted *Machambas* within the DUAT

6.6 Pasture Plots with Houses/Structures

A pasture support house is a structure used by local herders for sleeping in when grazing cattle in the area. These structures are not classified as homes under Mozambiquan regulations; however, as people sleep in the structures, the Project has assumed that these structures should be treated similarly to residences for resettlement (e.g. the noise level of 35 dB(A) should be met at these structures). A total of 17 pasture plots with pasture support houses / structures were identified during the survey, 9 of which are within the WEF Project DUAT area and 8 within the 35 dB buffer zone. These plots are used by the household that claims it as their land. 13 of these stand-alone pasture plots have a combined 58 ancillary structures (i.e. other than the pasture support houses) associated with them, which are included within the auxiliary infrastructure impacts in Section 6.4.

2 additional herders graze their livestock in the area, but do not have plots or support structures of their own. There are also 2 of the pasture support plots have dedicated drinking areas for cattle, 1 in Livevene which serves 71 animals and 1 in Ndonguene serving 218 animals. Figure 6-7 illustrates the cattle and pasture support houses within the DUAT and buffer zone.

Regarding vulnerability, data shows that of those with affected pasture support structures, vulnerability is more prevalent amongst those who raise to consume and particularly in relation to income poverty. Whilst there are 5 FHH's in this group, this vulnerability marker is not necessarily indicative of income poverty or other multiple vulnerabilities (see **Chapter 5.7**).





Figure 6-7 – Cattle and Pasture Support Houses within Buffer Zone

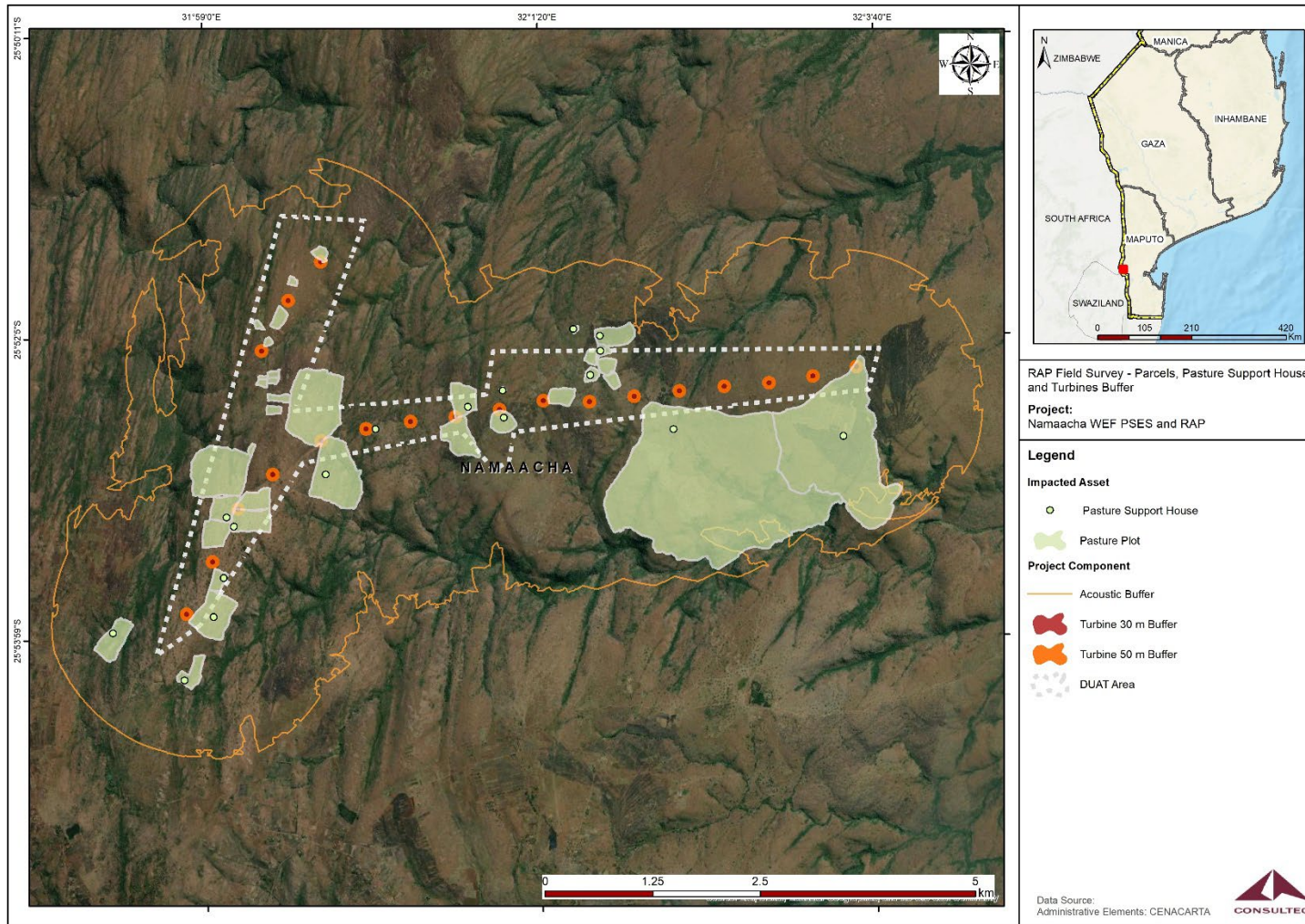


Figure 6-8 – Affected Pasture Support Houses and Plots

6.7 Businesses

Other than the herders/breeders, a poultry business was the only business infrastructure identified as impacted by the WEF Project in Macuacua, as part of one of the physically affected PAP's homestead plot, with the main infrastructures made of cement blocks and zinc roofs. Figure 6-9 below illustrates the small business infrastructure impacted.



Figure 6-9 – Small Aviary Business in Macuacua and Associated Infrastructure

6.8 Vacant Land / Plots

A total of 32 vacant land parcels have been identified as impacted by the WEF Project (DUAT), with 10 in Livevene and 22 in Mugudo. Of the 32 land parcels, 11 are owned by HHs that are also physically impacted by the Project, 1 is reserved for the construction of a church, 1 belongs to the community circle, 1 has a natural reservoir in Livevene and 1 has a mobile container in Mugudo. The majority of the plots are reserved for agricultural purposes (*machambas*) or for animal pasture and, with very few vacant land plots reserved for construction, according to responses received from their owners during the census. The location of the vacant plots is illustrated in Figure 6-10. Vacant plots within the DUAT will be replaced by the WEF Project.

The data shows that of those losing their vacant plots only, vulnerability is high, with all of the HHs experiencing income poverty and, in terms of multiple vulnerabilities, 7 HHs (41%) have elderly headed households and/or female headed households (see **Chapter 5.7**).

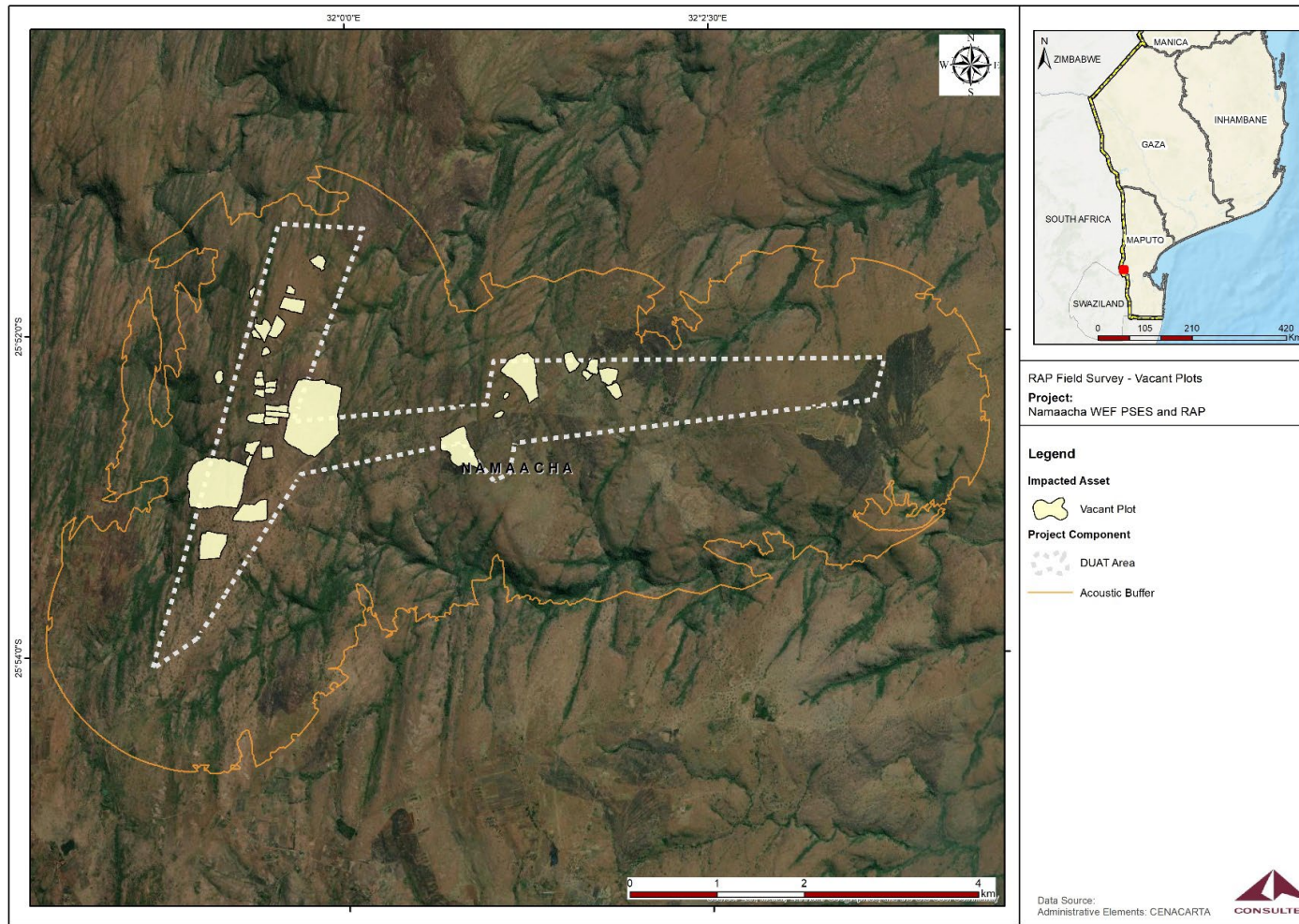


Figure 6-10 – Location of Vacant Plots in DUAT

6.9 Trees with Economic Value

A total of 5753 trees of economic value for compensation were identified, including all trees within the WEF Project DUAT area, as well as within homestead plots of physically displaced HHs in the acoustic buffer zone, and within pasture plots to be relocated in the acoustic buffer zone, as represented in Table 6-4.

Table 6-4 – Types and Quantities of Trees

Fruit Trees	At HHs with Physical and Economic Displacement	At HHs with Pasture Support Houses Displacement	At HHs with Economic Displacement Only	Total
Avocado		15	38	292
Acacia		2	0	2
Blackberry	0	1	0	1
Pineapple	355	225	925	1505
Sugar apple (<i>ata</i>)	26	5	0	31
Banana	59	3	2	64
Cashew	8	1	0	9
Sugar cane	1	0	0	1
<i>Canhu</i>	791	516	507	1814
Casuarina	2	112	0	114
<i>Chanfuta</i>	8	4	0	12
<i>Chingi (Chiney)</i>	0	3	0	3
Coconut	1	0	0	1
Eucalyptus	29	97	14	140
Barbary Fig	3	0	0	3
Guava	28	25	4	57
<i>Grevilha</i>	0	11	2	13
Jaca	3	0	0	3
Jambalau	65	9	8	82
Orange	26	94	0	120
Lichy	15	14	0	29
Lemon	16	19	0	35
Apple (<i>maçã</i>)	3	0	0	3
<i>Macuacua</i>	0	4	2	6
<i>Mafurra</i>	110	22	4	136
<i>Mahimbi/Mbimbi</i>	0	4	0	4
<i>Malambe</i>	10	0	0	10
Mango	172	51	0	223
<i>Mapfilua</i>	8	93	85	186
Maracujá (<i>Passion Fruit</i>)	1	0	0	1

Fruit Trees	At HHs with Physical and Economic Displacement	At HHs with Pasture Support Houses Displacement	At HHs with Economic Displacement Only	Total
<i>Massala</i>	0	92	0	92
<i>Matuntuluco</i>	0	4	1	5
<i>Moringa</i>	1	0	0	1
<i>Ntuya</i>	0	26	0	26
Palm tree	0	3	0	3
Papaya	73	10	0	83
Peach	4	8	0	12
Pine	0	202	0	202
<i>Piri-piri</i>	10	0	0	10
Pomegranate	0	1	0	1
<i>Sapota</i>	53	3	0	56
<i>Simbiri</i>	8	0	0	8
Sisal	0	38	315	353
Tangerine	0	1	0	1
Total	2128	1718	1907	5753

6.10 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 in the asset survey. Site visits show that there is a limited quantum of communally used, socially and culturally valued trees and shrubs within the PPZ. Consultation with PAPs also confirms that similar resources are abundantly available in the area. Where HHs have trees and shrubs of no economic value within *machambas* or homestead plots, those HHs experiencing permanent physical and economic displacement may experience some reduction in access to firewood and/or natural construction materials.

The Project's environmental constraints do not allow firewood to be offered as compensation due to high emissions and health and safety concerns around firewood. However, the intention is to reduce the dependence on firewood as well as on tree products as building materials. In this regard, replacement homes will be constructed of brick, a more thermally insulating material than HHs current homes.

No cultural or sacred trees were identified in the survey or social interviews with local leadership.

6.11 Loss of Crops

The majority of the households in the district depend on subsistence agriculture, particularly in the more rural areas. The data shows that maize, nhemba beans, sweet potatoes, peanuts, pumpkin, cassava, 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). All *machambas* within the DUAT area will be permanently lost, whilst those outside DUAT area will not be affected.

6.12 Cemeteries/Graves and Sacred Sites

Regarding the cultural impacts, both religious infrastructure and cemeteries/graves were noted within the DUAT for the wind energy facility or within homestead plots to be resettled in the buffer zone. Note that no sacred trees or other natural sites were identified in the census.

The following cultural impacts and places of worship were identified within the WEF Project's DUAT Area:

- 1 church was identified as impacted in Mugudo;
- 1 vacant plot was noted by the community of Livevene as being reserved for the construction of a future church;
- 1 active community cemetery with 5 graves was identified in Livevene;
- 1 HH in Livevene has 5 family graves;

The following cultural impacts and places of worship was identified within the noise buffer zone:

- 1 HH to be resettled in Macuacua was identified to contain 2 graves.

The WEF Project's preference is to leave graves in place wherever possible, but the choice to exhume and relocated these graves will be at the discretion of the communities, as is stated in **Chapter 7.2.9.2**.

Figure 6-11 illustrates the sacred sites and Figure 6-12 represents the locations of these sites within the WEF Project DUAT area.



Church in Mugudo



Family Grave in Livevene

Figure 6-11 – Sacred Sites within DUAT

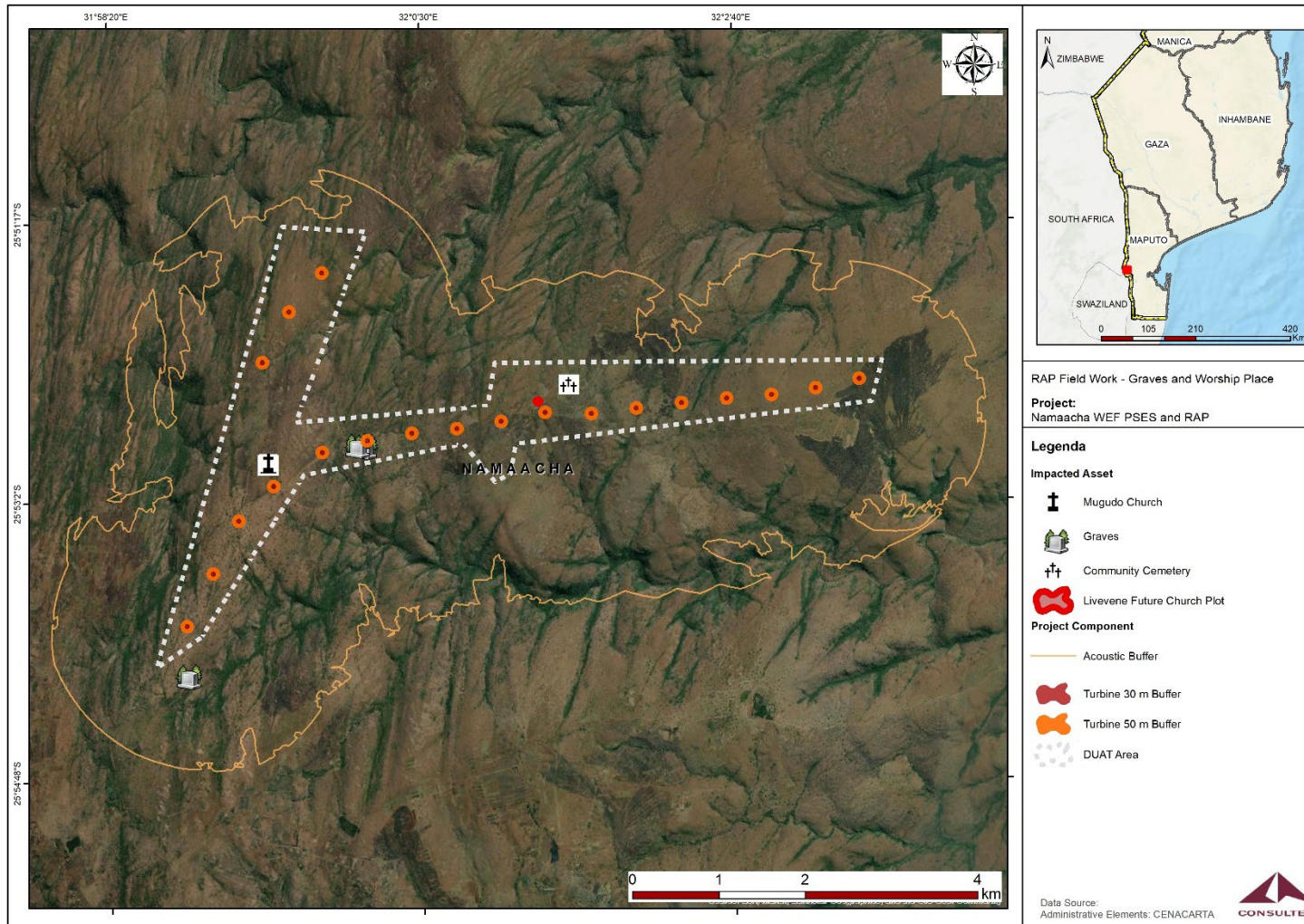


Figure 6-12 – Location of Sacred Sites

6.13 Public and Social Infrastructure / Services

During the survey no public infrastructure was found within the buffer zone. There is only a small community cemetery in Livevene (noted as part of impacted sacred sites in **Chapter 6.12**), as well as community reservoirs and cattle drinking areas in Mugudo, which will result in the restriction or limitation of access during the Project construction and operation (as is shown in Figure 6-13 and Figure 6-14).



Community Cemetery in Livevene



Cattle Reservoir in Mugudo



Community Reservoir in Mugudo

Figure 6-13 – Community Cemetery and Community Reservoirs

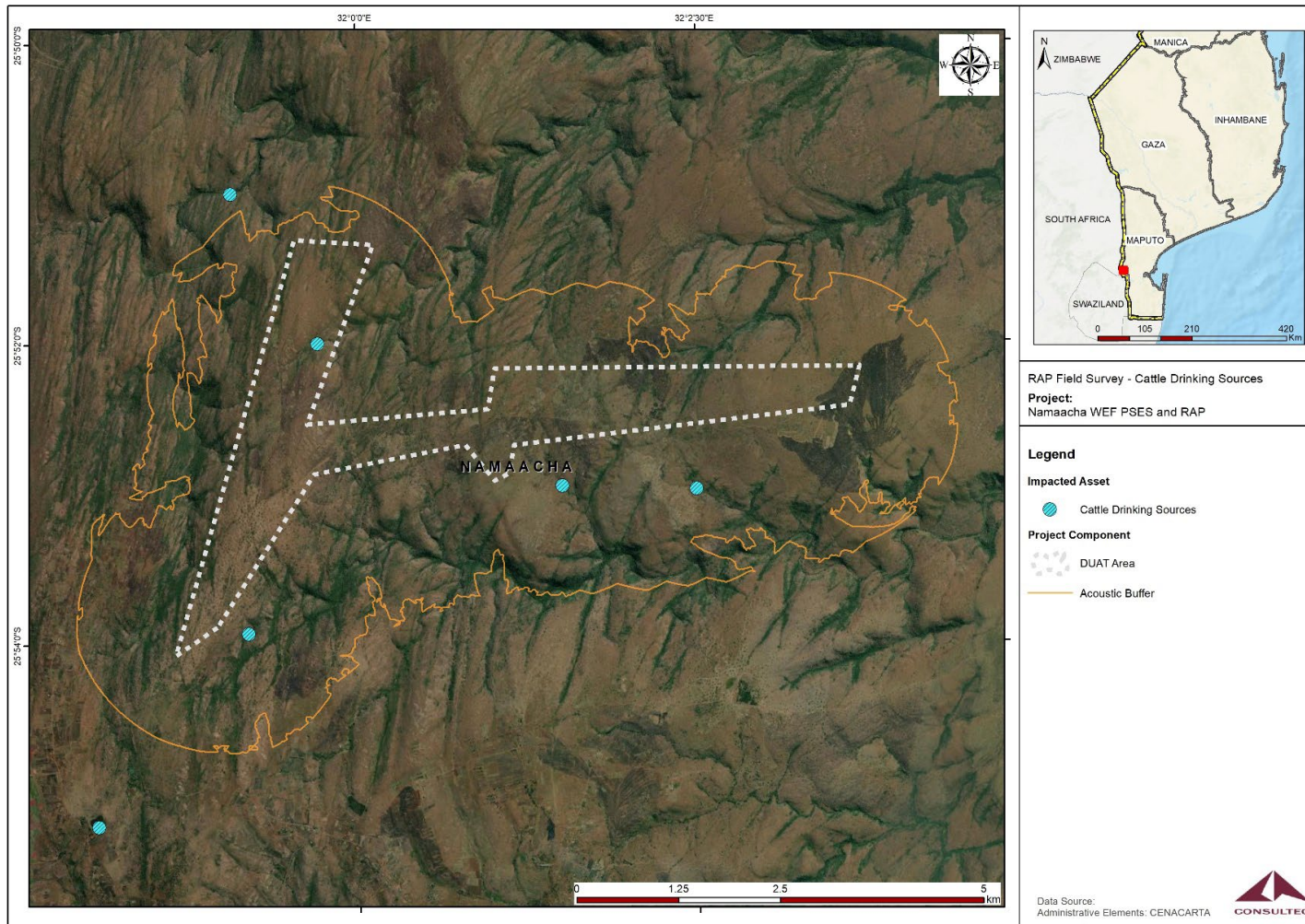


Figure 6-14 –Cattle Drinking Areas

7 Eligibility Criteria and Compensation Framework

This section defines the 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 the 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 not²⁸, 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 WEF 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 WEF Project;
- All persons and/or groups subject to restrictions or limitations on access to resources resulting from the WEF Project; and
- Tenants and workers subjects to any of the above.

²⁸ 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.

7.2 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 WEF 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 phase and received their compensation.

7.2.1 Loss of Land

All permanently lost land, agricultural (including fallow land), residential, commercial (including grazing) 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.

For the WEF Project DUAT area, all PAPs, both resident and non-resident land users will be subject to permanent land use rights loss. In the 35dB area (buffer zone), only those residing in the area will be subject to the permanent loss of their land use rights, whilst those who make use of land within the buffer zone for other livelihoods purposes will not be affected by the resettlement process.

All lost land will be replaced in-kind and replacement land will depart from the premise that it shall be of equal or of greater value to that which is being replaced, including size, location (in relation to access to infrastructure) and productivity.

Replacement land for residential homestead plots, however, will be defined in accordance with the local legislation (Decree 31/2012) on replacement homestead land plots for rural areas with a minimum lot size of 5000 m². According to the survey results, the resettlement requirements for physically impacted PAPs in the DUAT area and the buffer zone, as well as pasture support houses, pasture areas and *machamba* land within the DUAT area, 3 new host areas were defined for the relocation of the affected communities, aiming for their collective relocation within the same or nearby communities. A detailed study for Resettlement Host Areas was conducted (detailed in Section 8) and, during this process, the Project ensured that the PAP land was contiguous and that there were no orphaned sections within the 3 new areas identified. The same principle was applied to *machamba* land tracts lost within the DUAT and replacement size was defined in accordance with lost sections.

Specifically for PAPs who practice cattle herding/breeding and freely utilise grazing/pasture land within the DUAT and buffer zone, the Project will carry out an assessment of the loss as a percentage of the whole pasture/grazing area utilised and conjunction with the PAPs and district services agree on replacement pastures within the same locality.

All replacement land, including homestead plots, *machamba* and grazing land will be cleared of unwanted vegetation and prepared for identified usage prior to PAPs taking ownership and/or return.

7.2.2 Loss of Homes

As there are no impacted houses of over 70m², all primary homes structures will be replaced in-kind and in accordance with Decree 31/2012 of 8th of August, which stipulates that all home structures must be compensated in kind, built on plots of a minimum area of 5 000 m² in rural areas.

The loss (partial or total) of habitational structures (main house and complementary housing structures) with a combined size smaller than 70m² will 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 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 designs of the standard homes, which was based on the outcomes of focal group discussions held with the affected HHs in order to ensure that replacement homes are adapted to the specific needs and requirements of the PAPs.

The WEF 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. In addition, all physically resettled households will receive appropriate training on the utilisation and management of their new homes along with early stage regular follow up and monitoring.

In accordance with the national legislation, resettlement host areas which include resettlement villages (RVs) shall be designed ensuring that RVs access to social services, including water, schools, health facilities and road access to markets etc. Whilst no resettlement villages are expected, as part of the OS 2 inclusion of comprehensive assistance to PAPs, it is recommended that a borehole, cattle watering point and classroom blocks be constructed at each of the resettlement sites proposed, in accordance with

Chapter 8.

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.

For PAPs who practice cattle herding/breeding and have pasture support houses impacted, such infrastructure will be replaced in-kind, in an area to be defined by the PAPs and the district services (**Chapter 8.3.1**).

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.

Once RAP implementation activities initiate, farmers will be notified as soon as possible regarding the loss of standing crops and receive the respective compensation for estimated loss of crop cycles. Additionally, the Project will not restrict any access to crops until after PAPs are in receipt of due compensation.

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

The HHs fruit trees that will be affected by the WEF 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 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 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** regarding auxiliary structures.

Compensation for the loss of business income or activities will be provided monetarily. One small business was identified as affected in the census. This business was located within the homestead of a PAP who also requires physical relocation. The business infrastructure will be rebuilt in the resettlement host area as part of the owner's homestead plot, and it is estimated that loss of income during transitional phase will not occur, thus no monetary compensation is to be made for loss of income.

If the transitional phase is longer than expected by the WEF Project, compensation will be determined 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. 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 levels²⁹.

7.2.8 Tenants

No tenants were identified during the census process. Should tenants be identified during the RAP implementation, tenants will be compensated for whatever the type of legal recognition of the land tenure and will be supported in the resumption of their activities. Tenants/lessees will be assisted in leasing similar

²⁹ PAP dependency assessment shall be a continuous process.

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 Sacred Sites, Cemeteries and Graves

7.2.9.1 Sacred Sites or Undocumented Cultural Heritage

One church (in Mugudo) was identified within the DUAT. This will need to be relocated by the WEF Project to the Mugudo host area. The Mugudo community shall be consulted to design the church relocation process (this will be elaborated in the Urban Plan currently under development). All associated costs will be borne by CEN, including ceremonies and other requirements needed to be fulfilled/adhered to in respect of local norms, religious beliefs and / or customs. Cost will be set in accordance with the Ministerial Decree 181/2010, of 3 November, or at full replacement value and whichever is higher.

A vacant plot was identified within Livevene that, according to the community, is being held for construction of a future church. As part of the RAP implementation process, CEN will provide a plot of comparable size in the Livevene host area that can be used for this purpose.

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

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 unless families state a specific preference for graves to be moved with them. Micro siting within the DUAT is expected to minimise direct impacts from turbine footprints on graves but the need to relocate a small number of graves cannot be completely ruled out until implementation phase. Should the exhumation of graves and translocation of graves be necessary, this activity will be managed by a WEF Project grave relocation specialist and monitored by local authorities.

Regarding the cemeteries and graves identified during census (as per **Chapter 6.12**), the following preferences were presented by the HHs and community:

- 1 active community cemetery with 5 graves was identified in Livevene – the community prefer to preserve the graves in their current location, understanding the temporary limitations that may occur during the construction phase and agree with the use of the new cemetery for future occurrences and ceremonies,
- 1 HH in Livevene has 5 family graves – the PAPs stated that they would rather keep their family graves in the same area and have it fenced off and with access during construction.

- 1 HH to be resettled in Macuacua was identified to contain 2 graves – the PAPs stated they would rather keep the graves in the same area as they belonged to the previous landowner.

CEN will obtain written confirmation from the affected PAPs for their preference with regards to the relocation of graves in advance of the construction phase.

If required, CEN 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 CEN shall bear all costs. Appropriate land will be found for this purpose in consultation with communities as per **Chapter 7.2.1**.

In the unlikely event that undocumented graves are discovered within the footprint area, this will be managed in accordance with the Chance Find Procedure as detailed in the EMP.

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 CEN 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. Access to health infrastructure for vulnerable chronically ill PAPs will be impacted. These PAPs currently walk or hitchhike for up to 2 hours to reach the health centre or hospital. As relocation sites are further away from these facilities, the increased distance will exacerbate their situation. Targeted livelihood restoration measures in terms of transit assistance will be made available to mitigate this impact.

7.2.11 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 4.6**) and are considered complementary³⁰ to the livelihoods restoration support (**Chapter 9**). Note that PAPs maybe

³⁰ 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.

eligible for multiple types of transitional and disturbance support, compensation for trees of economic value, and livelihood restoration measures and these are considered to be additive.

7.2.11.1 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), and shall include, but not be limited to:

- All physically relocated HHs:
 - A once-off monetary compensation equivalent to 3 times the Government gazetted minimum wage for the agricultural sector³¹, as relocation and disturbance/interruption support, and
 - Where PAPs will remain in their current location, CEN will be responsible and cover all costs related to demolition and clean up.
- All HHs with economic resettlement (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 will be applied.
- Any HH with relocated graves and tombstones:
 - In addition to any applicable physical relocation and economic resettlement disturbance support, each affected of the 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.

7.2.11.2 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:
 - Assistance in formally registering all new DUATs for resettled HHs (both for housing plots as well as *machambas*).

³¹ Shall be based on the updated and most recent GoM gazetted minimum wage table.

- Moving costs – CEN 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 relocate³² HHs and their belongings.
- Use of mechanisms to ensure that compensation is easily accessible to all those eligible, such as transport to banks and/or collection points. The WEF Project will explore the possibility/viability of executing compensation payment through mobile telephony.
- All *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.
- If livelihood restorations measures (See Section 9) are determined not to be fully effective for vulnerable people through monitoring, then CEN 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, businesses and herders/breeders):
 - Assistance in formally registering all new DUATs for those entitled to new *machambas*.
 - All new *machambas* will be prepared prior to the first sowing season.
 - Use mechanisms to ensure that compensation is easily accessible to all those eligible, such as transport to banks and/or collection points. The WEF Project will explore the possibility/viability of executing compensation payment through mobile telephony.
 - For herders/breeders, Memorandums of Understanding will be established to ensure that they will have access to the wind energy facility DUAT area land for grazing purposes.
 - If livelihood restorations measures (See Section 9) are determined not to be adequately effective for vulnerable HHs through monitoring, then CEN will also provide a ‘food basket’ (Ministry of Health’s *cesta básica*) or equivalent cash payment, to vulnerable HHs.

7.2.12 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 the PS 5/OS 2. All PAPs are entitled to livelihoods support, based on the nature of resettlement and PAP vulnerability, as per **Chapter 9**.

³² 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.

7.2.13 Entitlement Matrix

An entitlement matrix for each category of PAP and type of impact has been prepared for the Project, on the basis of the gap analysis (**Chapter 4.6**) 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).

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.	<p>Individuals, HHs, communities and/or groups living on or actively using project-affected land (excluding grazing activities), as identified prior to the cut-off date. (With or without formally registered DUATs as recognized by the land law).</p> <p>Vulnerable HHs and individuals within this category</p>	<p>Land will be replaced in-kind. Such land will be within the same locality/neighbourhood and assessed³³ to be suitable and of equal or higher value to that being replaced.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>All relocated HHs will be provided with assistance in registering replacement land and all costs related to formalizing the DUATs will be provided.</p> <p>CEN will be responsible for all aspects related to the organisation and costs of relocation.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>HHs will be entitled to targeted livelihood restoration measures.</p> <p>Vulnerable HHs will be eligible for a ‘food basket’ (Ministry of Health’s <i>cesta básica</i>) or equivalent cash payment for up to 3 months.</p>
		<p>Individuals and HHs utilising affected land for animal grazing only</p> <p>Vulnerable HHs and individuals within this category</p>	<p>Land loss as a percentage of whole will be assessed and lost percentage will be replaced in-kind, within the same community.</p> <p>HHs will be entitled to targeted livelihood restoration measures.</p> <p>HHs will be signed with PAPs to allow access for grazing of cattle within the wind energy facility DUAT during operations.</p> <p>HHs will be eligible for all applicable disturbance support measures for economic resettlement (3 times monthly agricultural sector income).</p> <p>Vulnerable HHs will be eligible for a ‘food basket’ (Ministry of Health’s <i>cesta básica</i>) or equivalent cash payment for up to 3 months.</p>

³³ Assessment is subjective and therefore will include participation of individuals/HHs and communities being resettled. Such assessment will also include, amongst other aspects, the lands agricultural potential and proximity and access to social, economic and cultural infrastructure such as transportation networks, schools, health posts, markets and community recreation areas etc. The assessment referred to in this Entitlement Matrix has been duly completed and is presented in Annex 5 – Host Area Study.

Type of Impact	Nature/Type of Asset	Eligibility	Compensation Measures
	Vacant land plots within DUAT	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 ³⁴ to be suitable and of equal or higher value to that being replaced. HHs will be eligible for all applicable monthly disturbance support payments depending on economic resettlement (3 times monthly agricultural sector income).
Total or partial loss of structures	Residential, pasture support houses, HH auxiliary support structures and infrastructure under construction.	Owners of structures (regardless of land tenure status) (Individuals, HHs groups and/or communities). Vulnerable HHs and individuals within this category	Total or partial loss of residential structures will be replaced as whole structures in accordance with national legislation (defined for structures under 70m ²) 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. All auxiliary HH support structures will be replaced in-kind as whole structures or monetarily. 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. All pasture support houses and structures will be replaced in-kind, in identified areas (as per the above on land loss) and based on the outcomes of dialogue with the breeders/herders. HHs will be entitled to targeted livelihood restoration measures (see below). Vulnerable HHs will be eligible for a 'food basket' (Ministry of Health's cesta básica) or equivalent cash payment for up to 3 months.
	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. Details will be elaborated within the Urban Plan that is under development.
Loss of annual and perennial crops and trees	Standing crops and trees	Owners	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. 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. 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).

³⁴ Ibid.

Type of Impact	Nature/Type of Asset	Eligibility	Compensation Measures
		Vulnerable HHs and individuals within this category	Vulnerable HHs will be eligible for a 'food basket' (Ministry of Health's cesta básica) or equivalent cash payment for up to 3 months.
Temporary loss of commercial income and business structures	Functioning business	Owner	Only 1 business identified. It is a small business (with no additional employees). The business infrastructure will be rebuilt in the resettlement host area as part of the owner's homestead plot, and it is estimated that loss of income during transitional phase will not occur, thus no monetary compensation is to be made for loss of income. HH will be entitled to targeted livelihood restoration measures (see below).
Disturbance to cultural heritage sites	Church	Communities	One church in Mugudo will be relocated into the new host area. The restoration will be guided by national legislation and all costs related to the relocation will be paid by CEN.
	Graves, cemetery	Individuals, HHs, groups and communities	All graves identified within the wind farm DUAT are expected to remain on-site. This is the preference by CEN and the stated preference for the affected PAPs. A maximum of 6 months potential restricted access is expected during the construction phase. CEN will ensure full access to the graves to the affected PAPs during construction. Should the exhumation of graves and translocation of graves be necessary, CEN 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 CEN shall bear all costs.

8 Resettlement Host Areas

The selection of a resettlement host areas can have a significant impact on the families and households who may need to be physically relocated and is a crucial aspect of the RAP. Where possible, options such as extending the limits of HHs present land should be assessed, thereby raising the possibility of PAPs remaining on the same plot even if their primary home needs to be replaced/repositioned. Should this, however, not be possible, the possibility to resettle affected households within the same communities in which they currently reside shall be a priority.

Based on the reviews conducted to date, relocating and resettling all displaced households within close proximity of their current locale and within their current communities is considered feasible. To do this, the Project proposes to use three separate host areas to allow communities to be relocated together. Resettling the physical HHs in the same communities where they currently reside is a way to mitigate some of the socioeconomic impacts of the resettlement process, as the affected HH will still be able to access to same social infrastructure which they currently use, the same sacred and spiritual sites, the same formal/informal employment and agricultural land they currently use, as well as their current social networks.

Potential areas considered for resettlement were proposed by the local government, supported by the community leadership. The feasible options were then subjected to study and a Host Area Report was prepared in January 2024 (see Annex 5).

The purpose of the Host Area Report was to provide a comprehensive assessment of the proposed areas for physical and economic resettlement, addressing critical issues related to land availability. Transparency was a key element, and the report aimed to provide a detailed record of the selection process, defining criteria, methods, and presenting the results. This not only promotes informed decision-making but also strengthens accountability, ensuring that the choices made are backed by solid evidence.

Furthermore, the report addresses potential challenges related to land availability, proposing mitigation strategies to reduce risks. It also highlights the process of consultation with the community, emphasizing the importance of local participation in the selection of resettlement areas. Assessing the level of acceptance by the resettled communities and local authorities is essential for understanding the social impact of the project.

The host areas study and selection included the following steps:

- Meeting with government and Technical Working Group definition
- Identification of possible host areas
- House Focus Group Discussions

- Host area visits
- Host area pre-assessment
- Preparation of preliminary host area summary
- Final selection of host area
- Preparation and delivery of the Host Area Report

8.1 Host Area Engagements

For this Project, the host area study began in September 2023 and was conducted simultaneously with the census activities, ensuring the participation of government entities and local leadership as required. The follow up engagements involved the identification of host areas and field visits to these proposed areas to take the GPS coordinates.

These activities were accompanied by the Technical Working Group, which included 2 members from the local leadership of each of the affected communities. The Committee was responsible for identifying vacant the areas within their communities and representing their communities throughout the activities.

Another important aspect taken into consideration when defining the host areas was the identification of bio-sensitive areas (due to the nesting of birds of prey) near the potential host areas noted by the Proponent as a result of previous environmental studies held in the Namaacha. These areas were reflected in the maps produced to ensure that there is no overlap with potential host areas and that there is no impact on the existing biodiversity.

The Technical Working Group selected two potential host areas per community, of which both are near their original community location. The visits to these areas began in October 2023 and continued up until December 2023 as per Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 – Location/Date of Engagements and Visits to Host Areas

District	Location / Communities	Objective	Date
Namaacha	Quinta Arca	Community leadership meeting	11 September 2023
	Livevene	Visit to proposed host area	12 October 2023
	Livevene and Mugudo	Visit to proposed host areas	30 October 2023
	Macuacua	Visit to proposed host area	21 November 2023
	Livevene, Macuacua, Mugudo	Visit to additional potential host areas	21 December 2023

The proposed host areas for the project were discussed and suggested by local authorities, in a collaborative and transparent process. This approach ensures that the decisions made are aligned with the needs and expectations of the local communities, as well as with government policies and guidelines.

The visit to the potential host areas with community leaders was an important part of the process for several reasons:

- *Community Participation:* Involving community leaders from the beginning ensures that the voices of the communities are heard and considered. This increases the legitimacy of the project and can facilitate local acceptance, as the concerns and suggestions of residents can be incorporated in the early stages of planning.
- *Identification of Sensitive Areas:* Community leaders have specific knowledge of areas of cultural, social, and ecological importance within their communities. By touring potential sites with them, it is possible to identify areas that should be avoided or that require special treatment, minimizing the negative impact of the project. In the case under evaluation, nothing was identified.
- *Conflict Mitigation:* Collaboration with community leaders can help identify and resolve potential sources of conflict before they become bigger problems. Understanding local dynamics can lead to more harmonious planning that respects the rights and needs of communities.
- *Social Sustainability:* Projects that are developed with a mutual understanding between promoters and communities tend to be more sustainable in the long term. Communities that feel involved and respected are more likely to support and maintain the project in the future.
- *Compliance with Development Guidelines:* In the context of Mozambique and in accordance with the standards of institutions such as the World Bank and IFC, active participation of communities in decision-making processes is a key element. Aligning with these guidelines is not only ethical but also ensures compliance with international development standards.

Improved Project Efficiency: With local knowledge integrated, feasibility studies and environmental impact assessments become more accurate, reducing the likelihood of delays and additional costs associated with last-minute changes in planning.

