



**AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
BANK GROUP**

**PROJECT : TEMANE TRANSMISSION PROJECT, MOZAMBIQUE
INTEGRATED TRANSMISSION BACKBONE SYSTEM (STE
PROJECT), PHASE 1: VILANCULOS - MAPUTO**

COUNTRY : MOZAMBIQUE

RESETTLEMENT [ACTION] PLAN SUMMARY

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RESETTLEMENT [ACTION] PLAN SUMMARY

Project Name	Temane Transmission Project, Mozambique Integrated Transmission Backbone System (Ste Project), Phase 1: Vilanculos - Maputo	Code SAP	P-Z1-FA0-164
Country	Mozambique	Category	1
Department	PESD	Division	PESD.1

1. INTRODUCTION

Mozambique is in possession of abundant natural energy resources including a hydropower potential roughly estimated at 12,000 MW, large amounts of coal in the Tete area and substantial proven deposits of natural gas in the Buzi, Pande, Palma and Temane areas. These resources can provide Mozambique with electric power essential for economic development and for large scale power export to neighboring countries, in the medium to long-term, serving as a substantial source of export revenue and economic growth.

Mozambique's two main energy sector priorities include rapidly expanding access to electricity and the emergence of Mozambique as an energy hub to realize opportunities for large scale power export to the Southern Africa region. In order to develop its vast energy resources, the Government of Mozambique is pursuing the development of several large scale power generation projects and the construction of an Extra High Voltage (EHV) transmission system north-south in the country, so as to ensure the evacuation of the power generated by those new projects, thus ensuring the country meets its growing domestic and industrial needs, as well as power export to neighboring countries. This transmission system is known as the Mozambique Integrated Transmission Backbone System, or STE Project. The STE Project is a major power transmission project linking the Provinces of Tete and Maputo, through extra high voltage transmission lines. The goals of the Project are to connect and integrate the existing two isolated power systems in the country and to allow for evacuation to the southern region of surplus power generated in the north.

Due to its complexity, Electricidade de Moçambique, E.P. (EDM) plans to develop the STE Project in phases. Currently, EDM is proposing the implementation of Phase 1 of the STE Project: Vilanculos – Maputo, which includes a 561 km long 400 kV line connecting these two cities; the construction of three new substations (in Vilanculos, Chibuto and Matalane) and the upgrade of the Maputo substation. Phase 1 of the STE project is referred to as the **Temane Transmission Project (TTP or the Project)**.

The TTP will result in the physical and economic displacement of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), Project Affected Communities (PACs) and will contribute to the loss of existing livelihoods. This Resettlement Plan Summary has been prepared to demonstrate compliance with the Bank's Integrated Safeguards System, particularly Operational Safeguards (OS2) on involuntary resettlement, land acquisition, population displacement and compensation. The summary has been prepared based on a review of the project documentation (ESIA, Resettlement Policy Framework and Resettlement Plan) prepared in accordance with Mozambican regulations as well as lender safeguard requirements. The primary purpose of the Resettlement [Action] Plan, therefore, is to establish the mechanisms by which

the appropriate tools, screening checklists and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be implemented in order to mitigate potential negative impacts of resettlement.

2 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Location

The STE Project Phase 1 (the Project) includes a new 561 km long 400 kV HVAC transmission line between Vilanculos and Maputo, the construction of three new substations – Vilanculos, Chibuto and Matalane (in Marracuene) and the upgrade of the Maputo substation (in Boane). The Project location is presented in **Figure 2.1**.

The provinces and Districts crossed by the proposed transmission line include the following:

- Imhambane Province: Districts - Vilanculos, Massinga, Funhalouro, Panda
- Gaza Province: Districts – Chibuto, Mandlakaze, Chokwe, Bilene
- Maputo Province: Districts - Magude, Manhiça, Marracuene, Moamba, Boane

2.3 Project Description

2.3.1 Main Project Components

The main components of the STE Project Phase I are the following:

- Construction of a 561 km long 400 kV HVAC transmission line, from a new substation near Vilanculos to the existing Maputo substation, in Boane. The capacity of the new transmission line will be approximately 950 MW;
- Construction of three new substations - Vilanculos, Chibuto and Matalane (in Marracuene);
- Upgrade of the Maputo substation (in Boane).

2.3.2 Transmission Lines

The main component of the Project is the overhead transmission line (OHL). High-voltage OHLs transmit large amounts of electricity over long distances. The OHL will be supported by three main types of lattice steel towers, namely:

- **Suspension towers**, which support the conductors on straight stretches of line. Two different designs of suspension towers will be used on this Project - self-supporting and guyed V-towers;
- **Tension towers**, which are used at points where the route changes directions. Self-supporting tension Y-towers will be used; and
- **Terminal towers**, which are used where the line terminates at substations.

The distance between towers (span length) will typically vary between 400 m and 500 m, going up to 800 m in areas of difficult terrain or to facilitate single span river crossings. Tower height will be dependent on the terrain, height above sea level and span length. An overview of the OHL technical features is presented in **Table 2.1**.

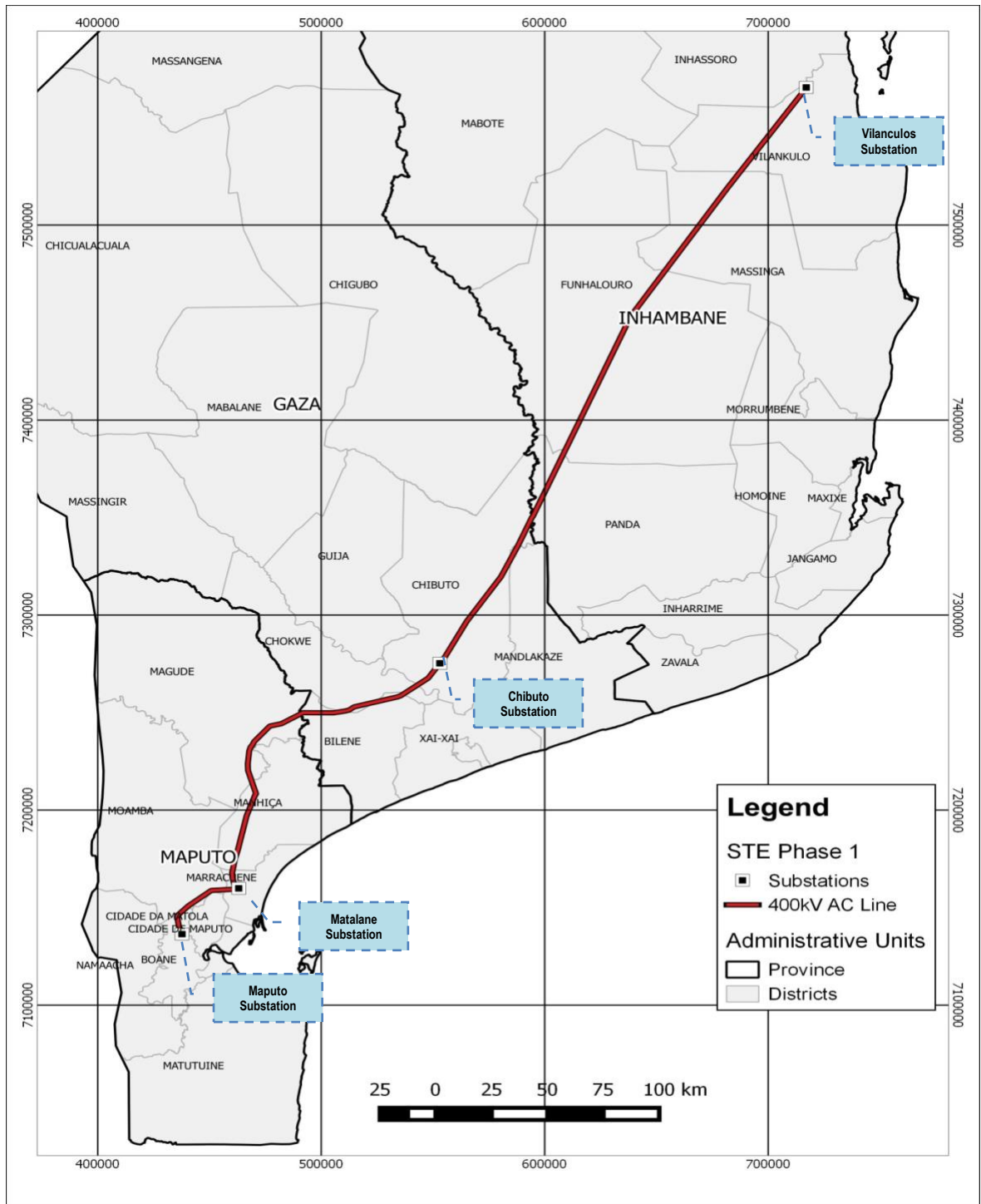


Figure 3.1 Project Location

Table 2.1. Overview of the technical features of the Overhead Transmission Lines of the TTP

Technical Characteristics	400 kV OHL
Number of tension towers	51
Number of suspension towers(a)	1632
Typical distance between towers	400-500m
Typical tower height	20 - 35m

2.3.3 Substations

The Project will include the construction of 3 new substations and the upgrade of an existing substation in Maputo. The technical features of the proposed substations of the Project are set out in **Table 2.2**.

