



REPÚBLICA DE ANGOLA

MINISTÉRIO DE AGRICULTURA E FLORESTAS

**Agricultural Productivity Program for Southern Africa - Angola & Lesotho  
(APPSA)**

**Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework (IPPF)**

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July 2018

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## **Executive Summary**

This Indigenous People Policy Framework was developed for use in the Agricultural Productivity Program for Southern Africa (APPSA) Project in Angola. APPSA seeks to expand the availability of improved agricultural technologies in participating countries by financing innovative R&D technology generation and dissemination activities and expanding national R&D capacity. The project is regional and includes a strong element of regional collaboration around regional priority commodities.

The Government of Angola will participate in APPSA by establishing a Regional Center of Leadership (RCoL) on cassava-based farming system and participating in other commodity-based research and extension activities on horticulture (RCoL hosted by Lesotho); maize-based farming systems (RCoL hosted by Malawi), rice-based farming systems (RCoL hosted by Mozambique), and food legumes-based farming systems including beans, cowpeas, groundnuts, pigeon peas, and soybeans (RCoL hosted by Zambia). In Angola APPSA will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture through the Agronomic Research Institute (IIA).

Components of the APPSA Angola will be implemented within Kwanza Sul, Malange, Luanda, Namibe, Uíge, Cabinda, Bie, Huambo and Zaire provinces. Indigenous Peoples (autóctone communities) are present in Namibe and their livelihoods include the commodity farming systems targeted by APPSA. While no negative impacts of the project are anticipated on autóctone communities, these communities will be testing some the crops and technologies on land to which they have a collective attachment. They may also have technology needs that differ from more settled communities and require specific interventions that address their unique livelihood systems.

Consultations took place around the IPPF in April and May, 2018 in Luanda, Namibe and Huila. This included consultation with autóctone communities and municipalities.

### ***Framework for Autóctone Communities in APPSA***

*Monitoring of impacts during project implementation.* Based on past experiences of other marginalised rural communities in Africa, research activities can directly or indirectly promote future agricultural activities that may have positive and negative impacts in terms of land, resources and employment. As such, during the project lifespan an annual review of actual/potential impacts on Indigenous Peoples in the project area will be carried out; this includes situations with regard to any changes or expansion of the current project implementation plan.

*In depth social assessment.* A principal activity in the implementation the IPPF will be to undertake detailed analysis and consultation on specific agricultural technology needs in order to ensure adequate information is available as the basis for future decision-making. Once it is confirmed that project activities will take place on land where Indigenous Peoples have a collective attachment, then the project will prepare a social assessment. While some data is held by GoA census records and Provincial Offices of Studies and Planning (GEPE - Gabinete de Estudos, Planeamento e Estatística), it was widely agreed by stakeholders that lack of accurate socioeconomic and bio-physical data for autóctone communities is an obstacle to GoA planning activities, intervention design and in the longer-term measures of success. Therefore, an in-depth social assessment will be

carried out with the autóctone communities in Namibe. It will include the participation of local NGOs, government offices and ideally universities, and will be coordinated through the provincial GEPE offices.

*Demand driven R&D activities.* APPSA is demand driven and no R&D subproject activities would be implemented within any community without being requested or endorsed by the community. As such, relevant information on the Project's activities and potential subproject activities will be communicated to autóctone communities and local stakeholders, following WB consultation and disclosure guidelines. Key considerations for R&D activities would be:

- Providing added value to current or previous activities, in appreciation of the limited scale of intervention and variance in livelihoods approaches between autóctone communities
- Providing benefits that are widely applicable to Angola's population but have specific benefits to autóctone communities
- Embrace cultural aspects of autóctone communities' engagement with agriculture, who are rarely generational farmers

Initial consultations with autóctone communities and stakeholders indicate their priorities lay in: (i) research and trials of innovative species suited to climates, growing cycles and cultures of autóctone communities; (ii) selection and propagation of cultivars of popular species suited to arid climates and short growing cycles; and (iii) improved methods of pest control in Namibe, particularly in relevance to army worm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*).

*Institutional arrangements.* While provincial GEPE committees serve as a nodal point in provincial government for agricultural development issues, the committees focus on a broader coordination and disaster preparedness role that does not address issues of marginalisation and local inequalities. Therefore, APPSA will support a committee within or parallel to the GEPE structure in Namibe province. This committee would specifically address planning and implementation with communities recognised as facing additional or complex barriers to national development priorities, meeting on a bimonthly or quarterly basis. This could be defined as autóctone communities or a wider classification. Such a committee would also provide a focal point for future projects engaging with autóctone communities.

Additionally, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established, including representatives of the Project management, local authorities and communities, and independent CSOs/NGOs. This mechanism will not bypass national processes already in place, but provide an accessible time-bound procedure for any complaints that may arise from affected communities.

*Budget.* A proposed budget of USD 200,000 for the life of the project is proposed to undertake the monitoring and supervisions activities proposed in the IPPF. This does not include actual R&D activities, which would be financed under the individual R&D project budgets under Component 1.