8.2 Land Availability for Resettlement

8.2.1 Land Availability

The challenges faced in identifying suitable land for the resettlement process resided in three main aspects: administrative, legal, and biophysical constraints.

Regarding administrative constraints, the selection of land for resettlement requires that it be free and unoccupied, without the existence of Land Use and Benefit Rights (DUAT) titles. This condition is crucial to prevent property conflicts and ensure the legality of the process. Moreover, it is imperative that an

agreement exists between the district government and local communities, ensuring that the chosen areas for resettlement are acceptable to all parties involved.

The following figures demonstrate the existing constraints in the study area.

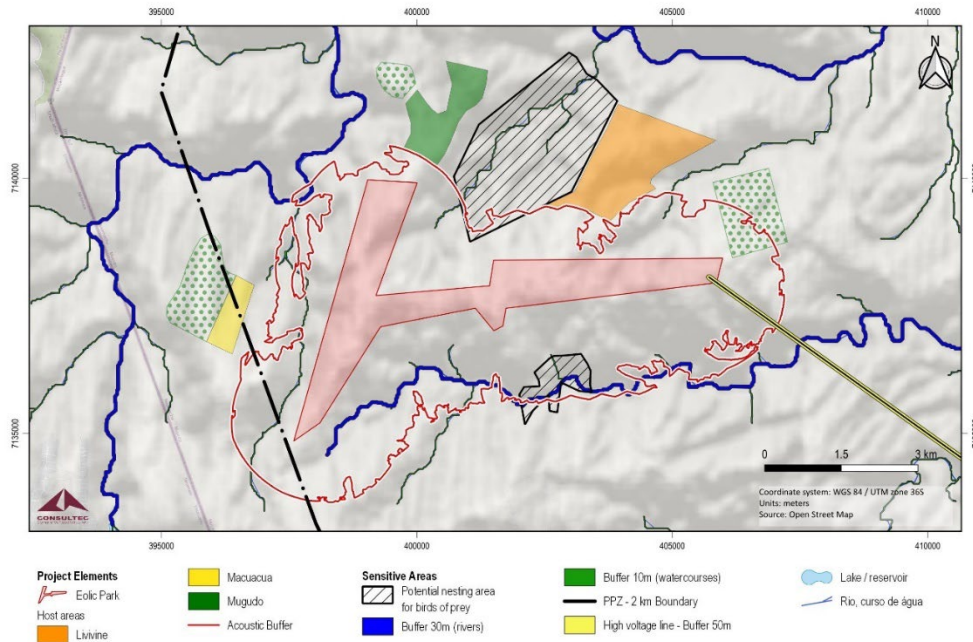


Figure 8-1 Main Constraints

In terms of legal constraints, the areas designated for resettlement must be located outside zones prone to natural risks, such as erosion and flooding, and with moderate slopes, not exceeding 6%. This precaution is vital to ensure the safety and long-term sustainability of the resettlements, avoiding areas that may pose future risks to the communities.

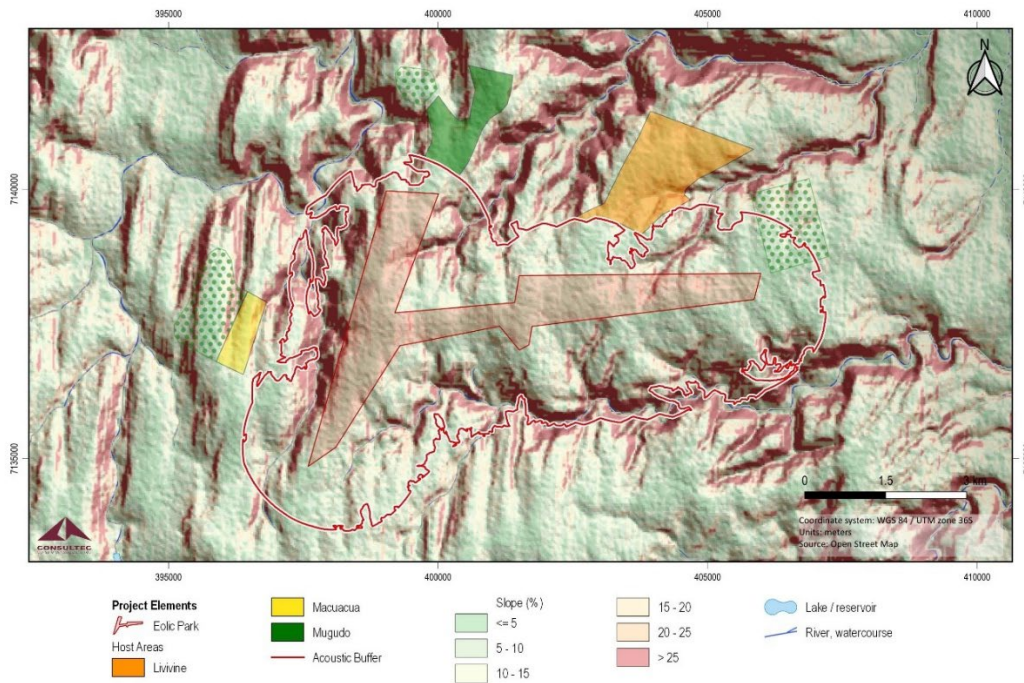


Figure 8-2 Location of the host areas on the slope map

A factor of great importance in the selection of the host areas is their proximity to the original location of the resettled people, preferably in the same community, to minimize the social and cultural impact of the resettlement process. The following table presents some of the characteristics that were considered in defining the host areas.

Table 8-2 Key criteria defined to assess the potential of areas for the intended resettlement

Characteristics	Details
Location in Environmental and Public Interest Areas	- Identification of interferences with environmental protection areas, conservation units, degraded areas, areas of historical, cultural, archaeological, or scenic interest, sacred sites, and easements or areas under the domain of public utility enterprises.
Economic Potentials	- Analysis of the economic potential of possible host areas regarding the availability of resources for restoring the livelihoods practiced by families in the origin area (access to land, water, natural resources, proximity to local markets, availability of job vacancies, etc.).
Proximity to the Area of Origin	- Favors the "sense of belonging" in relation to the occupied territory, its social protection networks, and daily relationships.
Access and Transportation	- Analysis of road access, considering distances from the headquarters and/or other centralities, travel time, and the quality, as well as the provision of public transportation.

Characteristics	Details
Social Services	- Analysis of the availability, or ease of implementation, of social services such as health and education facilities, and social protection networks.
Existing Occupations	- Identification of communities already settled in the location or nearby, considering their sociodemographic profile, their degree of consolidation and expansion, and their use of the soil. Also examined are issues related to social organization and local leadership, as well as land use.

Biophysical constraints are equally fundamental. The selected lands must be suitable for agriculture, a crucial pillar for the majority of rural communities. The availability of adequate water resources and ecosystem services are critical factors, not only for agriculture but also for the overall sustainability of the resettled communities.

A comprehensive evaluation of the biophysical characteristics was conducted for the resettlement in the Namaacha area, where pastoral and subsistence farming activities are prevalent. Each aspect plays a significant role in ensuring the suitability and sustainability of the resettlement areas.

Table 8-3 Biophysical Characteristics Assessment for the Host Areas

Characteristics	Details
Soil Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Fertility and Structure</i>: Assessing soil fertility, texture, and structure is crucial to understand its agricultural potential. - <i>Water Retention</i>: The soil's ability to retain water affects irrigation needs and crop choice. - <i>Suitability for Local Crops</i>: Ensuring the soil is suitable for local crops and sustainable farming practices.
Water Availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Sources for Irrigation and Consumption</i>: Proximity and access to water sources like rivers, lakes, or aquifers. - <i>Quality and Quantity</i>: Ensuring water is available in sufficient quantity and quality for human and animal consumption.
Biodiversity and Local Ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Sensitive Ecosystems and Threatened Species</i>: Identifying any sensitive ecosystems or threatened species that could be impacted. - <i>Conservation of Local Biodiversity</i>: Importance of preserving local biodiversity for environmental sustainability.
Topography and Erosion Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Terrain and Drainage</i>: Analysing the terrain's topography and its impact on drainage and soil erosion. - <i>Planning for Erosion-Prone Areas</i>: Developing plans for areas at high risk of erosion or flooding.
Access to Pastures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Suitability for Livestock</i>: Ensuring new areas provide adequate pastures to sustain livestock for pastoral communities.
Forest Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Availability for Domestic Use</i>: Availability of forest resources for firewood, housing construction, and other domestic uses.
Adaptability and Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Climate Change Impacts</i>: Evaluating the land's resilience to climate change impacts such as droughts or floods. - <i>Long-Term Viability for Agriculture and Pastoralism</i>: Ensuring the land can sustain agricultural and pastoral activities in the long term.

Characteristics	Details
Integration with Surrounding Ecosystems	- <i>Sustainable and Harmonious Integration:</i> Planning for the resettlement areas to integrate sustainably and harmoniously with surrounding ecosystems.

8.2.2 Identification of Potential and Alternative Settlement Areas

Relocating the affected families within the same localities and communities where they currently reside, and as close as possible to their actual residence, is a way to mitigate or minimize some of the socio-economic impacts of the resettlement process. This approach has several advantages:

- The PAPs will still have access to the same social infrastructure, sacred and spiritual sites, formal employment, and agricultural land that they currently use.
- Their social networks will be maintained, especially since the resettlement sites were selected by the PAPs themselves. For example, relationships with their traditional families and neighbors will be minimally affected, thus minimizing the risk of people finding land only far from their original location and returning.
- The PAPs' access to natural resources will be significantly similar to that of their original site, as they will move to the same community and competition will remain unchanged.
- The PAPs will still have the same customers and use the same markets to sell and buy their products.
- In terms of the use of state services (schools, health posts, policing, etc.) by the PAPs being resettled in the same community, the services they used before are the same ones they will use now, maintaining the same relationships.

Thus, the study of potential host areas focused on the existing available areas within the same communities.

8.2.3 Host Area Size

During the field survey, a total of 78 households that will need to be given replacement land were identified, as is shown in Table 8-2. 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 8-4 – Resettlement Host Area HHs

Type of Impact	Number of Impacted HHs
Physical Households (homestead plots)	36
Pasture Support Houses (pasture areas)	17

Type of Impact	Number of Impacted HHs
Machambas	4
Vacant Plots	21
	78

Note: some PAPs own more than one asset.

Full land requirement size has been assessed based on the census results regarding the total area of homestead plots, *machambas* and vacant plots raised. The resulting host areas were calculated in hectares and divided into two categories: pasture host area and housing host area.

Table 8-3 shows the host area size definition for each of the affected communities according to the category defined.

Table 8-5 – Host Area Size Definition

Community	#Affected Households	Machamba Area (ha)	Cattle (# of animals)	Vacant Plots Area (ha)	Total (ha)	Proposed pasture host area (ha)	Proposed housing host area (ha)
Livevene	21	24	129	67	220	169	277
Mugudo	13	15	37	74	126	150	39
Macuacua	1		128		128	135	35
Ndonguene*	1						

8.3 Host Areas Proposals

The following areas represented in Figure 8-1 were identified as potential host areas for the resettlement according to the calculated area for the housing and pasture areas, respectively, for each affected community.

For the community of Livevene, the 21 affected HHs will remain in the same community at an approximate distance of 4 km from their original location. The total size for their housing area is 277.4 ha while the pasture area is 169.4 ha. An alternative location that was considered for the Livevene host area, which will be included in the final updated map and selection process.

For the community of Mugudo, the 13 affected HHs will remain in the same community at an approximate distance of 0.5 km from their original location. The total size for their housing area is 150.8 ha while for the pasture area is 39.5 ha.

For the communities of Macuacua and Ndonguene, the 2 affected HHs would be relocated to the Bemassango community at an approximate distance of 2.5 km from their original location. The total size for their housing area is 62.7 ha while for the pasture area is 150 ha. For this community it is necessary to take into account the effects on changing the leadership structure and the surrounding social environment.

For the resettlement areas, it is proposed that the construction of boreholes and multifunctional water systems to provide water to the people in housing areas and the cattle in the pasture areas, as well as the construction of a classroom block, to provide each of the communities with access to education, as preliminary studies and interviews with the leadership revealed that there is only one school available in Macuacua and the proposed host areas would increase the distance between the existing schools and the communities. Whilst the classroom block per community emanated from the community leader, this possibility will be investigated during the implementation of the RAP, to ensure functionality and sustainability prerequisites are in place, including availability of teachers, inclusion in the education department's budget and maintenance capacity/resources.

8.4 Ecosystem Services in Host Areas

8.4.1 Categorization of Ecosystem Services

An ecosystem is defined as a dynamic complex of plants, animals, micro-organisms and non-living components interacting as a functional unit. Human communities are an integral part of ecosystems and are beneficiaries of many goods and services they provide. These benefits are recognised as Ecosystem Services (ES). The benefits that local communities obtain from local natural and modified habitats are crucial for their well-being. ES provided by the project- potentially impacted habitats or ecologically associated with these habitats, have been assessed at a high-level.

ES are grouped into four categories:

- **Supply services:** which refer to products people obtain directly from ecosystems (e.g. agricultural products, plants to eat, game, medicinal plants, fresh water, biofuel, timber, etc.). Inside the project area, the forest mosaics and aquatic habitats provide natural resources that are used by local communities. The main supply services are agricultural production, livestock and forage resources, foods, traditional medicine, fuelwood and fisheries;
- **Regulating services:** which are the benefit local communities obtain from the regulation of ecosystem processes (e.g. climate regulation, waste decomposition, purification of water and air, etc.);
- **Cultural services:** which refer to the non-material benefits people obtain from ecosystems (e.g. sacred and spiritual sites, ecotourism, education, etc.). It may be materialised by the presence of sacred sites or sacred species protected by communities. The social baseline assessment

conducted during the EIS will provide more information on the presence of these elements within the project site;

- **Supporting services:** which are the natural processes that maintain the other services (e.g. nutrient cycling, genetic production and genetic exchange channels, etc.).

8.4.2 Uses of Flora Species

The native species in the study area are used by local communities for various purposes, including food, timber, cultural and medicinal use. These plants were identified through flora manuals and with the help of the field botanist. The main uses of the native plants are as follows:

Construction – The wood from various tree species is used locally in the construction of impermanent houses, improvements, and animal fences. The main wood species used in the area are Chanfuta (*Azela quanzensis*), Copo-copo (*Milletia sthulmannii*), Pau-rosa (*Berchemia discolor*).

Food – Refers to native and introduced species whose leaves, roots, or fruits are used as food. Most of the agricultural crops on the farms have food use, some for personal consumption or for trade, especially sorghum, tomato, sesame, corn, and cassava, among others. Among the native and naturalized fruit trees are Canho (*Sclerocarya birrea*), Massala (*Strychnos spinosa*), Macuacua (*Strychnos madagascariensis*), and others.

Fuel – Fuel is produced in the form of charcoal and firewood, using native plants such as Tatalatani (*Hymenocardia ulmoides*), Cola dorrii, Shikukutse (*Combretum molle*), among other species.

Medicinal use – Among the native and introduced species in the region with medicinal use is the *Olox dissitiflora*, a plant with medicinal roots and leaves used as cosmetics to treat the skin. *Lipia javanica* leaves are used to treat influenza.

8.4.3 Ecosystem Services in the Study Area

Table 5-1 below indicates the typical ES provided by type of habitat in the project area (IPIECA, 2001).

Table 8-6 – Typical ecosystem services by habitat in the study area

Ecosystem Services	Shrubs/Woody vegetation
Provisioning	
Crops	■
Livestock	■
Fisheries	□
Foods	■

Ecosystem Services	Shrubs/Woody vegetation
Timber and other wood fibres	□
Fibres and resins	□
Animal skins	■
Ornamental resources	■
Biomass fuel	■
Freshwater	■
Genetic resources	■
Biochemical, natural medicines, and pharmaceuticals	■
Regulating and Supporting	
Air quality regulation	■
Global climate regulation	■
Regional/local climate regulation	■
Water regulation	□
Erosion regulation	■
Water purification	■
Waste assimilation	□
Disease regulation	□
Soil quality regulation	■
Pest/invasive species regulation	■
Pollination	■
Natural hazard regulation	■
Cultural	
Recreation and ecotourism	■
Spiritual and religious values	■
Ethical / non-use values	■

Legend: ■ major importance; □ minor importance. The Table does not include ecosystem services considered non-relevant or residual.

8.5 Host Area Social Infrastructure

As described in the decree 31/2012 dated 8th of August, a detailed urban plan needs to be prepared for host areas in the resettlement process. This plan must include the necessary social infrastructure, which is defined by the resettlement commission.

As previously mentioned, a strategic decision has been made to mitigate the impact of resettlement by designating a distinct resettlement host area for each affected community. In light of these circumstances, it is anticipated that the following activities and infrastructure will be requisite for in every resettlement site:

- Resettlement Site Urban Plan (including architectural design of all social infrastructures)
- School block in each resettlement village;
- Water system in each resettlement village;
- Water system for cattle in each resettlement village;
- Cattle tank in each resettlement village;
- Area reserved for Church construction in Mugudo resettlement village;
- Area reserved for Community Cemetery in Livevene resettlement village.

It is important to note that the required social infrastructures will need to be confirmed by the resettlement commission and an assessment made. The figure below shows the resettlement host area in each affected community.

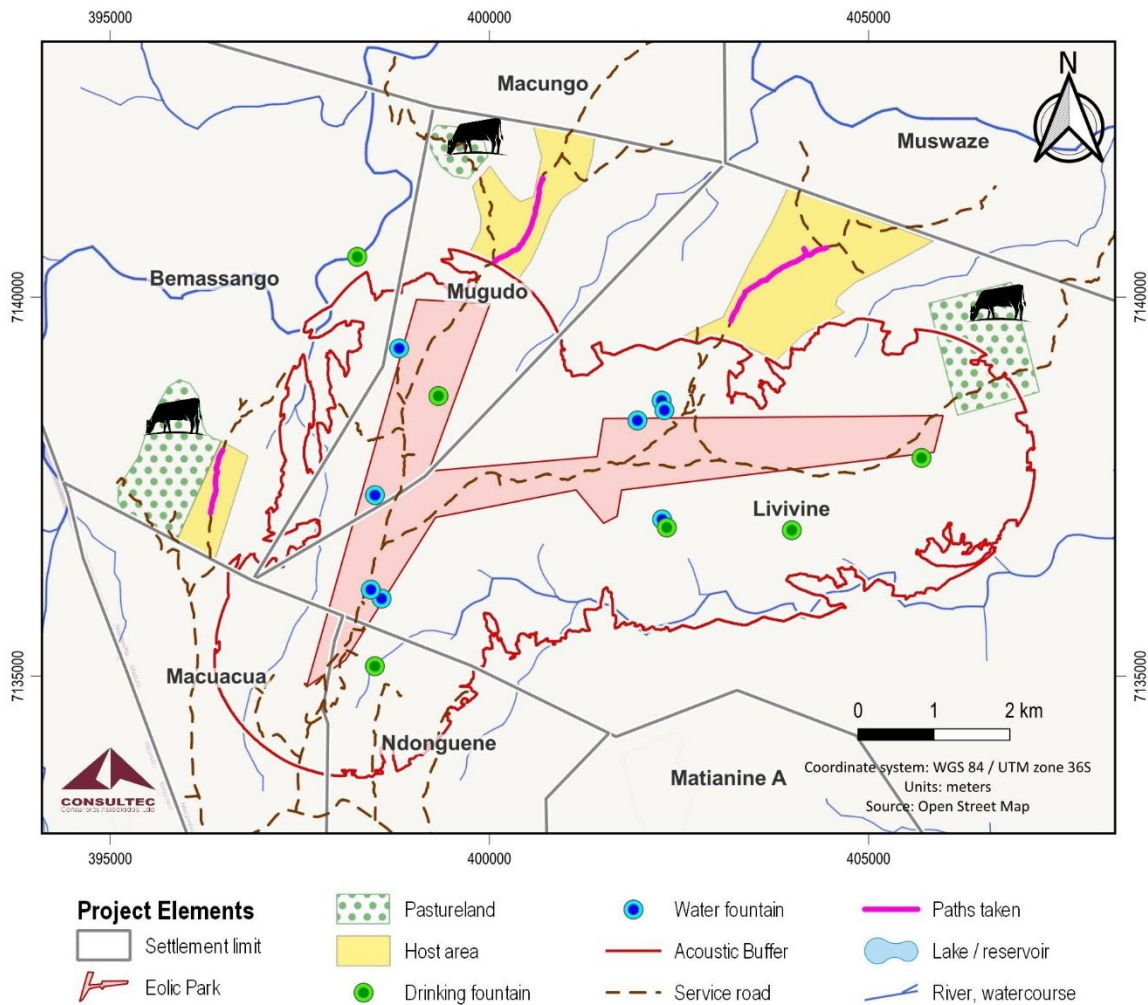


Figure 8-3 – Potential Resettlement Host Areas

8.6 Final Selection of Host Areas

A final public consultation was held on January 3, 2024, in Macuacua, Namaacha, regarding the approval of host areas for a resettlement plan (as is illustrated in Figure 8-4). All communities were represented, and the meeting included the participation of representatives from the Ministry of Land and Environment, district government of Namaacha, local chiefs, and community members, as well as representatives from CEN and Consultec. The meeting focused on discussing the proposed host areas, taking into account the community's needs and preferences, and included presentations, community feedback, and responses from Consultec.

Key concerns raised were about the suitability of proposed lands for agriculture, water access, and maintaining proximity to pastoral lands. The document also includes maps and photographs from the meeting.

The main concerns raised by the community regarding agricultural areas during the meeting were focused on the suitability of proposed lands for farming. Key points included:

- The terrain in some proposed areas, particularly in Mugudo, was too rocky for effective agriculture.
- Community members were worried about having to travel long distances to reach their farms if the agricultural land was not close to their new residences.
- There were concerns about the separation of residential areas from pastoral lands, impacting the ability to manage livestock and crops effectively.
- The availability of water resources for both farming and livestock was also a significant concern.

These issues highlight the community's dependence on agriculture and livestock for their livelihood and the importance of considering these factors in the resettlement plan.

The main concerns raised by the community regarding water access were:

- The suitability of the proposed areas for agriculture, given the rocky terrain and potential difficulties in accessing water for farming.
- The separation of residential areas from pastoral lands, which could impact the management of livestock and access to water for animals.
- The need for adequate water resources, including the implementation of wells or boreholes and construction of water troughs in pasture areas, to ensure both community members and livestock have sufficient access to water.

The main points focused by the communities regarding pastoral lands were:

- Concerns about the separation of residential areas from pastoral lands, which could impact the effective management of livestock.

The need to maintain proximity to pastoral lands to ensure sustainable livestock farming and ease of access for community members.



Figure 8-4 – Final Selection Public Consultation in Macuacua, Namaacha

8.7 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 resulting from the focus group discussions held with PAP HHs regarding overall compensation and housing design.

8.7.1 House Focus Group Discussions

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held from December 12th to December 14th, 2023, and were conducted in each community (Macuacua, Livevene and Mugudo). The objectives of the FGDs held specifically with the group of physically affected HHs were to collect their preferences regarding construction materials for the resettlement house and the arrangement of the various housing infrastructures on the housing plot, as well as to present and clarify any questions or concerns regarding the national legislation and explain the relevant national legislation and any other important issues for the resettlement plan implementation. See **Chapter 10.1.3** for further details.

8.7.2 Resettlement House Design

As a result of the FGDs and information gathered, two house designs were prepared, with one having the main house with two rooms and an additional external room which PAPs may access independently, with an external kitchen and toilet, and the second design includes all three rooms internally and only the kitchen and toilet as external structures, as is illustrated in Figure 8-2 and Figure 8-3.

The two final designs for the resettlement houses were presented to the HHs for validation during the Final Focus Group Discussions, on February 5th, 2024 in Livevene Community Headquarters with all of the affected communities. Community members selected their preferred design separately in male-led and female-led FGDs, although 3 HHs had differing opinions for their male and female PAPs. These three households were advised to discuss further and notify CEN of their final decision.

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 for comment and consultation with the PAPs. The finalised resettlement housing execution project is included in Annex 6.

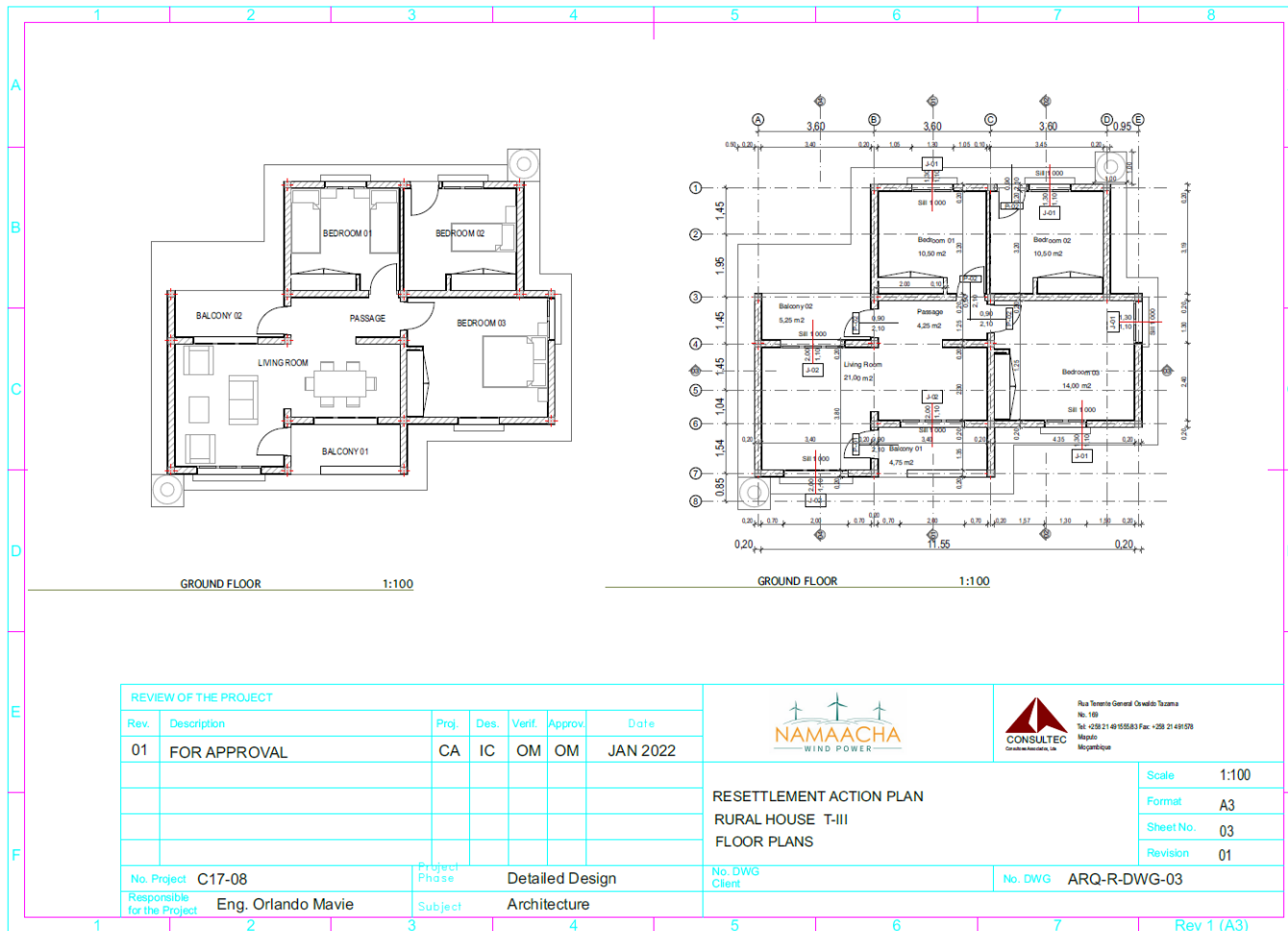


Figure 8-5 – House Design #1-T2+1

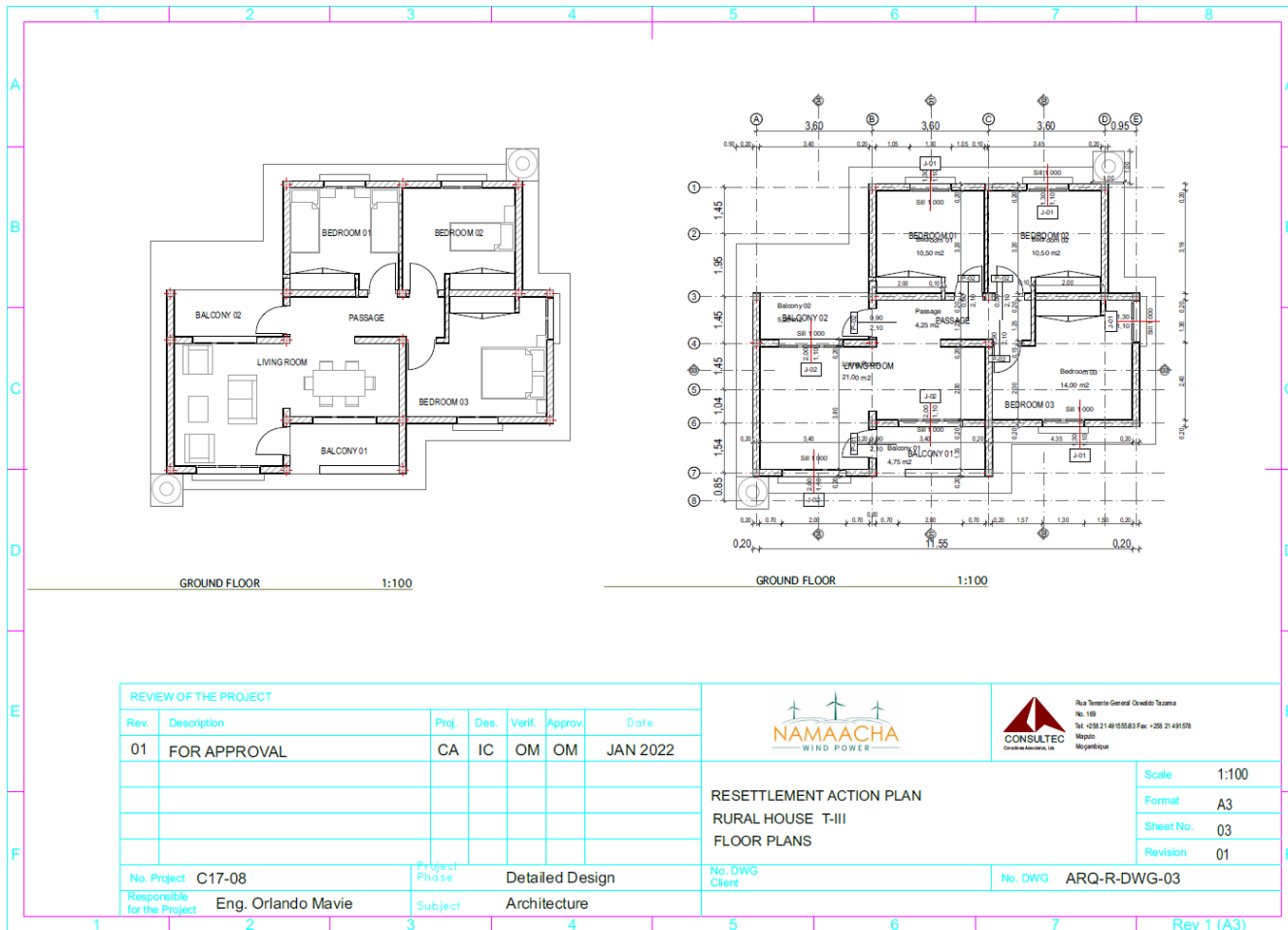


Figure 8-6 – Homestead Plot Design #2-T3



Figure 8-7 – Homestead Plot 3D Design

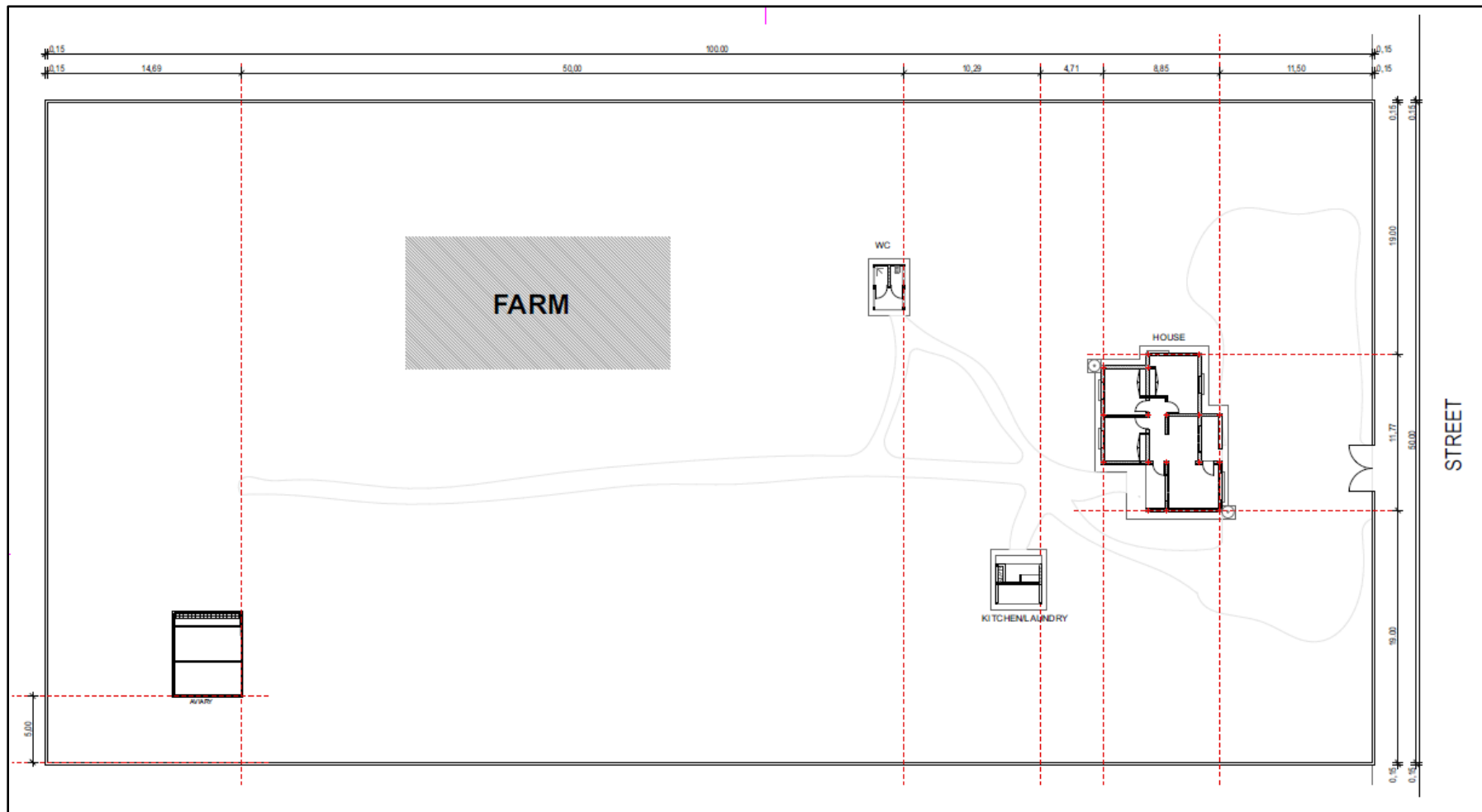


Figure 8-8 – Homestead Plot Floor Plan

8.8 Urban Plan

The elaboration of the resettlement areas urban plan is a technical and political process that is focused on the development and design of land use and the built environment, centred in public health and well-being while maintain sustainability standards and guaranteeing adequate distribution and access to infrastructure and basic services.

According to local legislation (Decree 31/2012, August 8th), the urban plan must include a detailed description of the organization of the housing plots and infrastructure, agricultural plots and pasture areas, community water systems, electrification grid, sanitation and access roads, as well as the social and public structures, such as schools, markets, police station, sport and recreational parks, cultural and religious sites, that must be made available to the resettled affected people.

Overall, the Urban Plan development shall be completed by end of May 2024 and will include the following sections:

1. Introduction (brief project and areas description)
 - a. Water Supply
 - b. Electricity Supply
 - c. Access Roads
2. Executive Project for the Resettlement Host Areas (detailed design of host areas infrastructure)
 - a. Plot Organization and Housing Typology
 - b. Regulatory Obligations
 - c. Consultation of Communities
 - d. Plot Organization
 - e. Buildings
 - f. Water Supply for housing structures
 - g. Sanitation
 - h. Electricity Supply for housing structures
 - i. Drawings
3. Social And Public Structures Plan (detailed design and distribution of basic services)
 - a. Schools
 - b. Water System
 - c. Cattle Bathing Tanks
 - d. Cemetery
 - e. Church

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 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 Objective of the Livelihood Restoration Program

The approach to the livelihoods departs from the principle that the compensation measures for the loss of assets and income, as described above, in **Chapter 7.2** are distinct from the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP), and that the LRP is intended to consist of supportive measures with the objective of ensuring that PAP livelihoods are at the very minimum restored to pre resettlement levels as per the local legislative framework and PS5/OS 2.

To achieve this, specific tailor-made measures which support the affected individuals and HHs to restore livelihoods were developed. Such measures will also 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 will be determined and defined in accordance with the critical issues and eligibility identified below. These measures will be based on the PAP priorities and given the objective is the restoration of PAP 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 PAP's perceptions on their standards of living and quality of life). Such measures will be phased in accordance with the WEF 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; 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 support are:

- Individuals and HHs with highest levels of impact – significantly impacted individuals and HHs, which considers the nature and type of resettlement, whether physical or economic and multiple losses; and
- Vulnerable individuals and/or households.

The LRP will be divided into the following four measures:

- Physical Relocation Support;
- Administrative Support;
- Financial Literacy Support; and
- Livelihood Restoration Measures

9.2.1 Physical relocation Support

As described, the WEF Project anticipates the physical relocation of 36 households to three designated resettlement areas. Currently, most of these households reside in homes constructed from substandard materials, within a community lacking formal urban planning benefits.

As a component of the resettlement initiative, every household affected will receive compensation through the provision of a new home built from conventional materials. Moreover, these homes will be situated in an area that incorporates a comprehensive urban plan.

To ensure the smooth adaptation of the affected households to their new living conditions, the WEF Project will need to engage a consultant or a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) implementation partner. This entity will be responsible for executing the Physical Relocation Support Project, which is accessible to all impacted households. This suite of measures is aimed at facilitating the transition for the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and mitigating the negative impacts associated with the resettlement process. These measures are time-bound, commencing at least one month before the physical relocation of the PAPs.

The relocation support will encompass, but is not limited to:

- Training on House defected guarantee;
- Training on house amenities and possible rehabilitation;
- Capacity building on usage of house amenities and it cost impact;

- Capacity Building on Health, Safety, Hygiene e Environmental for the usage of the house and in the resettlement village

9.2.2 Administrative Support

The WEF Project will need to contract a Consultant/RAP implementation partner to implement the administrative support project which all PAPs are eligible to receive. This package of measures is designed to facilitate PAPs and lessen the adverse impacts during the act of the actual resettlement³⁵. These measures have a specific timeframe and commence immediately following the signing of the compensation agreement by the PAPs and project proponent 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 support³⁶ 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 PAP's;
- 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*).

9.2.3 Financial Literacy Support

The WEF Project will need to contract a Financial consultancy company to implement the Financial Literacy support project which PAPs are eligible to receive. This package of measures is designed to facilitate PAP's and lessen the adverse impacts during the act of the actual resettlement.

A basic financial literacy project aims to empower individuals with the knowledge and skills needed to make informed and effective financial decisions. The specific objectives may vary based on the target audience, this programme will cover following topics:

³⁵ Resettlement in this particular case refers to the period between when those physically resettled lose access to their land and when they are resettled on new land. In relation to those economically resettled it refers to the period between when they lose access to their land to when access is restored.

³⁶ It is important to note that PAP's will be entitles to all types of support to which the qualify, whether it implies one or more or all.

- **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 PAP's and before the payment of any monetary compensation.

9.2.4 Livelihood Restoration Measures

Livelihood restoration measures refer to measures that will be executed to ensure that the livelihoods of the PAPs are restored to at least levels equal to or are improved from those encountered prior to the initiation of the resettlement process. As described above, these measures are distinctive from the compensation entitlements and, in fact transitional measures and are conceived as additional and supportive measures, developmental in nature, and whose outcomes and impacts may be monitored over the medium term. Given the context and nature of this resettlement, these measures have been divided

into three broad groups. The Livelihoods support measures will include, but are not limited, among other items:

9.2.4.1 Agriculture-based Livelihood Support

The WEF Project will need to contract a Consultant/Implementation Partner with experience in implementing agricultural-based project livelihood support project. As stated in **Chapter 6.5**, the WEF Project will cause the permanent resettlement and the affected households will not be allowed to return to their agricultural plots after the construction of the wind farm. On that note it planned to provide replacement agricultural plots to all affected households.

This agricultural-based livelihood support is designed to facilitate PAPs improving their agricultural activities after there are resettled. These measures have a long-term timeframe (least two agricultural seasons) and should commence at least two months prior to the PAP being resettled.

All 23 PAPs with farm 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 ploughing, 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 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.

9.2.4.2 Cattle Farming Livelihood Support

The WEF Project will need to engage a Consultant/Implementation Partner with experience in implementing cattle-based livelihood support projects. As outlined in **Chapter 6.6**, the WEF Project will impact 19 cattle herders, with twelve located inside the DUAT and seven within the acoustic buffer zone.