Table 2.2 Overview of technical features of the TTP substations

Technical Characteristics	New substations			Existing substation to be upgraded
	Vilanculos	Chibuto	Matalane	Maputo
Coordinates	S21° 57' 21.5" E35° 06' 05.7"	S24° 38' 08.1" E33° 31' 28.7"	S25° 40' 42.9" E32° 37' 55.0"	-
Transformers	400 / 110 kV	400 / 220 kV	400 / 275 kV	No new transformers
Operational area	250 m x 300 m	280 m x 300 m	1 000 m x 1 000 m	Existing substation occupies 20ha with a reserved area of 100ha for expansion
Access road	New access road of approximately 2 km from EN1.	New access from the N208 highway using existing track where possible.	New access from the N1 highway using existing track where possible.	Through the existing substation to the land for the new extension

2.3.4 Support Components and Activities

Further to the Project's main components, described above, the implementation of the STE Project Phase 1 will require a number of complementary components and activities, which are required to support the Project's construction or to allow its operation and maintenance. These include the following:

- **Development and maintenance of right-of-way (RoW)** A 100 m corridor (50 m to each side of the center line) will be established as the OHL RoW. The RoW is required to protect the system from windfall, contact with trees and branches and other potential hazards that may result in damage to the system, power failures or forest fires. The RoW will also be utilized to access, service and inspect the OHL. The size of the proposed RoW has been specified with reference to the Land Law (Law No. 19/1997) and its regulation (Decree No. 66/98). Any infrastructure located within the RoW will be removed or relocated.

- **Construction of access roads, for line construction and maintenance purposes.** During construction, road access will be required to each tower location. Where possible, access will be via existing roads (which may need to be upgraded, in order to allow circulation of heavy vehicles transporting materials and equipments) or through the RoW. Where this is not possible, new temporary accesses will be built, for use during the construction phase only. The alignment of these accesses will be the responsibility of the construction contractor, under EDM supervision.
- **Exploration of borrow pits to provide aggregates and inert materials.** The inert materials and aggregates required for access construction and civil works associated with the OHL's and substations will be sourced from borrow pits. The aim will be to source these materials as close to the work site as possible. The location of these borrow pits is not defined at this phase of Project development, and will be selected by the construction contractor with approval from EDM and District authorities.
- **Establishment of construction camps, including temporary workers' accommodation and temporary storage sites for equipment and materials.** A number of construction ancillary infra-structure will be required, including temporary worker accommodations, machinery parks, material and equipment storage areas and other construction support areas. Considering the full extension of the OHL (561 km), it is likely that camps will be established in more than one location. However, the location of these construction camps is not yet defined and will be the construction contractor's responsibility, with approval from EDM and District authorities taking into account such aspects as access to the camp, to water and to other matters.

2.3.5 Establishment of the Project Right of Way (RoW)

Transmission line projects require a RoW, which needs to be cleared of any infra-structure, vegetation and trees during the construction phase and without any infra-structure and trees growing higher than 5 m tall during the operational phase. For the Project, the cultivation of seasonal crops will be allowed in the RoW during the operational phase, as they are today. The RoW is required to protect the system from windfall, contact with trees and branches and other potential hazards that may result in damage to the system, power failures, danger to the population and forest fires.

With regards to power lines, the Land Law 19/97 of 1st of October, states that the partial protected zone includes a corridor of 50 m on either side of the line (100 m width total). A Rights of Way (RoW) corridor of 50 meters (25m on either side of the line) was initially proposed for the Project, based on regional guidelines and previous EDM experience. However, there was a need to increase the width of the adopted RoW by another 50 meters in order to comply with the Mozambican Land Law. The adopted RoW thus has a width of 100 meter (50m on either side of the line).

3 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Mozambique has a number of key pieces of regulations and guidance documents related to the process of land acquisition and resettlement. These include the following:

National legislative framework

- Regulation on Resettlement Process Resulting from Economic Activities, Decree 31/2012;
- Internal Regulations for Operation and Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee on Resettlement; Ministerial Decree No. 155/2014;
- Technical Directive on the Elaboration and Implementation Process of Resettlement Plans; Ministerial Decree No. 156/2014.

Other relevant elements of the national legislative framework drawn upon:

- National Land Law, Law No. 19/1997;
- National Land Policy, Resolution No. 10/1995;
- Spatial Planning Law, Law No. 19/2007;
- Regulation for Spatial Planning, Decree No. 23/2008;
- Directive on the Expropriation Process for the Purpose of Spatial Planning, Decree No. 181/2010;
- Regulation on Body Exhumation, Decree No. 42/1990;
- General Directive for Public Participation: Ministerial Decree No. 13/2006.

The specific requirements of the regulations in relation to resettlement are presented below.

3.1 National Legal Framework on Resettlement

Decree No 31/2012, of 8 August (The **Regulation on Resettlement Process Resulting from Economic Activities** sets out the basic principles and norms for resettlement processes resulting from private or public economic activities, undertaken by individuals or groups, nationals or foreigners. It is underpinned by the values that any such resettlement should improve people's lives and ensure the protection of the environment. Specific clauses in the Decree of direct relevance to this project include:

- **Resettlement Principles.** Article 4 which sets out the resettlement principles including social cohesion, social equality, direct benefit, social equity, no net loss of income, public participation, environmental accountability and social responsibility.
- **Overarching objective of Resettlement.** Article 5 which specifies that resettlement is intended to boost national socio-economic development and ensure that affected populations are provided an increased quality of life, and social equity, taking into account sustainability of social, economic, environmental and physical aspects.
- **Establishment of a Technical Committee to oversee the Resettlement Process.** Article 6, which sets out the provisions for the establishment of a multi-sectoral Technical Committee for Monitoring and Supervision of the Resettlement Process. The Technical Committee must include representatives of the following sectors – Territorial Planning, Local Administration, Public

Works and Housing, Agricultural sector, project community, Provincial Government and the District Government. Other representatives of different sectors or specialist individuals can also be added to the Technical Committee as required.

- **Approval of the Resettlement Plan.** Article 9 stipulates that the District Government is the entity responsible for **approving Resettlement Plans**. Such approval shall take into consideration the views of the government department responsible for Spatial Planning, after consultation with the Agriculture, Local Administration, Public Works and Housing departments.
- **Right to Public Participation.** Article 13 sets out the requirements for public participation during the entire preparation and implementation process of the resettlement plans. Article 14 specifically states that the interested and affected persons (PAPs/PACs) have a right to information about the content of the studies within respect to the resettlement process.
- **Model of Resettlement – minimum requirements.** Article 16 stipulates the minimum specifications that the resettlement process must adhere to. These include the provision of a regularized housing plot with adequate facilities, provision of a three-bedroom house with an area of 70m² with the houses built out of conventional material and complying with the social and cultural characteristics of the resettlement site. During house construction, preservation of vegetation must be ensured. In resettlement areas, livelihood activities must be maintained, as appropriate, or income generation programs defined. The resettlement process includes construction of access roads, water supply system, sanitation, electrification, health post, school, kindergarten, market, shops, police station, entertainment sites, and sites for sports, recreation, holy sites and places for meetings. The resettlement areas must include areas for agriculture, livestock and other activities.
- **Environmental Characteristics and Criteria for the Definition of the Plot.** Article 17 outlines the environmental features and the criteria for definition of the residential plot in the new area (resettlement area). Environmental features to be considered in the resettlement area include soil permeability, groundwater level, land slope, runoff and soil fertility. Resettlement is not allowed in (i) areas with significant environmental risks such as erosion or floods, and (ii) protected areas in accordance with specific legislation.

3.2 Guideline Ministerial Resolutions for the Resettlement Process

In 2014, the Government of Mozambique approved two Ministerial Decrees to support the practical applicability of Decree No. 31/2012, namely:

- **Internal Regulations for the Operation of the Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee of Resettlement**, Ministerial Decree No. 155/2014, of 19 September;
- **Technical Directive on the Elaboration and Implementation Process of Resettlement Plans**, Ministerial Decree No. 156/2014, of 19 September.

Resettlement Commission

The **Internal Regulation for the Operation of the Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee for Resettlement** (Ministerial Decree No. 155/2014) establishes conditions for the organization and

functioning of all those involved in the monitoring and supervision of resettlement process. The Resettlement Commission includes both Provincial and District Commissions.

Elaboration and Implementation of RAP

The **Technical Directive on the Elaboration and Implementation Process of Resettlement Plans** (Ministerial Decree No. 156/2014 of 19 September) aims to operationalize the Regulations on the Resettlement Process (Decree No. 31/2012) and facilitate greater involvement of all parties and stakeholders involved in the resettlement process.

It places an emphasis on the notion that the resettlement process should not be socially destructive in nature, but rather seize the opportunity to develop new well-structured and standardized residential zones, in accordance with the principles set out in Article 4 of Decree No. 31/2012. The Directive presents guidelines for the process, identifies the different steps that characterize the development and implementation of the resettlement plan, and sets out the contents and the results required for each phase.

This Directive clarifies that the RAP is developed in 3 phases as set out in **Table 3.1**. The table also includes the indicative timelines for completing the RAP process in line with the TTP construction timetable.