The cattle-based livelihood support aims to assist PAPs in enhancing their livestock activities post-resettlement. These measures have a long-term timeframe, spanning at least two agricultural seasons, and should commence at least two months before the PAPs are resettled. All 19 PAPs engaged in cattle herding will be eligible to participate in the cattle-based livelihoods support.

A basic subsistence cattle herding project typically concentrates on equipping farmers with the essential skills, resources, and support needed to sustain their livelihoods through cattle herding. The agricultural-based livelihood support will need to incorporate the following activities:

- **Training on Selection and Acquisition of Cattle:** training in how to choose cattle breeds suited to the local environment and their project's goals (milk production, meat, draught power, etc.).
- **Training on Feeding and Nutrition:** training in how to develop a feeding plan that includes grazing, supplemented by hay, silage, or commercial feed as necessary. It will focus in how to implement rotational grazing practices to maintain pasture health and availability.
- **Water Supply:** Project could build cattle watering point in order to ensure a clean and reliable water source for the cattle, this will need to consider considering both quantity and quality.
- **Health and Veterinary Care:** Establish a routine health check schedule, including vaccinations and deworming. It will also focus on training affected households in identifying common cattle diseases and basic first aid treatments.
- **Breeding Management:** Implement a breeding program that considers genetic diversity and breed improvements.

- **Training on Waste Management:** Train participants to develop a manure management plan to reduce environmental impact and explore opportunities for using manure as fertilizer.
- **Training on Record Keeping and Monitoring:** Capacity Building on how to keep detailed records of individual animals (health, breeding history, productivity, etc.).
- **Training and Capacity Building:** Provide training for all individuals involved in the project on best practices in cattle management, health care, and sustainable farming techniques.

These activities aim to build sustainable and improve cattle herding among the affected households, fostering economic empowerment and improving overall livelihoods.

9.2.4.3 Chicken Farming livelihood Support

The WEF Project will need to engage a Consultant/Implementation Partner with experience in implementing chicken-based livelihood support projects. As outlined in **Chapter 6.7**, the WEF Project necessitates the permanent resettlement of a chicken farm. The scope of this project can potentially be extended to include other affected households. It is envisioned that at least another 10 affected households can be selected to participate in this initiative.

The chicken-based livelihood support aims to assist PAPs in restoring their activities after resettlement to the new village. These measures have a mid-term timeframe (8 cycles/11 months) and should commence once the affected households are resettled.

This livelihood support project typically focuses on equipping affected individuals with the necessary skills, resources, and support to sustain their livelihoods through chicken farming. 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:

- **Training and Capacity Building:** Provide training on basic poultry management practices. Educate participants on poultry health, nutrition, and disease prevention and offer guidance on proper coop construction and maintenance.
- **Selection of Chicken Breeds:** Choose chicken breeds that are suitable for the local environment and intended purpose (meat, eggs, or both).
- **Construction of Chicken Coops:** Build or improve chicken coops to provide a safe and secure environment for the birds. This should ensure proper ventilation, lighting, and waste management in the coop.
- **Procurement of Chicks:** Source healthy day-old chicks from reliable suppliers and ensure proper vaccination of chicks to prevent common diseases.

- **Feeding and Nutrition:** Develop a feeding plan for each PAP using locally available and cost-effective feeds. Provide guidance on supplementary feeding for better productivity.
- **Healthcare and Disease Prevention:** Establish a routine health check schedule for chickens and train participants in identifying common poultry diseases and implementing preventive measures.
- **Egg Handling and Management:** Educate participants on proper egg collection, storage, and handling. Also implement measures to ensure the quality and safety of eggs.
- **Breeding and Flock Expansion:** Train participants in basic breeding practices and develop strategies for flock expansion and sustainability.
- **Market Access and Income Generation:** Explore local markets and establish potential buyers for poultry products. Also provide guidance on income generation through the sale of eggs, meat, or surplus birds.
- **Record Keeping:** Encourage participants to maintain records of expenses, income, and production metrics. Train participants in how to use records to analyze the performance of the poultry project and make informed decisions.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Implement regular monitoring visits to assess the health and well-being of the poultry and collect feedback from participants to improve project effectiveness.
- **Market Linkages:** Facilitate connections with local markets and potential buyers for poultry products.

Tailoring these activities to the specific needs and conditions of the affected households will contribute to the success and sustainability of the subsistence chicken farming project.

9.2.4.4 Employment and Skills Development Support Measures

The WEF Project will need to agree with wind farm contractor that they will need to employ the affected household that presents the minimum required skills for an unskilled labour position. As presented in **Chapter 6.1**, there are 78 households that will be impacted with 294 household members. The survey also showed that 103 impacted household 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 project.

The employments and skills development support project is designed to facilitate PAPs improving to capacitate affected household so they can take employment during the construction phase of the transmission line and have a skills which they can use after the 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 household members with 10th grade completed and with at least 18 years old will be eligible to participate in the employment and skills development support project³⁷. 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 contractor will need to provide the participants in obtaining certifications that enhance their employability after the 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.

9.2.4.5 Civil Construction Training Project

The WEF Project will need to hire the services of a consultant experienced in providing capacity-building training for civil construction. As outlined in **Chapter 6.6**, the WEF Project will have an impact on 6 households situated in the acoustic buffer zone and with large areas that are considered large scale farmers with several assets impacted. Although these households will not undergo resettlement, they will experience an acoustic impact.

The objective of the Civil Construction Training Project is to empower the households within the acoustic buffer zone with land, instructing them on how to enhance house construction and reduce interior noise levels. This initiative has a short timeframe (3 months) and is scheduled to commence immediately after the approval of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

The Civil Construction Training Project will encompass the following activities:

- **Safety Training:** Emphasize the importance of safety in the training program and provide guidelines and protocols for maintaining a safe learning environment.
- **Basic Skills Training:** Provide hands-on training in fundamental skills related to the subject matter and use practical exercises to reinforce theoretical knowledge.
- **Tool and Equipment Familiarization:** Introduce participants to the tools and equipment commonly used house construction.

³⁷ The eligible PAPs requisition may change according to contractors specification.

- **Theory Sessions:** Conduct theoretical sessions to deepen participants' understanding of key concepts of basic housing construction focusing on acoustic protection.
- **Practical Exercises:** Implement practical exercises to allow participants to apply their knowledge focusing on acoustic projection.

9.2.4.6 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 Project development, whilst transitional hardship vulnerability occurs as a result of those directly affected by the Project being unable to adjust to new conditions due to shock or stress related to project activities.

The necessity of the specific targeted livelihoods restoration for vulnerable PAPs will need to be analysed during the RAP implementation.

9.3 Means of Delivery

9.3.1 Structure

CEN's environmental and social management unit (ESM) 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). CEN, as the proponent, will remain responsible for ensuring adherence to the RAP and full restoration of PAP's 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 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.

The table below presents a summary of the proposed restoration plan projects.

Table 9-1 – Summary of Livelihood Restoration Plan Projects

Livelihood Restoration Project	Recipients	Responsibility*	Time and Duration	Indicators
Physical relocation support	36 Physical affected Households	Implementation Partner	One month Prior to the physical relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of households that participated in the training; - Number of households that participated in the Health, Safety, Environment and Hygiene training
Transitional and Disturbance Support	All 78 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 78 affected households	Consultant	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
Livelihoods Restoration Measures: Agriculture-based Livelihood Support	23 households with agricultural plots impacted	Consultant / Implementation Partner	Begin 2 months prior to relocation of the affected household and during two agricultural season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of farmers using new agricultural techniques; - Financial income brought by the crops sales per unit sold; - Number of farmers using agricultural inputs;

Livelihood Restoration Project	Recipients	Responsibility*	Time and Duration	Indicators
Livelihoods Restoration Measures: Cattle Farming Livelihood Support	19 households that own cattle	Consultant / Implementation Partner	Begin 2 months prior to the relocation of the households and for a period of 24 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of farmers that participated in the training; - Number of genetic improved cattle; -
Livelihoods Restoration Measures: Chicken Farming Livelihood Support	1 household with business impacted (up to 10 households overall)	Consultant / Implementation Partner	8 chicken Cycle / 10 months period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of chicken farmers that carried on activities after the project; - Number of farmers using inputs
Livelihoods Restoration Measures: Civil Construction Training Project	6 Households	Consultant	3 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of households that participated in the training project; - Number of households using the construction techniques
Livelihoods Restoration Measures: Employment and Skills Development Support	103 affected household member with over 18 years old and with at least 10 th grade	WEF Contractor	3 months before the beginning of the transmission line construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of households members included in local content programmes at the WEF
Livelihoods Restoration Measures: Specific targeted livelihood Restoration for Vulnerable PAPs	On a case-by-case analysis	CEN / Implementation Partner	During implementation of the resettlement plan	TBD
*Ultimate responsibility lies with CEN.				

10 Stakeholder Engagement and Public Participation Process

10.1 Stakeholder Engagement

This section defines the WEF 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 WEF Project;
- Conduct a preliminary identification and assessment of WEF 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 WEF Project's objectives and activities, and the management of stakeholders' expectations; and
- Ensure stakeholder engagement adheres to both the national legislative framework and the applicable international standards.

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 WEF 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 WEF 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 WEF 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 WEF Project: and
- The WEF 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 – realized through organization of meetings that ensured all relevant stakeholders were included and had the opportunity to contribute;
- **Inclusion** – including non-discrimination, accessibility and awareness/sensitivity to local context, vulnerability and marginalisation as well as appreciating/utilising local knowledge and experience – meetings were held in community headquarters to ensure proximity and access to all, translation to the predominant local language (Changana) was provided throughout all community meetings and visual materials were part of the sessions to illustrate the main topics;
- **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 – continuous updates were provided through the channels most used by community leadership and government technicians (Whatsapp groups, calls, text messages);
- **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 – all formal meeting minutes were elaborated and shared with participants, as well as any additional documentation that

supported the discussions held such as activities schedules, discussion guides, compensation and entitlement tables, and other documentation.

10.1.3 Stakeholder Engagement Meetings

For the WEF 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	18/08/2023	<i>Direção Nacional de Terras e Desenvolvimento Territorial (DNDT)/</i> Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA) headquarters, Maputo	DNDT Director Globeq/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	04/09/2023	Namaacha District Services of Economic Activities (SDAE) headquarters, Namaacha Village	SDPI Director SDAE and SDPI Technicians Globeq/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 support in identification of resettlement host areas. Request for technician to participate in following activities. Provide details on tentative scheduling. Key output: During the meeting some of the MSTC members were introduced and the follow up meeting with the local leadership structure was arranged.
02 - Engagement with Local Leadership and Community for Survey Implementation					
01	11/09/2023	Quinta Arca, Namaacha	SDPI Director SDAE and SDPI Technicians Namaacha Administrative Post Chief Kala-Kala locality chief Local Leadership (<i>regulado</i>) Globeq/Source Energia representative 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. Request for support in identification of resettlement host areas. Provide details on tentative scheduling for survey implementation. Key output: During the meeting there was a detailed discussion regarding the compensation methodology, disruption to current activities being realized by the PAPs, as well as the importance of having all the leadership structures in coordination, to ensure the PAPs are clearly informed regarding Project details and reduce risk of opportunistic community members and agitation to be

No.	Dates	Location	Stakeholders / Participants	Meeting Type	Key Issues
					generated by misinformation or ill-intent from potentially impacted community members.
02	19/09/2023	<i>Direcção Nacional de Terras e Desenvolvimento Territorial (DNDT)/ Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA) headquarters, Maputo</i>	DNDT Technician Consultec representatives	Meeting with Central Government	<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: Confirmation of the MSTC composition and members on a provincial level was realized.
03	20/09/2023	Livevene Community Headquarters	Community members from Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua, Ndonguene Permanent Secretary of Namaacha District SDPI Director Namaacha Administrative Post Chief Neighbourhood Secretaries of Mugudo and Livevene Kala-kala Head of Town Head of Livevene Locality Local Leadership (<i>regulado</i>) Secretary and Head of the 60 houses DNDT, SPA, SDPI and SDAE 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. Confirm schedule for beginning of survey implementation. Key output 1: The Namaacha Permanent Secretary requested the community to collaborate with the team that will carry out the field survey and asked that there be no disturbances, stressing the importance of not distorting the information and telling the truth. She also stressed that there will be direct and indirect employment opportunities. Key output 2: The community presented their questions regarding if they could carry out their activities and how they would be compensated and benefit from the Project. All the questions were duly clarified and answered by all the structures present. <p>(Detailed description in First Public Participation sub-chapter).</p>

No.	Dates	Location	Stakeholders / Participants	Meeting Type	Key Issues
04	21/11/2023	Livevene, Mugudo and Macuacua, Namaacha	Community Leadership from Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua, Ndonguene DNDT, SDPI and SDAE Technicians Globeq/Source Energia representatives Consultec Survey Team	Visit to Project Area with District Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the Final Declaration of Land Availability to government which confirms the final list of PAPs resulting from survey implementation. Field verification of final list of PAPs and discussion. Key output: The district government does not recognize 3 PAPs interviewed and listed as affected by the Project and has agreed to formalize the request for their removal from the list before conceding final approval of the Declaration.
05	04/12/2023	Livevene Community Headquarters	Community members from Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua, Ndonguene SDPI Director Namaacha Administrative Post Chief Neighbourhood Secretaries of Mugudo, Macuacua, Ndonguene and Livevene Kala-kala Head of Town Head of Livevene Locality Macuacua Chief of Lands Local Leadership (<i>regulado</i>) Secretary and Head of the 60 houses DNDT, SPA, SDPI and SDAE Technicians EDM representatives Lenders' representatives	Meeting with Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the results from the physical and socioeconomic survey (PSES), the displacement categories, compensation methodology and following Project steps to complete environmental and social impact assessment. Clarify any questions and manage expectations regarding presented results and compensation. Key output 1: The community members were very active and raised many questions related to the presented results, compensation (particular attention given to trees), limitations and differences between the DUAT Area and the acoustic buffer impacts host areas and how the resettlement process would be carried out. Key output 2: After the conclusion of the meeting, a smaller gathering with the district government and local leadership was held where it was noted that some detailing will be required for the displacement categories and compensation methodologies. Since the Project team already had planned group discussions aimed for the affected persons, it was agreed that the following coordination meeting would be held for the organization of Focus Group Discussions' contents and logistic requirements. <p>(Detailed description in Second Public Participation sub-chapter).</p>

No.	Dates	Location	Stakeholders / Participants	Meeting Type	Key Issues
			Globeleg/Source Energia representatives Consultec Survey Team		
03 - Engagement for Host Area Study					
01	11/09/2023	Quinta Arca, Namaacha	SDPI Director SDAE and SDPI Technicians Namaacha Administrative Post Chief Kala-Kala locality chief Local leadership (<i>regulado</i>) Globeleg/Source Energia representative Consultec representatives	Meeting with Community Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request for support in identification of resettlement host areas. Key output: Proposal made by district government for the creation of Resettlement Host Area Committee/Technical Working Group comprised of 2 or leadership representatives and community members from each community to oversee the proposal of host areas, coordinate visits to sites and keep information flowing between the Project and the community.
02	12/10/2023	Livevene, Namaacha	Livevene community members Livevene Leadership DNDT, SDPI and SDAE Technicians Globeleg/Source Energia representatives Consultec Survey Team	Visit to Potential Host Area in Livevene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit to proposed host area in Livevene area selected by community representatives with support from the local leadership and government. Retrieve coordinates for map elaboration and desk review – elaboration of detailed host area study.
03	30/10/2023	Livevene And Mugudo, Namaacha	Livevene and Mugudo community members Livevene and Mugudo Leadership	Visit to Potential Host Areas in Livevene and Mugudo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit to proposed host areas in Livevene and Mugudo selected by community representatives with support from the local leadership and government. Retrieve coordinates for map elaboration and desk review – elaboration of detailed host area study.

No.	Dates	Location	Stakeholders / Participants	Meeting Type	Key Issues
			DNDT, SDPI and SDAE Technicians Globeleg/Source Energia representatives Consultec Survey Team		
04	21/12/2023	Macuacua	Macuacua community members Macuacua Leadership DNDT, SDPI and SDAE Technicians Globeleg/Source Energia representatives Consultec Survey Team Number of community participants: 6	Visit to Potential Host Area in Macuacua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit to proposed host area in Macuacua area selected by community representatives with support from the local leadership and government. Retrieve coordinates for map elaboration and desk review – elaboration of detailed host area study.
05	19/12/2023	Livevene, Macuacua and Mugudo, Namaacha	Livevene, Macuacua and Mugudo community members Livevene, Macuacua and Mugudo Leadership DNDT, SDPI and SDAE Technicians Globeleg/Source Energia representatives Consultec Survey Team	2 nd Visit to Potential Host Areas in Livevene, Macuacua and Mugudo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit to proposed additional host areas in Livevene, Macuacua and Mugudo selected by community representatives with support from the local leadership and government. Retrieve coordinates for map elaboration and desk review – elaboration of detailed host area study.
06	03/01/2024	Macuacua Community Headquarters, Namaacha	Livevene, Macuacua, Mugudo and Ndonguene community members	Final Selection of Host Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the Host Area Study process and the criteria for proposed host area definition. Present the host areas proposed by communities with illustrative maps.

No.	Dates	Location	Stakeholders / Participants	Meeting Type	Key Issues
			<p>Namaacha Administrative Post Chief</p> <p>Kala-Kala locality chief</p> <p>Local leadership (<i>regulado</i>)</p> <p>DNDT, SDPI and SDAE Technicians</p> <p>Globeleg/Source Energia representatives</p> <p>Consultec Survey Team</p> <p>Number of community participants: 64</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key output 1: The community members were very active and raised many questions related to the presented areas, showcasing their knowledge of the areas, and sharing concerns regarding accessibility, water, land quality and the following resettlement process. Some questions and details remained open to response to be revised by the Project and answered by the 3rd Public Consultation. • Key output 2: All of the communities agreed in their final choice regarding the host area for each community.
04 - Engagement with All Affected Persons in Focus Group Discussions					
01	11/12/2023	Namaacha District Services of Planning and Infrastructure (SDPI) headquarters, Namaacha Village	<p>SDPI Director</p> <p>DNDT, DAE and SDPI Technicians</p> <p>Local leadership (<i>regulado</i>)</p> <p>Kala-Kala locality chief</p> <p>Globeleg/Source Energia representative</p> <p>Consultec representatives</p> <p>Number of community participants: 2</p>	<p>Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) Preparation Meeting with District Government and Local Leadership</p>	<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. • Define required logistics for each of the 3 communities. • Key output 1: One of the main objectives of the FGDs is to retrieve the physically impacted persons' contributions regarding their future houses model and construction materials. • Key output 2: It was agreed that there were questions left unclear from the 2nd Public Consultation regarding the compensation for each of the PAPs, as it was also dependent on the impact category and assets owned. To improve this result, the FGDs will also focus on specific compensation for PAPs, including short individual interviews with PAPs with large scale areas and multiple impact categories.

No.	Dates	Location	Stakeholders / Participants	Meeting Type	Key Issues
02	12/12/2023	Macuacua, Community Headquarters, Namaacha	<p>Macuacua PAPs</p> <p>Local leadership (<i>regulado</i>)</p> <p>SDAE Technicians</p> <p>Globeleg/Source Energia representatives</p> <p>Consultec Survey Team</p> <p>Number of community participants: 9 (4M and 5W)</p>	FGDs in Macuacua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present compensation methodology for each of the displacement categories defined: Physical Displacement (houses); Pasture Support Houses; <i>Machambas</i>; Large Scale Cattle Breeders/farmers. • 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. • Conduct individual meetings with large scale cattle breeders. <p>Key Outputs from Women FGD (2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Displacement – 1 PAP present, realized survey and house design exercise, presenting preferred construction materials. • Pasture Support Houses – 2 PAPs present, one is wife of Head of Household, both expressed concerns regarding cattle security once the pasture houses were removed. • <i>Machambas</i> – None. • Large Scale Cattle breeders – None. • Livelihoods Restoration measures – construction of caricide tank for the cattle in the resettlement village and support to business development (grocery store) • Vulnerable Groups/family members – elderly people that may require support (one example of a neighbour without a home). • Graves – 1 PAP with two graves from previous land owner. <p>Key Outputs from Men FGD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Displacement – Only PAP with house was absent. • Pasture Support Houses – 3 PAPs preferred the construction of their pasture houses instead of monetary compensation, with drinking areas near their grazing sites and fences for their pasture areas. • <i>Machambas</i> – None. • Large Scale Cattle breeders – None. • Livelihoods Restoration measures – None shared by PAPs.

No.	Dates	Location	Stakeholders / Participants	Meeting Type	Key Issues
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable Groups/family members – None shared by PAPs. • Graves – None.
03	13/12/2023	Livevene Community Headquarters, Namaacha	<p>Livevene PAPs</p> <p>Local leadership (<i>regulado</i>)</p> <p>SDAE Technicians</p> <p>Globeleg/Source Energia representatives</p> <p>Consultec Survey Team</p> <p>Number of community participants: 2</p>	FGDs in Livevene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present compensation methodology for each of the displacement categories defined: Physical Displacement (houses); Pasture Support Houses; <i>Machambas</i>; Large Scale Cattle Breeders/farmers. • 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. • Conduct individual meetings with large scale cattle breeders. <p>Key Outputs from Women FGD (6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Displacement – 4 PAPs realized survey and house design exercise, presenting preferred construction materials. • Pasture Support Houses – 2 PAPs present prefer monetary compensation and share a pasture support house. • <i>Machambas</i> – None. • Large Scale Cattle breeders – None. • Livelihoods Restoration measures – Currently there are no schools, nor health centers in the community, and would like to have basic veterinary training to improve cattle health. They also agree that water systems for cattle and for people would be extremely relevant for the resettlement village. • Vulnerable Groups/family members – PAPs referred there were people with mental disabilities in community and elderly man without a family. • Graves – 1 PAP reported a grave in her area belonging to a family currently in South Africa. <p>Key Outputs from Men FGD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Displacement – 11 PAPs realized survey and house design exercise, presenting preferred construction materials.

No.	Dates	Location	Stakeholders / Participants	Meeting Type	Key Issues
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pasture Support Houses – 5 PAPs prefer to have their houses build in their new areas, instead of monetary compensation. • Machambas – None. • Large Scale Cattle breeders – 1 PAP interviewed, expressed many concerns regarding the many infrastructures and pasture house compensation but agreed with monetary compensation option instead of relocation. • Livelihoods Restoration measures – PAPs referred the need for irrigation system for agriculture plots and fenced areas for horticulture to prevent animals from having access. • Vulnerable Groups/family members – PAPs suggested that specific allowances should be provided to vulnerable PAPs, as well as considering accessibility (having their pasture areas nearest to their houses). • Graves – None.
04	14/12/2023	Mugudo Community Headquarters, Namaacha	<p>Mugudo PAPs</p> <p>Local leadership (<i>regulado</i>)</p> <p>SDAE Technicians</p> <p>Globeleg/Source Energia representatives</p> <p>Consultec Survey Team</p> <p>Number of community participants: 1</p>	FGDs in Mugudo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present compensation methodology for each of the displacement categories defined: Physical Displacement (houses); Pasture Support Houses; <i>Machambas</i>; Large Scale Cattle Breeders/farmers. • 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. • Conduct individual meetings with large scale cattle breeders. <p>Key Outputs from Women FGD (5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Displacement – 3 PAPs realized survey and house design exercise, presenting preferred construction materials. • Pasture Support Houses – None. • Machambas – 2 PAPs were present but had no outstanding concerns. • Large Scale Cattle breeders – None. • Livelihoods Restoration measures – PAPs referred the need of agricultural inputs (seeds, materials, equipment), alphabetization courses for adults, work

No.	Dates	Location	Stakeholders / Participants	Meeting Type	Key Issues
					<p>opportunities, the construction of a health center and a school for their children and themselves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable Groups/family members – 2 PAPs are widows or live alone with their children, and 2 need medical attention but the health centers are very far. • Graves – None. <p>Key Outputs from Men FGD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Displacement – 4 PAPs realized survey and house design exercise, presenting preferred construction materials. • Pasture Support Houses – 2 PAPs prefer to have their houses build in their new areas, instead of monetary compensation. • Machambas – 2 PAPs were present but had no outstanding concerns. • Large Scale Cattle breeders – None. • Livelihoods Restoration measures – PAPs referred work opportunities, vaccination programs and feed for cattle, livestock promotion programs, a transportation terminal and better access roads, companies that lend tractors for reasonable process. • Vulnerable Groups/family members – PAPs suggested support to specific allowance for vulnerable PAPs and provision of wheelchairs to PAPs with mobility issues. • Graves – None.
05 - Engagement with All Affected Persons in Resettlement Workshop, Final Focus Group Discussions and Follow Up Meetings					
01	02/02/2024	Namaacha District Services of Planning and Infrastructure (SDPI) headquarters, Namaacha Village	SDPI Director DNDT, SPA and SDPI Technicians Local leadership (<i>regulado</i>) Kala-Kala locality chief Globeleq/Source Energia representative	Activities Alignment Meeting – Focus Groups Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the Resettlement Workshop objectives and methodology. • 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. • Define required logistics for the Workshop and each of the 3 communities FGDs. • Key output 1: the SDPI Director and leadership that it was important to be prepared to manage PAPs expectations regarding the final housing model choice,

No.	Dates	Location	Stakeholders / Participants	Meeting Type	Key Issues
			Consultec representatives		<p>as the majority's selection would be the final model, in accordance with local legislation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key output 2: Regarding the FGDs divided into men and women from the same household, the leadership also reinforced the need to have representatives other than spouses or husbands, in case of families where this dynamic may not apply. • Key output 3: Regarding the community cemetery, it was noted that a final decision had yet to be made regarding the use and the destination of the graves. The leadership agreed to also take this into consideration for the following discussion with PAPs.
02	05/02/2024	Quinta Arca, Namaacha	<p>SDPI Director DNDT, SPA, SDAE and SDPI Technicians</p> <p>Namaacha Administrative Post Chief</p> <p>Kala-Kala locality chief</p> <p>Local leadership (<i>regulado</i>)</p> <p>Livevene, Macuacua and Mugudo Leadership</p> <p>Globeq/Source Energia representative</p> <p>Consultec representatives</p>	Resettlement Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the WEF Project components, where the project's DUAT areas and acoustic buffer were highlighted. The reasons why these houses cannot be in the acoustic buffer and why the sound emitted by the turbines can be harmful in the long term were also clarified. • Presentation of the impacts within the DUAT area and the acoustic buffer for each of the communities. The impact categories were also presented, and it was explained how the entire process would take place from RAP implementation, to the windfarm facility's construction and implementation phases. • Key Output 1: Regarding the resettlement areas, the WEF Project confirmed that the three host areas were defined together with local communities and have all the characteristics provided for by law to accommodate the PAPs. • Key Output 2: Regarding houses in the acoustic buffer, the WEF Project proposed that these can be kept in place, and the impact of noise can be reduced by implementing acoustic protection in the houses and distributing EPI for ear protection. • Key Output 3: The WEF Project proposed that only the trees that will be removed as part of the WEF Project's DUAT area that is directly affected by turbine installation and access roads should be compensated (trees in the buffer zone will remain intact). The government entities and leadership did not agree with this approach and requested that the Proponent and implementation team should revise the compensation methodology, as the options presented during the meeting were not likely to be accepted by the PAPs once presented during the

No.	Dates	Location	Stakeholders / Participants	Meeting Type	Key Issues
					<p>FGDs. It was then agreed that the topic would be revised by the WEF Project Proponent and implementation team, to be presented in a follow up discussion with all of the PAPs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Output 4: The WEF Project would not like the community cemetery to be removed, however, they are open to choices made by communities and access to the existing community cemetery will be restricted for approximately 6 months during each of the construction periods.
03	06/02/2024	Macuacua community headquarters, Namaacha	<p>PAPs from Livevene, Macuacua and Mugudo</p> <p>DNDT, SPA, SDAE and SDPI Technicians</p> <p>Namaacha Administrative Post Chief</p> <p>Kala-Kala locality chief</p> <p>Local leadership (<i>regulado</i>)</p> <p>Livevene, Macuacua and Mugudo Leadership</p> <p>Globeleg/Source Energia representative</p> <p>Consultec representatives</p> <p>Number of community participants: 46 (27M and 19W)</p>	Final FGDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforce the presentation of compensation methodology for each of the displacement categories defined: Physical Displacement (houses), <i>Machambas</i>, vacant plot owners and Vulnerable Groups. • Gather PAPs' concerns and contributions regarding Livelihood Restoration measures, vulnerability and other forms of support expected from the WEF Project. <p>Key Outputs from Women FGD (24)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Displacement/House Model Selection (8) – 4 PAPs preferred the T2+1 model, and the remaining PAPs preferred the T3 model. 2 PAPs would prefer monetary compensation of their auxiliary structures. • Machambas and vacant plot owners (3) – PAPs agreed with compensation methodology and referred the need for agricultural inputs (seeds, materials, equipment), support with land preparation and truck rental as well as receiving training from agricultural specialists. • Livelihoods Restoration measures – PAPs mentioned the need for transportation solutions, receiving food baskets, construction of a police station, cellphone antenna, market and schools for their children to study near the communities, and receiving training from veterinaries for better cattle management. • Vulnerable Groups/family members – the group stated that it does not have any support and they have to pay someone to cultivate on their farm due to the fact that they are not strong enough, the need for jobs to pay their children's school fees and also the need for transport to get around, as they walk long distances to all public services (e.g. health center, schools).

No.	Dates	Location	Stakeholders / Participants	Meeting Type	Key Issues
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graves – 1 PAP expressed that they would rather keep their family grave in the same area and have it fenced off and with access during construction, if possible. <p>Key Outputs from Men FGD (21)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical Displacement/House Model Selection (15) – 11 PAPs preferred the T2+1 model, and the remaining 4 PAPs preferred the T3 model. Mosts PAPs would prefer the reconstruction of their auxiliary structures in their new resettlement homesteads. Machambas and vacant plot owners (3) – PAPs agreed with compensation methodology and had no outstanding concerns. Livelihoods Restoration measures – PAPs referred the construction of a space for a barn and to store cultivation materials, construction of a water tank to facilitate irrigation, support in fertilizers, seeds, watering cans, machetes, hoes, shovels, spraying machine, have a specialized person to monitor production and to teach new techniques. Vulnerable Groups/family members – most PAPs were concerned with the elderly, sharing ideas such as support with food basket; having areas for cultivation closer to their homes as a way of reducing distances and having a multipurpose health agent to support patients in the communities.
04	07/02/2024	Livevene community headquarters, Namaacha	<p>PAPs from Livevene, Macuacua and Mugudo</p> <p>DNDT, SPA, SDAE and SDPI Technicians</p> <p>Namaacha Administrative Post Chief</p> <p>Kala-Kala locality chief</p> <p>Local leadership (<i>regulado</i>)</p> <p>Livevene, Macuacua and Mugudo Leadership</p>	Final FGDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforce the presentation of compensation methodology for each of the displacement categories defined: Pasture support houses and cattle breeders/herders. Gather PAPs' concerns and contributions regarding Livelihood Restoration measures, vulnerability and other forms of support expected from the WEF Project. <p>Key Outputs from Women FGD (3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pasture support houses (2) – All PAPs prefer to have their pasture support house rebuilt but their auxiliary structures compensated monetarily. Livelihoods restoration measures – PAPs referred veterinary support from technicians to help animals in cases of illness, aid points, medicine for animals,

No.	Dates	Location	Stakeholders / Participants	Meeting Type	Key Issues
			<p>Globeleg/Source Energia representative</p> <p>Consultec representatives</p> <p>Number of community participants: 10 (7M and 3W)</p>		<p>technical training in agriculture for livestock owners and shepherds, and the construction of a grocery store.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business (1) – PAP prefers that the project builds the house and outbuildings, as it does not want to go through the trouble of rebuilding everything again. And, she highlighted that she would like to have the same water tank that she has in her house, which is an underground tank, made of concrete and with a large capacity. <p>Key Outputs from Men FGD (4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pasture support houses – 3 PAPs prefer to have their pasture support houses rebuilt in the resettlement area, and 1 PAP stated that he is currently developing its activities in another area and that they would like the project to build the new house in this area. Cattle breeders/herders – Breeders would like to have the support of a veterinarian on standby to treat the animals; and construction of a water dam for livestock.
05	07/02/2024	Quinta Arca, Namaacha	<p>Large Scale Farmers and Pasture support house owners (6) + 1 physically impacted PAP</p> <p>DNDT Technician</p> <p>Globeleg/Source Energia representative</p> <p>Consultec representatives</p> <p>Number of community participants: 9 (7M and 2W)</p>	Meeting with Large Scale Farmers (Individual Interviews/Meetings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of alternative for Pasture Support House owners who are also large scale farmers or have larger areas, to remain in their current areas within the acoustic buffer zone; Clarification of concerns and retrieval of contributions for the WEF Project's consideration and potential solutions. Meeting 1 Outputs: PAP stated that if the health risk is too high, he would rather be monetarily compensated and leave the acoustic buffer zone; the Project proposed that acoustic reinforcement may be done to his current infrastructure and support would be provided by an acoustic engineer and through the provision of the house model with acoustic reinforcement for future construction that includes this protection, as well as assist in their DUAT process, but the costs for acoustic reinforcement of future constructions would be the PAP's responsibility; his assets within the WEF Project's DUAT area would be compensated and any access limitations during construction would be compensated as well; PAP agreed to explore the Project's options granted that he would receive more information regarding costs for future constructions.

No.	Dates	Location	Stakeholders / Participants	Meeting Type	Key Issues
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting 2 Outputs: PAP requires his workers to stay in the area but must guarantee their safety; the Project explained that the acoustic reinforcement to current structures aims to allow for their workers to continue residing in the buffer zone, and noise monitoring equipment would also be provided to measure the current and future noise impact in the house; PAP inquired about future constructions and the associated costs to building infrastructure with acoustic reinforcement; the Project stated the support they would provide (as they did for the previous PAP) and added that the alternatives – compensating for their assets monetarily and/or moving the PAP – would be a much harder process for the WEF Project to assist the PAP; PAP agreed to explore the Project’s options granted that he would receive more information regarding costs for future constructions. • Meeting 3 Outputs: PAP is physically impacted and was not fully aware of the consultations that were being held; the Project explained that in the focus group discussions being held they were being asked about their house model preference; he confirmed that he would prefer the T3 model and, if possible, would like to be relocated closer to his current neighbours, moving from Macuacua to the Bemassango community, instead of the Mugudo community to which he apparently was registered as. • Meeting 4 Outputs: The 2 PAPs confirmed that they have 2 areas affected by the Project, as well as an additional family area outside of the Project’s overall area, to which they had moved their cattle, as soon as the Project preparation activities began, and also stated that they would appreciate if their family graves were not moved; after receiving the WEF Project’s explanation regarding acoustic reinforcement of current infrastructures, they agreed to explore the option granted that they would receive more information regarding costs for future constructions. • Meeting 5 Outputs: PAP prefers to remain in his current area, for which he has stated being in the process of acquiring the DUAT; after receiving the WEF Project’s explanation regarding acoustic reinforcement of current infrastructures, they agreed to explore the option granted that they would receive more information regarding costs for future constructions. • Meeting 6 Outputs: the 2 PAPs explained that they have a pasture support house and a holiday home used regularly by the eldest PAP; the Project

No.	Dates	Location	Stakeholders / Participants	Meeting Type	Key Issues
					<p>confirmed that it would be possible to reinforce both structures, following the house model with acoustic reinforcement that is being developed; PAPs did not confirm their opinion regarding the options provided but remained attentive to receiving more information regarding the acoustic reinforcement related costs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting 7 Outputs: PAP presented the touristic investments and plans he had for the affected area, also stating the confusion between initially having to be moved and now being able to remain, but with costs associated for future infrastructure; after receiving the WEF Project's explanation regarding acoustic reinforcement of current infrastructures, they agreed to explore the option granted that they would receive more information regarding costs for future constructions.
06	26/02/2024	Mugudo Community Headquarters, Namaacha	<p>PAPs from Livevene, Macuacua and Mugudo</p> <p>DNDT, SDPI and SDAE Technicians</p> <p>Kala-Kala locality chief</p> <p>Local leadership (<i>regulado</i>) and neighbourhood secretaries</p> <p>Globeleg/Source Energia representative</p> <p>Consultec representatives</p> <p>Number of community participants: 42</p>	Final Discussions with PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief coordination meeting with government entities and local leadership Reiterate the definition of the DUAT area and the definition of the Buffer Zone area and elaborate on the proposed measures for trees within each area; Update the community on the planned measures for the community cemetery. Key Output 1: the PAPs and communities were pleased with the measures presented for the compensation of trees and the management of the cemetery. Key Output 2: Some of the PAPs felt confused with the new approach to the compensation of trees within the acoustic buffer zone, for which the WEF Project informed that for the main houses that will be physicaly relocated, their trees will be compensated, in all areas covered by the WEF Project, as they will no longer be able to stay there and may lose access to trees. But, in the case of those who have large areas, especially those that occupy the Buffer zone, alternatives for them to remain in the area are being studied and discussed.
07	26/02/2024	Quinta Arca, Namaacha	<p>Large Scale Farmers and Pasture support house owners (6)</p> <p>DNDT and SDAE Technicians</p> <p>Namaacha Administrative Post Chief</p>	Final Discussions with Large Scale Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet the Pasture Support Areas of Large-Scale Farmers (7) to confirm the Acoustic Buffer measures for infrastructure reinforcement and EPI; Provide an opportunity for the farmers to seek clarification and ensure their understanding of the message. Key Output 1: The WEF Project presented the preventive measure for people who have pasture support houses and/or holiday homes in the acoustic buffer

No.	Dates	Location	Stakeholders / Participants	Meeting Type	Key Issues
			<p>Local leadership (<i>regulado</i>)</p> <p>Globeq/Source Energia representative</p> <p>Consultec representatives</p> <p>Number of community participants: 7 (5M and 2W)</p>		<p>zone, which consists of acoustic insulation of existing infrastructures, which can be reinforced or rebuilt in order to guarantee acoustic protection for residents. In relation to future constructions, the project would not be responsible, but could advise those affected on how to apply acoustic insulation in their future pasture support houses and/or holiday homes. The WEF Project also noted that the residence construction legislation currently in force already takes this aspect of acoustic insulation into consideration, that is, new houses are already built with this aspect, therefore the costs associated with insulation, which in technical terms would involve the reinforcing windows and reinforcing walls would not result in much higher costs than a normal construction project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Key Output 2: Overall, many comments were raised regarding future projects and the cost of acoustic insulation, which from the PAPs' perspective would only represent disadvantages to them. They also added that now most of them only use their areas for farming, so remaining in their areas would be of added value for them, however not everyone is clear or feels they would be capable of investing in the acoustic insulation of future houses. Currently, just to reach their areas they damage their cars, because the access roads are not good. Since the WEF Project will not be able to compensate them fully for their large areas they see themselves as harmed by the implementation. The PAPs proposed that the WEF Project could support with materials, water availability, nutritious grass for livestock, or even carry out a needs assessment survey of what would benefit them, and afterwards implement some of these projects. Agriculture is the basis of their livelihood, and it is an activity of risk and uncertainty, so it may benefit everyone to have solutions provided by the Project.</p> <p>Key Output 3: It was agreed that a representative from the large scale farmers group would be nominated and further discussions regarding their proposal for a social development plan targeted to their specific needs would be assessed by the WEF Project, and their suggestions for this plan were to be shared by the end of February or beginning of March.</p>

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 WEF Project concept and design phase, in accordance with Decree 156/2014, of 19 September, in order to inform the I&APs on the WEF 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 district and the amongst the communities affected by Project. The first round of meetings took place from August 18th to September 11th, 2023, culminating with the first Public Consultation held in Livevene for all communities, on September 20th, 2023.

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

- Present the WEF Project to the relevant authorities and the affected communities;
- Present the possible impacts which the WEF Project may have on communities;
- Present to the communities what their rights are regarding the WEF 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 WEF Project, and specifically regarding the resettlement process.

In order to arrange the public participation meeting with the community, local leaders were informed 15 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 WEF 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 10-2 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

District	Location / Communities	Target	Date
Maputo	DINOTER	Central Government Meeting	18 August 2023
Namaacha	SDAE Namaacha	Provincial Government Meeting	04 September 2023
Namaacha	Quinta Arca	Community Leadership Meeting	11 September 2023
Namaacha	Livevene	Project Presentation to Stakeholders (I&APs)	20 September 2023

During these meetings, the proposed project was presented to communities, including the potential resettlement impacts which the WEF Project may have. During the presentation, the reasons why the WEF Project requires a buffer zone were explained, as were local resident's rights in relation to resettlement. The PPP was held for over 100 participants, with many presenting several concerns related to the formal communication of the Project, its components, and impacts. The meeting minutes for the first PPP are shown in Annex 3.

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



Figure 10-1 – First Public Consultation in Namaacha

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 in Livevene at the Community Headquarters on December 4th, 2023. The meeting was initially planned for December 1st, however, the date was rescheduled to the following week due to the government's availability and conflicting agenda with the secretary of state's visit to Namaacha. All of the affected communities were represented in the meeting, which 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.

This public meeting was announced 15 days prior to the date of realization, through local leadership, local radio and national newspapers. Once again, 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 as well as the posters used during the presentation with estimated impacts and other relevant information was given to the District Services of Planning and Infrastructure (SDPI) to be consulted by the communities whenever required.

Figure 10-2 illustrates the second Public Consultation held in Livevene for all communities.