Table 3.1. Phases for the Development of the RAP

	RAP Stage	Description	Timeline	Public Consultation
1	Physical and Socioeconomic Survey (PSES)	The PSES is developed in parallel with the ESIA process, and needs to be submitted together with the EIS, for all Projects that imply resettlement. For the TTP, the PSES has been developed to be chronologically equivalent to the Resettlement Plan which is the subject of this summary.	This work stream was completed between May 2017 and September 2018	A total of 2 rounds of public consultation have been undertaken Round 1: May 2017 Round 2: September 2018
2	Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	The RAP is to be developed after the EIS is approved and when the Project's engineering has been developed in detail. Section 3.2.2 of Ministerial Decree 156/2014 specifies that the host area shall be identified during the RAP phase, shall be agreed to by all the affected peoples and relevant stakeholders, be included in a minute duly signed by the parties concerned and disclosed in the local places.	January 2019 – September 2019	Round 3: July 2019

Table 3.1. Phases for the Development of the RAP

	RAP Stage	Description	Timeline	Public Consultation
3	Implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (IRAP).	The IRAP is developed after the EIS is approved and when the Project's engineering has been developed in more detail.	The IRAP will be completed largely in line with the RAP and will be concluded by September 2019	Round 4: August 2019

3.3 Other Relevant National Legislation related to the Resettlement Process

In addition to the above legislation, Mozambique also has several other components of the national legislative framework that are relevant to resettlement activities and these serve as guides to specific aspects of resettlement processes. Mozambique decentralization policies, as well as public consultation regulations and directives in ESIA and the Land Law, advocate the importance of involvement and consultation of the Local Government (at district level and / or at lower level), commitment to a more transparent governance and participatory planning processes.

A selection of the most applicable regulations and directives is presented below.

- The **Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique (2004)** which states that all citizens have the right to live in a balanced natural environment (Article 72), and the duty to defend it.
- **The National Land Policy** (Resolution No 10/95, of 17 October) affirms that the State owns the land and shall guarantee access to land to all communities, households and individuals, to “ensure the rights of the Mozambican people to the land and other natural resources, while promoting investment and responsible and equitable use of these resources” (National Land Policy 10/95 point 18). The state is also accountable for land physical planning and use, even if plans are undertaken by the private sector. Land is the property of the state and selling, mortgaging or encumbering it is not legally permitted. The 1997 Land Law determines limited land use rights through a unitary system called the DUAT (Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra), which applies to individuals, communities and companies. The policy also ensures that women have access and right to use land.
- The **Spatial Planning Policy** (Resolution No. 18/2007, of 30 May) which stipulates in its specific objectives the need to ensure the safety of communities in access to land and natural resources.
- The **Land Law**, (Law No. 19/1997, of 1 October) provides the basis for defining people’s land use rights, provides details of rights based on customary practices and procedures for acquisition of land use title by communities and individuals. The law recommends a consultation-based process that recognizes customary rights to identify communities’ intentions and individual community members without title.

- **Spatial Planning Law** (Law No 19/2007, of 18 July) and respective **Regulation for Spatial Planning** (Decree No 23/2008, of 1 June). Clause 2a of Article 68 of the Regulation states that land expropriation for spatial planning is considered of public interest because it is intended to guarantee community common interests such as acquisition of spaces for economic and social infrastructures, with major positive impacts;
- **Directive on the Expropriation Process for the Purpose of Spatial Planning** (Ministerial Decree No. 181/2010, of 3 November). This Directive establishes rules and procedures for expropriation for the purposes of spatial planning;
- **Regulation on Body Exhumation** (Decree No 42/90, of 29 December). Article 15e of this regulation states that in urban areas, funeral services are associated with municipalities responsible for managing urban areas; these shall be responsible organizing and authorizing exhumations, transfer or burial of bodies. Clause 2 of article 1 states that burial of bodies in rural areas may be in cemeteries or other duly authorized locations by appropriate authorities but it does not determine who those authorities are. The Regulation does not state anything regarding exhumation and burials in rural areas for the implementation of development projects;
- **General Directive for Public Participation** (Ministerial Diploma No. 130/2006, of 9 July). This directive defines the principles to be taken in a public participation process during an ESIA process, including the principles of accessibility, inclusion, representation, functionality, negotiation and accountability.

3.4 International Conventions Ratified

Mozambique has also ratified International Conventions on Human Rights and Children's Rights and Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women. Mozambique's agenda on Human Rights and the Labor Law define specific rights based on justice and equal opportunities, with no discrimination, for the benefit of private investments and undertakings.

3.5 Institutional Framework

In Mozambique, the institutional framework for resettlement including responsibilities is set out in Decree No 31/2012, of 8 August (The Regulation on Resettlement Process Resulting from Economic Activities. Further details are provided in Ministerial Decree No. 155/2014 (The Internal Regulation for the Operation of the Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee for Resettlement) which establishes conditions for the organization and functioning of all those involved in the monitoring and supervision of resettlement process.

3.5.1 The Resettlement Commission

The Resettlement Commission includes both Provincial and District Commissions, with the following composition:

- **Provincial Commission** composed of the following:
 - Director of the area that oversees the territorial planning activity at the provincial level;
 - Director of Public Works and Housing;
 - Director of Agriculture;
 - Director of Social Action;
 - Director of related area.

- **District Commission** composed of the following:
 - Director of Health, Women and Social Action Service;
 - Five representatives of affected population;
 - One representative of the Civil Society;
 - Three community leaders;
 - Two community leaders of the host area; and
 - Two representatives from the private sector.

The **Commissions** have the following responsibilities:

- Supervise the resettlement process and ensure that the rights and entitlements of those affected are observed;
- Communicate with the competent authorities on any irregularities or illegal action detected during the resettlement process;
- Receive complaints from affected persons and forward cases to the relevant competent authorities, where a resolution cannot be reached at local level, between the proponent and the affected persons;
- Prepare resettlement process monitoring and evaluation reports, taking into account previously approved plans;
- Propose notices to the proponent for clarification during the resettlement process;
- Mobilization and awareness of the population on the resettlement process;
- Intervention at all stages of the resettlement process, including its supervision;
- Awareness of the population for their rights and obligations under the resettlement process;
- Review the Public Consultation reports and give their opinion on resettlement issues.

3.6 AfDB Operational Safeguards for Involuntary Resettlement

3.6.1 Applicable AfDB Policies and Guidelines

Overall, the implementation of the Project must meet the requirements of the Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) through its five operational safeguards:

- Operational safeguard 1: Environmental and Social Assessment;
- Operational safeguard 2: Involuntary Resettlement - Land Acquisition, displacement and compensation of the population;
- Operational safeguard 3: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services;
- Operational safeguard 4: Prevention and control of pollution, greenhouse gases, hazardous materials and the efficient use of resources;
- Operational safeguard 5: Working Conditions, Health and Safety.

Other relevant policies and guidelines of the African Development Bank which are also triggered in parallel with the Operational Safeguards of the ISS include the following: Environmental and Social

Assessment Procedures for Bank Operations (2015); the Climate Risk Management and Adaptation Strategy (CRMA, 2016-2020); the Integrated Safeguard Policy (2013); the Bank's Gender Policy (2001); the Disclosure and Access to Information Policy (2012); the Framework for Enhanced Engagement with Civil Society Organizations (2012); the Bank's Policy on Population and Strategies for Implementation (2002); Population Policy and Implementation Strategy (2002); the Bank's Handbook on Stakeholder Consultation and Participation (2001); Policy on Poverty Reduction (2001); and the Bank's Integrated Water Resources Management Policy (2000).

This Resettlement [Action] Plan was prepared in accordance with the requirements of OS2. The specific objectives of this OS2 are to:

- i. avoid involuntary resettlement as much as possible, or minimize its impacts when involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, after all alternative project designs have been considered;
- ii. ensure that displaced persons are genuinely consulted and have the opportunity to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement programs;
- iii. ensure that displaced persons receive substantial resettlement assistance, so that their standard of living, income-generating capacity, productive capacities, and overall livelihoods are improved beyond what they were before the project; and to
- iv. provide clear guidance to borrowers on the conditions that must be met with regard to involuntary resettlement issues in Bank operations, in order to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and resettlement, to actively facilitate social development and to build a viable economy and society.

3.6.2 Comparison between the AfDB OS2 and National Legislation

A gap analysis was undertaken between national requirements and OS2 requirements, which led to the development of mitigation strategies for land access, resettlement and livelihood improvements. The analysis of the discrepancies between the OS2 requirements and national regulations show a strong similarity in many of the aspects related to resettlement and improving the livelihoods of project affected persons. There are however, a few divergences, namely:

- *Avoidance or minimization of resettlement*: not considered by law, but required by OS2;
- *Illegal occupants and tenants*: not eligible for compensation by legislation while OS2 advocates for resettlement assistance;
- *Replacement value*: legislation provides guidance on compensation at rates set by authorities while OS2 requires the adoption of the market value and full replacement costs.
- *Livelihood improvement*: Mozambican law advocates for livelihood restoration (to at least the same level they had before implementation) while OS2 requires livelihood improvements (higher threshold), particularly for women and vulnerable people.
- *Economic impacts*: no provisions included in the law, though it is customary to compensate for the value of the infrastructure and for the loss of income for a period that it takes for the reconstruction of the affected structure. OS2 specifically requires compensation for economic impacts and linked to improved livelihoods.

4 SOCIO ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The TTP crosses the Provinces of Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo. A socio-economic study was undertaken to determine the socio-economic characteristics and profiles of the project affected persons and communities (PAPs/PACs). The socio-economic characteristics of the population directly affected by the Project and that may be resettled are presented below in terms of: i) household demography; (ii) household structure and organization; (iii) religion, cemeteries and sacred sites; (iv) access to basic social services (education and health); (v) infrastructure and services (housing, water and sanitation, energy, communication and transport); (vi) Economic activities and livelihood strategies; and (vii) vulnerable groups.

4.1 Structure and Organization of Households (HH)

Location of Project Affected Persons (PAPs). While the project will cross 13 districts, only 10 districts have PAPs. It has been estimated that 1312 people reside in the households within the project RoW, equating to an average of 4.23 members per household. The majority of impacted households are in Maputo Province as this is where the alignment crosses areas with higher population density. There are also notable differences between the 10 districts, in relation to urban/rural dynamic and access/proximity to public infrastructure, markets, social networks and employment opportunities. The locality of Mulotana has the largest number of affected households (75), followed by Matola Rio Sede (45) and Pessane Sede (37).

Age Distribution. The general population distribution by gender is relatively homogeneous, with 48.5% men and 51.5% women. The affected population's age structure is typical of a developing community, where youth account for the majority of the population with few elderly people. This is partially due to the low life expectancy, which is below 45 years old. Generally, 46.2% of the population potentially affected is under 15 years of age and 5.1% is above 65, which means that 51.3% of the affected population (youths and elders) depends on 48.7% of the population aged between 15 and 65, which are considered economically active.

Head of Households and Family Members. Most households consist of immediate family members of the head of the household. One head of HH was less than 15 years of age. 83% of the heads of HH are between 15 - 65 years old (economic active age) and 17% are above 65 years old. A head of HH over 65 years old is regarded as vulnerable as they are no longer economically active and are therefore dependent of family members.

Marital status. Most households are headed by men (66%). A total of 62% of the heads of households are married and live with their spouses and respective children; with 4.9 % of the households being in polygamous relationships. Of the households headed by women, only 16% are married and the rest are widowed, separated, divorced or single.

Ethnicity and Household Organization. Most households living within the Project RoW belong to the Changana ethno-linguistic group (64.4%). Only 27.8% of interviewees mentioned Portuguese as the main language spoken in the HH. Usually, the management of household property and assets is under the responsibility of the man, even though they also participate in agriculture, cattle breeding, house

construction and marketing activities such as the sale of traditional beverages. Women are generally responsible for HH chores (cooking, fetching water, washing and caring for the children) and most agriculture activities (land clearing, sowing, weeding, harvesting and processing of agriculture commodities). Women are also responsible for HH organization. The elderly are, in general, responsible for teaching the new generations about cultural habits, social practices, traditions, stories and for conducting initiation rites, where men deal with boys and women deal with girls.

4.2 Religion, Cemeteries and Local Rituals

Religion and Religious Temples. Most of the inhabitants in the area of influence of the either are evangelic (34%) or Zionist (33%). The fieldwork identified five religious temples within the RoW. **Sacred Sites.** Ceremonies for rain and protection of the family are good examples of current traditional practices. These rites are performed by community leaders, secretaries of neighborhoods, religious leaders, elders and traditional healers. Most of the community leaders mentioned having a sacred place where they reside. The archaeology survey identified no sacred places within the RoW.

Cemeteries. The local population uses both communal and family cemeteries. A total 18 cemeteries were identified within the RoW, of which 16 are family's cemeteries or graves and two are communal cemeteries.

4.3 Basic Social Services

Education. In Mozambique, the education system is divided as follows: (i) 1st Level Primary School (EP1) Grade 1 to 5; (ii) 2nd Level Primary School (EP2) Grade 6 to 7; (iii) 1st Level Secondary School (ESG1) Grade 8 to 10; (iv) 2nd level Secondary School (ESG2) Grade 11 to 12; (v) Technical Education; and (vi) Higher Education. In the project area, the education level of the population potentially affected by the Project is quite low. This fact makes the population potentially more vulnerable to project induced negative impacts. A high percentage (32%) are illiterate, 51% attended the 1st level primary education (EP1), 9% said they attended secondary education (ESG1) and only 0.7% mentioned they attended university. Female heads of HH have in average a lower level of education. This leads to HH headed by women being, in average, more vulnerable, given that with a lower education level, the heads of these HH will face difficulties in finding formal employment.

Schools. The number of schools in the communities crossed by the alignment is scarce, and are mostly primary schools, thus following the trend of these Provinces. Only the locality of Tenga mentioned having a secondary school. No schools were identified within the project RoW during the fieldwork.

Health. In Mozambique, the health sector focuses mainly on primary health services. These services consist of various types of health units, each providing specific health services. Out of the localities that will be crossed by the Project, eight stated having a health center, meaning that the population residing in those communities does not have to walk long distances to access health services. No health unit will be impacted by the Project.

Household Health. The most common diseases among the households living within the RoW in the last 12 months were: malaria, tuberculosis, asthma, diarrhea, cholera, STD, HIV/AIDS and coughing. All affected communities have shown the same trend with no significant deviation. 23% of the heads of the

HH stated to have a member with a chronic illness. These households will need to be treated as vulnerable during the resettlement process.

4.4 Housing Services

Housing. On average, there are four residential structures per HH, including generally one main house and one or more exterior annexes buildings, which may consist of a kitchen, bedroom or latrine. The HH can also have auxiliary structures, such as a hennery, barn or corral. The Census has shown that most structures in the survey area have been constructed with conventional materials (60%). Houses built with conventional material are more expensive to build. The table below shows the construction materials used to build the main house. 61% of interviewees have built their houses over the past 10 years, which may imply that they only moved to those areas when they built the house. 63% percent of the interviewed HH confirmed that they do not have formal DUATs, meaning that they have customary land rights. The majority of the main structures (69%) is smaller than 70 m². It is noted that according to the Resettlement Regulation, the minimum size for the compensation dwellings is 70 m². The compensation package for all the main houses smaller than 70 m² will thus be upgraded, to consider at minimum the value of a 70 m² house. This also means that during the resettlement process, the houses with a main structure with a size greater than 70m² (31% of the affected HH) will need to have a different compensation package than the houses that are smaller than 70 m². The census survey undertaken showed that there are many houses currently under construction within the RoW of the Project. It was observed that the majority of these houses are being built with conventional materials and will be larger than 70 m². Currently, these structures would be compensated based on the value of the unfinished constructions only, plus in-kind replacement for the land (or if in-kind replacement is not possible, compensation in an amount sufficient to obtain a similar plot of land). However, once the construction of these structures is concluded, and the families move into them, the applicable compensation package would need to include full resettlement of these families. This means that if the resettlement process takes too long to be implemented, its implementation cost will increase.

4.5 Water and Sanitation

Water. Water supply in the project area is precarious, with 31% of HH fetching water from boreholes. In the project area 12% of the HH have boreholes within their plots and 13% get water from rivers. A total of three boreholes are located within the project RoW. The loss of these boreholes will need to be compensated, through the construction of new boreholes, to serve the population. 75% of the interviewees do not treat water prior to using it, 18% boil water, 21% use chlorine (*Certeza*) and other methods.

Sanitation. The fieldwork revealed the 26% of the affected HH do not have any type of sanitation facilities, 52% have traditional latrine and 17% have improved latrines within their plot.

Waste Management. Surveyed communities do not benefit from any formal waste collection system. Most households burn (57%), bury or throw (41%) the waste in the yard. Currently, this situation is not of much concern as the waste produced in the communities is reduced and the type of waste generated is mostly organic (i.e. food waste, agriculture commodities waste, fruit peel, grass, among others).

However, non-organic waste from consumption of commercial products in packages and containers (bottles, packages, plastics) was observed. Generally, these packages and containers are re-utilized.

4.6 Energy, Communication and Transportation

Access to Energy and Energy Sources. Out of the communities that will be crossed by the Project, only 7% are connected to electricity from EDM. Energy sources used by households to illuminate the house are mainly candles (17%), kerosene (20%) and torches (19%). When they were asked what is the main source of energy used to cook, 72% stated that they use fire wood and 15% used charcoal. Firewood collection, like water collection, is usually under the responsibility of women.

Communication and Transportation. Most of the affected communities are covered by the signal of the three mobile networks operating in Mozambique. When the households were asked what was the main channel used to receive and transmit information, the majority stated the local leader and cell phones. Most people do not have any means of transport, travelling mainly on foot, or they use public transport (chapa 100) when they want to travel longer distances.

4.7 Economic Activities and Livelihood Strategies

Subsistence Activities and Income. A large number of the heads of households are farmers (33.3%). Other occupations such as builder, housekeeper, guard, commerce were also mentioned. When the heads of the HH were asked what is their main income source, 34% mentioned the sale of the crops cultivated in their fields, 25% mentioned that they were employed in the formal sector and 12% said from trading activities in the informal sector. Most of the households surveyed had a low income, typically lower than 5,000 Meticaís and with an average of 4.23 members per HH, this equates to 39 Meticaís per day; which is below the poverty line of 120 meticaís, per person, per day stipulated by the United Nations. This makes these PAPs vulnerable and requires that their livelihood restoration an improvement be a priority under the RAP. In identifying relocation sites access to employment will be considered and lost income will be compensated for during the transition to the resettlement site.

Agriculture. Cultivation methods used by HH usually are rudimentary and manual. Therefore, the size of the cultivated area is directly associated with the available labor. During the fieldwork it was difficult to access and identify the farm land, as most of the areas were fallow and it was difficult to identify the owners of the farm land. Agriculture in the survey area is predominantly rainfed and developed in semi-arid lowlands and occasionally at the bottom of small slopes. However, use of alluvial plains located along existing intermittent shores of the streams is also common. During the fieldwork a total of 88 farms were identified, of which 4 are commercial farms (sugar cane plantations). Crops grown by households include maize, millet, timber, Nhemba beans, sweet potatoes, cabbage, sugarcane, etc. Most crops are grown for own consumption. HH will only sell surplus produce, if any. As previously mentioned, agriculture techniques are rudimentary and most HH use hoes for weeding the land, with no support from machinery or animal traction. Most HH (87.1%) do not use inputs such as improved seeds, fertilizers or pesticides, which leads to a low productivity by hectare. Livelihoods restoration should aim to improve these practices. All lost crops will be compensated at full replacement cost.