Figure 10-2 – Second Public Consultation in Namaacha

During this meeting, the PSES/RPF was presented to communities, including the results from the census representing the resettlement impacts. The PPP was held for over 115 participants, with many presenting several concerns related to the formal communication of the Project, the impacts and compensation framework.

During the presentation, many questions and comments were raised, mainly focused on the resettlement areas' locations and conditions (water availability, accessibility), 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 pasture near the wind turbines during the operation phase. 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 4.

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 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;
- Present the WEF Project's approach to livelihoods restoration;
- 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 Pan. The minutes will be annexed to the final report.

It is currently expected that this public consultation will be conducted late March 2024.

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 WEF Project proponent, however, prior to its provisional approval by MTA and final approval by the district authorities.

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 WEF Project's 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.

It is currently expected that this public consultation will be conducted late April 2024.

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 WEF Project, without fear of retribution or pressure. The Namaacha Wind Farm's resettlement GRM applies to both the WEF Project and the T-line Project, including all 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. 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.

11.1 Applicability of the GRM

The GRM applies to the WEF, including all 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.

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 is 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 GRM Principles

Based on the WEF Project SEP, the resettlement GRM is designed and will be implemented in accordance with and adhering to the following key guiding and operative principles;

- **Guiding Principles:**

- Cultural and contextual appropriateness – including the utilisation of local languages (Portuguese and Changane) and applicable leadership and authority systems (local and district leadership);
- Fairness – adopting a fair and impartial approach, ensuring the respect of individuals, households and/or groups, irrespective of their social status, education etc, and that all stakeholders are treated in a dignified manner, taking cognisance of the above cultural appropriateness;
- Accessibility – ensuring that all impacted and affected parties have easy and unfettered access to the system, including those who may be more vulnerable, such as the disabled, the elderly and those who have lower levels of education. Accessibility should also consider local time and/or economic constraints;
- Inclusivity – ensuring that vulnerable and more marginal groups have specific means and/or processes to ensure information reaches them and that they are afforded appropriate space and conditions for participation;
- Respect of judicial and civil rights – ensuring compliance 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; and
- Transparency and accountability – instituting GRM procedures which ensure that all grievances or suggestions follow transparent due processes and that outcomes highlight accountability. Both transparency and accountability should be integrated into the GRM regular monitoring, feedback and learning processes with the affected parties, without compromising the privacy or identity of individuals.

- **Operative Principles:**

- Promote awareness of avenues for lodging a concerns/complaint and/or suggestions and GRM processes amongst interested and affected stakeholders during all relevant engagement steps, particularly with PAPs;
- Accessibility systems shall be elaborated to ensure GRM is readily available and easily accessed by any community member or stakeholder, including the more vulnerable and socially marginal groups;
- Endeavour to reach agreement with stakeholder on appropriate and mutually acceptable remedial actions collaboratively, using dialogue and negotiation;

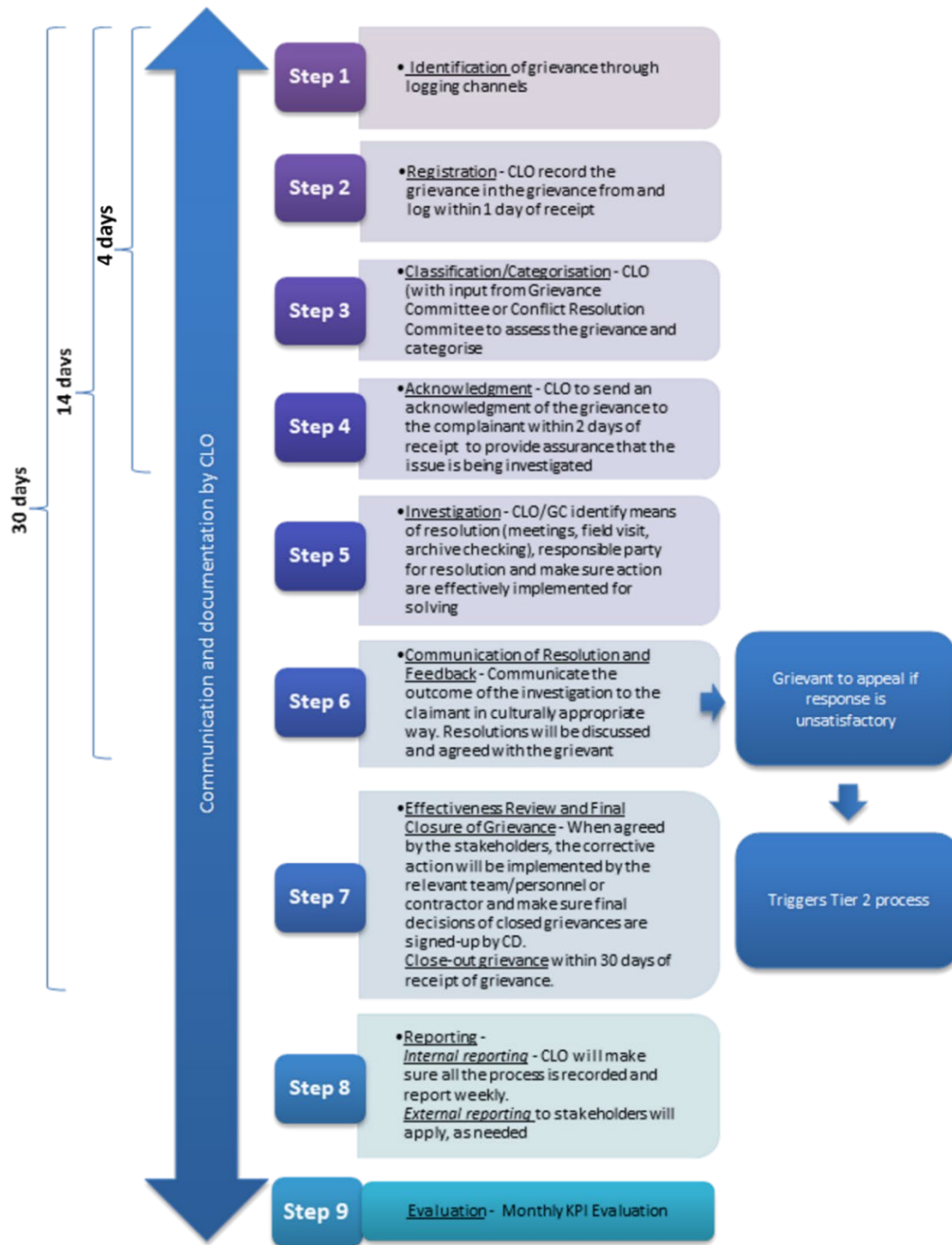
- To promptly implement agreed remedial actions to minimise adverse impacts and prevent concerns/complaint and/or suggestions escalating;
- To ensure predictability by including clear and defined concerns/complaint and/or suggestion resolution timeframes, so as to timeously acknowledge receipt and keep 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 WEF 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 WEF Project decision making.

11.3 GRM Procedure

The approach to GRM, as detailed in the WEF Project's SEP will be based on a two-tiered process, with Tier 1, the primary process through which the company and the grievant/complainant are in direct consultation, in an attempt to address the complaint/grievance, without the involvement of a third party. If no mutually satisfactory resolution, the grievance procedure will move to Tier 2; The Tier 2 process involves a third party, where the participants agree on the process, the parties involved, and the remedies available.

11.3.1 GRM Processes

In accordance with the SEP, Tier 1 involves a nine-step process which is in broad accordance with PS 1 as per the Figure 11-1, and Tier 2, which shall include a third party (e.g. public defenders, legal advisers, local or international NGOs or technical experts), has not been defined.



Source: Stakeholder Engagement Plan. CEN. September 2023.

Figure 11-1 – Grievance and Issues Redress and Management Process

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's (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.

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 WEF 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.

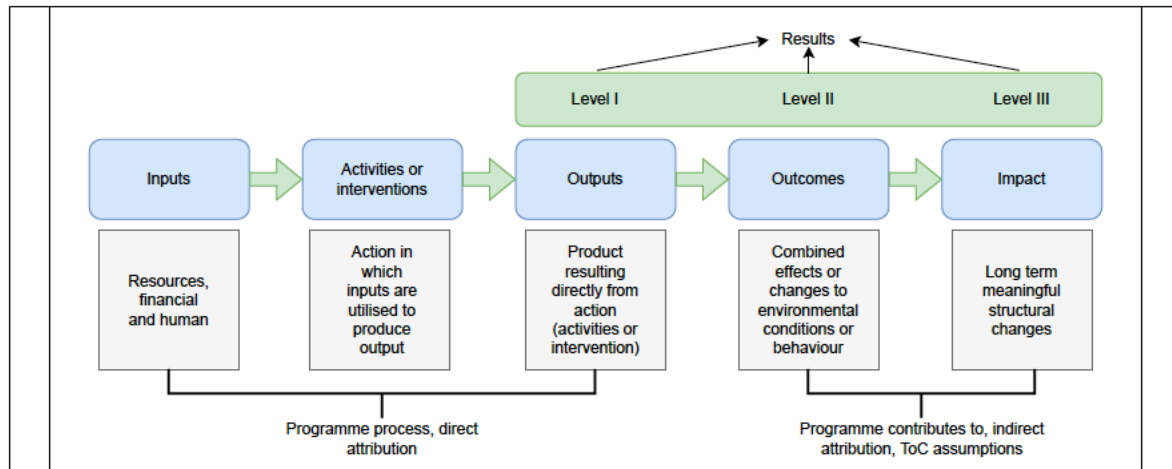


Figure 12-1 – RAP Results Chain

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 PAP's.

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 14-1. The number of PAPs having been compensated, the number of PAP's 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 CEN environmental and social management unit (ESMU).

CEN 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
Number of HHs in receipt of signed contracts with Project defining land use rights within Project DUAT area and 35 d(B) acoustic zone	Compensation database and management records	Monthly
Number of HHs remaining in the resettlement area	Compensation database and management records	Monthly

Indicator	Mean of Verification	Frequency
Number of vulnerable HHs with special needs and requirements supported provided with additional compensations measures	Compensation database and management records	Monthly
Number of DUAT's registered	Compensation database and management records	Monthly
Livelihoods restoration measures		
Number of Livelihoods restoration activities established and being implemented	Livelihood restoration plan and schedule	Monthly
Number of HHs receiving physical relocation support	Livelihood restoration plan and schedule	Monthly
Number of HHs receiving transitional and/or disturbance support	CEN's compensation database and management records	Monthly
Number of HHs receiving financial literacy support	Livelihood restoration plan and schedule	Monthly
Number of HHs receiving agricultural based livelihood support	Livelihood restoration plan and schedule	Monthly
Number of HHs receiving cattle farming livelihood support	Livelihood restoration plan and schedule	Monthly
Number of HHs receiving chicken farming livelihood support	Livelihood restoration plan and schedule	Monthly
Number of HHs participating in civil construction training project	Livelihood restoration plan and schedule	Monthly
Number of HHs receiving employment and skills development support	Livelihood restoration plan and schedule	Monthly
Number of vulnerable HHs participating in livelihoods restoration programmes, by type of support.	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 WEF 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 WEF 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 14-2 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
Increased utilisation of basic and improved sanitation as a percentage	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Livelihoods restoration measures		
Increased HH with Health, Safety, Environment and Hygiene knowledge	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Increased HH with IDs	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually

Indicator	Mean of Verification	Frequency
Increased HH with bank accounts	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
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 that invested compensation funds into the bank	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 that invested in business generating activities	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Improved access to micro credit	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 HH with genetic improved cattle	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
Increased HH using construction and maintenance 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 HH school attendance	PAP household survey	Annually or bi-annually
HH participation in local recruitment programmes with WEF 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 livelihoods 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, CEN will ensure that all relevant parties and stakeholders are meaningfully engaged throughout the WEF Project’s lifespan and during all key phases of RAP approval and implementation. CEN 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:

- CEN – the WEF Project proponent;
- Globeleq – WEF operator and lead on resettlement issues on behalf of CEN;
- Independent consultant/ implementation partners;
- 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
CEN (Globeleq leading for resettlement issues on behalf of CEN)	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; - Institutionalise and manage the grievance redress mechanism and stakeholder engagement plan; - 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;

Entity	Role	Responsibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate the monitoring and evaluation actions of the resettlement implementation process by the monitoring commissions and committees; - 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
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 villages; - Notify the proponent to provide clarification in the course of implementation of the RAP; - Prepare monitoring and evaluation reports of the resettlement process; and

Entity	Role	Responsibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.

Note that concurrent to the implementation of this RAP for the WEF, Globeleq will also be managing the implementation of the separate RAP for the associated Transmission Line Project. In the preparation of both RAPs, consistency has been sought in methodology and approach, so that PAPs that would have been affected by both the WEF and the Transmission Line Project are entitled to similar compensation under the respective entitlement matrices. Globeleq will also implement the same grievance redress mechanism for both projects and anticipates hiring a single consultancy to provide implementation support for both projects.

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.

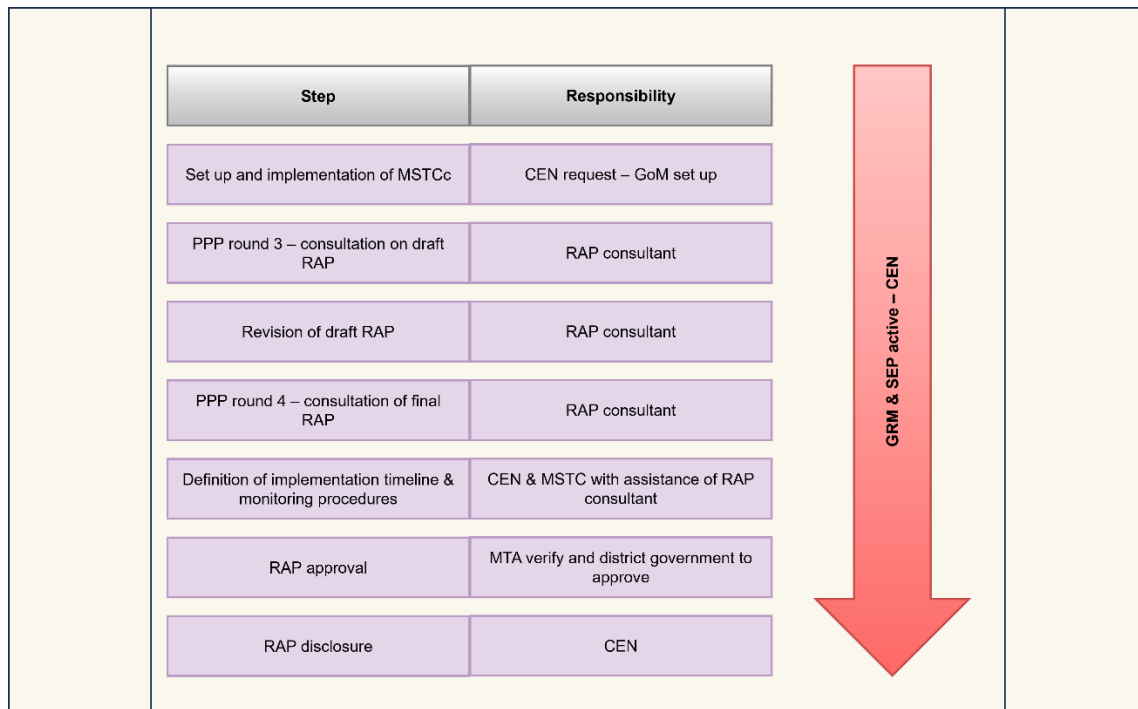


Figure 13-1 – RAP Finalisation Process

13.2 RAP and LRP Implementation

Following the approval of the RAP, the WEF Project will commence with the RAP implementation process, as well as the elaboration and implementation of the livelihood restoration plan. CEN'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 WEF Project's overall GRM and SEP, which are the responsibility of CEN.

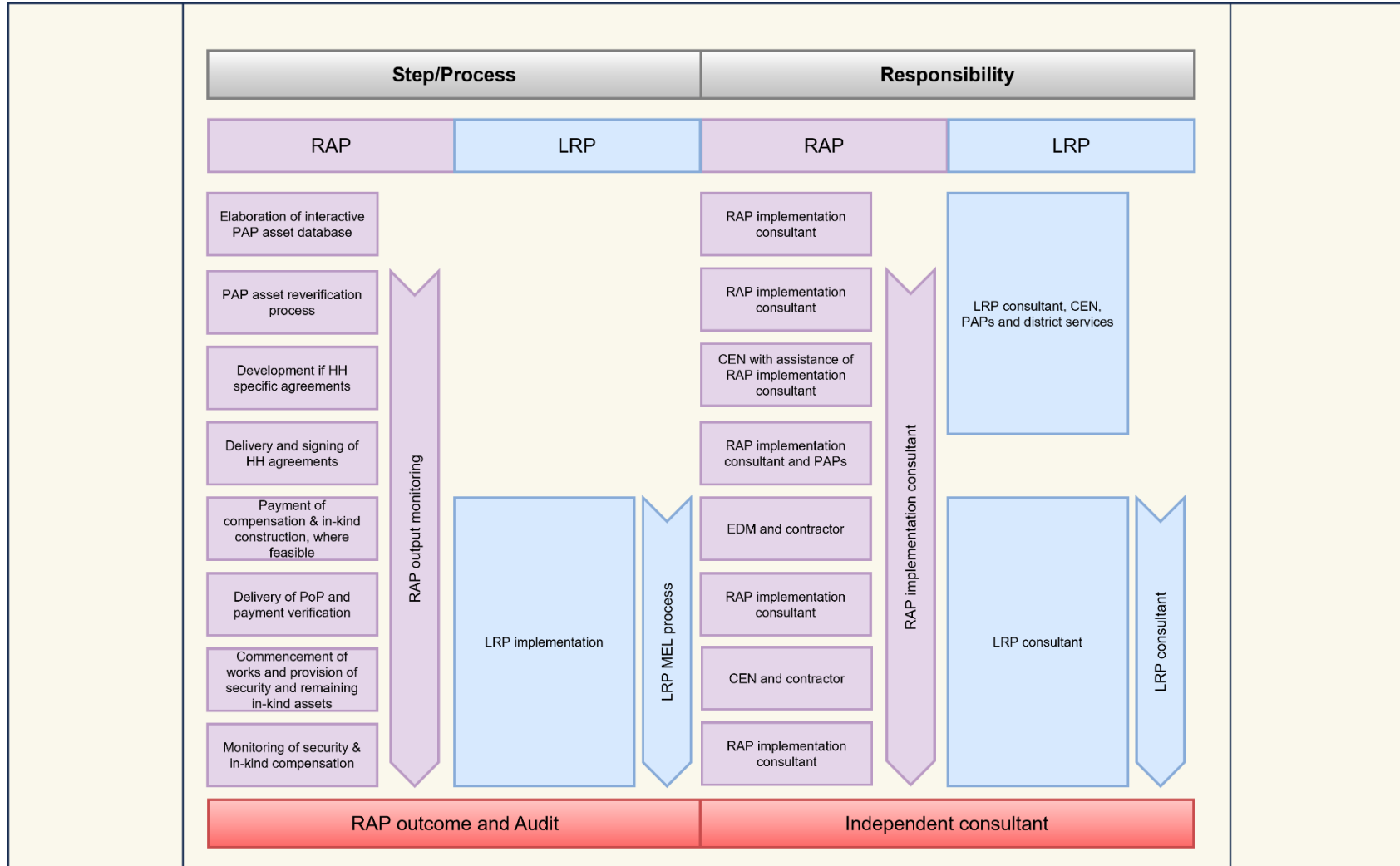


Figure 13-2 – RAP and LRP Implementation Processes

13.2.1 Note on Land Management Responsibilities

After the final Project DUAT is granted, CEN will be responsible for land management only on the Project DUAT land. Access will be granted to grazers, and this will be formalized through an MoU as described previously. CEN does not have any right to restrict uses within the acoustic buffer zone, which will remain within the jurisdiction of the district authority. CEN will limit itself to, as part of ongoing stakeholder engagement, raising awareness about the inadvisability of building permanent residences in this area. CEN will also share acoustic data to be collected at least annually during the first two years of operation, with communities, as well as relevant district and national authorities, and will request their cooperation to limit the use of the acoustic buffer zone to economic uses only. Land management of resettlement host areas will be under the jurisdiction of the district authority and the relevant traditional authorities in parallel.

14 Implementation Timeline

The proposed implementation timeline is illustrated below.

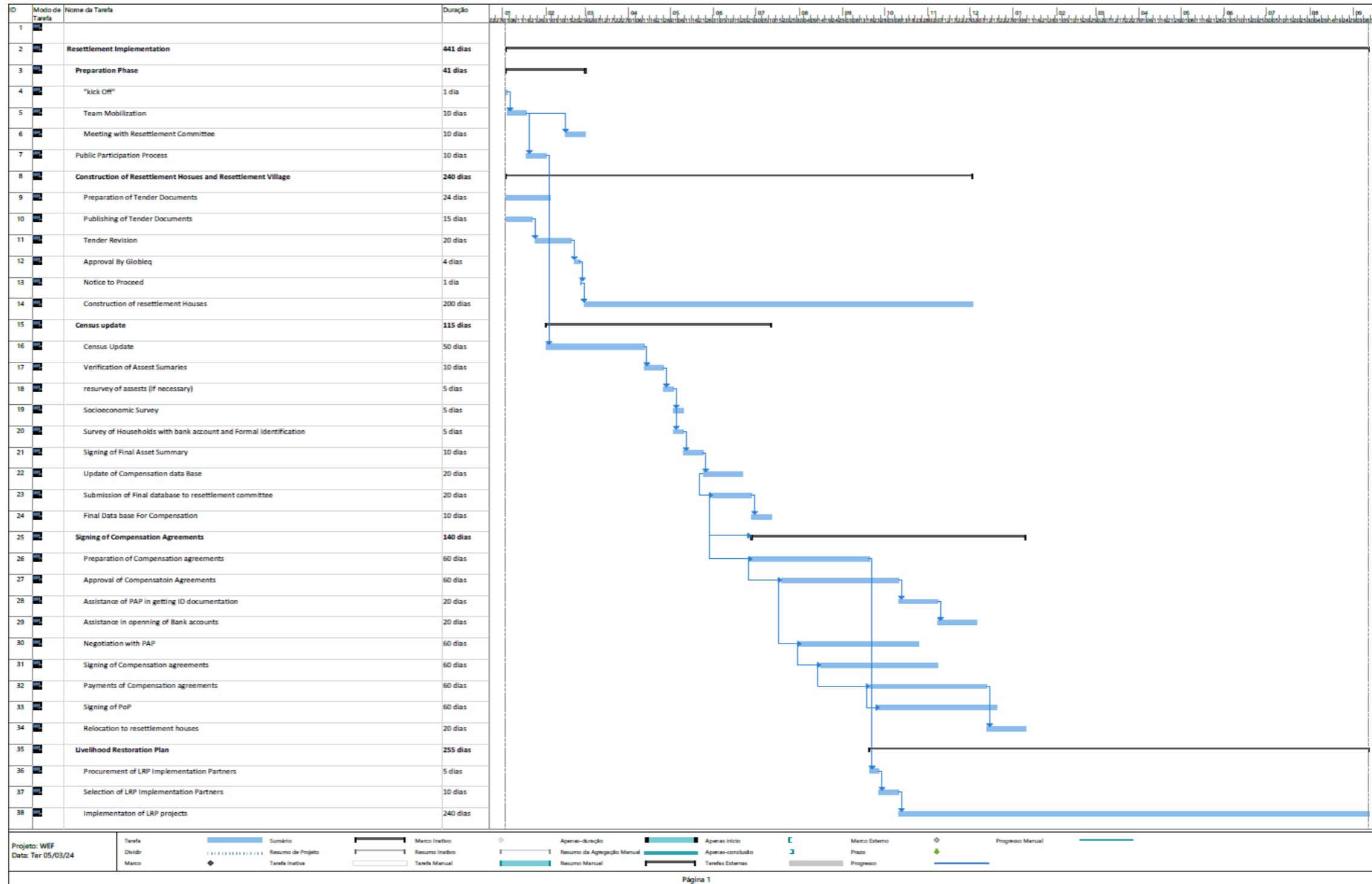


Figure 15-1 – Proposed implementation schedule

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 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 36 HH will be physically resettled (i.e., which have their main dwelling within the DUAT area and the 35 d(B) acoustic buffer zone). This number does not include homes under construction, since at the time of final census no houses under construction were identified.

15.1.1 Compensation for Houses Smaller than 70m²

All of the 36 affected HHs have a main house smaller than 70m² and compensation will need to be in kind. As per the compensation and entitlements detailed, the 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.

The following table presents the estimated budget for compensation for the loss of housing smaller than 70m². The price presented in the table below 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 Smaller than 70 m²

	Compensation Package			Total Cost (USD)	
	Housing description	Number	Unit Cost (USD)		
Replacement Houses	Rural House	36	47,800.00	1,720,800.00	
	P&G (15%)	36	7,170.00	258,120.00	
	Subtotal			1,978,920.00	
Other costs	Land use title (DUAT)	36	300.00	10,800.00	
	Disturbance allowance	36	300.00	10,800.00	
	Transitional allowance	Transport allowance	36	300.00	10,800.00
		Food Basket	36	300.00	10,800.00
				43,200.00	
Sub Total				2,022,120.00	

15.1.2 Compensation for Pasture Support Houses and Areas

Seventeen (17) pastures support houses will be impacted by the Project, these support houses will be compensated in kind.

As per the compensation and entitlements, the 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 transport allowance will also be included.

The following table presents the estimated budget for the compensation of the loss of pasture support houses, including the impacted auxiliary infrastructures. The price presented constitutes an estimated cost for construction of a small house in Maputo Province.

Table 15-2 – Estimated Budget for Compensation for the Loss of Pasture Support Houses

Item		Number	Estimated Construction Price per m ² or unit (USD)	Total Cost (USD)
Pasture house		17	20,000.00	340,000.00
Land Title		17	300.00	5,100.00
Disturbance allowance		17	300.00	5,100.00
Transitional allowance	Transport Allowance	17	300.00	5,100.00
	Food Basket	17	300.00	5,100.00
Sub-Total				360,400.00
Total				360,400.00

15.2 Compensation for Loss of Infrastructure

According to the final census and impact data analysis, prior to any additional avoidance measures, the Project will impact 141 ancillary infrastructures. These ancillary infrastructures will be replaced in-kind or compensated monetarily. The compensation cost will need to be calculated by a quantity surveyor during the implementation phase. The table below shows the estimated cost for the compensation of ancillary infrastructures. Note that this is an indicative cost based of all impacted auxiliary infrastructure, however, should some of the infrastructure be compensated in kind through the new home construction (e.g., kitchen, toilet or external rooms – which are part of new home), this will reduce this budget.

Table 15-3 – Estimated Cost for the Compensation of Ancillary Infrastructures

Item	Unit Price (USD)	Quantity	Total Cost (USD)
Compensation of lost infrastructure	2,500.00	141	352,500.00
Total			352,500.00

15.3 Compensation for the Loss of Crops

During the field work, a total of 23 *machambas* were identified totalling an area of 32 ha, which gives an average of 1.39 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 census data 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 a market research exercise conducted 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 WEF Project schedule, it is expected that all PAPs will need to be compensated for two agricultural cycles. Also, the project will need to ensure that the PAP secure land tenure, therefore DUAT will need to be acquired for the loss of *machamba*. The table below shows the estimated compensation for the loss of crops.

Table 15-4 – Estimated Compensation for Loss of Crops

Crop	Total Number of Ha	Yield Per Ha	Price per Kg	First Crop Cycle
Cassava	32	8,000	1.50	384,000.00
Type	Total Number of Farmers		Unit Price	Total
Disturbance allowance	23		300	6,900.00
Land use title (DUAT)	23		300	6,900.00
Total				397,800.00

15.4 Compensation for the Loss of Trees with Economic Value

The field survey shows fruit trees and other type of economic trees within the Project DUAT area. These trees were located either within the house plot, the *machamba* or the pasture area 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 16-5 – 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 (USD)	Cost per Tree	Total Cost in USD
1	Avocado	292	2	25	1.57	78.27	22,855.35
2	Acacia	2	2.5	0	-	19.57	39.14
3	Blackberry	1	2	10	0.47	9.39	9.39
4	Pineapple	1505	1	1.5	1.57	2.35	3,533.97
5	Afa (Sugar Apple)	31	3	10	0.78	23.48	727.93
6	Banana	64	1	30	0.78	23.48	1,502.82
7	Cashew tree	9	5	30	0.31	46.96	422.67
8	Sugar Cane	1	3	10	0.47	14.09	14.09
9	Canhu	1814	2	50	-	19.57	35,496.24
10	Casuarina (She-oak)	114	2	15	0.86	25.83	2,944.58
11	Chanfuta	12	0	0	-	23.48	281.78
12	Chingi (Chiney)	3	0	0	-	1.17	3.52
13	Coconut	1	8	20	0.63	100.19	100.19
14	Eucalyptus	140	15	0	-	20.35	2,849.09
15	Indian Fig Tree / Barbary Tree	3	0	0	-	14.09	42.27
16	Guava	57	3	20	9.78	9.78	557.69
17	Grevilha (Southern Silky Oak)	13	0	0	-	22.70	295.08
18	Jackfruit	3	4	40	2.35	375.70	1,127.11
19	Jambalau	82	1	45	9.78	9.78	802.29
20	Orange	120	3	55	0.78	129.15	15,497.81
21	Lychee	29	5	30	1.57	234.82	6,809.64

#	Type of tree	Total Number of Affected Trees	Years to Mature	Peak Production in KG	Price per KG (USD)	Cost per Tree	Total Cost in USD
22	Lemon	35	3	80	0.78	187.85	6,574.83
23	Apple	3	3	23	1.57	108.02	324.05
24	Macuacua	6	0	0	-	15.65	93.93
25	Mafurra	136	4	15	-	15.65	2,128.99
26	Mahimbi	4	0	0	-	7.83	31.31
27	Malambe	10	0	0	-	15.65	156.54
28	Mango	223	4	25	1.57	156.54	34,909.20
29	Mapilua	186	0	0	-	9.78	1,819.82
30	Passion Fruit	1	3	13	1.02	39.82	39.82
31	Massala	92	2	20	-	15.65	1,440.20
32	Matuntuluco	5	0	0	-	1.17	5.87
33	Moringa	1	1	7	4.70	32.87	32.87
34	Ntuya	26	0	0	-	14.09	366.31
35	Palm tree	3	0	0	-	1.17	3.52
36	Papaya	83	2	35	1.57	109.58	9,095.18
37	Peach	12	5	16	0.63	50.09	601.13
38	Pine	202	10	0	-	21.92	4,427.05
39	Piri-piri	10	1	2.5	2.35	5.87	58.70
40	Pomegranate	1	3	12	0.70	25.36	25.36
41	Sapota (Sapodilla)	56	18	8	0.31	45.08	2,524.73
42	Simbiri	8	0	0	-	29.35	234.82
43	Sisal	353	4	0	-	1.96	690.75
44	Tangerine	1	3	35	0.94	98.62	98.62
Total							161,497.63

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 16-6 – Estimated Cost for Tree Seedlings

Item	Quantity	Unit Price (USD)	Total Cost (USD)
Tree seedlings for HHs Impacted by Turbines	11,506	20	230,120.00
Total			230,120.00

15.5 Compensation for Loss of Business

According to the survey, only 1 business, an aviary, will be affected within the DUAT area. This small business has an average income of less than 1,000 USD a month, however since this business belongs to a physically affected house, they already have been compensated for disturbance cost and their infrastructure will be rebuilt in the resettlement host area, and an additional transport cost was included.

Since the infrastructure will be rebuilt in the resettlement host area, it is estimated that the loss of income during the resettlement/transitional period will be below 6 months, thus no compensation would be provided for business interruption.

During the field survey it was observed that the infrastructure associated with this business is of a small size and built with cement blocks without plaster. Therefore, it was estimated at a cost of 10,000.00 USD per infrastructure.

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

Table 16-7 – Estimated Compensation Cost for Loss of Business

Type	Number	Average monthly income	Transitional Period (mo)	Total In USD
Replacement infrastructure	1	10,000.00	1	10,000.00
Total				10,000.00

15.6 Compensation for the Loss of Cemeteries and Places of Worship

According to the census conducted, Project activities will have a direct impact on a total of 7 graves and two sacred sites (1 church and 1 community cemetery).

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 2 HHs with a total 7 family graves confirmed that they would prefer the graves remain in their areas.

The table below shows the estimated budget for the relocation of cemeteries and the community church.

Table 16-8 Estimated Budget for the Relocation of Cemeteries within the DUAT Area

Item	Unit Price (USD)	Quantity	Total Cost (USD)
Sacred Sites	5,000.00	2	10,000.00
Total			10,000.00

15.7 Compensation for the Loss of Vacant Plots

During the survey a total of 21 vacant plots were identified. These households are entitled to a replacement plot and disturbance allowance. The table below shows the compensation cost for loss of undeveloped construction plots.

Table 16-9 – Estimated Compensation Cost for the Compensation of Vacant Plots

Item	Number	unit price	Total Cost (USD)
Disturbance allowance	21	300.00	6,300.00
Land use title (DUAT)	21	300.00	6,300.00
Total			12,600.00

15.8 Resettlement Host Area Social Infrastructure

As presented on resettlement host area chapter, it assumed that some social infrastructure will need to be built in each resettlement site in order to reduce the impact of the resettlement and with the objective of improving the lives of resettled households. Also as described the need to social infrastructures will have to be confirmed by the resettlement committee, however it assumed that school blocks, water systems, cattle drinking hole and cattle bathing tank will need be built in each impacted community. The table below presents the estimated cost for the construction of the resettlement village and assumed social infrastructures. The table below shows the estimated cost for the construction of the resettlement host area.

Table 16-10 – Estimated Cost for the Construction of the Resettlement Host Areas

Item	Unit Price (USD)	Quantity	Total Cost (USD)
Urban Design Plan	Lump Sum		270,000.00
Construction of Classroom Block	90,000.00	3.00	270,000.00
Construction of Water System	35,000.00	3.00	105,000.00
Construction of Cattle Watering hole	35,000.00	3.00	105,000.00
Construction of Cattle bathing tank	20,000.00	3.00	60,000.00
Construction of resettlement village	120,000.00	3.00	360,000.00
Total			1,170,000.00

15.9 Livelihoods Restoration Plan

The table below presents the estimated budget for the implementation of the Livelihood restoration plan. It should be noted that the cost of the specific target restoration for vulnerable measures budget is included as a separate line item presented in the total budget.

Project	Frequency	Number	Unity Cost	Total Cost
Physical Household Support				
Social Training	1	36	150,00	5 400,00
Health, Safety, Environmental and Hygiene training	1	36	150,00	5 400,00
Sub Total				10 800,00
Transitional and disturbance Support				
Assistance in Obtaining ID	1	78	10,00	780,00
Assistance in Opening Bank Account	1	78	10,00	780,00
Assistance in registering DUAT	1	78	50,00	3 900,00
Mechanism of Accessing the compensation funds	1	78	5,00	390,00
Implementation Agency	4	1	2 500,00	10 000,00
Sub Total				15 850,00
Financial Literacy Training				
Cost for the Implementation agency	1	78	250,00	19 500,00
Sub Total				19 500,00
Agricultural Based Livelihood Support				
Training Workshop	1	23	100,00	2 300,00
Seeds and tools Distribution	2	23	120,00	5 520,00
Land Preparation	2	23	200,00	9 200,00
Post harvest management	2	23	100,00	4 600,00
Implementation agency	24	1	3 500,00	84 000,00
Sub Total				105 620,00
Chicken Farm Support				
Capacity Building	1	11	150,00	1 650,00
Construction of Chicken Coop	1	11	2 500,00	27 500,00
Acquisition of Inputs	1	11	2 000,00	22 000,00
Implementation Agency	1	12	1 500,00	18 000,00
Sub-Total				69 150,00
Cattle Farm Project				
Capacity Building	1,00	19,00	2 500,00	47 500,00
Genetic Improvement	1,00	19,00	3 500,00	66 500,00
Sanitary Inputs	2,00	19,00	750,00	28 500,00
Implementation Agency	24,00	1,00	3 000,00	72 000,00
Sub-Total				214 500,00

Project	Frequency	Number	Unity Cost	Total Cost
Civil Construction Project				
Capacity building	1,00	6,00	500,00	3 000,00
Implementation agency	1,00	1,00	2 500,00	2 500,00
Practical training	1,00	6,00	500,00	3 000,00
Sub-total				8 500,00
Employment and Skills Development Support				
Skills Development Training	1,00	103,00	75,00	7 725,00
Implementation Agency	1,00	2,00	2 500,00	5 000,00
Sub-Total				12 725,00
Total				456 645,00

15.10 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 16-11 – Budget Estimate for RAP Implementation

Item	Cost in USD
COMPENSATION COSTS	
Housing infrastructures smaller than 70 m ²	2,022,120.00
Pasture support houses and areas	360,400.00
Compensation for houses under construction	0.00
Compensation for ancillary structures	352,500.00
Compensation for loss of crops	397,800.00
Compensation for loss of fruit trees and tree seedlings	391,617.63
Compensation for cultural assets and sacred sites	10,000.00
Compensation for business losses	10,000.00
Compensation for loss of vacant plots	12,600.00
Resettlement Host Area Social Infrastructure	1,170,000.00
SUB-TOTAL COMPENSATION COSTS	4,727,037.63
OTHER COSTS	
Consultant to Implement the RAP document	600,000.00
Stakeholder Engagement and Public Participation Process	50,000.00
Supervision of resettlement house construction	120,000.00
Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)	456 645,00
Support to vulnerable PAP	25,000.00
Monitoring and audit of RAP implementation	75,000.00
SUB-TOTAL OTHER COSTS	870,000.00
TOTAL	5,597,037.63
Contingencies (10% of Total)	559,703.76
Total (excluding VAT)	6,156,741.40

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Annexes

Annex 1 – Impact Assessment for Affected Households

Physical and Economic Displacement

#HH	Unique ID	Total PAPs in HH	House and domestic assets (e.g. outdoor kitchen)	Auxiliary structures only	Plot	Machambas	Cultural assets (e.g. graves)	Livelihood assets (e.g. trees, agri, structure)	Animals	Other assets or trees in plots/machambas	Source of impact (e.g. 35db noise buffer)
1	LIV 001	5	5	4	1	0	0	283	27	0	DUAT AREA
2	LIV 002	5	5	4	0	0	0	66	6	0	DUAT AREA
3	LIV 003	3	8	7	0	2	0	7	12	75	DUAT AREA
4	LIV 004	4	4	3	0	0	0	32	0	0	DUAT AREA
5	LIV 005	1	4	3	0	0	0	59	0	0	DUAT AREA
6	LIV 006	2	4	3	0	1	0	29	12	0	DUAT AREA
7	LIV 008	2	3	2	0	0	0	47	12	0	ACOUSTIC BUFFER
8	LIV 009	7	1	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	ACOUSTIC BUFFER
9	LIV 010	7	6	5	1	0	0	175	13	14	DUAT AREA
10	LIV 011	3	2	1	0	0	0	35	15	0	ACOUSTIC BUFFER
11	LIV 012	2	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	ACOUSTIC BUFFER
12	LIV 013	4	1	0	0	0	0	166	0	0	ACOUSTIC BUFFER
13	LIV 014	4	1	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	DUAT AREA
14	LIV 016	4	2	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	DUAT AREA
15	LIV 018	4	4	3	0	0	0	78	12	0	DUAT AREA
16	LIV 021	1	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	ACOUSTIC BUFFER
17	LIV 022	5	2	1	0	0	0	36	13	0	ACOUSTIC BUFFER
18	LIV 024	4	1	0	0	0	0	28	7	0	DUAT AREA

#HH	Unique ID	Total PAPs in HH	House and domestic assets (e.g. outdoor kitchen)	Auxiliary structures only	Plot	Machambas	Cultural assets (e.g. graves)	Livelihood assets (e.g. trees, agri, structure)	Animals	Other assets or trees in plots/machambas	Source of impact (e.g. 35db noise buffer)
19	LIV 029	2	3	2	0	1	0	125	42	30	DUAT AREA
20	LIV 031	7	1	0	1	0	0	16	24	16	DUAT AREA
21	LIV 037	2	1	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	DUAT AREA
22	MUG 001	2	5	4	1	0	0	91	130	0	DUAT AREA
23	MUG 002	1	3	2	0	1	0	28	0	5	DUAT AREA
24	MUG 006	6	3	3	1	0	0	25	109	10	DUAT AREA
25	MUG 007	2	3	1	1	2	0	67	0	47	DUAT AREA
26	MUG 008	1	1	0	0	1	0	14	0	0	DUAT AREA
27	MUG 009	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	45	DUAT AREA
28	MUG 010	5	2	1	0	1	0	26	0	8	DUAT AREA
29	MUG 012	4	6	5	1	0	0	36	18	67	DUAT AREA
30	MUG 015	4	4	3	0	0	0	71	26	0	DUAT AREA
31	MUG 016	6	1	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	DUAT AREA
32	MUG 017	3	1	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	DUAT AREA
33	MUG 020	6	1	0	0	1	0	21	6	7	DUAT AREA
34	MUG 027	8	4	3	0	1	0	55	0	0	DUAT AREA
35	MAC 002	4	8	7	0	0	0	39	28	1	ACOUSTIC BUFFER
36	MAC 006	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	ACOUSTIC BUFFER
	Total	135	106	70	8	11	2	1783	512	324	

Pasture Support Houses Displacement

#HH	Unique ID	Total PAPs in HH	Associated fixed asset (e.g. corral, water point)	Cultural assets (e.g. graves)	Livelihood assets (e.g. trees, agri structure)	Animals	Source of impact (e.g. 35db noise buffer)
1	LIV 007	2	4	0	339	58	ACOUSTIC BUFFER
2	LIV 015	6	3	0	42	34	DUAT AREA
3	LIV 017	1	0	0	20	0	DUAT AREA
4	LIV 019	4	3	0	38	0	DUAT AREA
5	LIV 020	4	1	0	26	0	DUAT AREA
6	LIV 023	1	0	0	19	0	ACOUSTIC BUFFER
7	LIV 025	8	1	0	206	72	DUAT AREA
8	LIV 030	3	13	0	60	71	DUAT AREA
9	LIV 032	7	0	0	147	0	DUAT AREA
10	LIV 035	4	0	0	190	0	DUAT AREA
11	LIV 039	4	3	5	186	0	DUAT AREA
12	MUG 026	5	2	0	309	192	DUAT AREA
13	MUG 031	1	3	0	52	0	DUAT AREA
14	MAC 001	2	12	0	0	48	ACOUSTIC BUFFER
15	MAC 003	2	6	0	0	119	ACOUSTIC BUFFER
16	MAC 004	1	4	0	10	0	DUAT AREA
17	MAC 005	11	12	0	44	218	DUAT AREA
	Total	66	67	5	1688	812	

Economic Displacement Only

#HH	Unique ID	Total PAPs in HH	Use (e.g. church, shade)	Associated fixed asset (e.g. corral, water point)	Livelihood assets (e.g. trees, agri structure)	Other assets	Source of impact (e.g. 35db noise buffer)
1	LIV 026	4	Plot	0	13		DUAT AREA
2	LIV 028	2	Plot	0	12		DUAT AREA
3	MUG 014	4	Machamba	0	632		DUAT AREA
4	MUG 034	4	Plot	1	85		DUAT AREA
5	MUG 032	5	Plot	0	6		DUAT AREA
6	LIV 034	4	Plot	0	29		DUAT AREA
7	LIV 036	8	Plot	0	62		DUAT AREA
8	MUG 029	1	Plot	0	21		DUAT AREA
9	MUG 028	3	Machamba	0	3		DUAT AREA
10	LIV 038	4	Plot	0	57		DUAT AREA
11	MUG 003	7	Plot	0	16		DUAT AREA
12	MUG 021	1	Plot	0	2		DUAT AREA
13	MUG 025	5	Plot	0	47		DUAT AREA
14	MUG 022	2	Plot	1	645	1 Container	DUAT AREA
15	MUG 030	1	Plot	0	13		DUAT AREA
16	MUG 011	3	Machamba	0	7		DUAT AREA
17	MUG 035	1	Plot	1	24		DUAT AREA
18	MUG 023	6	Plot	0	7		DUAT AREA
19	MUG 013	2	Plot	0	12		DUAT AREA
20	LIV 027	7	Plot	1	24		DUAT AREA
21	MUG 005	5	Machamba	0	117		DUAT AREA
22	MUG 024	5	Plot	0	10		DUAT AREA
23	LIV 033	3	Plot	0	25		DUAT AREA
24	MUG 033	1	Plot	0	25		DUAT AREA

#HH	Unique ID	Total PAPs in HH	Use (e.g. church, shade)	Associated fixed asset (e.g. corral, water point)	Livelihood assets (e.g. trees, agri structure)	Other assets	Source of impact (e.g. 35db noise buffer)
25	MUG 004	5	Plot	0	10		DUAT AREA
	Total	93	-	4	1904	1	

Community Assets

#HH	Unique ID	Location of asset	Use (e.g. church, shade)	Cultural assets (e.g. graves)	Livelihood assets (e.g. trees, agri structure)	Animals
1	LIV 001	Livevene	Plot for future Church	0	0	0
2	MUG 004	Mugudo	Community Plot for Community Circle	0	3	0
3	MUG 010	Mugudo	Church	0	18	0
4	-	Livevene	Community Cemetery	0	0	0
			Total	0	21	0

Annex 2 – Compensation Agreement Sample

Acordo de Compensação

Identificação da Pessoa Afetada pelo Projecto

Nome	NOME DO AFECTADO		
Contacto	XX XXX XXXX		
Província	MAPUTO		
Distrito	NAMAACHA		
Posto administrativo	NAMAACHA		
Bairro/Comunidade	BACABACA		
Coordenadas da unidade principal	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	26° XX' XX" S	32° XX' XX" E	

Foto do Afectado

No âmbito da implementação do projecto da Linha de Transmissão de Energia de 400 kV, Temane-Maputo, a Electricidade de Moçambique, E.P. (EDM). Empresa Pública, 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 elegíveis ao processo de reassentamento seja físico ou económico.