4.8 Trees with Economic Value

It has been established that out of those that have structures that will be directly impacted, 77% stated that they also have trees with economic values within their plots; and out of those with agricultural fields that will be directly impacted, 69% claimed they have trees with economic values in their plots. A total of 2214 trees of economic value along the RoW will be affected by the project. These are indicated below.

Tree Type	Mango	Paw paw	Avocado	Lemon	Orange	Banana	Cashew
Number	665	266	157	252	188	139	410

Tree Type	Malambi	Maçanica	Tangerine	Conconut	Mafureira
Number	1	1	17	60	58

During the implementation of the RAP, these trees will have to be compensated. Compensation values should be no lower than those included in a compensation table generated by the Provincial Department of Agriculture or full replacement value, whichever is higher, including replacement of the tree as well as compensation for the value lost because of the years during which the tree will not be productive.

4.9 Possession of Durable Assets

Possession of durable assets is an indicator of well-being and wealth of HH living in rural areas, since the habit of saving is not common. These assets are symbols of social status/wealth and are easily negotiated into other assets, food or cash to resolve problems during times of crisis. The same applies to animals that also can be used as an indication of wealth. In the survey area, the assets with high economic value such as automobiles, motorcycles, television or even computers are insignificant. Most of the HH owned assets are of medium commercial value, such as cell phones, radios and beds. Due to their value and use, these assets are easily negotiable locally, and are traded and sold between HH. Radio and cell phones are goods that most households own, due to their wide use, thus being the only efficient means of communication in the area.

4.10 Vulnerable Groups

During the census surveys, the following were considered as vulnerable groups: (i) Households headed by women; (ii) Households headed by old people (aged 65 or above); (iii) Households headed by children; (iv) Households with mentally impaired or chronically sick members; (v) Households headed by illiterate people; (vi) Households with income below the poverty line. In total, 217 vulnerable HH were identified, corresponding to 70.0% of the interviewed HH. Most vulnerable HH correspond to HH headed by women followed by HH headed by elderly people. Additional details are presented in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1. Vulnerable HH identified, per type of vulnerable group

Vulnerable groups*	No. Householders	Summary of findings
Households headed by women	106	Of the 106, which 31 are single, 46 are widowers, eight are divorced or separated, the rest are either married or living together.
Households headed by elderly	71	Of the 71 households which are headed by elderly were identified, of these 29 are women and therefore are already included in the vulnerable group "households headed by women".
Households with mentally impaired or chronically sick members	69	Of the 69 HH with at least one member with a chronic illness were identified. Out of these HH, 31 are headed by women and 18 are headed by an elderly and therefore are already included in the previous vulnerable groups.
Child Headed households	1	one HH headed by an underage, a 14-year-old girl.
Households headed by Illiterate people	98	<i>A total of 98 illiterate heads of households (49 being women) were identified (with 59). 156 heads of HH (45 women) have primary education</i>
Households with Income below poverty line	191	191 HH show income levels below the poverty line.

Note: please note that there is significant overlap in the vulnerable groups above.

One HH headed by someone between the age of 5-18 years and six households were identified where the head of the household has a polygamous relationship. In the Mozambican context, these two groups are not considered as vulnerable, but they should be considered as special cases and special attention should be given to them during the resettlement process.

5 SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACTS

5.1 Socio Economic Impacts

The construction of the Project will result in short and long term socioeconomic impact including physical and economic displacement (including loss of several different types of socioeconomic assets and goods) of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project Affected Communities (PACs). The field work studies undertaken preparing the preparation of the Resettlement Plan established that an estimated 686 households (HH) would have at least one asset impacted by the project.

The types of socio-economic impacts and types of losses anticipated along the route alignment are presented below.

- 1. Loss of Houses and Auxiliary Structures.** The socio-economic survey identified that the Project will result in the relocation of an estimated 415 households. In addition to the main dwelling,

each of the households may also have auxiliary structures, such as external rooms, toilet, kitchen, etc. It is important to note that out of these 415 HH, 105 were absent during the fieldwork, therefore it was not possible to collect socioeconomic data of the absent HH and physical data of the impacted infrastructure.

2. **Loss of Auxiliary Farming Structures.** A total of 12 built structures used as a support for the farm plot (machamba) during the wet season were identified. Considering that the fieldwork was conducted during the fallow season, it was not possible to locate the owners of these structures.
3. **Loss of Structures under Construction.** A total of 142 structures under constructions are located within the project's RoW. Most of these structures can be categorized as luxury houses. Depending on when the resettlement will take place, this loss of structures under construction may turn into the physical relocation of the household (if by that time the structure has been occupied as a main dwelling). The proprietors of these structures were not present during the fieldwork and the local leaders did not know where they currently live.
4. **Loss of Agricultural Land.** The implementation of the project will result in permanent loss of agricultural land in the areas where the towers will be built. It will also result in the temporary loss of agricultural land, as farmers will not be able to use the land during the construction phase. The fieldwork showed that the line alignment will cross 88 farm plots of which four were identified as commercial farms. It is important to note that this number may increase once a wet season survey is conducted, as part of the RAP.
5. **Loss of Trees with Economic Value.** The implementation of the Project will result in permanent loss of trees with economic value within the RoW, as trees will be cut during the construction phase and tall vegetation will be controlled during the operational phase.
6. **Loss of Crops.** The implementation of the Project may result in the loss of crops, if land acquisition occurs before the harvest season, as the land will have to be cleared during the construction phase. The fieldwork was carried during the fallow season, therefore the types and quantity of crops produced in farm were not recorded. Additional crops and plots may be identified during the wet season. If resettlement takes place during the planting season, planted crops will have to be recorded and compensated.
7. **Loss of Business Infra-structures.** The implementation will result in the loss of 16 business infra-structures which are located within the RoW. If during the project implementation the owners of the business are not given time to relocate their business activity, this will also result in loss of business activities. Lost profits compensation will be provided for any lost work / closure / reestablishment time.
8. **Loss of Land Use Rights (DUAT).** The TTP will result in the loss of 79 formal land use rights (Direitos de Uso e Aproveitamento de Terra – DUATs) which are within the RoW, as these will be extinguished by the creation of the line's partial protected zone. It is important to note that it was not possible to verify if the absent HH and the infrastructures under construction also have formal DUATs; therefore, this number is likely to increase. The RAP will also take into account DUATs by operation of law, even if not formalized.

9. **Loss of Cemeteries and Holy and Sacred Sites.** The Project may result in the loss of 18 cemeteries, of which 16 are family graves, and five churches, which are located within the RoW.
10. **Relocation of Public and Social Infrastructures / Services.** The implementation of the Project will result in the relocation of three public and social infra-structures, namely three water pumps, which are located within the RoW.
11. **Impact on Women.** Given the local context, the Project is likely to disproportionately impact on women and girls. Relocation of physical households and tilling plots, if not adequately considered, may 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 has a greater impact on women and girls (as they are responsible for most of the HH chores), often affecting girl school enrolment and health service utilization, it is important to consider prevalent gender norms and roles. The construction phase may also temporality alter the socioeconomic dynamics in the areas affected. As such projects mainly recruit salaried men, who will be working away from their families for extended periods, the demand for sex work may increase on the one hand as will the need for other services such as catering and servicing daily needs of the workers (market stalls, etc.). This impact is addressed in detail in the EIS report. The RAP will include measures to protect the rights of women and minor headed households, ensure co-titling, ensure location of replacement facilities that takes women’s views into account, gender balance in consultation and participation processes, and women’s access to GRM.
12. **Impact on Vulnerable People.** During a resettlement process, vulnerable people are the ones who feel the impact the most, as they may take longer to re-establish their livelihood activities. During the field survey, 217 vulnerable HH were identified. These included HH headed by women, elderly people or youth, and HH with at least one chronically sick member or with a disability.

5.2 Summary of Socio-Economic Impacts

A summary of the types and magnitude of the different types of impacts (loses) identified during the census surveys is presented in **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1 Types and magnitude of impacts identified in the census survey****

Type of Asset	0 – 25 Meter RoW	25 – 50 Meter RoW	Magnitude
Physical Households	192	223	415
Auxiliary Structures (machamba structure)	12	-	12
Infra-structures under construction	77	64	141
Agricultural plots (<i>machambas</i>)	36	52	88**
Loss of Crops	To be determined during the RAP phase		
Loss of Trees	1125	1089	2214

Type of Asset	0 – 25 Meter RoW	25 – 50 Meter RoW	Magnitude
Business Infra-structures	2	14	16
Loss of Formal Land Use Rights (DUAT)	59	20	79***
Loss of cemeteries and sacred places	11	12	23
Loss of Public and Social Infra-structures	2	1	3

Notes: * 105 households were absent during the fieldwork; ** 4 agricultural areas were identified as commercial farms; *** It was not possible to verify if the infrastructures under constructions have DUATs.; **** In accordance with Mozambican legislation and all data is preliminary and will be finalized as part of the preparation of the RAP.

6 MITIGATION MEASURES RELATED TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS

The mitigation measures specifically related to the loss of land and resettlement impacts include the following:

- Develop a comprehensive Resettlement Action Plan and Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan according to Mozambican legislation and international best practices;
- Avoid or minimize, where possible, involuntary resettlement exploring alternatives to the Project, following lender environmental and social safeguard requirements;
- Properly compensate PAPs for the loss of land use rights, infrastructure, agricultural fields (machambas), loss of fruit trees and crops (agricultural production), any other assets and transitional losses;
- Resettle PAP within the same communities they currently live in;
- Create participation mechanisms involving the Provincial Government, District Authorities, community leaders and PAP during the entire resettlement process;
- Develop grievance and complaints mechanisms which can be accessed and used by all PAP;
- Replace the impacted social infra-structures and provide minimum required infrastructure for the resettlement housing;
- Develop social development programs which will assist PAP and especially vulnerable HH in restoring their livelihoods activities;
- Evaluate resettlement and livelihood restoration, implement remedial measures if required, and document completion.