1. Objecto

O presente acordo entre a 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. 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.
- b. Se julgado necessário, poderá ser incluído ao presente Acordo, um mapa com a localização geográfica dos activos em causa - **Anexo II** ao presente Acordo.

- c. Para os casos que incluem reassentamento físicos de agregados familiares, será incluído no acordo o projecto da casa de reposição a ser construída - **Anexo III** ao presente Acordo.
- d. Mais ainda, nos termos da metodologia de compensação determinada pela Tabela de Perda de Produção apresentada no Plano de Reassentamento Aprovado, os bens serão compensados de acordo com os valores unitários indicados no **anexo I**.
- e. A PAP é igualmente elegível a participar do Programa de Restauração dos Meios de Subsistência do Projecto e/ou outros projectos similares que possam vir a ser desenvolvidos pelo projecto no âmbito do presente reassentamento, para os quais a PAP se qualifique como elegível.

Os Bens listados no **anexo I**, totalizam uma compensação pecuniária de 42.000,00 Mts (Quarenta e Dois Mil Meticais), que serão pagos conforme o mesmo anexo.

Para os casos de reassentamento físico, a compensação por cada infraestrutura habitacional afectada irá incluir de uma infraestrutura habitacional nova, nos termos da legislação aplicável, localizada no bairro/comunidade MABANJA.

3. Exoneração

Com o pagamento do valor acima indicado, bem como com a entrega da infraestrutura habitacional nova, quando aplicável, 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

- a. 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.
- b. Considerando a urgência do projecto em ocupar a área em questão antes mesmo da data prevista para a entrega da infraestrutura habitacional nova de compensação à PAP, será implementado um processo intermedio, de acomodação temporário, que irá consistir no pagamento, pelo projecto e por um período de 6 (seis) meses, de um valor mensal à PAP,

para suportar custos de arrendamento de uma infraestrutura habitacional temporária. Os termos específicos destes pagamentos são os descritos no já mencionado **Anexo I**, e com a assinatura do presente Acordo a PAP declara ter tomado pleno conhecimento, ter aceite e se compromete em cumprir com os termos e pressupostos fixados no **Anexo I-A**.

5. Reclamações:

No caso de reclamações e/ou sugestões, a PAP poderá apresentar a sua inquietação através do número 87 459 9921.

6. Imagens dos bens afectados





7. 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: _____

Instituição: _____

Nome: _____

Qualidade: _____

Assinatura: _____

Data: _____

Pelo Líder Comunitário

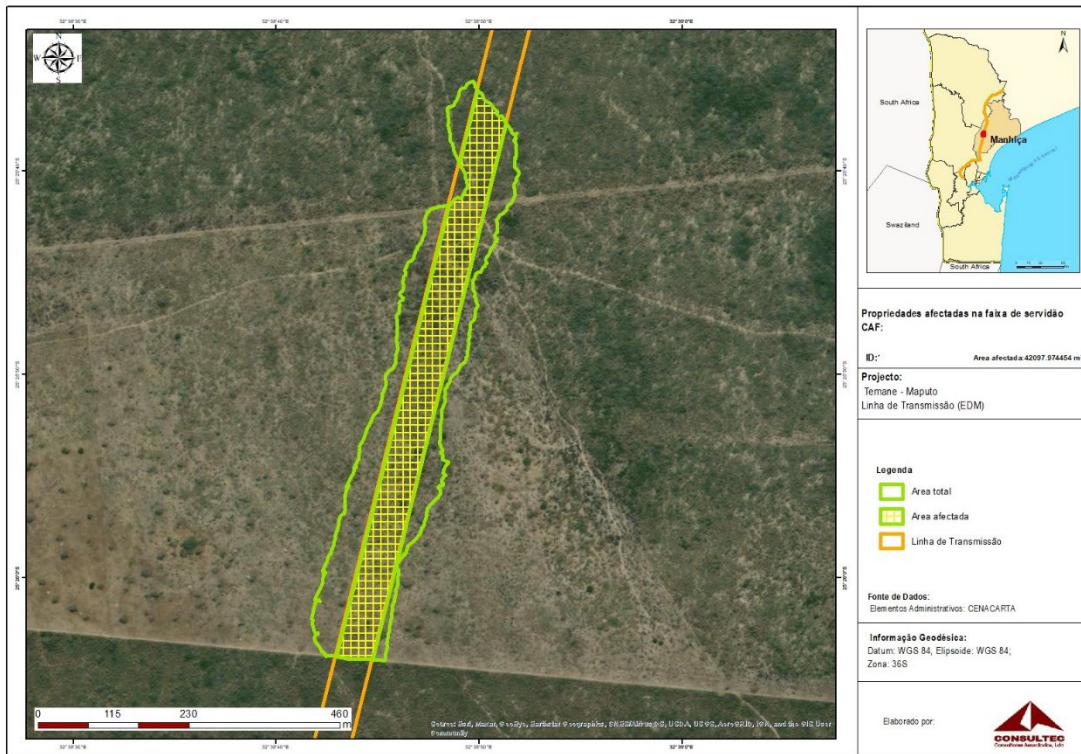
Instituição: _____

Nome: _____

Qualidade: _____

Assinatura: _____

Data: _____





RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE NAMAACHA WIND ENERGY FACILITY
PROJECT



Annex 3 – Meeting Minutes of the 1st Public Consultation in Livevene, Namaacha

Location: Livevene Community Headquarters

Date: September 20, 2023

Time: 11:50 - 12:40

Participants

Participants in the public meeting included:

- Representatives of the Namaacha District Government:
 - Permanent Secretary of Namaacha District – CC.
 - District Government Technician - PM.
 - Head of the Administrative Post of Namaacha Headquarters – AP.
 - Head of the Town of Kala-Kala – RE.
 - Secretary of the Neighborhood of Livevene – SM.
 - Secretaries of the Neighborhood of Mugudo – AnM and XM.
 - Secretary and Head of the 60 houses – TN
- Representative of the Ministry of Land and Environment – National Directorate of Land and Territorial Development (MTA / DNDT) – SJ.
- Representative of the Provincial Service of the Environment (SPA) – AM.
- Representatives of the District Planning and Infrastructure Service (SDPI) – DS, CU and SA.
- Representatives of the District Service of Economic Activities (SDAE) – JV.
- Representatives of CEN: CM, BV, HM, WM.
- Representatives of Consultec: CG, JJ, AF, CS, IC, IM, MN.

Welcome

The Head of the Livevene Locality started the meeting by welcoming and thanking everyone for their presence. Briefly, he explained the objective and agenda of the meeting and gave the floor to the Project promoters, Globeleq and Source Energia to begin the presentation of the project.

Project Presentation

CM began his speech with the presentation of his work team. Next, CM briefly presented the project in question, where he spoke about its location, components and activities. He explained that, in 2017, he began with the identification and legalization of the space, and in 2019 it was possible to have the DUAT for the project. The estimated duration of the project is 25 to 30 years of operation, and, during this period, the project will generate employment, directly and indirectly. According to her, around 200 people will be hired directly during the construction/implementation period and 600 people will be hired indirectly. CM also reiterated that the community can believe in the project as construction is scheduled to begin in 6 months.

After that, CM detailed, based on a small wind turbine prototype, the type of infrastructure that will be implemented. He informed that 20 wind turbines with their respective components will be transported to the site and each component of the wind turbine would need to be transported in a special truck because of its abnormal size. He reported that each wind turbine can produce around 6MW of energy.

CM recalled that in a previous meeting they studied the likelihood of having to resettle the population because of the project and, because of this, they brought in a team, with more than 20 years of experience, to carry out a physical and socioeconomic survey over approximately 15 days to develop a resettlement plan for this specific project.

CM concluded his speech by giving the floor to Consultec, asking it to introduce itself and explain the process of collecting physical and socioeconomic data that would begin the following day.

JJ began his speech by introducing himself and gave the Consultec team members the opportunity to introduce themselves to those present. JJ also mentioned that the Consultec team was accompanied by government representatives (MTA/DNDT and SPA) and asked each one to introduce themselves. JJ explained the data collection process and the impact that wind turbines have on human health, which is why data collection will be carried out so that it can be demobilized in the future and compensate those affected by the project. JJ concluded his speech by informing that the data collection work would begin the following day and that the Consultec team would be accompanied by district services and the local leadership and by the representative of the central government (MTA/DNDT).

The Head of the Community of Livevene (SM) thanked the information shared by the Project promoters and Consultec, and invited His Excellency Permanent Secretary of the District to say a few words.

DS introduced himself and confirmed that Globeleq, Source Energia and Consultec have been working with the Government in relation to the project in question. He then asked the District Government technicians (SDPI and SDAE) to introduce themselves and gave the floor to His Excellency Permanent Secretary.

Permanent Secretary (CC) introduced herself and informed that the Government was aware of the project and that she was there to monitor the project implementation process. She asked the community to collaborate with the team that will carry out the field survey and asked that there be no disturbances. She also asked the population not to distort information and to tell the truth. She stressed that there will be direct and indirect employment opportunities. Afterwards, she gave the floor to the Chief of the Kala-Kala Locality to introduce herself.

RE introduced himself and explained that, in the DUAT area, they could not have new infrastructure, but that they could continue to graze cattle and cultivate crops on the farms.

After the presentation, SM opened the session to debate, comments, questions and suggestions, which are recorded in the table below. Before the participants' intervention, she explained that to facilitate the registration of all participants in the debate, it was important that each speaker identified themselves first, saying their name and location or the institution they came from.

Table 1 – Summary of the interventions and responses given at the public consultation meeting held at the Community of Livevene, in Namaacha, on 20 September 2023

Questions (Q) / Comments (C)	Answers (R) / Comments (C)
<p>AP – Head of the PA of Namaacha Headquarters</p> <p>C1. We had the opportunity to travel with the owners of the project to see a wind farm station, and on that visit, it was mentioned that the cattle could continue in the area after the implementation of the project. The appeal that I leave as a representative of the government is that you choose an area where you would like to be resettled, so that we can present the proposal to the owners of the project and to the government to assess whether these areas are favourable for housing.</p> <p>TN – Head of the 60 Houses</p> <p>C2. We have been waiting for this project for a long time. There have been people who have rejected the project, but now they are all aligned. When we arrived in this area, we had almost nothing, we built our houses and planted our fruit trees, and we are satisfied with the way that will be done the survey of our infrastructures and our trees to be compensated. We would like our future homes not to be too far from here, because we like to be here.</p>	

Questions (Q) / Comments (C)	Answers (R) / Comments (C)
<p>Member of the Community C3. Thank you for the project, it is welcome. There must be honesty on our part as a community and we must show our assets to be registered. This project is welcome, and we feel that the project will help to improve the access roads.</p>	
<p>Member of the Community Q1. My concern is whether we can do our machambas?</p>	<p>Consultec – JJ A1. You can continue to plant in your farms, and you will be informed when you must suspend this activity.</p>

After clarifications by the representatives of CEN and Consultec, SM thanked all those present for their participation and closed the session of the first public consultation of the project.

Annex 4 – Meeting Minutes of the 2nd Public Consultation in Livevene, Namaacha

Location: Livevene Community Headquarters

Date: December 04, 2023

Time: 11:15 - 14:15

Participants

More than 115 participants attended the Public Consultation. These included:

- Representative of the Ministry of Land and Environment – National Directorate of Land and Territorial Development (*MTA/DNDT*) – (SJ).
- Representative of the Provincial Environmental Service (*SPA*) – (AM).
- Representatives of the Namaacha District Government:
 - Representative of the Honorable District Administrator – Director of *SDPI*, (DS).
 - Representatives of the District Planning and Infrastructure Service (*SDPI*) – (PM).
 - Representatives of the District Service of Economic Activities (*SDAE*) –(JV).
 - Head of the Administrative Post of Namaacha Headquarters –(AP).
 - Head of the Town of Kala-Kala –(RE).
 - Secretary of the Livevene Neighborhood –(SM).
 - Secretary of the Mugudo Neighborhood –(AnM).
 - Secretary of the Macuácuá Neighborhood –(RM).
 - Secretary of the Ndonguene Neighborhood –(EG).
 - Secretary and Head of the 60 houses of Livevene –(TN).
- Chief of Lands of Macuácuá – (PC).
- Representatives of the Livevene Neighborhood.
- Representatives of the Macuácuá Neighborhood.
- Representatives of the Mugudo Neighborhood.
- Representatives of the Ndonguene Neighborhood.
- Representatives of CEN: (CM), (BV), a (HM).
- Representative of Funders (IMPACTO): (YP).
- EDM representatives: (JM) and (HT).
- Consultec representatives: (NS), (CG), (JM) and (AF).

Welcome

The Secretary of Livevene Neighbourhood (SM) began the meeting by welcoming and thanking everyone for their presence. He briefly explained the purpose and agenda of the meeting and gave the floor to the Representative of the District Administrator (DS).

Project Presentation

DS began her speech by greeting and thanking everyone for their presence, and introduced herself and her work team, the Government technicians. After that, she gave the floor to Globeleq.

CM greeted everyone, introduced himself as a representative of CEN and introduced his work team. She also presented three members of the team, who are YP from Impacto, who represents the financiers, and JM and HT, both of whom are EDM technicians. She explained that the reason for the Public Consultation was to present the results of the field work.

The Head of the Locality thanked the position and continued giving the floor to Consultec to present the results.

NS introduced herself and gave the team the opportunity to introduce themselves. She thanked Régulo and the communities for the support they gave during the field work and asked her to introduce the work team. She gave a summary of the project, where it is located and what area it covers, and mentioned that the project has DUAT in an area of 855.6 hectares, affecting the communities of Livevene, Mugudo and Macuácuá, mainly. He also explained that the objective of this meeting was to determine, together with the communities, the forms of compensation for the loss of assets.

NS continued by presenting the members of the Government with whom Consultec worked during the field survey, who are the Secretaries of the affected Neighborhoods and the heads of the 60 houses.

After presenting and briefly explaining the project, NS looked at the studies that were carried out to identify the positive and negative impacts of the project in the area of implementation. She explained that the project will cover two areas of impact: the DUAT area, which is where the turbines will be installed, and in that area, families must be resettled and will not be able to continue their activities there; and the Acoustic Buffer area (Acoustic Zone), where they will be able to continue their activities after construction, however, they will not be able to reside there.

NS highlighted that one of the project's concerns is to minimize negative impacts and ensure the well-being of the community and the project.

Survey Results

Regarding the results of the physical and economic survey, NS explained that they were divided into two areas: DUAT area and Acoustic Buffer area. NS continued saying that different surveys were carried out for the different types of assets that the population has. NS presented the number of affected families in each community, by type of property, and then explained the process that follows the field survey, highlighting that the compensation methodology used is in accordance with Mozambican Law, International Laws and those of Mozambican Financiers. Project.

NS explained that in the DUAT area, those affected, in addition to losing their homes, also lose the right to use their farms, and these will be compensated in kind. In this case, the Government, together with the community, must identify a space to compensate for the lost farm areas. In the Acoustic Buffer area, only residents will have to be relocated, but farms and pasture areas can remain there.

NS explained that most of the residential homes that were found were smaller than 70m², and that the compensation for this type of house is another 70m² house with a bedroom, a bathroom and an outdoor kitchen.

The support houses that were found will be evaluated taking into account the area of the land and the type of house and size of the house, and then an area will be identified for this purpose.

Auxiliary infrastructures will be evaluated and monetarily compensated to allow PAPs to build the same infrastructures in the new area. These infrastructures can be outbuildings, corrals, fences and others.

Anyone who has crops and trees on their farms will receive compensation in the form of seeds and tree seedlings. During the construction period, due to the impossibility of using the farm, the project will compensate monetarily.

If there are tenants in that location, a place will be identified, together with the tenants, for them to reside.

In terms of the graves that were found, a company will be hired to exhume the graves to another location and the family will carry out all the necessary ceremonies.

Finally, NS reported that loss or limitation of access to land is expected at the time of construction. And since the project foresees the opening of new access roads, after construction, they will be used by the inhabitants.

After the presentation, NS opened the session to debate, comments, questions and suggestions, which are recorded in the table below. Before the participants' intervention, he explained that to facilitate the registration of all participants in the debate, it was important that each speaker identified themselves first, saying their name and where they came from. He also informed that participants would have the right to an open line for complaints, comments, and concerns until December 22nd.

Globeleq's intervention

After the questions were presented, CM thanked them for the questions being raised and said that they still had time to invest in the questions and present them. She also said that the company has a lot of experience in this type of project, and that they had a similar one, but on a smaller scale, in Cuamba, and those affected had the same concerns. She assured that nothing is done without talking to those affected.

CM added that for the entire resettlement and compensation procedure, the project follows Mozambican Law and, as it depends on International financing, it also follows International Laws. For example, if a jambalo tree costs 1,000.00 Mt in Mozambique, the price of the same Jambaloeiro is also verified in the price table of the project financiers, and the price that best benefits PAP is the one that is compensated.

CM mentioned that the procedure for farms and trees there are 3 phases. In the first phase, monetary compensation is provided for crops and trees. In the second phase, it is compensated in tree seedlings. And, in the third phase, a Livelihood Restoration Plan was implemented to ensure good agricultural practices. For this third phase, a company or extension agent will be hired in coordination with the SDAE to support the community in planting trees and crops, farming, harvesting and selling agricultural products.

CM explained that the plan, throughout the project, is to ensure that the community has restored or improved its standard of living.

As for road conditioning, there will indeed be a time when the path will be conditioned and difficult to access. And, because of this and other aspects, a Public Consultation Meeting will be held to talk about how to proceed in this situation.

CM concluded by mentioning a situation that happened in Cuamba, in relation to a family that did not want to remove a cemetery with more than 7 graves, and the project looked for a way to leave the cemetery in that location, fenced off, and simply allow access to that family to perform the ceremonies, without having to remove them. This is to say that, before any decision is made, the project gets in touch with the affected families as a way of deciding the next steps, and only in cases of extreme need due to impacts are cemeteries transferred.

Table 2 – Summary of interventions and responses given at the public consultation meeting held at Livevene Community in Namaacha on 04 December 2023

Questions (Q) / Comments (C)	Responses (R) / Comments (C)
<p>NS – Consultec Q1.: First of all, I would like to know why you think you should be resettled, that is, move from one place to another in this project?</p>	<p>Community Member A1.: The company will resettle the population because the turbines make a lot of noise and if there is an accident with the towers, they can create damage and danger for the community.</p>
<p>Community Member Q2.: Regarding the trees, the consultant said that seedlings will be given to plant in the area where we will be resettled, I would like to know how we will water the trees, since there is a shortage of water? Community Member Q3.: I would like to second-guess the question of plants. Planting takes time and water. When are we going to reap the fruit of the seedlings? Community Member Q4.: I am also concerned about the time it takes for the plants to grow and the availability of water in this space that has been chosen. Community Member C1.: I'm worried about the fact that they give us seedlings, my trees are already big and bear fruit. Therefore, they may not give us seedlings because we will not be able to plant, and the cattle will come to take them. The trees I have I planted for my consumption and that of my children. Community Member C2.: We understand that each tree will be paid according to its size and maturation time, but we don't want it to be calculated that way, because trees take a long time to grow. The value they are proposing per tree (small or large) is unfair and the community does not want it. We propose that the same amount should be paid for all trees, regardless of size.</p>	<p>NS – Consultec A2.: We will take care to identify areas that are close to a water source, to facilitate irrigation, grazing and housing. One of the requirements for selecting resettlement areas is distance, and the other is the availability of water. So far, within the identified areas, there is a natural source of water, however, the areas have not yet been chosen because we are considering these points I mentioned. For the period without cultivation, there may be a subsidy to support families. In relation to the seedlings and seeds that will be provided, the objective is to ensure that people can continue their activities. The project will assess the period in which families will not have enough production to sustain themselves and provide a subsidy to support them during that period. JV – SDAE – Technician A3.: The SDAE table will be applied to calculate the price of each tree. To this end, the maturation time and size of the tree are evaluated. The amount of fruit that the tree would produce is evaluated, the price per kilogram of the fruit on the market is researched, and combined with the number of years it could still live and finally multiplied by 3. For trees without fruit, such as eucalyptus and pines, the compensations are calculated by their diameter.</p>
<p>Community Member C3.: They said that we should sit down with the local leadership and choose three areas for resettlement, we here in Mugudo did not participate in any meeting to choose the areas, but we heard that a place that was very far away for us has already been chosen that has not yet been presented to us. This place has no water, I have children who live in the village to be able to go to school and come to visit me and during holidays and weekends. I worry that they will have to go to this distant place to visit me.</p>	<p>NS – Consultec A4.: The host areas that will be selected for those affected in each community are currently being studied, so they have not yet been defined. For selection, several aspects must be evaluated, such as distance, as the legislation establishes a distance limit that must be considered in relation to the old area. Another factor is the availability of water sources and access roads to allow communities to continue carrying out their activities and live in a safe place. FM - Regulus A5.: Thank you for all of us being here and for agreeing with the project. The questions were indeed pertinent, but what amazes me is that you say that you don't know the host area when you found the area.</p>

Questions (Q) / Comments (C)	Responses (R) / Comments (C)
<p>Community Member</p> <p>Q5.: In the previous Public Consultation, we were informed that the spaces that are in the Acoustic Buffer would not be impacted, and that the activities could be carried out normally. But this time, they are already impacted and we will not have access to the area to continue the activities. How do the plants and trees look in this time that we don't have access to? A large investment was made to have the plants and trees. Sometimes we have had fires or fires, and I must run to come and put out the fire and see what happened, if there is an impediment to access it will be difficult to maintain the investment. They should not prevent access, because we have to take care of our plants. I personally have several types of fruit and wood trees, how will I take care of them? My biggest concern is that there is an impediment in the area. The survey must be complete, as I have a large area that has not been all of it surveyed.</p> <p>C4.: As far as the impact is concerned, it is not true that the project has no impact at all. There is an environmental impact even for cattle, which should not go there to graze, according to a study that was done, as they can suffer miscarriages. There is also an impact on deforestation and we are constantly talking about global warming. The fact that this area is deforested can interfere with climate change. That is why we ask for the replacement of trees. As for large areas, many do not have the capacity to maintain the plants and trees that are there. The project is good, yes, but a more in-depth study must be done so that we do not have problems in the future.</p>	<p>NS – Consultec</p> <p>A6.: There is a difference in the impact in the DUAT area and in the Acoustic Buffer area. In that case, due to the high impact on the DUAT area, we will not be able to live there, however, those who are working and are not exposed to the sound of the turbines for 24 hours will be able to continue their activities.</p> <p>In terms of access roads, the existing roads will not be blocked, but will be congested and access roads will be created for the time of the installation of the turbines, as they require special transport.</p> <p>As for the areas and trees that have not been raised, in the next phase, we will survey the areas again to define the type of compensation for each affected.</p> <p>And, with regard to the environmental impact, we have carried out and are still carrying out environmental and social impact studies, and according to the studies that have been done, the project is more beneficial than harmful.</p> <p>CM – CEN</p> <p>A6.: This project is not the first, including in Mozambique, and there are places that have turbines and the cattle are there grazing under them, which means that there is no problem at all. Houses should not be there for safety and for the auditory impact caused by long exposure.</p>
<p>SJ – MTA/DNDT</p> <p>C5.: I would like to clarify some points raised here, because I was in the survey carried out accompanying the team of the consultation. They said they would bring the results of the survey and listen to the community at this meeting.</p> <p>It should be noted that the law requires at least four public consultations and this is the second public consultation under this project, but if necessary, more meetings can be held until we can reach a consent.</p> <p>It is important for us to be organised, both the proponent and the government would like the project to be carried out without the need for resettlement, but unfortunately it will not be possible.</p> <p>I am concerned about the fact that it is said that the area for resettlement has already been identified and those impacted have not participated, I would ask that each defined committee report to the community in each visit of the proposed sites and that they meet to decide together the area for resettlement. I would like the representatives of the committees to report on the activities carried out at the next meetings.</p> <p>Another point, in relation to the impacted trees, the compensation must follow the legal requirements. But, we are not prevented from making requests to benefit not only ourselves but also our children. There must be a balance between the gains of the project and the communities covered. We, as a government, are</p>	

Questions (Q) / Comments (C)	Responses (R) / Comments (C)
here to monitor and confirm the impacts and the community's understanding of the project.	
<p>Secretary of Mugudo</p> <p>C4.: It is clear the methodology that will be used for the compensation of trees based on Mozambican law and best international practices. The area for resettlement in Mugudo, we know. In fact, what should be said is that we do not want brick houses to be built for us in the bush. The compensation of the houses can be valued in cash.</p>	

The Director of SDPI (DS) representing the Honorable District Administrator, said that she liked the fact that everyone said what they really felt. She also said that in the past, the district did not believe in this project, so the project representatives took them to a project that is already in the operational phase. She added that this project was not the same as Cuamba, but seven times bigger.

DS explained that when she was climbing one of the turbines, she felt dizzy and had to get down because of the noise and speed of the blades, and also because of the height. For this reason, it is not recommended that the population resides around wind turbines.

DS presented the committee responsible for identifying spaces for resettlement and said that the work would continue. She was grateful for the questions raised and for everyone understanding the project. She concluded by saying that the next consultation will be in January.

After clarifications from representatives of CEN and Consultec, SM thanked everyone present for their participation and closed the session of the project's second public consultation.



NAMAACHA WIND ENERGY FACILITY PROJECT

ANNEX 5: ASSESSMENT OF THE HOST AREA



January 2024

Prepared for:

Prepared by:



SOURCE
ENERGIA



Globeleq and Source Energia Consultec – Consultores Associados, Lda.

NAMAACHA WIND ENERGY FACILITY PROJECT

ASSESSMENT OF THE HOST AREA

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1 Introduction

The Assessment of the Host Area has been prepared for Globeleq Africa Ltd (Globeleq) and Source Energia, Lda, as part of the involuntary resettlement process associated with the installation and operationalisation of the wind energy facility (WEF), in the Namaacha District, Mozambique. The proposed wind energy facility hereinafter referred to as ‘the Project’, has been granted a provisional land use rights title and has elaborated an International Finance Corporation (IFC) compliant Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

The selection of a resettlement host area has a significant impact on families that will need to be economically and physically relocated. In the Namaacha Wind Energy Facility Project, to minimize some of the impacts, the affected families will be relocated within the same communities where they currently live.

1.1 Resettlement Necessity Contextualization

The Project has acquired a provisional Land Use and Benefit Right (DUAT) for the development of the Wind Energy Facility (WEF). Currently, this DUAT area encompasses several dispersed rural plots, with various primary residence homes. The land is also used for agricultural activities and animal grazing by the local communities of Livivine (or Livevene), Mugudo, and Macuacua.

In accordance with the standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and global best practices regarding noise levels, a noise limit of 35 dB(A) for inhabited areas has been established. In compliance with this guideline, the Project has implemented a buffer zone extending at least 1 km from the base of each turbine, within which no residential structures will be allowed. This leads to the necessity for permanent physical resettlement (involving loss of housing and shelter) of all families residing in the noise buffer and permanent economic resettlement (involving loss of access to resources, assets, and livelihoods) for individuals who utilize the land in the Project’s DUAT area.

The Project will impact HHs in the 4 communities within the Namaacha district in accordance with the Table below (Preliminary RPF, 2023).

Table 1-1 Types of assets impacted within DUAT and Buffer Zone

Type of Asset Impacted	Communities	DUAT Area	Buffer Zone Only ¹	Total
Physical and Economic Displacement				
Home (impacted primary HHs residence)	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua, Ndonguene	25	11	36
Associated auxiliary structures within homestead plots under construction	Livevene, Mugudo	3	2	5
Associated auxiliary structures within homestead plots to be compensated	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua	56	14	70
Businesses	Macuacua	0	1	1
Trees with economic value to be compensated	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua	1753	366	2119

¹ Only assets belonging to the physically impacted households or annexures of residential structures are counted herein.

Type of Asset Impacted	Communities	DUAT Area	Buffer Zone Only ¹	Total
Family cemeteries and/or graves within homestead plots	Livevene, Macuacua	5	2	7
Pasture Support Houses Displacement				
Pasture Support Houses	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua	9	8	17
Associated auxiliary structures within pasture area to be compensated	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua	45	0 ²	45
Trees with economic value to be compensated	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua	1330	0 ³	1330
Economic Displacement Only				
Agricultural plots (<i>machambas</i>)	Mugudo	4	0	4
Vacant land / Properties ⁴	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua	21	0	21
Associated auxiliary structures within vacant land plots to be compensated	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua	4	0	4
Trees with economic value to be compensated	Livevene, Mugudo, Macuacua	1925	0	1925
Community Assets				
Community Cemeteries	Livevene	1	0	1
Sacred sites and/or places of worship (community church)	Mugudo	1	0	1
Vacant land for future community church	Livevene	1	0	1
Vacant land for community circle	Mugudo	1	0	1

However, restrictions, limitations, and/or alterations of land use rights in the buffer zone (35 dB(A) area) will be limited to families residing in the area, and there will be no impact on non-residential human activities (including access, agricultural, and/or grazing activities) within the buffer zone. Only during the construction phase will grazing or use of the land for agriculture will not be allowed. In the operational phase, these activities may be resumed if the soil is in suitable condition for such use.

1.2 Objective of the Report and Its Relevance to the Project

The fundamental purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive assessment of the proposed areas for physical and economic resettlement, addressing critical issues related to land availability. Its relevance to the project aims to ensure transparency and accountability at all stages of selection, following the standards set by the National Authorities, World Bank and IFC.

Transparency is a key element, and this report aims to provide a detailed record of the selection process, defining criteria, methods, and presenting the results. This not only promotes informed

² Twenty-two auxiliary structures associated to pasture support houses were recorded within only the buffer zone, but these do not require compensation on the assumption that owners will continue their activities in the land, since access to the buffer zone area will not be limited nor lost due to Project implementation.

³ One hundred thirty-eight trees with economic value associated to pasture support houses were recorded within only the buffer zone, but these do not require compensation on the assumption that owners that they will continue their activities in the land, since access to the buffer zone area will not be limited nor lost due to Project implementation.

⁴ Vacant land plots and their owners were registered during survey implementation, however for land where there has been no investment from the owners and for which there are no formal land rights there will be no compensation to be made. For this particular type of assets, it is advised for a case-by-case revision of impacts during RAP implementation.

decision-making but also strengthens accountability, ensuring that the choices made are backed by solid evidence.

Furthermore, the report addresses potential challenges related to land availability, proposing mitigation strategies to reduce risks. It also highlights the process of consultation with the community, emphasizing the importance of local participation in the selection of resettlement areas. Assessing the level of acceptance by the resettled communities and local authorities is essential for understanding the social impact of the project.

Finally, the report reinforces the project's commitment to compliance with national and international standards, ensuring that the adopted practices are aligned with globally recognized best practices.

2 Legal Framework

This chapter provides a concise overview of the Legal Framework pertaining to the resettlement process. It is important to note that this section offers just a general outline of the most critical and fundamental aspects of the applicable regulations and laws. For a more detailed and comprehensive analysis of the national and international legislation relevant to the resettlement process, it is recommended to refer to the Resettlement Plan associated with the project. This document contains thorough and detailed information, ensuring a deep understanding of the legal obligations, guidelines, and procedures necessary for effective and compliant resettlement.

2.1 Land Use and Planning

In Mozambique, as per the Constitution, all land is owned by the state. Individuals and entities, however, can obtain rights to use the land. The country's policies and regulations set out essential principles and objectives for land acquisition, compensation for asset loss, impacts on livelihoods, and resettlement. Key among these principles are:

- Mandatory compensation in cases of land acquisition, resettlement, asset loss, or impact on livelihoods.
- Equal treatment in compensation for both formally titled land and land under customary rights.

The Land Law (No. 19/1997) provides a framework for defining land use rights for individuals and communities, including rights based on customary claims and procedures for obtaining titles. This law promotes a consultative process to recognize the claims of communities and individuals without formal titles, emphasizing the importance of customary rights.

Further, Regulation No. 66/98 under the Land Law outlines compensation guidelines for land transfer losses. These guidelines are represented in tables, regularly updated by the Provincial Directorates of Agriculture, specifying average values for various crops and trees to standardize compensation.

2.2 Resettlement Procedures

The Regulation for the Resettlement Process Resulting from Economic Activities (Decree No. 31/2012) defines the rules and principles for resettlement due to public or private economic activities. A critical element, Article 15, stipulates that a Resettlement Plan is a necessary part of the

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and must be approved before issuing an environmental license. This plan, essential in cases of physical or economic displacement, should be developed and approved as per the regulation.

The regulation also anticipates the formation of a Technical Committee for Monitoring and Supervision of the Resettlement Process, further detailed in Ministerial Decree No. 155/2014 (dated September 19th). The District Government, after consulting with the Spatial Planning sector, Agriculture, Local Administration, Public Works, and Housing, is tasked with approving Resettlement Plans.

Resettlement is not allowed in environmentally sensitive areas, such as those prone to erosion, floods, or designated as protected (Article 17). Article 18 provides criteria for residential plot sizes, including construction suitability, groundwater levels, minimum plot sizes in urban and rural areas, road access, ventilation, water and utility access, and proximity to social infrastructure. In areas without a water supply system, latrines must be built at a minimum distance from houses.

In rural areas, space should be allocated for horticulture, poultry, and other animal breeding activities. The District Government is responsible for allocating the required area for resettlement.

To support Decree No. 31/2012, two important Ministerial Diplomas were enacted in 2014:

- Internal Regulations for the Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee of Resettlement (Ministerial Decree No. 155/2014): Establishes the committee structure at provincial and district levels for resettlement oversight.
- Technical Directive on the Formulation and Implementation of Resettlement Plans (Ministerial Decree No. 156/2014): Ensures cooperation among all parties involved in resettlement, focusing on creating well-structured, standardized housing centers. It requires advance agreement on the selection of the host area for resettlement, with this agreement being documented and publicly accessible.

This comprehensive framework ensures that resettlement is conducted responsibly, with particular attention to the suitability and sustainability of the host areas, ensuring minimal environmental impact and the preservation of livelihoods for resettled communities.

2.3 World Bank / IFC Framework

The World Bank framework for resettlement, as outlined in the "Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan" and the "Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook," coupled with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) guidelines, provides a comprehensive approach to managing the complexities of involuntary resettlement.

The World Bank's resettlement framework focuses on minimizing involuntary resettlement and promoting sustainable development programs for those displaced. It emphasizes informed consultation, participation in resettlement programs, and assistance to restore or improve livelihoods and living standards. The framework outlines a comprehensive approach, including a resettlement policy framework, action plan, fair compensation, and support for vulnerable groups. It integrates resettlement with project implementation, ensuring timely provision of necessary measures and

community involvement. The policy also covers the criteria for determining eligibility for compensation and assistance, accommodating various categories of displaced persons. The framework highlights the importance of grievance mechanisms and providing necessary infrastructure in new resettlement sites.

The IFC Policy Framework on involuntary resettlement acknowledges the severe socioeconomic and environmental impacts displacement can have on individuals, households, and communities. Key aspects of this policy include:

- **Avoidance of Displacement:** Emphasizes that displacement should be avoided wherever possible due to its potential negative consequences.
- **Adverse Impacts:** Recognizes that unmitigated resettlement can lead to issues like landlessness, homelessness, joblessness, food insecurity, health issues, loss of education, social displacement, and marginalization.
- **Mental and Emotional Well-Being:** Acknowledges that the impacts of displacement affect not only the physical and economic well-being but also the mental and emotional health of affected individuals.
- **Vulnerability Consideration:** Highlights that impacts are more pronounced amongst vulnerable populations.

IFC's Performance Standard 5 (PS 5) outlines the approach to managing involuntary resettlement:

- **Objective:** To avoid involuntary resettlement and minimize impacts by exploring alternative project designs.
- **Forced Eviction Avoidance:** To prevent any forced eviction as a result of the project.
- **Mitigation of Adverse Impacts:** To mitigate social and economic impacts through timely compensation and assistance in restoring or improving livelihoods and living standards.
- **Improving Living Conditions:** To improve living conditions for physically displaced poor or vulnerable individuals, ensuring adequate housing, access to services, and land tenure security.
- **Sustainable Development:** To approach resettlement as a sustainable development program, allowing displaced persons to benefit directly from the project.
- **Participation and Disclosure:** To ensure resettlement activities are conducted with transparency, meaningful consultation, and participation of affected individuals.
- **Redress Mechanisms:** To establish appropriate means of redress and implement them effectively.

PS 5 applies to various types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use resulting from the project, including expropriation, negotiated settlements, and restrictions that cause loss of access to resources. It also outlines the details and content of an impact mitigation framework or plan, focusing on objectives, impact assessment, legal frameworks, compensation, community participation, grievance redress, livelihood restoration, and monitoring.

Special attention is given to vulnerable groups, ensuring they receive adequate information, consultation, and compensation. PS 5 requires that affected persons and communities, as well as host communities, be involved in planning, implementing, and monitoring the resettlement process.