In Mozambique, the resettlement process is undertaken in a number of stages and it is expected that most of the recommended mitigation measures will be implemented before the start of the construction phase of the Project.

7 ELIGIBILITY AND COMPENSATION

7.1 Overview of the eligibility and compensation approach

The eligibility criteria and the method of determining losses and their compensation consider the AfDB's OS2 principles as well as the applicable regulations in Mozambique.

Eligibility and compensation for PAPs will adhere to National legislation and to AfDB OS2 principles. All households, groups or communities with structures and/or assets, who legally make use of land within the RoW, or who live or depend on the resources in the ROW for subsistence, will be compensated or assisted.

Compensation for resettlement of physical HH will be managed through two broad categories, namely structures of less than 70m² and those of greater than 70m². All other assets such as crops and trees as well as public infrastructure, burial sites and other sites of socio-cultural importance, will be compensated in accordance with the guidelines outlined in **Table 7.1**. Livelihood activities will be restored and transitional hardships/disturbance fees will also be provided as further described below.

7.2 Eligibility Criteria

The resettlement or compensation process requires the definition of eligibility criteria and consequently, related entitlements for compensation. Based on the detailed field works undertaken, the following groups were considered eligible, though the compensation elements may vary among groups:

1. Any HH, group or community with a habitation or/and complementary housing structures (including kitchen, exterior room, toilet and porch), located within the Project RoW with legal or customary rights to use the land;
2. Any HH, group or community with an auxiliary farming structure (including kraals, granaries, poultries, etc.) located within the Project RoW with legal or customary rights to use the land;
3. Any HH, group or community with an infra-structure under construction located within the project RoW, with legal or customary rights to use the land;
4. Any HH, group or community with the legal or customary right to use land with standing crops located partially or totally within the Project RoW;
5. Any HH, group or community who owns one or more trees with economic value located within the Project RoW;
6. Any HH, group or community that has a business established (partially or totally) within the Project RoW;
7. Any grave in a HH yard or in a cemeteries and/or spiritual sites, holy site and worship site located within the Project RoW;
8. Any social and public infrastructure established within the Project RoW.

7.3 Eligibility Deadlines

For a household to qualify for eligibility, the ownership of its assets, with the exception of graves, must be recognized by the local leader / traditional authority / community leader (or their representatives), or by a formal title (such as a DUAT). Presence and possession will establish a presumption of rights, and declarations from neighbors or other evidence may be requested if there are doubts on the matter.

Resettlement Committees would undertake an eligibility evaluation process in cases where eligibility is challenged. If not resolved, these cases will be referred to the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism.

7.4 Compensation Methodology

The proposed compensation methodology based on the loss category and the PAP category is presented in **Table 7.1** below.

Table 7.1. Proposed Compensation Methods

Loss Category	Package/ Assistance
Loss of Houses Compensation must be in kind with two approaches to be adopted for houses which are smaller than 70m ² and those that are larger with a house with a minimum of 70 m ² , built in a plot of 800m ² in urban areas and 5 000m ² in rural areas.	Households with houses with a size smaller than 70m². Replacement with main house with 3 rooms per household, one exterior kitchen and one exterior bathroom and toilet. The area of the three structures must add up to a minimum of 70 m ²
	Households with a size larger than 70m². Compensation will be cash at the full market replacement value of the structure, allowing the affected PAP to construct the same structure in a different place. An option of standard replacement structure plus monetary compensation for the difference in value may be offered to the affected PAP.
	Auxiliary Structure. Loss (partial or total) of auxiliary structures such as machamba houses, will be compensated in kind whenever possible. When not possible, the auxiliary structure must be compensated for monetarily at full replacement cost.
	Infrastructure under construction. Loss (partial or total) of structures under construction will be compensated monetarily at the full market replacement value of the structure, allowing the PAP to construct the same structure on a different plot of land.
Loss of crops	The loss of standing crops (agricultural products) during the agricultural season will be compensated with monetary compensation.
Loss of Trees with Economic Value (Fruit Trees and Native Trees)	Monetary compensation based on the production potential and ages of the trees
Loss of Business	Compensation in kind and in cash when it is not possible at the full replacement value.

Table 7.1. Proposed Compensation Methods

Loss Category	Package/ Assistance
Activities	Loss of income during any transitional period should also be compensated
Religious Temples	Compensation in kind. When not possible, cash compensation, including value of the structure and the land
Sacred Sites	Negotiated costs for spiritual rituals to transfer a sacred site to a new location
Cemeteries	Cost for exhumation and translation of remains. Cost for traditional ceremonies also covered by sponsor

7.5 Resettlement Host Area

The TTP is a linear project and therefore the resettlement may result in the physical relocation of a great number of households, even though the impact will be along the line and not all concentrated at one site. In selecting the resettlement host area, the following factors are considered:

- Careful consideration must be given to minimizing impacts on the families to be physically located by relocating households in the same communities in which they currently reside.
- The Project has a total extension of 561 km and based on the field surveys conducted in 2017 and 2018, and a total of 415 households (one HH per 1.3km on average) will need to be physically relocated. During the implementation phase of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), there may be the need to relocate houses that were identified as being under construction. In this case the total number of physical HHs will increase up to 556 (one HH per 1.01km).
- Along the project RoW, some of the impacted HHs are considered to be of an urban nature and others of a rural nature. If one host area was identified for the entire project, this would mean that some HHs would have to be relocated very far from where they currently reside (for some, literally hundreds of kilometers), causing many to lose connection with their place of employment, family members, agricultural land and aspects of their daily life's.

Resettling the physical HHs in the same communities where they currently reside is a way to mitigate the socioeconomic impact of the resettlement process, as the affected HH will still be able to access to same social infra-structure which they currently use, the same sacred and spiritual sites, the same formal employment and agricultural land they currently use. Due to this reason, this Resettlement Plan envisions that the affected HHs be resettled in the same localities where they currently reside.

During the second round of the Public Participation Process (PPP), as stipulated in the Ministerial Decree 156/2014, it is required to discuss possible resettlement sites. This topic was discussed with all local leaders and affected households. During the census surveys, discussions with local leaders established that there is enough land to accommodate resettlement. However, in the last few years, there has been an influx of people (particularly around Matola Rio Sede and Mulotana, both in Boane District, near the Maputo substation), which may cause the selection of host areas difficult if the implementation of the resettlement takes time.

During the Resettlement Action Plan phase, when the final decision of the Project is made, resettlement host areas will need to be defined in each of these localities, by the District Governments of each affected District.

8 INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION STRATEGIES

The income and livelihood restoration procedures and measures will be developed in consultation with the affected communities and local leaders (and as appropriate engaging with NGOs and other relevant stakeholders) who must be involved in the elaboration of livelihood restoration strategies, in order for the PAPs to take ownership of the Project as their own.

Both the AfDB ISS OS2 and the Mozambican Decree 31/2012 require that displaced individuals be given assistance to improve their living standards, or to at least restore them to the highest of the standards prevailing pre-displacement or prior to the beginning of the project implementation.

Considering that the Project is linear and passes through both more densely populated areas as well as more sparsely populated areas, it is recommended that, depending on the availability of land, the PAPs be resettled in the same communities where they currently reside, making it easier to restore their livelihood strategies and maintain community support networks to the extent possible.

8.1 Proposed livelihood Restoration Measures

A summary of the proposed livelihood restoration measures, including timing and responsibilities is presented in **Table 8.1** below.

8.2 Summary of Livelihood Restoration Measures

In order to minimize loss and disturbance to communities and PAPs, where possible resettlement and new land parcels for PAPs be found within the same geographical area. PAPs should be assisted in accessing DUATs for the replacement land and such land shall be prepared and improved. In addition, they shall receive technical assistance for a period of three years. All PAPs shall receive compensation packages, which include, among other things, trees, moving and disturbance allowances. During the construction phase of the Project, the procurement of labour and services would focus on local labour as much as possible.

In order to improve conditions for the local population and PAPs, as recommended by national legislation as well as AfDB OS2, the elaboration and implementation of livelihoods support programs will address the particular needs of women and other vulnerable groups. In addition, as per local legislation and international best practice, a Community Compensation Fund (CCF), will be set up to assist, help develop and improve the lives of the local communities affected by the Project. This fund shall constitute 1% of the project cost equivalent to approximately USD 6M.