While both the World Bank and IFC focus on minimizing the impacts of involuntary resettlement and ensuring fair compensation and participation of affected individuals, the World Bank's guidelines are more general and encompassing, covering a broader scope of resettlement issues. In contrast, the IFC's guidelines are more focused on practical aspects and methodologies specific to land acquisition and resettlement in private sector projects. The IFC guidelines is a comprehensive guide that draws upon lessons learned from IFC projects over the past 20+ years.

3 Land Availability for Resettlement

3.1 Detailed Analysis of Challenges Associated with Land Availability for Resettlement.

The challenges faced in identifying suitable land for the resettlement process resided in three main aspects: administrative, legal, and biophysical constraints.

Regarding administrative constraints, the selection of land for resettlement requires that it be free and unoccupied, without the existence of Land Use and Benefit Rights (DUAT) titles. This condition is crucial to prevent property conflicts and ensure the legality of the process. Moreover, it is imperative that an agreement exists between the district government and local communities, ensuring that the chosen areas for resettlement are acceptable to all parties involved.

As previous mention the Decree 66/98 (Land Law Regulation) in Article 6 states that the approval of construction projects for the following public infrastructures by the Council of Ministers or competent entities according to current legislation, automatically implies the creation of accompanying partial protection zones:

- a) Secondary and tertiary roads and a strip of land 15 meters adjacent;
- b) Primary roads and a strip of land 30 meters adjacent;
- c) Highways and four-lane roads and a strip of land 50 meters adjacent;
- d) Installations and overhead, surface, underground, and submarine conductors of electricity, telecommunications, oil, gas, and water, and a strip of land 50 meters adjacent;
- e) Railways and respective stations and a strip of land 50 meters adjacent;
- f) Airports and airfields and a strip of land 100 meters adjacent;
- g) Military installations and other installations for the defense and security of the State and a strip of land 100 meters adjacent;
- h) Dams and a strip of land 250 meters adjacent to the reservoirs.

The aforementioned decree, in Article 7, states that in partial protection zones, the right to use and benefit from the land cannot be acquired, except in the case of national individuals in urban agglomerations in border areas. Article 8 provides that the exercise of any activities in partial protection zones is licensed by the responsible entity in terms of the current legislation."

The following figures demonstrate the existing constraints in the study area.

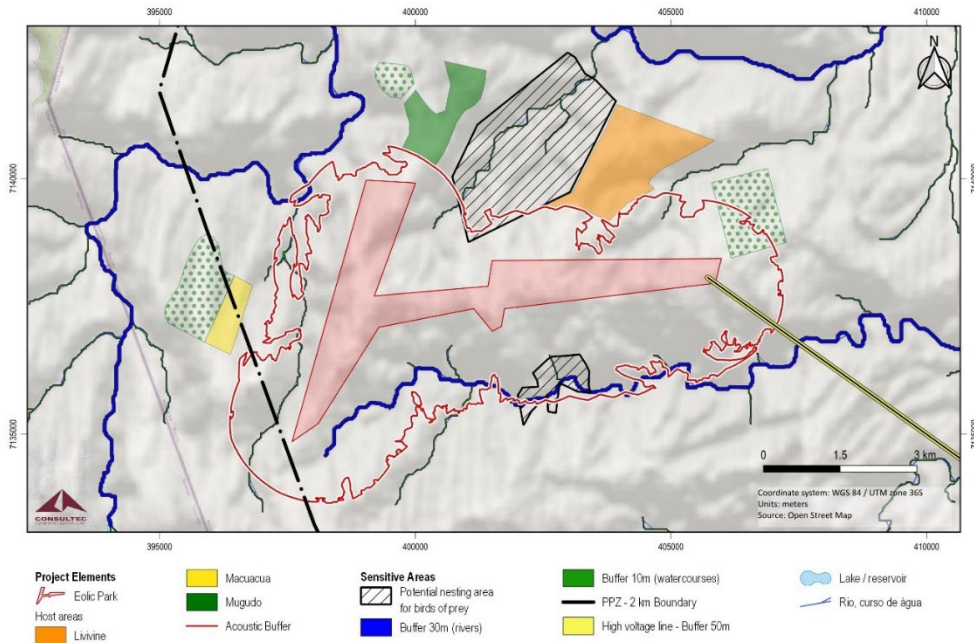


Figure 3-1 Main Constraints

In terms of legal constraints, the areas designated for resettlement must be located outside zones prone to natural risks, such as erosion and flooding, and with moderate slopes, not exceeding 6%. This precaution is vital to ensure the safety and long-term sustainability of the resettlements, avoiding areas that may pose future risks to the communities.

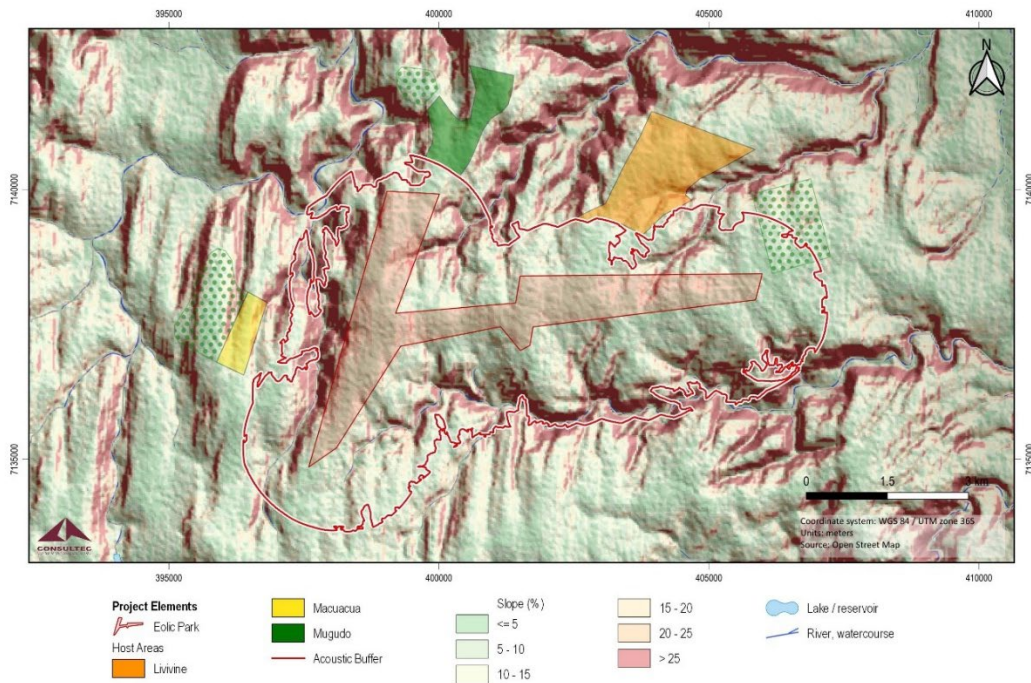


Figure 3-2 Location of the host areas on the slope map

A factor of great importance in the selection of the host areas is their proximity to the original location of the resettled people, preferably in the same community, to minimize the social and cultural impact

of the resettlement process. The following table presents some of the characteristics that were considered in defining the host areas.

Table 3-1 Key criteria defined to assess the potential of areas for the intended resettlement

Characteristics	Details
Location in Environmental and Public Interest Areas	- Identification of interferences with environmental protection areas, conservation units, degraded areas, areas of historical, cultural, archaeological, or scenic interest, sacred sites, and easements or areas under the domain of public utility enterprises.
Economic Potentials	- Analysis of the economic potential of possible host areas regarding the availability of resources for restoring the livelihoods practiced by families in the origin area (access to land, water, natural resources, proximity to local markets, availability of job vacancies, etc.).
Proximity to the Area of Origin	- Favors the "sense of belonging" in relation to the occupied territory, its social protection networks, and daily relationships.
Access and Transportation	- Analysis of road access, considering distances from the headquarters and/or other centralities, travel time, and the quality, as well as the provision of public transportation.
Social Services	- Analysis of the availability, or ease of implementation, of social services such as health and education facilities, and social protection networks.
Existing Occupations	- Identification of communities already settled in the location or nearby, considering their sociodemographic profile, their degree of consolidation and expansion, and their use of the soil. Also examined are issues related to social organization and local leadership, as well as land use.

Biophysical constraints are equally fundamental. The selected lands must be suitable for agriculture, a crucial pillar for the majority of rural communities. The availability of adequate water resources and ecosystem services are critical factors, not only for agriculture but also for the overall sustainability of the resettled communities.

A comprehensive evaluation of the biophysical characteristics was conducted for the resettlement in the Namaacha area, where pastoral and subsistence farming activities are prevalent. Each aspect plays a significant role in ensuring the suitability and sustainability of the resettlement areas.

Table 3-2 Biophysical Characteristics Assessment for the Host Areas

Characteristics	Details
Soil Quality	- <i>Fertility and Structure</i> : Assessing soil fertility, texture, and structure is crucial to understand its agricultural potential. - <i>Water Retention</i> : The soil's ability to retain water affects irrigation needs and crop choice. - <i>Suitability for Local Crops</i> : Ensuring the soil is suitable for local crops and sustainable farming practices.
Water Availability	- <i>Sources for Irrigation and Consumption</i> : Proximity and access to water sources like rivers, lakes, or aquifers. - <i>Quality and Quantity</i> : Ensuring water is available in sufficient quantity and quality for human and animal consumption.
Biodiversity and Local Ecosystems	- <i>Sensitive Ecosystems and Threatened Species</i> : Identifying any sensitive ecosystems or threatened species that could be impacted. - <i>Conservation of Local Biodiversity</i> : Importance of preserving local biodiversity for environmental sustainability.
Topography and Erosion Risk	- <i>Terrain and Drainage</i> : Analysing the terrain's topography and its impact on drainage and soil erosion. - <i>Planning for Erosion-Prone Areas</i> : Developing plans for areas at high risk of erosion or flooding.

Characteristics	Details
Access to Pastures	- <i>Suitability for Livestock</i> : Ensuring new areas provide adequate pastures to sustain livestock for pastoral communities.
Forest Resources	- <i>Availability for Domestic Use</i> : Availability of forest resources for firewood, housing construction, and other domestic uses.
Adaptability and Resilience	- <i>Climate Change Impacts</i> : Evaluating the land's resilience to climate change impacts such as droughts or floods. - <i>Long-Term Viability for Agriculture and Pastoralism</i> : Ensuring the land can sustain agricultural and pastoral activities in the long term.
Integration with Surrounding Ecosystems	- <i>Sustainable and Harmonious Integration</i> : Planning for the resettlement areas to integrate sustainably and harmoniously with surrounding ecosystems.

3.2 Identification of Obstacles and Proposed Solutions

In the process of selecting host areas within the boundaries of the affected communities, several challenges were overcome.

Faced with the challenges imposed by the **region's topography**, with its steep relief, priority was given to identifying plateau areas where the terrain is flatter and more stable. This decision is grounded in the need to ensure that the daily lives of the resettled communities are not marked by a constant effort to overcome the steep slopes that characterize other parts of the landscape.

By opting for plateau areas, the physical impact of the relief on people's daily lives is minimized, facilitating not only daily activities such as movement and transport but also the construction of infrastructure, which is less costly and technically more feasible on flat land. This approach considers the well-being of the communities, reducing the physical barriers that can limit access to services and opportunities.

Furthermore, plateaus tend to offer reduced exposure to certain natural risks, such as floods, which occur more frequently in low-lying areas close to watercourses. By establishing host areas on high and flat lands, there is also the advantage of potentially reducing the need for extensive earthworks and risk mitigation, which, in turn, can result in significant cost and time savings during the project implementation phase.

The selection of host areas also considered the **proximity to and access to water resources**, respecting environmental standards and meeting the basic needs of the population.

Data gathered in the RPF, which is representative of the local context, indicates that a large majority of families (74%) have access to natural water sources. This reflects a significant dependence on local water resources for the communities' daily life. In addition, 17% of families use personal and community fountains, demonstrating the existence of established water infrastructure that needs to be maintained or replicated in the new host areas. Only 9% of families reported not having direct access to clean water, a reality that needs to be addressed in the planning of host areas to ensure an improvement in living conditions.

It is essential to recognize that it is usually women and children who take on the responsibility of fetching water. Therefore, the distance to water sources is a critical factor that influences not only health and well-being but also the time available for other essential activities, such as education and work. In this regard, all host areas have been defined to be within a distance of less than 5 km from water, a metric guided by the indications of the community leaders, to avoid overburdening community members with a strenuous daily task and to ensure that access to water does not become an additional obstacle in the context of resettlement.

The consideration of **current land use** is a critical factor in the context of this project. The land, already used for agriculture or grazing, is essential for the subsistence of local communities. Any relocation could severely impact the local economy and food security. Therefore, consulting communities about the best locations for grazing was crucial. The areas they identified are recommended in this report. It is important to note that these grazing areas must be situated at a safe distance from physical resettlement and agricultural areas to prevent unintended livestock intrusion. The use of these grazing areas is particularly relevant during the construction phase, where access to the wind park area is restricted. During the operational phase, the proponent has indicated the availability of the area for grazing. This approach is essential to mitigate the impact on local economies and ensure the sustenance of vulnerable populations, particularly women and girls, who are disproportionately affected by these changes.

Regarding **access to the new host areas**, the planning prioritized zones where existing paths used by the communities were already established. This strategy not only leverages the familiarity of the terrain for the local populations but also capitalizes on the existing pathways, ensuring a smoother transition and adaptation to the new locations.

The existing pathways are a crucial aspect of daily life for these communities, serving not just as routes for transportation but also as integral parts of their socio-economic activities. By choosing areas with pre-existing paths, the project acknowledges and respects the established patterns of movement and interaction within the community. This approach minimizes disruption to their daily routines and maintains a sense of continuity, which is particularly important in a context of significant change such as resettlement.

Moreover, utilizing these pre-existing paths offers practical benefits. It reduces the need for constructing new infrastructure, thereby lowering project costs and minimizing environmental impact.

4 Identification of Potential and Alternative Settlement Areas

Relocating the affected families within the same localities and communities where they currently reside, and as close as possible to their actual residence, is a way to mitigate or minimize some of the socio-economic impacts of the resettlement process. This approach has several advantages:

- The PAPs will still have access to the same social infrastructure, sacred and spiritual sites, formal employment, and agricultural land that they currently use.
- Their social networks will be maintained, especially since the resettlement sites were selected by the PAPs themselves. For example, relationships with their traditional families

and neighbors will be minimally affected, thus minimizing the risk of people finding land only far from their original location and returning.

- The PAPs' access to natural resources will be significantly similar to that of their original site, as they will move to the same community and competition will remain unchanged.
- The PAPs will still have the same customers and use the same markets to sell and buy their products.
- In terms of the use of state services (schools, health posts, policing, etc.) by the PAPs being resettled in the same community, the services they used before are the same ones they will use now, maintaining the same relationships.

Thus, the study of potential host areas focused on the existing available areas within the same communities.

4.1 Geographic Location

The Namaacha Wind Energy Facility Project is located in Mozambique, within the Maputo Province, specifically in the Namaacha District (Figure 4-1).

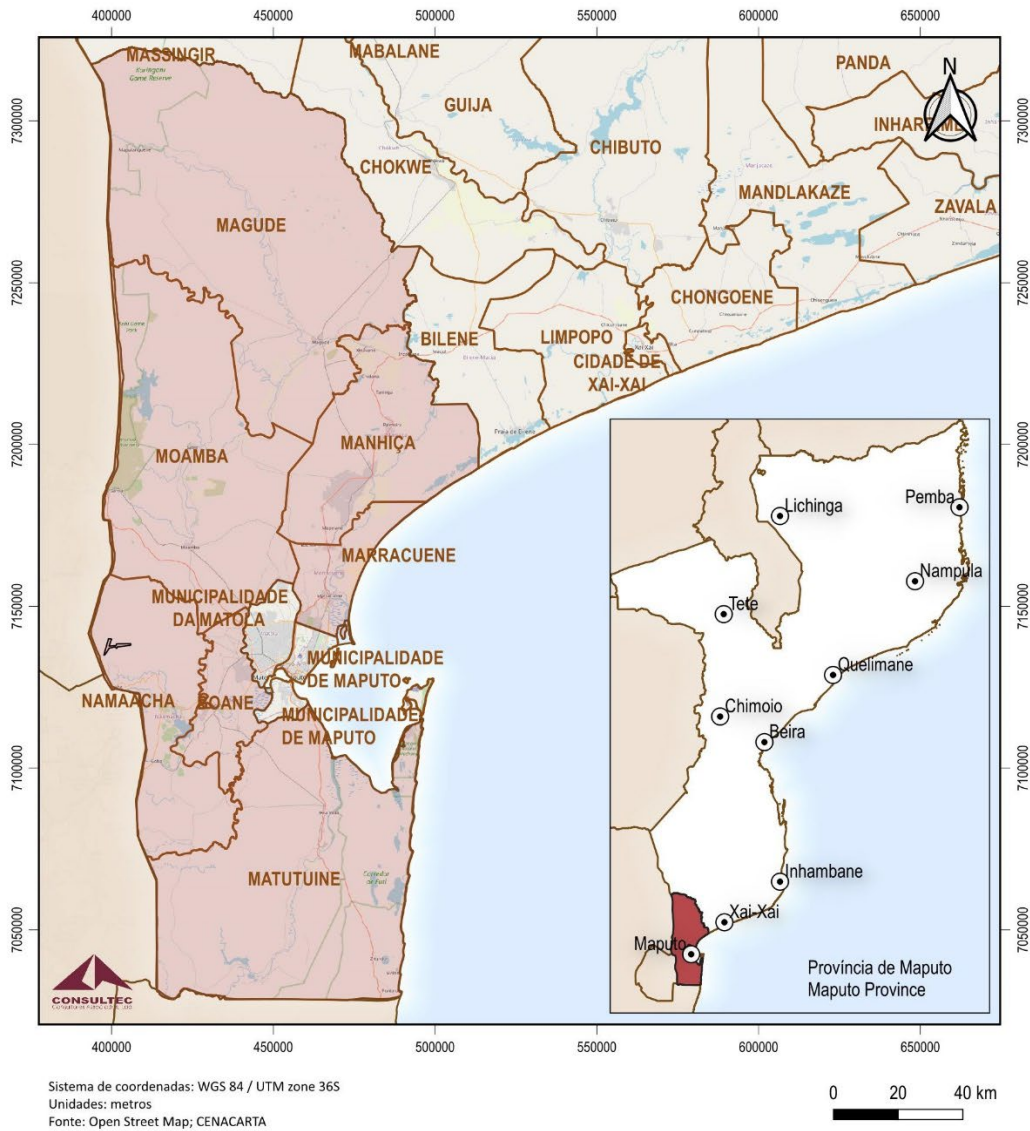


Figure 4-1 Location of Maputo Province, Mozambique

The project is located in the northwest of the Namaacha district, in the Namaacha Administrative Post, in a sparsely populated area at high altitudes (at the limits of the national territory), maximizing wind exposure. It falls within the locality of Kala-Kala, which occupies a relatively central position within the limits of the Administrative Post, leaning against the border with South Africa (Figure 4-2).

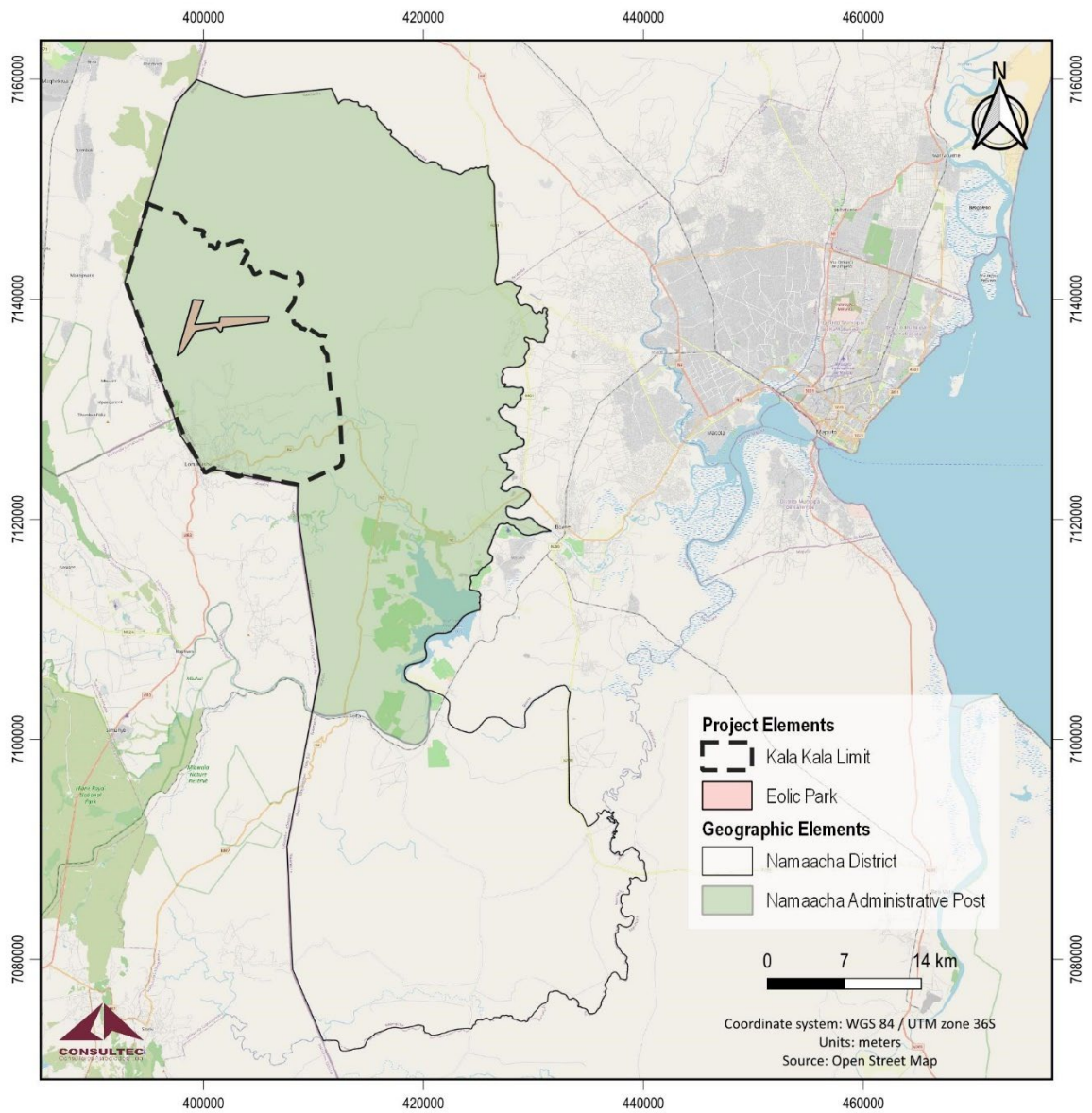


Figure 4-2 Territorial location of the project in the Namaacha District, Mozambique

At the level of the villages, the project is located in Namaacha Headquarters (*Namaacha Sede*). The study of the host areas sought zones within this village (Figure 4-3).

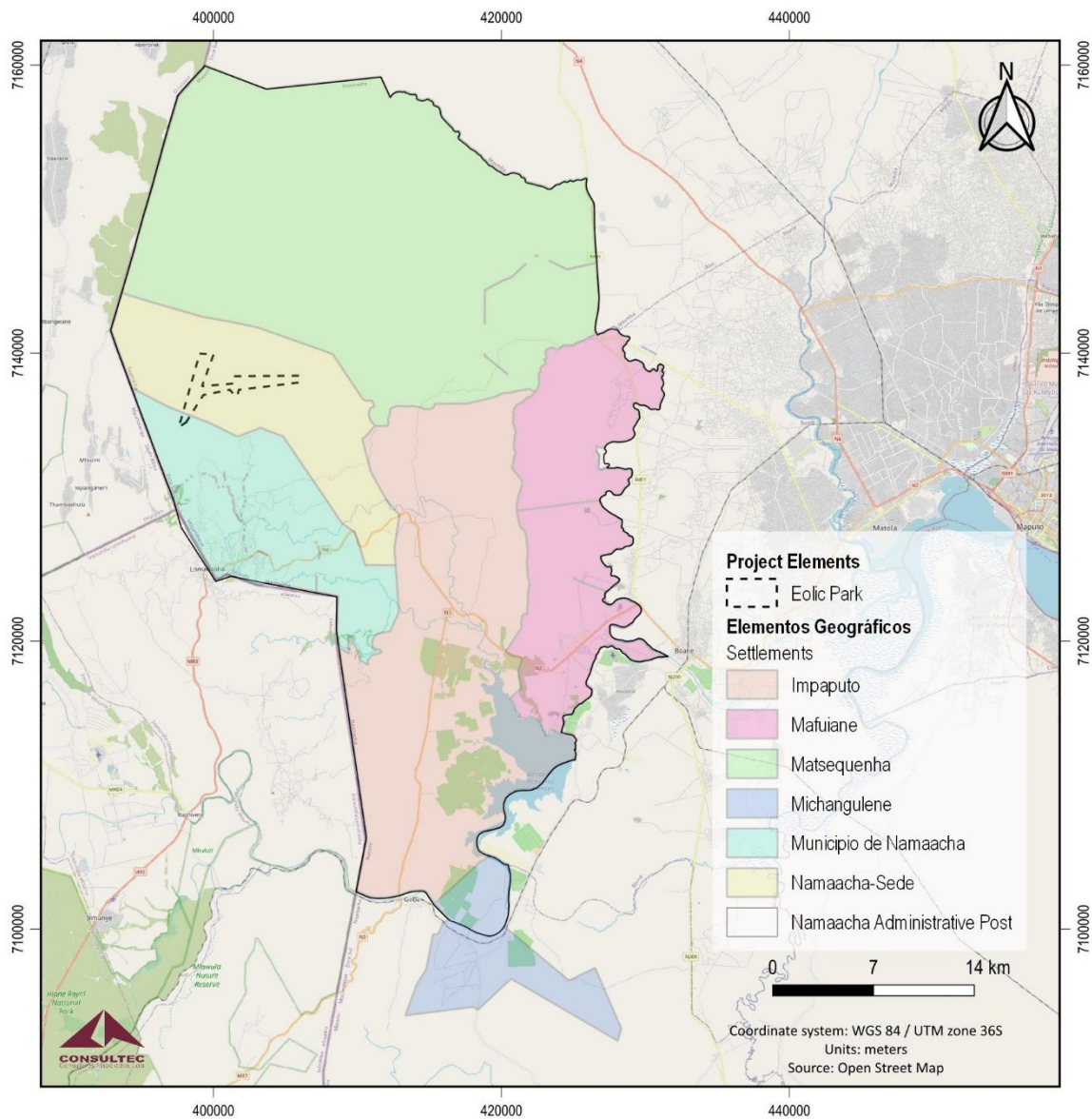


Figure 4-3 Territorial location of the project in villages of the Namaacha Administrative Post

The following figure (Figure 4-4) shows the location of the host areas studied, both the area designated for housing and machambas (agricultural areas) and the area intended for pastoralism. Three potential host areas have been defined, one in the community of Livivine, another in Mugudo, and a space in Bemassango that will accommodate the PAPS (Project-Affected Peoples) of these communities that will be resettled.

It is noteworthy that the pastoral area may be provisional, as in the operation phase of the wind park, this activity may be resumed with the already expressed authorization of the proponent. The map also highlights the paths marked in magenta that were travelled with community leaders to visit the potential host areas.

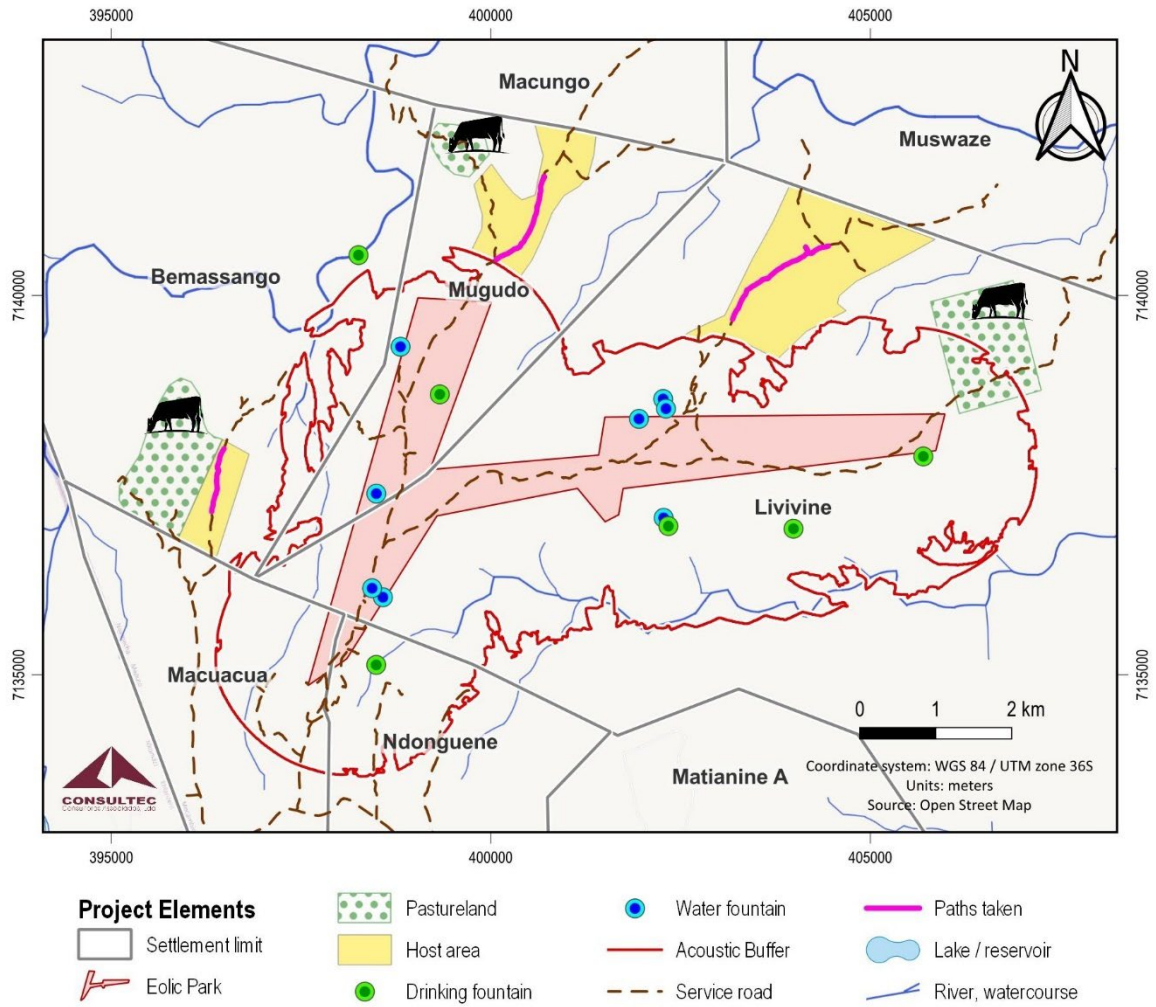


Figure 4-4 Potential host areas studied

5 Presentation of Study Results

This chapter will delve into the host areas studied within the context of socio-economic factors, soil composition, hydrology, and local fauna and flora. The insights drawn from the socio-economic profiles, along with environmental assessments, will offer a robust foundation for the recommendations and decision-making processes that follow.

5.1 Hydrology

5.1.1 Surface Waters

The project area is located in the Movene River Basin, which is an important tributary of the Umbeluzi River.

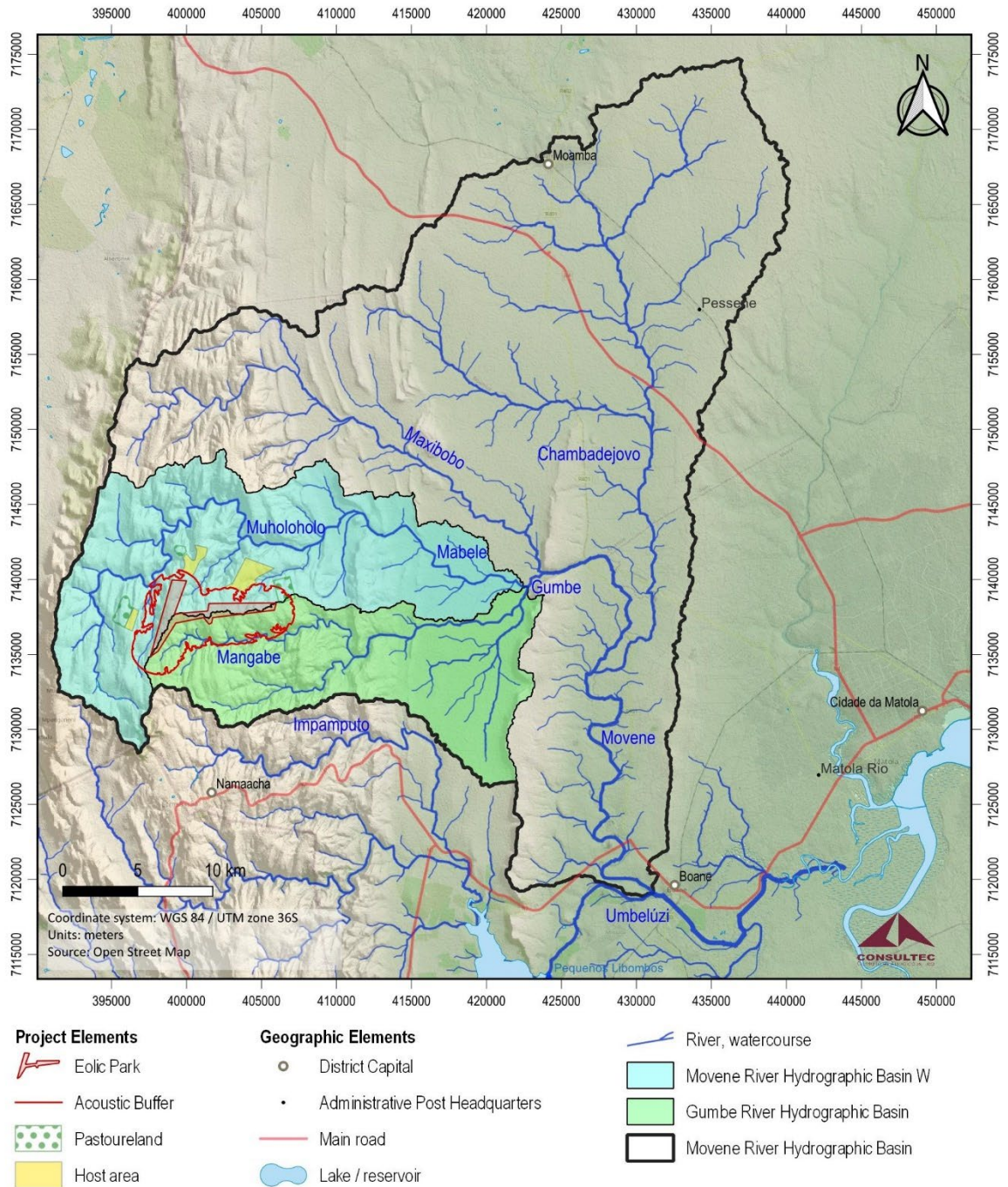


Figure 5-1 Hydrographic basin of the Movene River, tributary of the Umbeluzi

The Movene River catchment area covers a substantial 1491.5 km² with a perimeter of 243.6 km. The basin's shape is irregular, a direct consequence of the existing relief features. It exhibits an elongated spatial configuration, with variations in width along its length, which can be attributed to the natural terrain of the region. From a broader expanse in the north, the basin narrows progressively as it extends southward, culminating where it feeds into the Umbeluzi River. This tapering is influenced by the presence of Jurassic rhyolitic materials forming a relief to the west, with a north-south orientation. This natural barrier channels all tributaries from the western zone into a single flow, which converges with the Movene River, following a structural weakness—a geological fault that intersects these materials.

Regarding the drainage network, the Movene River has significant tributaries that vary in direction and characteristics. From the mountainous terrain, notable tributaries include the Mabele and Muholoholo rivers, the Gumbe, and the Maxibobo rivers, which flows from west to east. To the east, in a flatter area, the Chambadejovo River stands out, flowing north to south.

The proposed host areas are located within the sub-basin of the Muholoholo River, a tributary of the Mabele River, which in turn flows into the Movene River. Within the Muholoholo River sub-basin, smaller catchments have been delineated to encompass the host areas (as indicated in Figure 5-1).

The **host area situated in Bemassango**, accommodating 2 HH, is found in the uppermost region of the Muholoholo River catchment, within the Buzine River sub-basin. This host area is positioned on a ridge between two seasonally flowing streams that, although temporary, are well-defined on the terrain. The catchment area covers 74 km², and the length of the stream reaches 23 km. The drainage network comprises several first-order tributaries, meaning they carry water only immediately after rainfall events.

The **host area of Mugudo**, which accommodates 13 households (HH), is situated on a ridge intersecting two sub-basins, primarily falling within an unnamed sub-basin that feeds directly into the Muholoholo River. This particular sub-basin covers an area of approximately 5.9 km² with a perimeter of 17 km. It features a main valley with a runoff line that collects water from the surrounding slopes.

The relatively large perimeter-to-area ratio of this sub-basin is a result of the rugged and mountainous terrain defining the basin's limits. Such terrain tends to create a more convoluted perimeter as the boundaries of the basin extend in and out to match the complex topography. However, this complexity and the presence of a main valley suggest that water concentration times are expected to be short. This is indicative of a process of entrenchment within the valley, where progressive erosion shapes the landscape.

The erosive processes, while active in the main valley, do not impact the host area located upstream. Being situated at a higher elevation, the host area of Mugudo is likely buffered from direct erosive forces that are more active within the valley itself. This positioning could provide a certain degree of natural protection from rapid surface runoff and soil erosion, which are factors that can contribute to the sustainability of the host area in terms of water management and land stability.

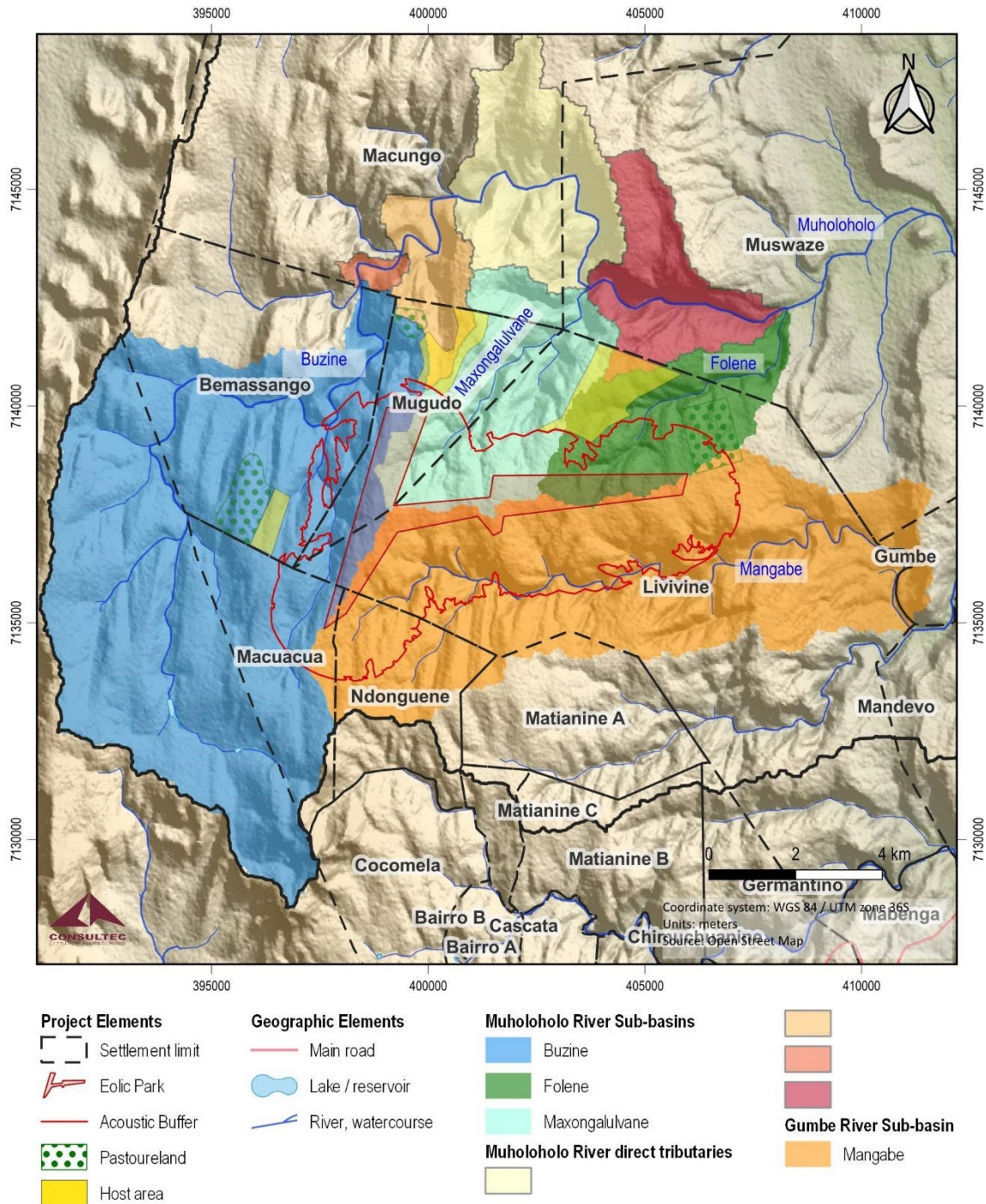


Figure 5-2 Sub-basins of the area under study

The other sub-basin is that of the **Maxongalulvane River**, where part of the Livivine host area is also located. This sub-basin is central, positioned between the two host areas, and it is the basin where currently a large part of the PAPs reside. It is a basin covering 18 km², with a perimeter of 27 km. The length of the Maxongalulvane River, about 6 km, is notable considering the size of the basin. This suggests a well-developed drainage system, capable of efficiently capturing and channelling surface runoff from this area.

Being central (between the two host areas), this sub-basin can act as a point of hydrological convergence and possibly a site of community interaction. It is also noteworthy that it is an area of potential nesting for eagle species, indicating the presence of suitable habitats for these species and an ecosystem that supports biodiversity. Its conservation is essential, not just for the protection of biodiversity, but also for maintaining the ecosystem services that benefit the local community.

As many of the PAPs reside in this sub-basin, the hydrological characteristics and the water quality have direct implications for the health, well-being, and economic activities of the community. Sustainable management of this sub-basin requires a balance between human needs and environmental preservation.

The **Livivine host area**, designated to accommodate 21 households, is situated within the Folene sub-basin. This sub-basin spans an area of approximately 13 km² and is encircled by a perimeter measuring 24 km. The Folene River extends to about 6 km in length.

The elongated shape of the basin aligns relatively symmetrically with the axis of water flow. This geometric alignment is a key factor in the expected efficiency of the basin's drainage system. The elongation parallel to the flow direction suggests a streamlined path for water to travel from the basin's upper reaches to its outlet, potentially minimizing areas of stagnant water and promoting effective runoff management.

Furthermore, the Folene sub-basin, being positioned in the upper segment of the main basin and characterized by its mountainous terrain, displays a heightened sensitivity to climatic fluctuations. This geographical and topographical setup makes the sub-basin particularly vulnerable to the impacts of varying weather patterns. During periods of drought, water scarcity can become a pressing issue, affecting both the households within the Livivine area and the overall ecological health of the basin. Conversely, during times of intense rainfall, the basin's terrain and efficient drainage may lead to rapid water flow, which could increase the risk of soil erosion and flash flooding, particularly in areas with less vegetation or unstable soil.

The challenges and vulnerabilities presented by these climatic variations underscore the importance of implementing sustainable water management practices in the Livivine host area. These practices could include rainwater harvesting to mitigate water scarcity during dry spells, and erosion control measures to safeguard the land during heavy rains. Additionally, the conservation of natural vegetation along the riverbanks and slopes can play a crucial role in stabilizing the soil and reducing runoff speed, thereby lessening the potential for erosion and flooding.

5.1.2 Groundwater

The description of groundwater resources provided is based on information from the Explanatory Notes of the hydrogeological map of Mozambique (scale 1:1,000,000) (Ferro & Bouman / DNA, 1987).

The host areas are characterised by extrusive rocks (phonolites, trachytes and related rocks like rhyolites and basalts) with no primary porosity. In such areas, groundwater occurrence is restricted to secondary features such as zones of fracturing or deeper weathering.

The Movene River Basin can be roughly characterized by a variability of the groundwater resources presenting two major types of predominant aquifers in the country (classes), namely (A) aquifers in intergranular formations, and (C) aquifer sites in fissured or limited productivity intergranular formations. This division into the classes (A, B, C) is based on the dominant porosity type, the extend of the aquifers and the productivity of the formations. Each class was assigned a color (Figure 5-3):

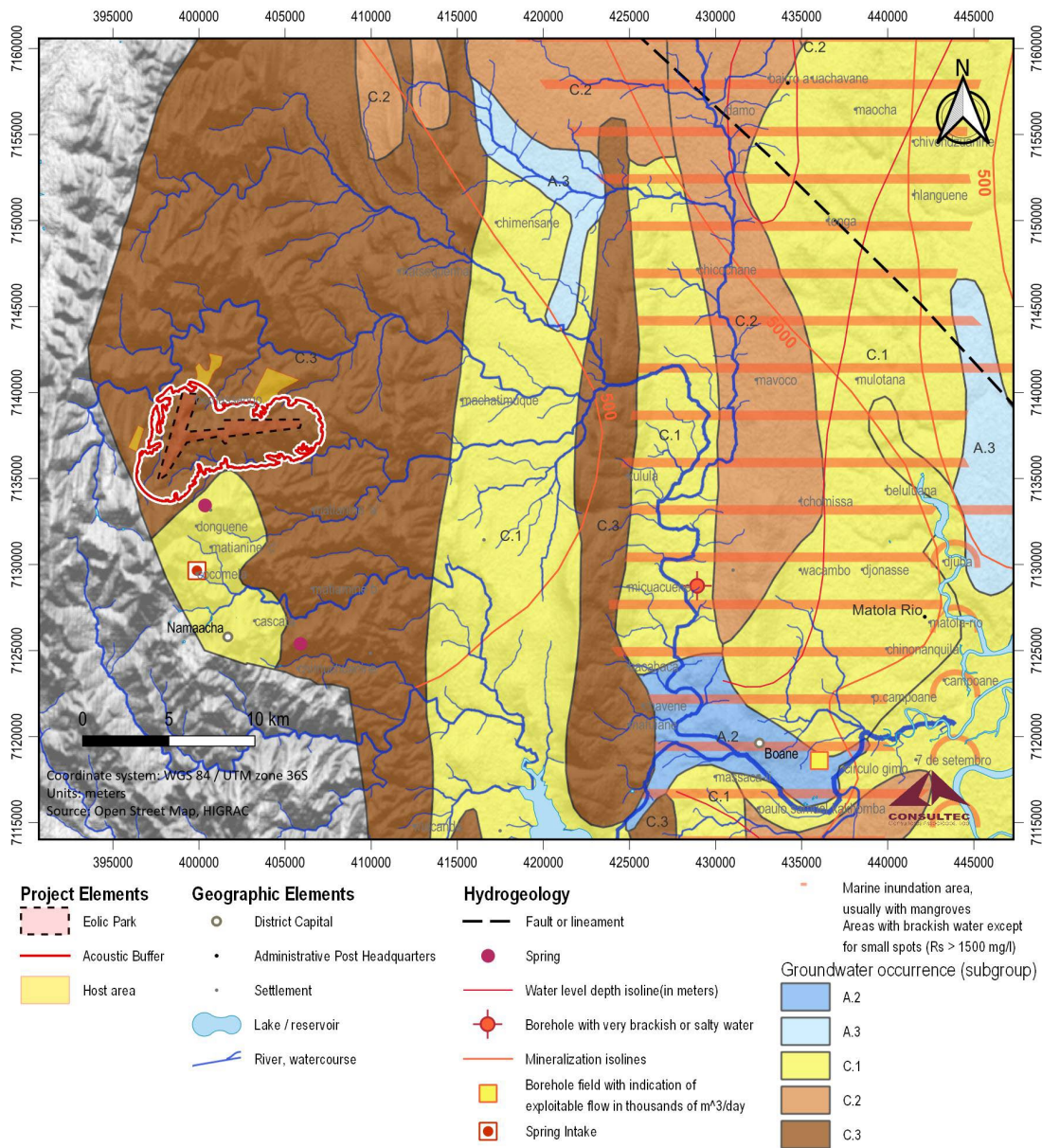
- **The blue colored Class A** – represents aquifers in which the water predominantly circulates through intergranular pores. Generally, they are continuous and consist of unconsolidated or semi-consolidated material. Yield prospects range from 3 to over 50m³/h.
- **The green colored Class B** – (not present in the study area) represents aquifers in which the water predominantly circulates through fractures and fissures. Usually, they are discontinuous and consist of consolidated rocks. Yield prospects range from 3 to over 50m³/h. Class B also includes karsic rocks, in which the fissures might be widened by chemical solution.
- **The brown colored Class C** – comprises areas with limited or local groundwater resources. The porosity can be intergranular or fissured. Yield prospects generally range from less than 1 to over 5m³/h.

In the Class C3, the alteration mantle that supports the superficial aquifer is poorly developed, with an average thickness of around 6 metres. The rhyolites, which make up the massif where the study area is located, are not very promising in terms of groundwater, as they are generally devoid of the surface alteration mantle and rock outcrops are frequent. The appearance of groundwater in volcanic terrain is generally related to springs. Fault zones and slope cones may correspond to more productive exceptional zones.

The hydrogeological conditions in the host areas, as shown on the map, fall into the class of less productive aquifers (class C). These aquifers have a very low average yield, usually below 5 m³/h, and are characterized by a reduced maximum pumping period and limited water supply capacity.

All communities are located in a region with limited groundwater resources or without significant groundwater, which may affect water resource management for the project and will require careful planning to ensure a sustainable water supply for the needs of the local communities.

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Type of Aquifers	Classes and Groups of Groundwater occurrence		Groundwater development characteristics		
	Intergranular formations	Fissured formations	Average yield (m ³ /h)	Maximum pumping period (h/day)	Probable Water Supply Capacity
Productive Aquifers	Class A	Class B			
	A1	B1	>50	24	Large cities, industries and irrigation schemes
	A2	B2	10 – 50	24	Towns (>5000inh), medium-sized industries and irrigation schemes
	A3	B3	3 – 10	16	Villages (2000-5000 inh), small-sized industries and irrigation schemes
Areas with limited or no groundwater resources	-	Class C			
	-	C1	<5	5	Villages (1000-2000 inh) Cattle (<2000 head)
	-	C2	<3	5	Small villages (<1500 inh) Cattle (<1500 head)
	-	C3	<1	6	Groups of houses (<250) Cattle (<250head)

Figure 5-3 Groundwater occurrence

5.2 Biodiversity

5.2.1 Flora and Habitats

The flora and vegetation in the study area falls within the phytogeographic unit designated as Maputaland Coastal Forest (RESOLVE, 2017), dominated by herbaceous and shrub formations with patches of undifferentiated open forest in the higher regions (**Erro! A origem da referência não foi encontrada.**) (Diniz *et al.*, 2012). The Ecoregion presents a high diversity of flora and fauna, in fauna standing out the African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) and the remaining population of Leopards (*Panthera pardus*) in the Southern African region.

In what regards the ecological framework of the project's footprint area, the flora and vegetation present are subject to a high degree of disturbance. Figure 5-4 illustrates the vegetation types/land uses across the Project's area.

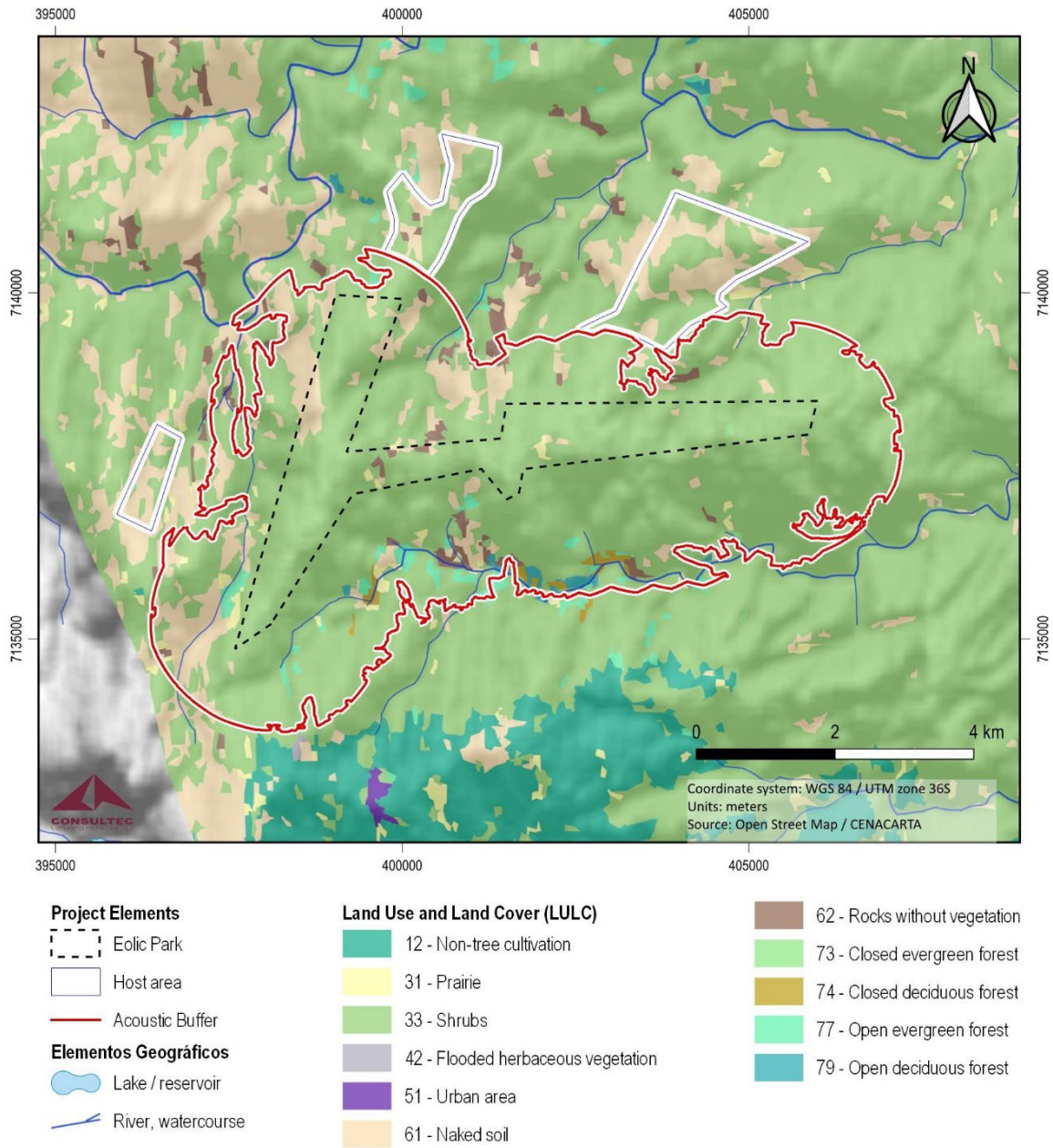
The main types of vegetation occurring in the Project's areas of influence are:

- **Shrub vegetation;**
- **Naked soil;**
- Rock with no vegetation;
- **Prairie/Grasslands;**
- Deciduous Forest;
- Ever green Floret;
- Non-tree cultivation;
- Flooded herbaceous vegetation.

Shrub vegetation is the most representative in the project area and can be characterised as undifferentiated woodlands and acacia woodlands.

These tree or shrub formations are characterised by a mixture of species where lacks the predominance of floristic elements typical of the Mopane and Miombo woodlands (Magalhães, 2018). This type of vegetation forms open woodlands, sometimes moderately dense, with a dominance of deciduous tree species, and are mostly formed by two to three strata, with the lower stratum composed of a mixture of shrubs and trees in regeneration. The trees with high canopies do not touch each other, the shrub layer is well developed, and areas of open vegetation can be found, with herbaceous vegetation alternated with shrub species.

The main species identified in the tree stratum are: *Dalbergia melanoxylon*, *Swartzia madagascariensis*, *Erythrophloeum africanum*, and in the shrub layer *Vachellia nigrescens*, Cagôlo (*Combretum paniculatum* and *Combretum sp.*) and climbers such as *Eureiandra eburnea* while in the herbaceous layer can be found *Aloe spp.*, *Sansevieria sp.* and *Vernonia colorata*, among others. In anthropized areas the canopy cover is generally low, less than 50%, with a low species diversity due to the destruction of vegetation to open up agricultural fields and the extraction of commercially valuable trees for the production of timber, firewood and charcoal. The shrub vegetation covers most of the project area.



Source: Magalhães (2018).

Figure 5-4 Map of Land Use and Cover

Naked soil areas in the study area comprise roads, paths and dwellings. In these areas vegetation is sparse.

Prairie/Grasslands consist of semi-deciduous vegetation, constituted by a disperse arboreal component, with canopy cover of less than 2% of the area, and an herbaceous component which forms extensive grassy areas.

In this physiognomy the tree crowns hardly touch each other, tree species such as: Bastard marula (*Lannea schweinfurthii*), Apple leaf (*Lonchocarpus capassa*), Marula tree (*Sclerocarya birrea*), African blackwood (*Dalbergia melanoxylon*), Bird plum (*Berchemia discolor*), Garcke (*Sterculia quiqueloba*) and Baobab (*Adansonia digitata*), among others, can be found. In the herbaceous stratum are found species such as: *Dactyloctenium aegyptium*, *Digitaria eriantha*, *Echinochloa colona*, *Eragrostis capensis*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Panicum maximum*, *Sporobolus festivus*, *Sporobolus pyramidalis*, *Urelytrum argopyroides*, *Urochloa mosambicensis*, and *Heteropogon contortus*. The grassland areas develop mainly on shallow, poor soils, sometimes in areas with rocky outcrops.

In Mozambique, according to the Red List of Plants for Mozambique (Bandeira & Izidine, 2002 in Southern African Plant Red Data Book (Golding, 2002)), there are about 300 species classified as critically endangered, endemic and vulnerable, a classification based on the categorization criteria of the IUCN (2020). According to this list and the IUCN Red List of Southern African plants, one shrubby tree species of conservation interest was found in the sampled areas, namely *Lannea schweinfurthii*, classified as vulnerable (VU) (IUCN 2022).

5.2.2 Fauna

According to the EIS for the Namaacha Wind Farm (Matos, Fonseca & Associados, 2022) a total of 138 herptofauna species are listed for the study area. All amphibian species are classified as "Least Concern" (LC) (IUCN, 2019) and two reptile species are threatened status: *Kinixys natalensis*, is classified as "Vulnerable" (VU) (IUCN, 2019), and *Leptotyphlops telloi* is classified as "Near Threatened" (NT) (IUCN, 2019).

According to the Regulation of the Forestry and Wildlife Law n°10/99, of 7 July, hunting of crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*) and the lizards *Varanus albigularis* and *Varanus niloticus* is allowed, and python is protected (*Python natalensis*).

Regarding mammals a total of 104 species potentially occur in the study area. Of those two are threatened: the leopard (*Panthera pardus*) and the Ground pangolin (*Smutsia temminckii*), both classified as "Vulnerable" (VU) (IUCN, 2019), and three are classified as "Near Threatened" (NT): Long-eared Free-tailed Bat (*Ortomops martiensseni*), the African clawless otter (*Aonyx capensis*) and the Spotted-necked otter (*Hydrictis maculicollis*) (IUCN, 2019).

According to the Regulation of the Forestry and Wildlife Law n°10/99, of 7 July, the hunting of 21 species of non-flying mammals listed for the study area is allowed, and another 27 species of flying mammals potentially present in the area are protected.

The Wind Farm EIS (Matos, Fonseca & Associados, 2022) lists 464 bird species, of those, according to the IUCN Red List (IUCN 2019), 13 species with unfavourable conservation status are listed for the study area: 3 species classified as Critically Endangered, 4 species Endangered and 6 species classified as Vulnerable, there are also 8 species classified as Near Threatened.

Among these, only three IUCN Red List species were recorded in the study area: the Crowned Eagle (*Stephanoaetus coronatus*) classified as "Near Threatened" (NT) (IUCN 2022), the Martial Eagle (*Polemaetus bellicosus*) and Bateleur (*Terathopius ecaudatus*) both classified as "Endangered" (EN)

(IUCN 2022). Based on this information a possible nesting area, south of the project area was identified for the Crowned Eagle and a potential nesting area, north of the project area was identified for the Martial Eagle (Figure 5-5). As a conservation measure those areas were excluded as host areas.

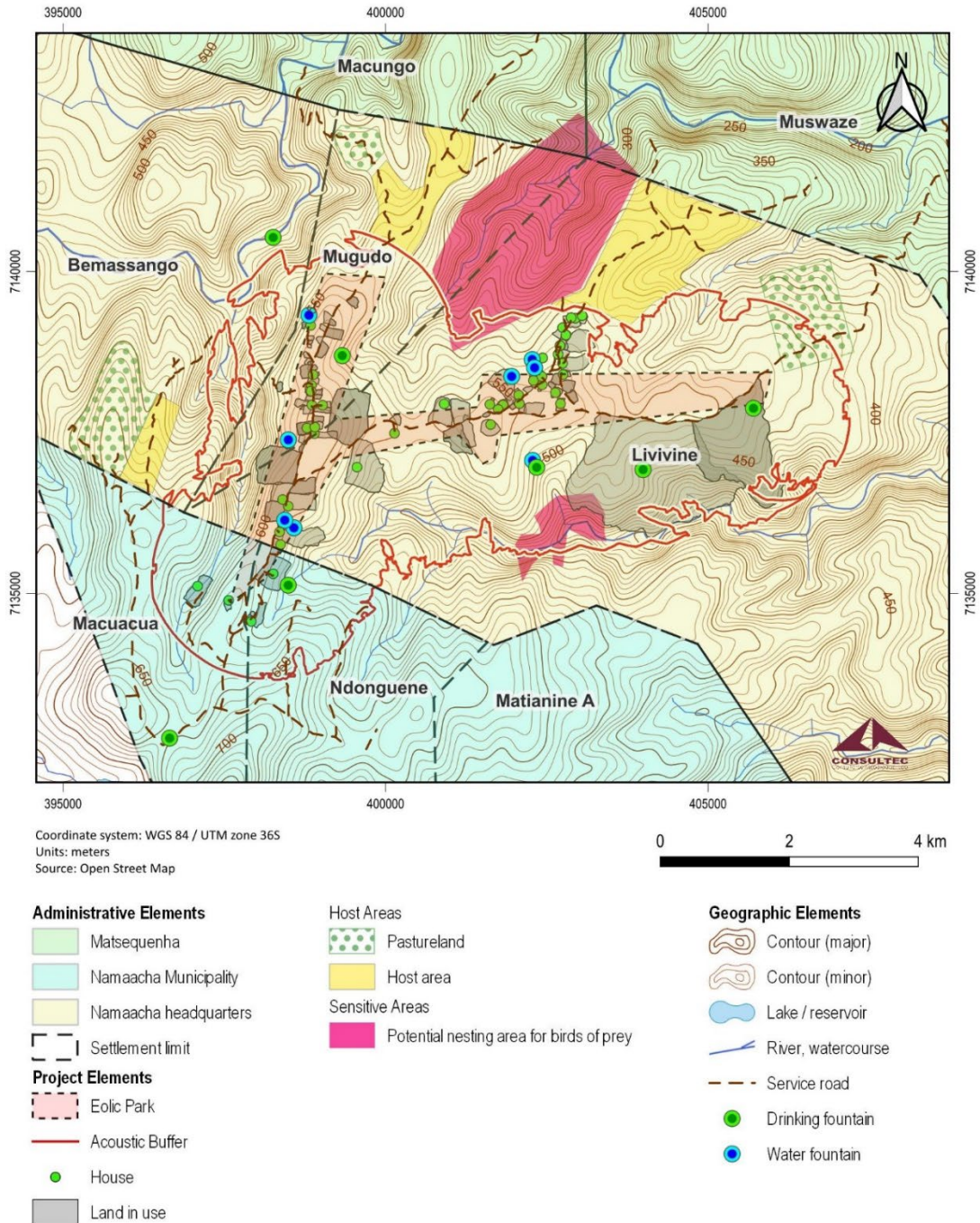


Figure 5-5 Potential birds of prey nesting areas

5.2.3 Identification of Ecosystem Services

An ecosystem is defined as a dynamic complex of plants, animals, micro-organisms and non-living components interacting as a functional unit. Human communities are an integral part of ecosystems and are beneficiaries of many goods and services they provide. These benefits are recognised as Ecosystem Services (ES). The benefits that local communities obtain from local natural and modified habitats are crucial for their well-being. ES provided by the project- potentially impacted habitats or ecologically associated with these habitats, have been assessed at a high-level.

ES are grouped into four categories:

- **Supply services:** which refer to products people obtain directly from ecosystems (e.g. agricultural products, plants to eat, game, medicinal plants, fresh water, biofuel, timber, etc.). Inside the project area, the forest mosaics and aquatic habitats provide natural resources that are used by local communities. The main supply services are agricultural production, livestock and forage resources, foods, traditional medicine, fuelwood and fisheries;
- **Regulating services:** which are the benefit local communities obtain from the regulation of ecosystem processes (e.g. climate regulation, waste decomposition, purification of water and air, etc.);
- **Cultural services:** which refer to the non-material benefits people obtain from ecosystems (e.g. sacred and spiritual sites, ecotourism, education, etc.). It may be materialised by the presence of sacred sites or sacred species protected by communities. The social baseline assessment conducted during the EIS will provide more information on the presence of these elements within the project site;
- **Supporting services:** which are the natural processes that maintain the other services (e.g. nutrient cycling, genetic production and genetic exchange channels, etc.).

Uses of Flora Species

The native species in the study area are used by local communities for various purposes, including food, timber, cultural and medicinal use. These plants were identified through flora manuals and with the help of the field botanist. The main uses of the native plants are as follows:

Construction – The wood from various tree species is used locally in the construction of precarious houses, improvements, and animal fences. The main wood species used in the area are Chanfuta (*Azelia quanzensis*), Copo-copo (*Milletia sthulmannii*), Pau-rosa (*Berchemia discolor*).

Food – Refers to native and introduced species whose leaves, roots, or fruits are used as food. Most of the agricultural crops on the farms have food use, some for personal consumption or for trade, especially sorghum, tomato, sesame, corn, and cassava, among others. Among the native and naturalized fruit trees are Canho (*Sclerocarya birrea*), Massala (*Strychnos spinosa*), Macuacua (*Strychnos madagascariensis*), and others.

Fuel – Fuel is produced in the form of charcoal and firewood, using native plants such as Tatalatani (*Hymenocardia ulmoides*), Cola dorrii, Shikukutse (*Combretum molle*), among other species.

Medicinal use – Among the native and introduced species in the region with medicinal use is the *Olax dissitiflora*, a plant with medicinal roots and leaves used as cosmetics to treat the skin. *Lippia javanica* leaves are used to treat influenza.

Ecosystem services in the study area

Table 5-1 below indicates the typical ES provided by type of habitat in the project area (IPIECA, 2001).

Table 5-1 Typical ecosystem services by habitat in the study area

Ecosystem Services	Shrubs/Woody vegetation
Provisioning	
Crops	■
Livestock	■
Fisheries	□
Foods	■
Timber and other wood fibres	□
Fibres and resins	□
Animal skins	■
Ornamental resources	■
Biomass fuel	■
Freshwater	■
Genetic resources	■
Biochemical, natural medicines, and pharmaceuticals	■
Regulating and Supporting	
Air quality regulation	■
Global climate regulation	■
Regional/local climate regulation	■
Water regulation	□
Erosion regulation	■
Water purification	■
Waste assimilation	□
Disease regulation	□
Soil quality regulation	■
Pest/invasive species regulation	■
Pollination	■
Natural hazard regulation	■
Cultural	
Recreation and ecotourism	■

Ecosystem Services	Shrubs/Woody vegetation
Spiritual and religious values	■
Ethical / non-use values	■

Legend: ■ major importance; □ minor importance. The Table does not include ecosystem services considered non-relevant or residual.

5.3 Soils

The description of the soil units in the study area is based on the Soil Map of Maputo Province, at a scale of 1:1 000 000 (INIA, 1995), which allows the identification and description of the soil units in the study area (Figure 5-6).

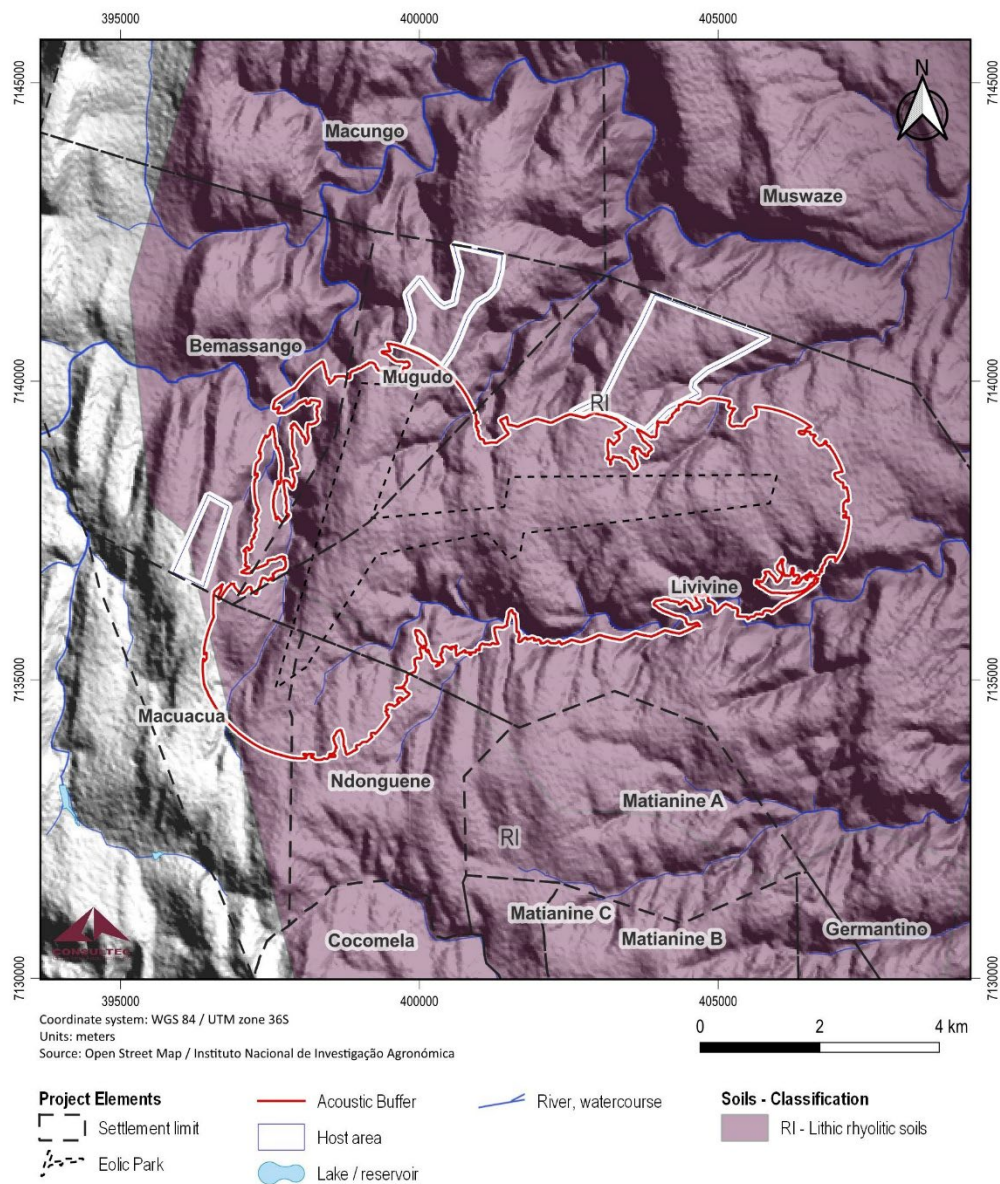


Figure 5-6 Types of soils in the project area

Main soil units in the study area are therefore associated with volcanic conditions and, in line with the classification criteria used by INIA, soils are grouped into one major physiographic unit - Igneous Rocks Areas. These soils occur in areas associated with the Limbobos' volcanic range, Karroo rhyolites in elevated regions with non-level topography.

Lithic Rhyolitic soils (equivalent to Eutric Leptosols of FAO's classification) are shallow soils (less than 50 cm deep) typically found on steep slopes or ridges. They are characterized by a low (to moderate) organic matter content, high calcium carbonate content, and a low nutrient-holding capacity. They are typically well-drained and have a coarse texture, with a high proportion of sand and/or gravel (lithic fragments). Their fertility is often limited due to the low availability of water and nutrients. These soils are unsuitable for intensive agriculture but can be used for grazing, horticulture, and forestry.

Communities that practice subsistence farming, where lithic rill soils (Eutric Leptosols) predominate, must consider the characteristics of these soils when optimising their agricultural practices. These soils, being shallow and with a thin alteration horizon, require cultivation techniques that minimise erosion and maximise the use of available organic matter.

Recommended practices include crop rotation, green manuring and the use of organic composts to improve soil fertility. Crop selection should prioritise those adapted to soils with moderate drainage and less depth, such as maize, which is already a predominant crop among families in the region. Water conservation techniques, such as mulching and drip irrigation, will also be essential, given the limited water retention capacity of the soils. Collaboration with local authorities and agronomists can provide specific guidelines for optimising the use of these soils in subsistence agriculture.

5.4 Socioeconomics

5.4.1 Methodology

The PAPs are resettled in their own community.

The social and economic characterization of the host communities was based on the characterization of the individuals and families that will be resettled, since the resettlement takes place within the very community where they live. This approach is representative because the project-affected populations and the host communities are, in this context, one and the same.

The fieldwork conducted to socially characterize the PAPs is, therefore, intrinsically representative of the host community because there is no distinction between the two. The PAPs to be resettled are not being moved to a new community with unknown or significantly different social and economic characteristics but are being integrated within the bounds of their own community. This means that the social dynamics, economic structures, power relations, and support networks remain mostly intact and continuous.

This situation is particularly different from scenarios where resettlement implies moving entire communities to distinct locations, which could result in challenges such as the loss of social networks, changes in employment structures, and adaptation to new social and economic contexts. In the case

of resettlement within the same community, such challenges are mitigated, since the existing social ties and community support networks are preserved.

Furthermore, the PAP-based characterization allows for a deeper understanding of the specific impacts of the project and resettlement needs, as it is the members of the community themselves who directly experience the changes. This provides a solid basis for planning and implementing resettlement strategies that are sensitive to the existing sociocultural and economic context, thereby increasing the likelihood of success and sustainability of the resettlement project.

Representativeness of Household Heads

In some respects, data relating to household heads are used as representative of the communities due to various practical and methodological reasons. Primarily, household heads are often the main decision-makers within the family unit, meaning that their occupations can directly influence the family's economic and social conditions. In terms of data collection, it is more feasible and efficient to identify and interview household heads, as they generally represent the family unit in social and economic interactions.

However, it is important to recognize that this approach may introduce an overvaluation of the occupations and social positions of the household heads relative to other members. Household heads tend to occupy positions of greater power and social visibility, which may not fully reflect the diversity of occupations and statuses within the community. For example, younger members or women in the family may be involved in informal or part-time activities that are not captured when only the occupation of the household head is considered.

Moreover, the occupations of household heads may be influenced by gender norms and social expectations, which can lead to an underrepresentation of women in the formal labor market or leadership positions. Less powerful or attractive occupations may be relegated to other family members who are not heads, which can not only distort our understanding of the community's work structures but also obscure the economic contributions of women, youth, and the elderly.

Therefore, while data from household heads provide valuable insights into occupational and social trends within a community, it is crucial to approach these data with an understanding of their limitations. For a more complete picture, it would be beneficial to complement this data with additional information about other family members and their activities, as well as to understand the intrafamily dynamics and how economic decisions are made and implemented within the family units.

For more detailed information on the PAPs, please consult the Resettlement Plan.

5.4.2 Location of host areas and surrounding communities

The following figure illustrates the existing infrastructure within the DUAT and the acoustic buffer of the project that need to be resettled/relocated. It also presents the boundaries of the different communities existing in the area, with Livivine, Mugudo, Bemassango, Macuacua, and Ndonguene being highlighted.

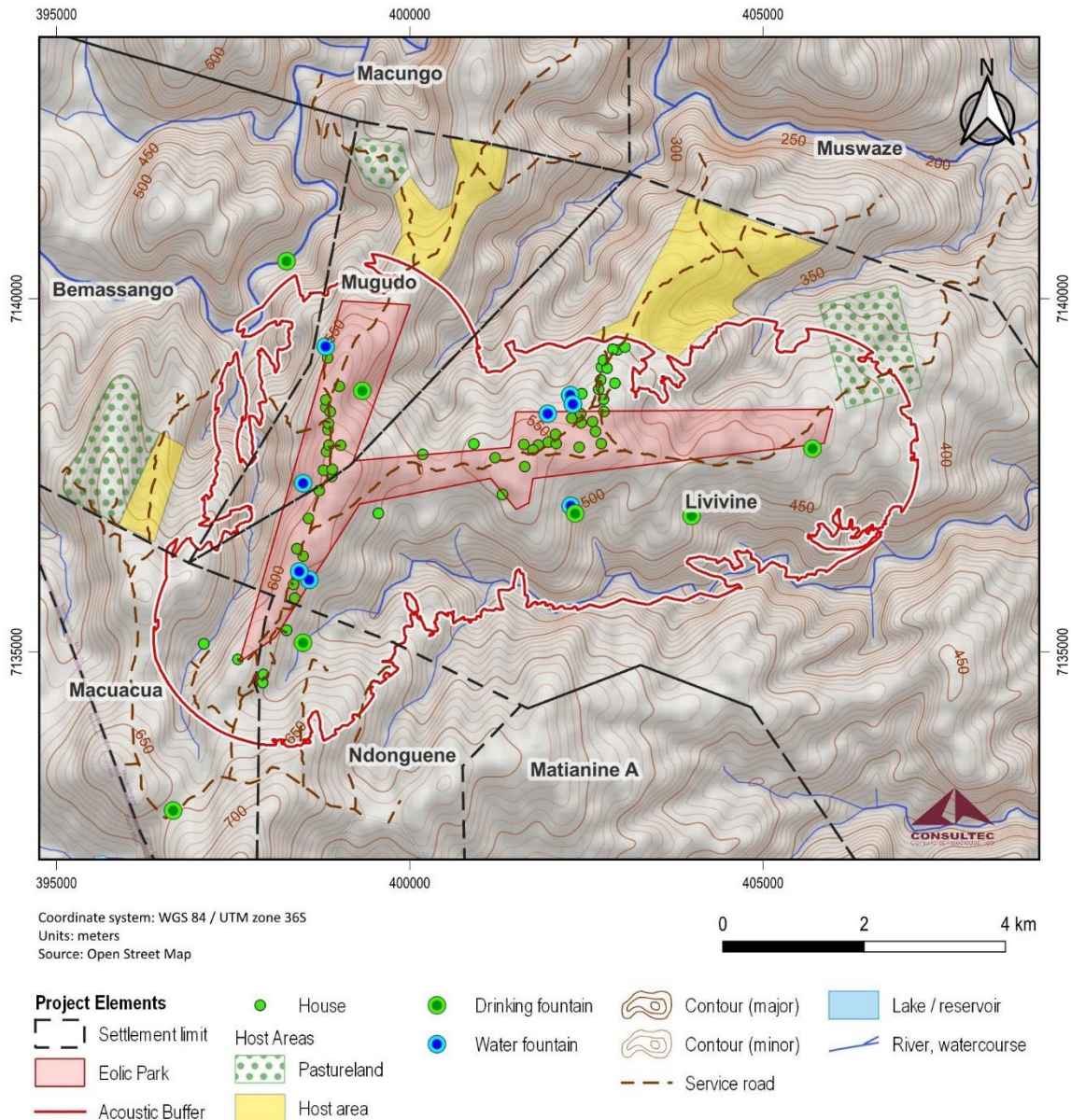


Figure 5-7 Location of the Host Areas and surrounding communities

5.4.3 Demographics

According to the preliminary Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), the population to be resettled in the host areas (PAPs) has an initially balanced age structure with a slight male predominance in the younger age groups (0-14 years). This trend is reversed in the age group of 15-19 years, where the number of female individuals exceeds that of males, which may suggest possible differences in mortality by gender or migration patterns.

In the working-age population (20-39 years), a nearly equal gender ratio is observed, indicating potential gender equality in the workforce. However, from the age of 40, the proportion of women progressively increases compared to men, a pattern that intensifies with advancing age. This

phenomenon is in line with the gender-differentiated life expectancy commonly observed in demographics, with women tending to live longer than men.

In the context of the PAPs' resettlement, the current demographic characteristics will not undergo significant changes. The demographic profile, which includes the distribution by gender and age group, is an intrinsic reflection of the social and cultural composition of the community and, in a resettlement scenario where the population is moved together and stays in the same community, the relative proportions between the different groups are expected to remain consistent. This aspect is important as it allows the authorities responsible for resettlement to develop strategies and resources that continue to meet the specific needs of the population that are already known.

5.4.4 Language

According to the preliminary Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), the linguistic composition of the PAPs indicates the predominance of the Changane language, which constitutes 83% of the linguistic spectrum. This predominance suggests that Changane is the lingua franca of the community, possibly serving as the main channel of intra-community communication and cultural transmission.

In contrast, the Chitsua language is spoken by 14% of the population, thus representing a significant linguistic minority. This proportion may indicate the existence of a distinct ethnolinguistic community or a region within the larger community where Chitsua is prevalent.

The Portuguese language, despite being the official language of Mozambique and having global relevance, is used by only 3% of the individuals. This data may reflect the role of Portuguese as a secondary language, used in formal contexts or as a language of instruction, rather than a language of daily use.

The linguistic mosaic of the communities (PAPs) may have implications for educational policies, cultural preservation programs, and community communication. The dominance of Changane, in particular, can influence the formulation of engagement and development strategies, while the presence of minority languages underscores the importance of inclusive approaches that recognize linguistic heterogeneity.

5.4.5 Religion

According to the preliminary Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Zionism is the dominant religious practice, encompassing 50% of the population. This suggests that nearly two-fifths of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) identify with practices and beliefs associated with Zionism, which may have significant implications for community cultural and social practices.

Evangelism follows, representing 27.8% of the population. These data suggest a predominance of Pentecostal or charismatic Christian practices and beliefs, which are characteristic of the Zionist and Evangelical movements, respectively.