Table 8.1. Proposed livelihood restoration measures for the STE Phase 1 project (TTP)

	Livelihood Restoration Measures	Description	Implementation Approach	Timing	Responsibility	Supervising Authority
1	Local Labour	<p>The communities along the RoW have workers that can be hired during the construction phase.</p> <p>Local experienced workers and entrepreneurs with the necessary experience and capacity should be given priority for Project work opportunities. In addition, contractors should liaise with village chiefs to maximize local hiring as well as the purchase of relevant local materials and services.</p>	Develop and implement a Local Recruitment Plan and Local Procurement Plan as detailed in the ESMP	Prior to construction start	Contractors	EDM
2	Income Restoration and Improvement Measures	Different livelihood restoration packages will be required for each of the various categories of PAPs and will depend on the type and magnitude of loss suffered, the vulnerability level of each PAP, the indicated preferences associated to their family characteristics, and other relevant circumstances. All support programs intended on improving livelihoods should host communities.	Restoration Packages to be developed as part of the RAP and implementation of the RAP	Prior to construction start	EDM	EDM and the Resettlement Commission
3	Loss of Land	A total of 686 affected households will lose at least one asset and will need to receive compensation for the loss of that asset. To limit impoverishment risk, adequate compensation level and implementation conditions are essential including time to find replacement land and improving the land to attain desirable productive levels, support for all legal aspects with transaction cost, provision of seedlings and re-establishment and transitional hardship. Additional technical assistance (particularly for women) will be provided for at least a three-year period to help the impacted households	To be finalized during the RAP preparation and implementation phase	Prior to construction start	EDM, with the help of the local communities and District Authorities,	EDM and the Resettlement Commission

Table 8.1. Proposed livelihood restoration measures for the STE Phase 1 project (TTP)

	Livelihood Restoration Measures	Description	Implementation Approach	Timing	Responsibility	Supervising Authority
		improve livelihoods				
4	Trees	During Project implementation, many trees with economic values will have to be cut. The loss of trees by PAPs must be compensated according to the government rate or full replacement cost, whichever is higher. The PAP also should be given two tree saplings of the same species, to ensure that they improve their production. The Project will provide technical support help the affected households to plant trees to restore their source of income and livelihoods.	Implemented as part of the Livelihood Restoration Program.	Prior to construction start	EDM, with the help of the local communities and District Authorities,	EDM and the Resettlement Commission
5	Moving Allowance	The Project shall provide for transportation of PAP's materials and possessions (including any animals) to the new residential site within the local community. Moving allowances shall be included in the resettlement package and are estimated at 100 USD per household. This cost is based on the average transport cost for moving goods in a distance of less than 1 km. If no local sites are available, the transport allowance shall cover full costs of the move to the actual resettlement site.	To be finalized as part of the RAP	Prior to construction start	EDM	EDM and the Resettlement Commission
6	Disturbance Allowance	PAPs will receive a disturbance allowance to cover time lost from other efforts in addressing moving and other activities associated with resettlement. PAPs will be given sufficient advance notice and requested to vacate the premises and will also be given the opportunity to dismantle their structures and keep the construction materials with no confiscation, fines or sanctions.	Disturbance allowance for PAPs will be assessed during the RAP phase. However, the minimum value of 100 USD will be set, which is equivalent to one minimum salary of	Prior to construction start	EDM	EDM and the Resettlement Commission

Table 8.1. Proposed livelihood restoration measures for the STE Phase 1 project (TTP)

	Livelihood Restoration Measures	Description	Implementation Approach	Timing	Responsibility	Supervising Authority
			the electricity industry workers (Ministry of Labor, Employment and social Security)			
7	Vulnerable Groups	Vulnerable groups including women, elderly, children or disabled headed households, as well as the extremely poor and illiterate will be given a special focus as part of the livelihood improvement program. Vulnerable households will be consulted and participate at the onset of the operation to evaluate their concerns and needs including support in opening bank accounts, getting identity document, administrative transactions related to land titling and support to develop group saving schemes and other developmental initiatives. Additional support to be provided include relocation logistics, psychological support and setting up of a special transitional fund.	To be developed during the RAP preparation and Implementation phase.	Prior to construction start	EDM	EDM and the Resettlement Commission
8	Employment and other benefits	Priority should be given to all local community members and specifically those of resettled HH during the labor recruitment process. Examples of employment and contract opportunities include clearing of the RoW; porterage for movement of construction materials to transmission pylon development and other sites, construction of access roads and construction camps, reconstruction of community buildings and houses, provision of services and goods to the workers; administration of the compensation program, monitoring activities, etc. All affected HH and communities should be given all the wood that is cut on their parcel for	Implemented as part of the Local Procurement Plan as detailed in the ESMP	During all project phases	Contractors	EDM

Table 8.1. Proposed livelihood restoration measures for the STE Phase 1 project (TTP)

	Livelihood Restoration Measures	Description	Implementation Approach	Timing	Responsibility	Supervising Authority
		their own use or sale. The materials salvaged from the affected structures should also be left to the affected HH and communities. All goods and services (sand, cement, food, etc.) should be bought locally when possible.				
9	Community Compensation Fund (CCF)	<p>The project will have many impacts on land use and on many HH and the direct positive impacts on the communities are limited to jobs during construction. The Project expects to dedicate some funds to general development objectives, with communities taking the lead in determining which project they wish to prioritize and implement as well as how the project should be implemented. Such development initiatives may include, but not be limited to, social and/or community infrastructure, employment/income generation programs (particularly focused on youth and women), agricultural support programs, skills development program, gender equality programs, community or cooperative assets, nutritional programs and school enrolment assistance and dropout (particularly girls) prevention support programs.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the project will allocate 1% (approximately 6 Million USD) of the project's total construction (lines and substations) cost to finance the Community Compensation Fund.</p>	The principles and guidelines (including engagement with PAPs and community leaders) in deciding how the Community Compensation Fund will be allocated will be detailed in the Social Development Plan to be developed as part of the RAP	During all project phases and continuous	EDM	EDM and the Resettlement Commission

9 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

9.1 Summary of public consultations undertaken to date

All PAPs must be properly informed and participate during all phases of the resettlement process. The Mozambican Ministerial Decree 156/2014, of 19 September, states that during a resettlement process, a minimum of four public participation rounds need to be conducted. At this stage of the Project, two rounds of the public consultation have already been undertaken as part of the development of the ESIA and the Resettlement Plan. These are **detailed in Table 9.1**.

Additional Consultation will be undertaken during the development and implementation of the RAP.

Table 9.1. Summary of public consultations undertaken to date

Consultation Stage	Dates	Details
Round 1 Consultation	25 June – 25 July 2017	This included 13 meetings in different locations, where the project was presented, potential impacts and rights explained, information/clarifications were attained/made.
Second Round	17 August – 17 September 2018	A total 18 meetings were conducted. During this meeting the Project was presented and its potential impact, including clarification of width of the RoW. It was also discussed possible areas of resettlement in each the communities. During the PPP it was also clarified any doubts and questions which the participants had.
Round 3	July 2019	As the RAP and the IRAP will be developed largely together, the next two rounds of public consultations are projected to take place within close timing of each other. These consultations will serve to consult the community on the action and implementation plans prepared within the studies.
Round 4	August 2019	

9.2 Ongoing Consultation

It is expected that the public consultation process will continue throughout the implementation phase in order to accommodate stakeholders' aspirations and to orient the stakeholders positively towards the project implementation including efficiently addressing any project related grievances that may arise.

10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 Overview of the Monitoring and Evaluation process

Restoration and normalization of PAP livelihoods will be a slow process and it may take between 2 to 5 years, or even more, to achieve what is regarded to be the ultimate level of stability. It is expected that there will be intensive and fast changes in the first 6 to 12 months after resettlement. It is during this phase that timely and appropriate interventions are needed to correct possible and potential mistakes. The subsequent period may need less attention but it will be important to have systems and procedures in place to ensure that the objectives of the RAP are achieved.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is an essential part of the RAP implementation to verify its effectiveness through the real performance measurement when comparing with the baseline situation (before resettlement) and taking into account the expected performance.

The proposed monitoring and evaluation aspects of the project will be associated with:

- Performance indicators of resettlement process;
- Internal monitoring process; and
- External and independent monitoring and evaluation.

10.1.1 Performance Indicators

As part of the development and implementation of the RAP, several performance indicators will be developed to ensure that the standard of living and income level of the PAPs are improved. Performance indicators shall include:

1. Number of HH built with conventional material;
2. Number of PAP with property title, the number of HH with property title will indicate the stability of the PAPs after resettlement;
3. Time spent on daily activities (fetching water and firewood, travel to school and subsistence crop field);
4. Time spent on occasional activities (going to the market, health centre and sacred sites);
5. Number of HH with access to basic sanitation;
6. Number of HH with access to social services;
7. Infant and child mortality rate;
8. Occupation / main income activity;
9. Number of HH using agricultural inputs (such as improved seeds, fertilizers or pesticides). The use of inputs can increase agricultural production and reduce the time spent on ploughing and sowing;
10. Number of durable assets owned by HH. A change in the number and type of assets owned by HH may indicate a change in the financial income and quality of life of HH after resettlement;
11. Type of crops used in agricultural activities;

12. Change in financial income (level of income);
13. Change in employment status; and
14. Ownership of “durable” goods.

The baseline to be used for the performance indicators will be developed based on the Survey (census) either confirmed or reassessed during the RAP.

10.1.2 Internal Monitoring Process

A number of processes will be developed for monitoring the successful implementation of the RAP to ensure that it is achieving its intended outcomes and where this is not the case, corrective action is taken in a timely manner. Any changes to the implementation schedule will need to be approved the RAP Monitoring Committee as required by Decree No. 31/2012.

10.1.3 External Independent Evaluation

An independent consultant will carry out an external audit and evaluation of the implementation of the RAP, annually after the completion of all activities linked to the resettlement process for a period of five years. Intermediate evaluations may be performed (e.g., at intervals of six to twelve months).

10.2 Institutional Framework, Roles and Responsibilities

Developing and implementing the RAP will require the engagement of several stakeholders as set out in **Table 10.1** to ensure that there is a well-structured institutional mechanism to carry out the resettlement process.

The process should be practical, although properly inclusive and participatory. The roles and responsibilities of the different parties will be clearly articulated and defined. The overall distribution of responsibilities shall be as presented in the following table.

Table 10. Roles and responsibilities of the different entities involved in the implementation process of the resettlement action plan

Entity	Role	Responsibility
Electricidade de Moçambique	Proponent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coordinate, manage and fund the elaboration and implementation of the RAP; b. Procure all goods and services needed for implementation of the RAP; c. Pay the stipulated compensations and the cost of providing all in-kind compensation and assistance; d. Implement the proposed livelihood restoration plan; e. Participate in all Public Participation Process activities; f. Ensure respect for social and cultural dynamics of the affected communities; g. Interact with government authorities, including as needed to ensure the delivery of land for the PAPs; h. Participate, whenever convened, in the meetings of the Monitoring and Supervision Technical Commission and Technical Working Group; i. Facilitate the monitoring and evaluation actions of the resettlement implementation process by the monitoring commissions and committees; j. Ensure the transfer of assets to the PAPs and the social and public infrastructure to relevant government directorates, according to the proposed Transfer Program; k. Implement and manage a complaints and suggestions system; l. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the resettlement process; m. Procurement of consultancy service(s) to develop, manage and implement the Community Compensation Fund programs.
Independent Consultant	RAP Elaboration and Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Under EDM supervision, elaborate the RAP according to the Mozambican legislation and OP 4.12; b. Promote and conduct all resettlement public participation process activities, in conjunction with proponent; c. Interact with the Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee; d. Interact with the Technical Working Group; e. Interact with the Community Consultative Committee; f. Search for a host community to accommodate the PAPs if necessary; g. Accompany in the signing of the compensation agreements; h. Accompany in the payment of the compensation; i. Accompany the implementation of the livelihoods restoration program; j. Accompany the entire RAP process.

Table 10. Roles and responsibilities of the different entities involved in the implementation process of the resettlement action plan

Entity	Role	Responsibility
Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development	Verification of Resettlement Plan and Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan and coordination of Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Evaluate the Resettlement Plan and Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan; b. Setting up the Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee; and c. Publishing an assessment of the Resettlement Plan and Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan to the Minister to all governors and district administrator.
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"> a. Set guidelines, parameters and methodologies for monitoring and evaluating the elaboration and implementation process of the resettlement plan.
Provincial and District Authorities of all impacted districts	Entity responsible for monitoring the resettlement process and approving the RAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Setting up the Technical Working Group; and b. Approving the final Resettlement Plan and Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan.
Technical Working Group	Entity responsible for the follow up and monitoring of the different resettlement process phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Monitor and supervise the RAP implementation process; b. Raise awareness of affected population on their rights and obligations in the resettlement process; c. Notify the Proponent to provide clarification in the course of implementation of the RAP; d. Prepare monitoring and evaluation reports of the resettlement process; and e. Report to the competent bodies (MITADER 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"> a. Receive complaints and suggestions and communicate to the Proponent; b. Follow the complaints and suggestions process; and c. Inform the community about all resettlement process activities.

Table 10. Roles and responsibilities of the different entities involved in the implementation process of the resettlement action plan

Entity	Role	Responsibility
Local Authorities and leaders of affected communities	Representatives of affected communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Accompany all resettlement process activities in the communities; b. Inform the community about the resettlement process; c. Ensure that all PAP take part in the census survey; and d. Perform traditional ceremonies
District Services	Affected Government Entity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Collaborate in the implementation of the RAP on its operating area, ensuring that their contributions, and especially the transfer of services are provided in a timely manner; b. Participate in the Technical Working Group; c. Establish MoU and budget for construction of new infrastructures and d. Manage new infrastructures.
Public Company	Affected Entity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Collaborate in the implementation of the RAP, ensuring that their contributions, and especially the transfer of services are provided in a timely manner b. Establish MoU and budget for construction of new infrastructure.

10.3 Complain and Grievance Redress Mechanism

Interactions with the communities will occur frequently during the different phases of the Project. Understanding and managing community and stakeholder issues and concerns is vital to the long term successful relationship between the Proponent and the communities. Unresolved community issues can affect the Project adversely. Therefore, is important that a simple and effective grievance management process is established and implemented.

EDM will implement a grievance management tool to ensure that relations between the proponent and the communities along the Project site are managed efficiently in the long-term interest of both parties. The mechanism should ensure that grievances and complaints by the community, individuals and/or groups are addressed in a timely, efficient and transparent way, respecting the principles of access to justice/information and human rights. The protocol will involve members of EDM, local government and the Community Consultative Committee and should adhere to the procedure and management methods described.

Addressing grievances and problems effectively though such a mechanism will ensure that the processes are objective, transparent and accountable. The Grievance Redress Mechanism will be developed further as a standalone document.

11 COMPENSATION PACKAGES AND ESTIMATED RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

11.1 Compensation Packages

The compensation packages have been designed to ensure that the resettlement promotes socio-economic development and guarantees that the affected population acquire better 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.

11.2 Estimated Resettlement Budget

The total estimated budget of **USD 36,130,402.00** which is equivalent to roughly 6% of the total cost of the project. A detailed breakdown of the estimated budget is presented in **Table 11.1**.

Table 11.1 – Budget Estimate for the Implementation of Resettlement Plan

Item	TOTAL (USD)
COMPENSATION COSTS	
Housing infrastructures smaller than 70 m ²	\$12,819,900.00
Housing infra-structures larger than 70 m ²	\$ 8,329,200.00
Compensation for houses under construction	\$ 4,272,300.00
Compensation for loss of fruit trees and tree seedlings	\$ 317,502.00
Compensation for loss of places of worship	\$ 151,500.00
Compensation for exhumation and transfer of graves	\$ 360,000.00
Compensation for loss of Social Infra-structure (boreholes)	\$ 45,000.00
SUB-TOTAL COMPENSATION COSTS	\$26,295,402.00
OTHER COSTS	
Consultant to Elaborate the RAP document	\$ 250,000.00
Community Compensation Fund	\$ 6,000,000.00
Compensation for Disturbance	\$ 100,000.00
Procurement of land	\$ 50,000.00
Support to Vulnerable PAP	\$ 50,000.00
Monitoring and Audit of RAP Implementation	\$ 100,000.00
Consultant to Implement RAP	\$ 250,000.00
SUB-TOTAL OTHER COSTS	\$ 6,550,000.00
TOTAL	\$32,845,402.00
Contingencies (10% of Total)	\$ 3,285,000.00
Total (excluding VAT)	\$36,130,402.00

It is important to note that this budget is an estimation of the cost of the future steps for the resettlement. A detailed budget must be prepared during the RAP phase and presented in the RAP report. The RAP will also need to include contingencies for ancillary facilities if they require resettlement or economic displacement/resource use restrictions.

11.3 Terms of Reference of the RAP

The RAP would take account of the findings of socio-economic and other baseline studies and surveys. The socioeconomic baseline data will inform resettlement requirements in terms of land requirements and access to community facilities, and will be updated and detailed as needed at the time of the preparation of the final RAP. Generally, authorities often prioritize the physical aspects of resettlement, but the overriding criteria in terms of identification of suitable resettlement sites would be the improvement of livelihoods.

The RAP would include an exhaustive land search, with resettlement site criteria agreed upon, in advance, with key stakeholders and communities. Sites will need to provide access to adequate land and community facilities, be as close to the home area as possible, and be capable of accommodating households in a similar social and spatial organization as before.

Mozambican resettlement regulations assign a very important role to the provincial and district level authorities via their leading role in resettlement commissions, and these would therefore be consulted early in the development of the RAP. Furthermore, resettlement is part of district land use planning and

it is the district authorities that effectively lead the process of identifying replacement land (and making it available). In order to provide land with secure tenure, there is also a public participation process for the allocation of the DUAT to be followed, and this will be incorporated in the RAP. Commitments for provision of the necessary land shall be included in the final RAP.

The terms of reference of the RAP (including institutional and legal framework, organizational framework, stakeholder engagement, consultation, identification of host areas, impacts, resettlement packages and livelihood restoration) are aligned with the requirements of Mozambican regulations and the AfDB Operational Safeguards 2 (OS2).

11.4 Implementation Schedule

The implementation schedule for the RAP is linked to the construction start date. In accordance with Mozambican regulations, the RAP will also present a detailed implementation schedule, appropriately sequenced in accordance with the overall project requirements and schedule. It is expected that the all compensations shall be completed before the start of construction in 2019.

12 CONCLUSION

This document represents a summary of the Resettlement [Action] Plan for the Temane Transmission Project. The document contains a record of the procedures, actions and commitments formulated and adopted to compensate and support individuals and households affected by the project, in accordance with the laws of Mozambique and applicable African Development Bank policies and standards on involuntary resettlement.

The schedule for compensation and implementation of the livelihood improvement programs will be finalized after the detailed design phase and before the start of construction.

13 REFERENCES AND CONTACTS

13.1. References

Consultec and WSP (2018). Environmental and Social Impact Assessment process of The Mozambican Integrated Transmission Backbone System (STE Project)– Phase 1: Vilanculos – Maputo DRAFT for incountry disclosure dated October 2018. Reports prepared by Consultec and WSP for EDM. The ESIA report is available in 4 volumes namely:

- Volume I: Introduction, Project Description and Baseline Assessment
- Volume II: Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures
- Volume III: Environmental And Social Management Plan
- Volume IV: Annexes

Consultec and WSP (2018). Environmental and Social Impact Assessment process of The Mozambican Integrated Transmission Backbone System (STE Project)– Phase 1: Vilanculos – Maputo. Resettlement Plan. Report prepared by Consultec and WSP for EDM. October 2018

Consultec and WSP (2018). Environmental and Social Impact Assessment process of The Mozambican Integrated Transmission Backbone System (Ste Project)– Phase 1: Vilanculos – Maputo. Resettlement Policy Framework. Report prepared by Consultec and WSP for EDM. June 2018

13.2. Contacts

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