A small fraction of the population identifies with Catholicism (2.8%), indicating that, although present, this denomination is less influential in this specific community. 13.9% of the PAPs refer to other beliefs (unspecified), which could include a variety of minority religious affiliations or traditional

African practices. The segment of the population that follows no religion is relatively small (5.6%), highlighting the importance of religion in the daily lives of most of the people affected by the project.

In the context of the resettlement process, this information is crucial. The strong presence of specific religious beliefs can influence various aspects of the planning and implementation of resettlement, such as the need for appropriate places of worship, the inclusion of religious leaders in the decision-making process, and the consideration of cultural and religious practices in the design of community support programs and social services.

Moreover, social dynamics and mutual support within these communities are often centered around religious institutions. Therefore, it is essential that resettlement strategies recognize and respect these structures to maintain social cohesion and cultural identity among the resettled. Given that the community is subject to a resettlement process, it is important to consider that these religious options do not constitute a primary concern in terms of potential conflict or disruption, as the relocation occurs within the same social and cultural groupings.

5.4.6 Community Engagement and Conflict Resolution

Within the scope of community engagement, the Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) demonstrate a significant level of active participation in their local social structures, which are underpinned by various layers of governance and leadership. This active engagement is often channelled through involvement in key community committees that are instrumental in promoting community decision-making and ensuring that the needs and priorities of the PAPs are met in a manner aligned with their values and expectations.

A common practice among PAPs is to seek the intervention of local leaders, including figures such as '*chefes do quarteirão*' or religious leaders, to resolve domestic or individual issues. This approach underscores the trust and respect placed in these community figures and highlights their role as mediators and solvers of conflicts within the community fabric.

Furthermore, according to the preliminary Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), other customary practices, such as rites of passage, are generally overseen by a network of respected figures within the community. These include community leaders, neighborhood secretaries, religious figures, elders, and traditional healers, all of whom hold significant authority and importance. Their roles extend beyond mere ceremonial duties; they are guardians of cultural heritage and play a central role in maintaining social order and cultural continuity.

One of the most common concerns reported by households (HHs) involves conflicts with neighbors and land disputes. Such disputes are indicative of the challenges that can arise within community living environments, often revolving around resource allocation, boundaries, and property rights. The resolution of these conflicts often relies on local and traditional leaders, who are expected to adjudicate based on customary laws, historical precedents, and community best practices.

Considering that the PAPs will be resettled within the same community and continue under the jurisdiction of the same local authorities and leaders, it is not anticipated that involvement and local leadership will constitute a significant concern. In fact, the continuity of existing leadership structures

can be seen as a positive point, as it offers stability and a foundation of trust for the community during the transition process.

Local leaders are already familiar with the social dynamics, the needs of the population, and the established conflict resolution mechanisms. This continuity ensures that governance practices already in place, including the administration of disputes and the facilitation of rituals and cultural practices, can continue without significant interruption. Moreover, the familiarity of the leaders with the individuals and families affected can facilitate communication and the negotiation of suitable solutions to any challenges that may arise due to resettlement.

On the other hand, it is important to recognize that any process of change can generate uncertainties and tensions. Therefore, it is crucial that local leaders are prepared and supported to handle the additional demands that may arise during resettlement. This may include strengthening the capacities of the leaders to manage community stress, increasing transparency in decision-making, and ensuring that all community members feel heard and represented.

5.4.7 Social services and infrastructures

HEALTH

None of the communities have a health unit. The data analysis indicates that the vast majority of the Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), specifically 81%, turn to the Namaacha Health Center for health services. This figure is significant, reflecting a centralized dependence on this health center for the medical needs of the community.

Additionally, 17% of the population seeks care at the Namaacha Central Hospital, which suggests that a smaller, yet substantial portion requires services that may demand a more specialized level of care that the Namaacha Health Center cannot provide. Only 2% of the population resorts to a Private Clinic in Maputo, indicating that access to private health services is limited or less preferred, which may be related to economic factors or proximity.

Access to health services is challenging, requiring approximately 2 hours to reach the nearest health unit by walking from the communities to a passenger collection point to use public transportation, such as private open vans. This fact highlights not only the logistical and access difficulties that the PAPs face but also potential barriers to obtaining timely and effective health care. The need to travel long distances can discourage the search for health services, especially in emergency cases or for vulnerable populations, such as the elderly or those with reduced mobility.

In terms of public health planning and interventions, it is imperative to consider strategies to improve physical access and the availability of health services, as well as to strengthen the capacities of existing health units to meet the population's demand in a sustainable and equitable manner.

EDUCATION

In Namaacha District has currently 46 general education establishments and three public and private vocational training institutions, namely, Teachers Training Institute (IFP), Namaacha Agricultural Institute (IAN) and the Higher Institute of Education and Technology (ISETT).

At the level of the communities (and host areas), there are no educational institutions, so the children go to the village of Namaacha or surrounding communities to access education. Among the institutions used by population, the following stands out:

- Mugudo Primary school (located in Macuácu community)
- Maria Auxiliadora Community School
- Namaacha Secondary School
- *Instituto de Formação de Professores* (IFP)

Due to long distances to access school, households stated that during weekdays children live with relatives in Namaacha Village and other places in Maputo province in order to reduce the distance to school, returning to their homes on weekends and during school holidays.

According to the preliminary Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), 55,6% of the PAP household heads have not completed any level of education. When these data are disaggregated by gender, we observe that 36,1% of the male household heads (MHHs) have not completed any level of education, compared to 19,4% of female household heads (FHHs). This is an interesting data point that contradicts many social expectations, where typically women have less access to education compared to men. However, this data may be related to the added difficulties for uneducated women to assume roles as household heads, as the tendency for women's education to be deferred in favor of other individual/social roles remains. When considering secondary education data (ESG 1 and ESG 2), we see that 13,9% of the total population has reached ESG 1, with men representing 13,9% and no women represented. In ESG 2, the total drops to 2,8%, with 2,8% of men and no women represented. This trend indicates a total drop in the representation of women in secondary education, which may reflect social, economic, or cultural barriers that prevent the continuation of female education.

Regarding the resettlement process, it is important to highlight that in addition to the 55,6% of household heads who have not completed any level of education, there are 25% who have only completed primary education. This reality can have various implications in the resettlement process such as:

- *Communication and Understanding Difficulties*: The lack of formal education can impact the ability to understand complex information, legal and contractual documents related to the resettlement process. This could result in challenges in making informed decisions and in informed consent.
- *Participation in Planning*: It may be difficult for individuals without formal education to actively participate in the planning and management of the resettlement. This includes understanding and expressing their concerns and needs in discussion forums or public consultations.
- *Social Vulnerability*: The lack of education can increase social and economic vulnerability, making families more susceptible to being marginalized or overlooked during and after the resettlement process.
- *Children's Education*: Household heads without education may not fully recognize the importance of formal education for their children, which can perpetuate a cycle of low educational attainment.

- *Sustainable Development*: Low formal education can limit the ability of individuals to contribute to and benefit from sustainable development initiatives, which are often an integral part of resettlement programs.

To mitigate these implications, it is essential that resettlement programs include educational and capacity-building components, support and advisory services to facilitate understanding and participation in the process, and strategies for skill development and improvement of economic opportunities for the affected household heads.

WATER

The overwhelming majority of PAPs, 69,5%, rely on rivers, lakes, or lagoons as their primary source of water. This high dependence on natural water bodies is associated with several factors, including the lack of potable water infrastructure, proximity and accessibility to these natural sources, and a lack of alternative options.

The most common secondary source, representing 27,8% of PAPs, is a community fountain or source and 2.8% rainwater. This data suggests that a minority of the population has access to improved water systems, which may reflect developmental interventions or investments in water infrastructure in some areas.

The low percentage of personal deposits could be due to economic limitations that prevent the construction and maintenance of these infrastructures or a cultural preference for natural water sources.

The substantial reliance on rivers, lakes, or lagoons raises concerns about water quality, sustainability, and health risks, especially if these sources are not monitored or treated. The use of untreated water can increase the risk of waterborne diseases and other public health problems.

In terms of planning and implementing resettlement projects, the data suggest the need to consider improving access to safe and treated water sources. Strategies such as developing potable water infrastructure, health and sanitation education, and water treatment programs can be essential to ensure the health and well-being of PAPs. Additionally, given the high dependence on natural water sources, it is crucial to implement environmental protection and management measures to preserve these water resources for long-term sustainable use.

The images below illustrate some of the water sources used by PAPs.



Figure 5-8 Example of water sources for consumption/irrigation

The resettlement of people within the same community presents a significant opportunity to improve access to water, a critical aspect that directly impacts the daily lives and well-being of the residents. In the context of resettlement, there is a unique chance to re-evaluate and upgrade the existing water infrastructure to better meet the needs of the community.

SANITATION

According to the preliminary Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), the vast majority of PAPs, 72,2%, do not have access to any type of sanitary facility. This data is alarming as the absence of basic sanitation is directly linked to increased risks of communicable diseases and environmental issues.

Only 25% of the population has access to conventional latrines. Although this represents an improvement over the complete lack of facilities, conventional latrines may not be sufficiently safe or hygienic and could still pose risks to public health and the environment if not properly constructed and maintained.

The minority, at 2,8%, have improved latrines, which are considered the standard for safe sanitation practices, minimizing the risks of contamination and the spread of diseases. The scarcity of improved latrines suggests that there is an urgent need for investment in adequate sanitary infrastructure.

The process of resettling individuals within the same community presents a vital opportunity to improve sanitation facilities, which is a critical aspect of public health and environmental well-being.

ENERGY

The analysis of energy utilization patterns within households (HHs) reveals a reliance on varied energy sources for lighting, indicative of the socioeconomic conditions and infrastructural limitations of the communities. A majority of 55,6% of the households primarily depend on lanterns for illumination. The predominance of lanterns, which are likely to be kerosene-powered, suggests a reliance on traditional, less efficient, and potentially hazardous forms of lighting. Kerosene lanterns, while accessible, emit pollutants that can have detrimental effects on indoor air quality and consequently on respiratory health.

Following lanterns, a significant 19,4% of households utilize solar panels. This relatively high percentage points towards a growing adoption of renewable energy sources, which are more sustainable and can offer better light quality with lower operational costs and environmental impact. The adoption of solar technology also reflects a transition towards modern energy solutions and possibly indicates the influence of development programs or government policies aimed at promoting renewable energy.

Conversely, 19,4% of households resort to candles or firewood for lighting. This figure underscores the persistence of rudimentary and inefficient lighting methods that are not only environmentally unsustainable but also pose serious fire risks and health concerns due to smoke inhalation.

Notably, one of the households reported a complete lack of access to any energy source for lighting. This extreme case highlights energy poverty, which is a critical barrier to improving the quality of life and can limit other socio-economic developments such as education and productivity.

TRANSPORTATION

The District of Namaacha is crossed by two primary roads, namely the EN2, which starts from the city center of Maputo and crosses the districts of Boane, Matola ending at the border with the Kingdom of Eswatini, and the EN3 that branches from the EN2 to the Border with South Africa.

The road network serves as the primary conduit for intra-city, intra-provincial, and inter-provincial travel, linking towns and villages to vital destinations such as schools, markets, health facilities, and other public infrastructure. This network is not just a physical asset but also a socioeconomic enabler that connects individuals and communities to opportunities and services.

Public transportation, particularly in peri-urban and rural areas, operates within an informal framework, primarily managed by private operators who utilize minibuses, locally known as 'Chapa 100'. These services predominantly ply the primary roads, suggesting a transportation ecosystem that is both dynamic and responsive to the primary arteries of movement. However, the focus on primary roads may indicate a disparity in service provision, with less frequent or reliable services on secondary and tertiary roads.

In the inner-city areas, the presence of a municipal transport network indicates a more formalized approach to public transport provision, potentially offering greater reliability and structure. The majority of the (PAPs) rely on public transport as their main mode of transport, with a minority, 29.4%, indicating car ownership and usage. This statistic is reflective of the broader socio-economic status

of the rural population, where vehicle ownership is low, underscoring the economic barriers to personal vehicle acquisition and maintenance.

For the village of Namaacha, the public transport system is predominantly composed of minibuses, which offer connectivity to various locations within the Maputo province. The existence of such a network within the village suggests an established demand for public transport, likely due to the village's role as a local hub for commerce and social interaction.

The condition of the access roads, described as dirt with the presence of boulders from native rocks, presents a significant challenge to mobility, particularly for certain types of vehicles. This rugged terrain can hinder the effectiveness of transport services and limit access, especially for standard vehicles not designed for such conditions. The issue is exacerbated during the rainy season when these roads become impassable, effectively isolating communities and disrupting the flow of goods and access to services.



Figure 5-9 Example of tertiary road in Livevene and transportation vehicle used in Mugudo

The resettlement process within the same community provides a valuable opportunity to enhance existing infrastructure, particularly in terms of access roads. Improving roads is essential not only for facilitating daily mobility but also for ensuring that, during critical periods such as the rainy season, the routes remain passable, guaranteeing continuous access to essential services.

5.4.8 Economic and livelihood activities

OCCUPATION AND INCOME

According to the preliminary Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), subsistence agriculture is the most common activity among the Project Affected Persons (PAPs), accounting for 27.8% of the total, indicating that more than a quarter of household heads rely on agriculture for their subsistence. Within this category, male representation is higher (16.7%) compared to female (11.1%). Such distribution underscores the importance of ensuring that land and agricultural resources are adequately provided and accessible in the resettlement process to maintain food security and the continuity of agricultural activities.

The Commerce & Services sector is the second most prevalent occupation, with 22.2% of the total. Equal participation between men and women in this category implies that resettlement strategies should consider supporting local trade and services as a way to ensure the economic sustainability of the PAPs.

The absence of women in the Charcoal Burner sector and in the Private Sector, both with male participation of 5.6%, highlights the need to create employment opportunities that are inclusive in terms of gender and that recognize the skills and potentials of all affected individuals.

Unemployment is more prevalent among men (11.1%) than women (2.8%), showing the need to develop specific training and employment generation programs in the context of resettlement.

Finally, the 'Other' category, which includes a variety of occupations, shows the same male and female representation (2.8%). This indicates the presence of women in possibly informal or less recognized occupations, suggesting that resettlement should be accompanied by measures that value and integrate these activities into the economic fabric of the community.

Regarding income, field data revealed that about 19% of PAP HH (with a male predominance) are in the income bracket of less than 1,000 MZN per month, which means they are significantly below the international poverty line. Considering the exchange rate of 1 US dollar equivalent to 63 meticaís, the international poverty line of \$1.90 per day would be approximately 119.7 meticaís per day, or about 3,591 meticaís per month. This implies that these households live in conditions of extreme poverty, with insufficient resources to meet their basic daily needs.

In the income bracket of 1,000 to 5,000 MZN, which covers the largest proportion of households, many may still be living below the poverty line or marginally above it, depending on the size of the household and specific expenses. The ability to meet basic needs, such as food, health, and education, may still be limited, suggesting challenging living conditions for a large part of the population.

The data also shows that there is a small representation of households earning more than 5,000 MZN, suggesting that few families reach an income level that could offer a significant economic security margin. Moreover, the absence of households in the income range of 10,001 to 20,000 MZN indicates a marked economic disparity and the absence of a middle class.

From the standpoint of living conditions, the low income of most households results in precarious housing, lack of access to basic services, and food insecurity. This is relevant for resettlement processes.

AGRICULTURE

The data from the physical and socio-economic survey allow us to assess the agricultural production patterns among PAP farmers, in relation to the purpose of crop usage, that is, those who produce for their own consumption, those who produce for their own consumption and sell the surplus, and those who produce to sell. The data reveal a diversified agricultural pattern where staple crops are mainly cultivated for consumption, possibly due to their crucial role in the local diet and food security. Meanwhile, certain other crops are predominantly produced for the market, which may reflect the

farmers' response to market demand and the potential for higher profit margins. This distribution implies a balance between subsistence agriculture and market-oriented agriculture, providing insight into the economic strategies employed by farmers in the region.

A significant majority of farmers are involved in the cultivation of maize, with the largest percentage producing primarily for their own consumption. Maize is followed by nhemba beans and sweet potatoes, indicating a strong focus on staple crops.

The cultivation of sweet potatoes and peanuts also involves a notable percentage of farmers, again predominantly for consumption. This suggests a pattern where subsistence farming is prevalent, with a focus on food security and meeting the needs of the household.

The trend changes when we look at crops like sugar cane, pineapple, and watermelon, where there is a noticeable increase in the percentage of farmers producing to sell. These crops may represent cash crops that are cultivated with the intention of generating income rather than merely providing subsistence.

There is a significant presence of farmers who produce for consumption and sell the surplus across various crops, which may indicate a degree of economic resilience. This suggests that farmers are not only meeting their consumption needs but are also engaging in market activities by selling excess produce.

For crops such as ginger, spinach, okra, onion, and lettuce, the percentage of farmers that produce to sell exceeds those who produce for consumption, indicating a commercial orientation for these crops.

It is important to consider the implications of these findings for agricultural policy and support programs. Support for subsistence crops may need to focus on yield improvement and sustainability, while market-oriented crops could benefit from improved access to markets and value chains. This nuanced understanding of the agricultural landscape can inform interventions aimed at enhancing food security, livelihood diversification, and economic development within the farming community.

LIVESTOCK

The field data analysis on livestock farming by families that will be resettled reveals that the largest proportion of families raise chickens (72.2%) primarily for their own consumption, which suggests a strong reliance on small-scale poultry farming for food subsistence, without significant commercial orientation. None of the families indicated raising chickens for sale, which reinforces this point. With 144 animals raised, chickens also constitute the largest population of livestock among the families.

Ducks, although in smaller numbers (25 in total), show a mixed distribution of purposes: 11.54% of households raise them for consumption and 7.69% for sale. This may indicate that duck farming has commercial potential that could be explored after resettlement.

Goats and pigs are also mainly raised for consumption (33.33% and 27.8%, respectively), with a minority of households (5.60% for goats) also raising for sale. This denotes the importance of such

species in the local diet and economy. The number of goats is considerable (161 animals), which may indicate a potential source of income if the market for sale is developed or improved after resettlement.

There is no sheep farming, and cattle farming is less common (5.56% for consumption and 16.66% for sale), but with a significant number of animals (45). This data suggests that while fewer families own cattle, those that do may have a larger-scale operation focused on income generation.

Geese, pigeons, turkeys, cats, and dogs have very low numbers and are primarily or exclusively raised for consumption or non-commercial purposes, with the exception of geese and cats, where a small percentage is raised for sale.

Given the dependence of these families on animal farming for subsistence and the presence of some commercial activity, the resettlement process needs to ensure that families have access to suitable land and resources to continue or expand their livestock activities.

CHARCOAL AND FIREWOOD

Traditionally, the production of firewood and charcoal is a significant economic activity for many families in rural areas. These families often engage in selling these products right from their homesteads, providing an accessible source of fuel for local buyers. The onus of transportation typically falls on the purchasers, who are responsible for collecting and transporting the firewood and charcoal to their own homes or businesses.

In instances where households seek to reach a broader market, they may rent vehicles to transport their products to more populous and commercially active areas such as the village of Namaacha. This village serves as a strategic selling point due to its local markets and the potential customer base that frequents the roadsides, where many informal transactions occur. This approach to selling not only widens their market reach but also potentially increases their income, as they can command better prices in a competitive market environment.

This economic venture, however, is not without its challenges. The cost of renting transport can be a significant overhead for the families, and the physical labor involved in the production and loading of firewood and charcoal is intensive. Moreover, there's a need for strategic planning regarding the sustainability of this activity, considering the environmental impact of deforestation associated with charcoal production.



Firewood Exploitation

Figure 5-10 illustration of firewood and charcoal production in Mugudo

6 Description of the consultation procedure

The proposed host areas for the project were discussed and suggested by local authorities, in a collaborative and transparent process. This approach ensures that the decisions made are aligned with the needs and expectations of the local communities, as well as with government policies and guidelines.

The visit to the potential host areas with community leaders was an important part of the process for several reasons:

- *Community Participation:* Involving community leaders from the beginning ensures that the voices of the communities are heard and considered. This increases the legitimacy of the project and can facilitate local acceptance, as the concerns and suggestions of residents can be incorporated in the early stages of planning.
- *Identification of Sensitive Areas:* Community leaders have specific knowledge of areas of cultural, social, and ecological importance within their communities. By touring potential sites with them, it is possible to identify areas that should be avoided or that require special treatment, minimizing the negative impact of the project. In the case under evaluation, nothing was identified.
- *Conflict Mitigation:* Collaboration with community leaders can help identify and resolve potential sources of conflict before they become bigger problems. Understanding local dynamics can lead to more harmonious planning that respects the rights and needs of communities.
- *Social Sustainability:* Projects that are developed with a mutual understanding between promoters and communities tend to be more sustainable in the long term. Communities that feel involved and respected are more likely to support and maintain the project in the future.
- *Compliance with Development Guidelines:* In the context of Mozambique and in accordance with the standards of institutions such as the World Bank and IFC, active participation of communities in decision-making processes is a key element. Aligning with these guidelines is not only ethical but also ensures compliance with international development standards.

- *Improved Project Efficiency:* With local knowledge integrated, feasibility studies and environmental impact assessments become more accurate, reducing the likelihood of delays and additional costs associated with last-minute changes in planning.

6.1 Record of feedback and contributions received during public consultations.

In Annex I is a meeting minute from a public consultation held on January 3, 2024, in Macuacua, Namaacha, regarding the approval of host areas for a resettlement plan. It lists the participants, including representatives from the Ministry of Land and Environment, district government of Namaacha, local chiefs, and community members, as well as representatives from Globeleg/Source Energia and Consultec. The meeting focused on discussing the proposed host areas, taking into account the community's needs and preferences, and included presentations, community feedback, and responses from Consultec.

Key concerns raised were about the suitability of proposed lands for agriculture, water access, and maintaining proximity to pastoral lands. The document also includes maps and photographs from the meeting.

The main concerns raised by the community regarding **agricultural areas** during the meeting were focused on the suitability of proposed lands for farming. Key points included:

- The terrain in some proposed areas, particularly in Mugudo, was too rocky for effective agriculture.
- Community members were worried about having to travel long distances to reach their farms if the agricultural land was not close to their new residences.
- There were concerns about the separation of residential areas from pastoral lands, impacting the ability to manage livestock and crops effectively.
- The availability of water resources for both farming and livestock was also a significant concern.

These issues highlight the community's dependence on agriculture and livestock for their livelihood and the importance of considering these factors in the resettlement plan.

The main concerns raised by the community regarding **water access** were:

- The suitability of the proposed areas for agriculture, given the rocky terrain and potential difficulties in accessing water for farming.
- The separation of residential areas from pastoral lands, which could impact the management of livestock and access to water for animals.
- The need for adequate water resources, including the implementation of wells or boreholes and construction of water troughs in pasture areas, to ensure both community members and livestock have sufficient access to water.

The main points focused by the communities regarding **pastoral lands** were:

- Concerns about the separation of residential areas from pastoral lands, which could impact the effective management of livestock.

- The need to maintain proximity to pastoral lands to ensure sustainable livestock farming and ease of access for community members.

7 Comments and Recommendations

All host areas have been defined within the communities of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The resettlement of people within their own communities preserves important social and cultural structures. This maintains intact social support networks, facilitates the continuity of cultural traditions, and strengthens community cohesion. Preserving family ties and neighborhood connections is crucial for the emotional well-being and social stability of individuals. Additionally, it helps maintain a sense of identity and belonging, which are fundamental aspects for mental health and community resilience in the face of changes and challenges.

The Resettlement Plan (RP) should ensure that the project provides support in stone removal and soil scarification, which are essential for improving soil quality and making it more suitable for agriculture. This technical assistance is crucial to maximize the agricultural potential of the lands. Equally important is ensuring agricultural sustainability and access to adequate water resources (opening of wells, boreholes, utilization of rainfall). Implementing soil conservation practices, such as crop rotation and minimum tillage, and efficient irrigation systems, such as drip irrigation, is fundamental. These measures help maintain soil fertility, reduce degradation, and optimize water use, contributing to agricultural resilience in the face of climate variations and water scarcity.

Regarding biodiversity, it is important to align human activities with biodiversity conservation, especially for endangered birds of prey. Mitigation measures, such as carcass and prey management, and environmental education plans, are essential to minimize the impacts of community resettlement. Maintaining traditional knowledge and sustainable practices through resettlement within the same community contributes significantly to biodiversity preservation and sustainable resource management.

7.1 HYDROLOGY

In hydrological terms, the drainage network with first-order streams indicates that the area likely experiences rapid runoff and possibly low water retention after precipitation, necessitating careful water management practices. The temporary nature of the streams may also present challenges for continuous water supply for the host areas, especially during dry periods. This requires the implementation of water conservation measures or the development of alternative water resources to support the affected populations sustainably.

Sustainable water use practices must be promoted to ensure the long-term availability of water. This includes the protection of watersheds, the promotion of aquifer recharge, and the prevention of water pollution, which are fundamental to maintaining aquatic ecosystems and human well-being.

The sub-basins where the host areas are located may face challenges related to sustainable water management, erosion control, and the impact of human activities on water quality. At the same time, they offer opportunities for the implementation of sustainable practices, such as rainwater harvesting

systems, protection of springs and riverbanks, and community education on natural resource management.

Educational programs are recommended to raise awareness about the importance of water hygiene, safe consumption practices, and water conservation. Education is a powerful tool for changing behaviors and promoting a culture of respect and care for water resources.

7.2 SOILS

To enhance agricultural practices on Lithic Rhyolitic soils (Eutric Leptosols), it is recommended to adopt soil conservation techniques to minimize erosion, practice conservative agriculture with crop rotation, use organic fertilizers to improve soil fertility, select crops adapted to local conditions, implement efficient irrigation methods, provide training and technical assistance to farmers, and encourage collaboration with agronomists and local authorities for knowledge and resource exchange.

The soils in the project area present several rock outcrops, which can hinder agricultural practices. During the construction phase of the project, it is proposed that the available equipment be used to assist the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in land preparation. This includes activities such as stone removal (de-stoning) and soil scarification, which are essential to improve the soil quality and make it more suitable for agriculture. This technical assistance is crucial to maximize the agricultural potential of the lands.

7.3 BIODIVERSITY

The identification of potential nesting areas for birds of prey, from the IUCN red list of species, in the surroundings of the study area, determined the need to define exclusion areas for the location of host areas, since human activities can conflict with the presence of these threatened species.

However, the proximity of these nesting areas to the host areas led to the determination of minimization measures, namely the management of carcasses and available prey and an environmental and biodiversity awareness and education plan for communities. These initiatives, included in the Namaacha Wind Farm Environmental Management Plan (EMP) aimed to align human activities in the area with the coexistence of birds of prey, ensuring their compatibility and minimizing potential disruptions caused by community resettlement.

Overall, the identification of biodiversity concerns, particularly the presence of endangered species, greatly influenced the selection of host areas for community resettlement. The subsequent measures were designed to alleviate potential impacts, emphasizing the harmonious cohabitation between human activities and the conservation of threatened bird species.

For livestock carcass and prey-availability management the following measures are already considered in the EMP of the Namaacha Wind Farm:

- In the event of livestock deaths on, or in the immediate vicinity of the project area a carcass removal action should be in place to locate and remove carcasses from the site immediately

- to prevent vultures from coming down to feed. Details of such a programme should be developed as part of the operational avifaunal management plan of the wind farm facility.
- Rock piles should be eliminated during construction, and infilling to construct roads should be compacted to avoid the creation of crevices and habitat for small mammals such as Rock Hyraxes (*Procavia capensis*) at the facility, that could potentially serve as a food source for birds of prey.

It's also worth mentioning, that resettling PAPs within the same community holds tremendous benefits, particularly in preserving ecosystem services and traditional knowledge. When PAPs are resettled within their familiar community, it ensures the continuity and preservation of essential traditional knowledge related to ecosystem services.

One key advantage lies in the retention and transmission of traditional knowledge about local flora and fauna. The (re)knowledge of plants and their multifaceted uses in domestic, medicinal, or energy-related purposes is invaluable. Through resettlement within the same community, this knowledge remains intact. The familiarity with the ecosystem enables PAPs to continue utilizing plants for various purposes, thereby conserving traditional wisdom that might otherwise be lost if resettled elsewhere.

Moreover, the utilization of available fauna and forestry products is sustained when resettlement occurs within the same community. PAPs maintain their understanding of local wildlife and ecosystems, enabling them to continue their practices while ensuring the sustainability of these resources. This continuity is essential not only for the cultural heritage of the community but also for the ecological balance of the area.

Resettling within the same community also allows for the preservation of traditional pathways and recognition of local seasonal patterns. This is crucial for maintaining connections between different resources, communities, and essential areas within the ecosystem. The knowledge of these paths, in terms of both physical access and understanding seasonal changes, aids in the sustainable utilization of natural resources without causing significant disruptions to the environment.

By recognizing and continuing to enjoy the services of the familiar ecosystem, the resettled households can maintain their traditional practices, thus contributing to the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable resource management, and the cultural heritage of the community. This approach to resettlement not only ensures the well-being of the affected population but also fosters environmental stewardship by preserving the intricate relationships between people and their surrounding ecosystems.

7.4 SOCIOECONOMICS

Linguistic Cohesion

In the context of the population's resettlement, maintaining linguistic cohesion is crucial. Given that individuals will be resettled within the same community, linguistic issues should not pose a major constraint on communication and the continuity of cultural practices. The predominance of the

Changane language, spoken by the vast majority of 72%, ensures a common foundation for understanding and interaction.

However, it is imperative that the management measures of the resettlement take into account the presence of linguistic minorities, represented by speakers of Chitsua, Portuguese, and other languages, to ensure inclusion and effective communication. Employing local translators and interpreters proficient in the minority languages during the resettlement process can facilitate the conveyance of important information and assist in the adaptation of the affected populations.

Furthermore, resettlement-related documentation, such as action plans, agreements, and instructions, should be made available in all pertinent languages. This ensures transparency and comprehension among all community members, as well as reinforcing respect for linguistic and cultural diversity.

Lastly, educational and awareness programs should be designed to be multilingual, thus providing an inclusive platform that recognizes and values linguistic diversity. The implementation of these measures not only minimizes the risk of misunderstandings and exclusion but also strengthens community resilience and social cohesion during the process of change and adaptation.

Religious Practices

The resettlement offers an opportunity to reaffirm and respect the existing diversity of religious practices, ensuring that all affiliations are considered in the planning and execution of the process. For example, it is important to ensure that places of worship and sacred spaces within the community are adequately relocated or reconstructed, and that religious rituals and calendars are observed without significant interruptions.

The continuity of religious practices can play a vital role in supporting the emotional stability and well-being of the community during the transition period. Religious institutions often function as pillars of support and resilience, providing not only spiritual guidance but also social support and resources during times of change. By recognizing the importance of faith to the community, those in charge of resettlement can work proactively to ensure that religious needs are met, contributing to a smooth transition and maintaining cohesion within the community.

Community Engagement

The complex network of community engagement is, therefore, vital for the social cohesion and harmonious coexistence of the PAPs. It is these structures and the leaders within them that can provide stability and a sense of continuity, especially during times of change such as the resettlement processes. Recognition and support of these local governance structures and leaders are essential in maintaining the social fabric and ensuring a participatory and inclusive approach to community development and conflict resolution.

The preservation of local leadership structures can offer a sense of normality and facilitate adaptation to the new environment. However, the authorities responsible for planning the resettlement must be attentive to support and empower the local leaders, ensuring that they continue to be effective and respected, particularly during a period that will inevitably bring changes to the community.

Access to Health Center

The resettlement process of the community presents a unique opportunity to address and potentially improve the PAPs' (and the rest of the communities) access to the Namaacha Health Center, which currently serves the majority of the population. Since the PAPs already utilize this center for their health needs, the relocation will not result in an increased demand for health services that could compromise the center's current capacity.

With the resettlement within the same community, there is the potential to optimize existing routes and transportation methods. This could significantly reduce the travel time to the Namaacha Health Center, which is currently about two hours. Infrastructure improvements, such as the construction of better roads or the introduction of a more efficient and dedicated transport service, could facilitate faster and more efficient access to medical care.

Lack of Formal Education

To mitigate the implications of the PAPs' lack of formal education, it is crucial that resettlement programs include educational and capacity-building components, support and advisory services to facilitate understanding and participation in the process, and strategies for skill development and enhancement of economic opportunities for the affected household heads.

Water Access

Regarding water access, the majority of PAPs depend on natural water sources, which presents challenges in quality and inequalities in access. PAPs have great difficulty ensuring the availability of potable water in sufficient and accessible quantities for all members of their households, to meet basic needs, including drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene. The resettlement plan recommends investing in water infrastructure, including the construction of protected wells, water treatment systems, and distribution networks. Adequate infrastructure is crucial to ensure the consistent supply of potable water and to reduce reliance on potentially unsafe water sources, such as rivers and lakes that may be subject to contamination.

Efforts should be made to eliminate disparities in water access, ensuring that all communities, regardless of their socioeconomic level or location, have access to safe and treated water. This is fundamental for social equity and to prevent the marginalization of vulnerable groups.

In planning the resettlement, it is crucial to involve community members in decision-making processes to ensure that the improvements align with their specific needs and preferences. Collaboration with local authorities, water management experts, and development organizations can also provide the necessary expertise and resources for implementing effective water access solutions.

This approach not only addresses an immediate need but also aligns with sustainable development goals, ensuring that the resettled community has a resilient and sustainable water supply system for the future.

Sanitation

In terms of sanitation, the absence of adequate facilities demands a swift and effective response to prevent health problems and negative environmental impacts. It is essential to educate the population about the importance of sanitation by teaching hygienic practices and encouraging adherence to better sanitary solutions. To effectively improve sanitation, the resettlement plan should involve a comprehensive assessment of current sanitation challenges and the specific needs of the community. It should also include strategies for the maintenance and sustainable management of the new facilities. Collaboration with public health experts, environmental specialists, and the community members themselves is crucial for the success of such initiatives. The resettlement process should develop policies aimed at the inclusion of all PAPs, ensuring that access to safe and hygienic sanitation facilities is a universal right.

Energy

The resettlement process within the same community, particularly in the context of a project involving the construction and operation of a wind farm, represents a unique opportunity to improve the access of the Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) to more sustainable and reliable energy sources.

Currently, the PAPs largely depend on lanterns and, to a lesser extent, solar panels and more rudimentary methods such as candles and firewood for lighting. The integration of a wind farm in the region can be strategically aligned with the objectives of resettlement to raise the living standards of the PAPs by providing them with direct access to a clean and renewable energy source.



Occupation and Income

Field data underscore the need for the resettlement process to be sensitive to gender and income-generating activities, in order to enable the PAPs not only to maintain their sources of income but also to have opportunities to improve their living and working conditions after resettlement. This involves the creation of programs that support agriculture, trade, services, and other economic activities, as well as the provision of training and potential access to markets and credit.

Agriculture



In the context of the PAP resettlement process, the implementation of measures concerning agricultural production, without incurring significant costs, requires a multifaceted approach. In relation to subsistence agriculture, the focus should be on improving yield and sustainability, and for market-oriented agriculture, the focus should be on improved access to markets and value chains.

Such measures must consider resource efficiency, sustainability, and the strengthening of livelihood resilience. The Resettlement Plan should promote the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices, such as conservation agriculture, which minimize soil disturbance, maintain vegetative cover, and promote crop rotation. The use of efficient irrigation systems, such as drip irrigation (which can be manual, using partially buried plastic bottles in the soil), can optimize water usage, a critical consideration in areas with limited water resources or rainfall variability. Rainwater harvesting and the construction of small dams or reservoirs can also be implemented to ensure water availability during dry periods.

	<p align="center">NAMAACHA POWER STATION (CEN) PROJECT</p>	
<p>TÍTULO ANNEX 6</p> <p>EXECUTIVE PROJECT THREE BEDROOM HOUSE + KITCHEN/LAUNDRY + BATHROOM DESCRIPTIVE MEMORY</p>	<p align="center">PÁGINA 2/5</p>	
	<p align="center">REVISÃO 00</p>	
	<p align="center">Nº DO FICHEIRO C23-44-ARC-DM- HAB - T3-00</p>	

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	NAMAACHA POWER STATION (CEN) PROJECT	
TÍTULO ANNEX 6 EXECUTIVE PROJECT THREE BEDROOM HOUSE + KITCHEN/LAUNDRY + BATHROOM DESCRIPTIVE MEMORY	PÁGINA 3/5	
	REVISÃO 00	
	Nº DO FICHEIRO C23-44-ARC-DM- HAB - T3-00	

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The present Descriptive Memory refers to the constructions to be built in the context of the Resettlement of the populations residing in the place where the Namaacha Power Station (CEN) Project will be carried out.

In the project design, the provision of Decree no. **31/2012** and in the Ministerial diploma no. **156/2014** were respected.

Decree no. 31/2012

This Decree approves the Regulation on Resettlement Process Resulting from Economic Activities.

The project now presented is guaranteed to comply with the provisions of this decree. However, we would like to highlight the following aspects:

The buildings respond to what is established in its article 16, Resettlement Model, being foreseen in this study the type III housing typologies with a total construction area of 70m².

To decide on the area for each plot, as the people to be resettled are rural, the provision of Article 18(C), Criteria for the Definition of Housing in the New Area, was considered, which establishes that in rural areas the plots should not be less than 5,000m² in area.



Ministerial Diploma no.156/2014

This law approves the technical directives of the process of Preparation and Implementation of Resettlement Plans.

The presented project respects what is established in this diploma and must be submitted to the competent authorities for licensing.

2.0 CONCEPT

The project was based on the principle of adequacy to the current way of life of the populations to be resettled, seeking to promote a very significant improvement in housing and the provision of housing support infrastructure. It also ensures that the intervention respects the natural characteristics existing in the place where the Resettlement is to be implemented and the applicable legislation. This house can accommodate a family within maximum of five persons.

	NAMAACHA POWER STATION (CEN) PROJECT	
TÍTULO ANNEX 6 EXECUTIVE PROJECT THREE BEDROOM HOUSE + KITCHEN/LAUNDRY + BATHROOM DESCRIPTIVE MEMORY	PÁGINA 4/5	
	REVISÃO 00	
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Plot

The proposed plot is rectangular in shape and 5000m² in area.

We propose that the Plot be organized in a way that is easily understood by future users and that ensures its correct use by families

The house is located in frontal area of the plot, with easy access to the road, behind the house there will be the kitchen/laundry building and the bathroom divided into two compartments (bath and toilet).

Sustainability

The collection of rainwater through the roof gutters of the residential building is planned, the water will be directed through the fall pipes to tanks placed on reinforced concrete bases. These reservoirs will have taps in order to allow the use of the collected water.

3.0 THE BUILDING

Given the financial contingencies and the large volume of investment that underlies this type of intervention, it is the intention of the design team to ensure, in the first instance, that the technical conditions of the constructions are maximized in order to guarantee the best possible housing conditions. For this reason we propose that the constructions "absorb" the costs of their construction in the technical solutions that will guarantee the best possible living conditions.



We also propose that the Project promotes the use of "simplified" constructive principles, ensuring that local labour can be used in the construction of the buildings. In this way, it is hoped that the intervention will have a direct social and economic impact on the local population.

As a starting point for the concept of the intervention, is the adaptation of the buildings to the local geographic conditions, which are extreme, using design solutions based essentially on the "simple" principle of defending the direct incidence of the sun on the buildings, especially on the outer walls, and minimizing, as much as possible, the interior/external thermal exchange, minimizing the use of glazed cloths and reinforcing the thermal characteristics of the roof.

For this we propose the construction of a roof, with appropriate thermal characteristics to protect the construction from direct solar incidence by projecting the roof beyond the perimeter of the house.

This construction strategy, which is also widely used in traditional construction, allows the natural cooling of facades with thermal gains inside buildings.

In our view, the fence of the plot is not a priority, since it has been found that in other resettlement operations the plot is only fenced when there are reasons to do so, such as crops or livestock.

	NAMAACHA POWER STATION (CEN) PROJECT	
TÍTULO ANNEX 6 EXECUTIVE PROJECT THREE BEDROOM HOUSE + KITCHEN/LAUNDRY + BATHROOM DESCRIPTIVE MEMORY	PÁGINA 5/5	
	REVISÃO 00	
	Nº DO FICHEIRO C23-44-ARC-DM- HAB - T3-00	

4.0 BUILDING SYSTEM

The materials proposed for the construction of the houses are:

- Use of local materials, in case is Namaacha-stone in the foundations and as finish in the windows frames and on lower parts of the external walls.
- The Foundations will be executed following the structure specialty project.
- The floor finish will be in trowel burned screed.
- The elevation walls to the top will be in blocks of 10,15 and 20cm respectively according to the Architecture project and will be laid with cement mortar and sand respectively at 1:5 ration. The walls will be plastered and painted to the top.
- The residential building will have false ceilings suspended in plasterboard in all internal compartments except the balconies.
- The roofing system consists of sheet metal laid on a wooden structure.
- The window openings are made of painted wood and simple glass and should always be fitted with a metal mosquito net. The doors, interior and exterior, will be made of varnished solid wood.

5.0 AREA FRAMEWORK

Space	Useful Area (m2)
<u>House</u>	
Living Room	31.00
Bedroom 1	10.50
Bedroom 2	10.50
Bedroom 3	16.00
Passage	4.25
Balcony 01	4.75
Balcony 02	5.25
<u>Ext. Kitchen</u>	
Confection	4.50
Washing	4.50
<u>WC</u>	
Shower	1.50
Latrine	1.50
Circulation	3.50