## 1. Introduction

This Indigenous People Policy Framework was developed for use in the Agricultural Productivity Program for Southern Africa (APPSA) Project in Angola. APPSA is a regional project supported by the World Bank (WB) - and currently has three participating countries in the region, namely Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia, and will be expanding to Angola and Lesotho.

APPSA seeks to promote regional collaboration and put in place mechanisms to encourage technology generation and dissemination across national borders of participating countries in the SADC region by (i) supporting regional collaboration in agricultural research, technology dissemination, and training; (ii) establishing Regional Centers of Leadership (RCoLs) on commodities of regional importance, and (iii) facilitating increased sharing of agricultural information, knowledge, and technology among participating countries.

APPSA implementation is based on partnerships and collaboration among participating countries, promoting countries working together by undertaking joint technology generation, dissemination and training activities, by coordinating their respective activities in pursuit of common objectives; and by exchanging knowledge and technological outputs from their research programs. Research activities are undertaken through collaborative R&D projects involving the participation of at least two countries and shall be focused on regional priorities.

Priority farming systems for each existing Regional Center of Leadership (RCoL) have been identified on the basis of a regional priority-setting study that identified top R&D priorities for the SADC region, as well as the priorities indicated by each country. So far, Malawi is focusing on maize-based farming systems, Mozambique on rice-based farming systems, and Zambia on food legumes-based farming systems (including beans, cowpeas, groundnuts, pigeon peas, and soybeans). Following discussions around additional priorities, APPSA has also expanded to collaborative R&D on conservation agriculture, cassava and sorghum and is exploring expansion to include additional countries.



*Map of provinces targeted by APPSA*

The Government of Angola (GoA) will participate in APPSA by establishing its own RCoL and has elected a cassava-based farming system as the commodity of excellence. RCoL is proposed to be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture through the Agronomic Research Institute (IIA).

Components of the APPSA project in Angola will be implemented within Kwanza Sul, Malange, Luanda, Namibe, Uíge, Cabinda, Bie, Huambo and Zaire. There are indigenous communities (autóctone communities) in Namibe. These populations consist of semi-nomadic pastoralist groups, as evidenced by Government and civil society projects and reports, as well as articles in Angolan national media. However, it should be noted that overall the situation of these groups is difficult to characterise due to a lack of available data and reporting from both government and civil society.

## **2. Legal and Institutional Framework for Indigenous Peoples, Vulnerable Communities and Autóctone Communities in Angola**

### **2.1. International definitions of indigenous people**

The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) has undertaken work on defining "Indigenous Peoples" in the African context. They list the following characteristics of Indigenous Peoples:

- Their cultures and ways of life (i.e. livelihoods, customs, dress, housing) differ from dominant society
- Their cultures are under threat, in some cases to the point of extinction
- The survival of their way of life depends on access and rights to their lands and the natural resources
- They often live in inaccessible regions which are often geographically isolated
- They suffer from various forms of marginalization, politically, economically and socially.
- They often suffer from discrimination as they are often regarded as less developed and less advanced than more dominant sectors of society. National, political and economic structures which often reflect the interests and activities of the national majority, can threaten the continuation of their cultures and ways of life. This impedes their ability to fully participate in deciding their own future and forms of development.
- They self-identify as being member of a socio-cultural group and others in that group recognize them as a member

The ACHPR findings, approved by African member states including Angola, also note that:

- The term "Indigenous Peoples" in Africa does not mean first habitants of a given area, in exclusion of other African communities or people who arrived at a different time;
- Indigenous Peoples are not found in all African countries because the unique historical land injustices most suffered by hunter-gatherers and pastoralists did not affect all African countries;
- Indigenous Peoples in Africa do not seek special or new rights, but equality with their fellow nationals, including recognition and protection of their customary land rights and their cultures;
- Indigenous Peoples in Africa do not seek the right to self-determination for the purpose of secession. The concept of self-determination should be a tool for inclusive governance, conflict resolution and sustainable development;

- In many African countries several ethnic groups can qualify as minorities, a concept which is also growing in scope to include religious, linguistic and other groups, but are not necessarily Indigenous Peoples.

In the African context, the ACHPR observes that the term “Indigenous Peoples” should not be confused with the use of the word indigenous, meaning akin to “originating”, as Indigenous Peoples rather refers to groups of peoples who have experienced unique discrimination and injustices. Current or former hunter-gatherer groups are routinely recognised as Indigenous Peoples by the ACHPR under these guidelines.

At the level of international and UN organizations, no precise international definition of Indigenous Peoples is used in consideration of the diversity of such groups. Instead, the system has developed a modern understanding of this term based on the following:

- Self-identification as Indigenous Peoples at the individual level and accepted by the community as their member.
- Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies
- Strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources
- Distinct social, economic or political systems
- Distinct language, culture and beliefs
- Form non-dominant groups of society
- Resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

The FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples states that in accordance with international consensus,<sup>1</sup> FAO will abide by the following criteria when considering Indigenous Peoples:<sup>2</sup>

- Priority in time, with respect to occupation and use of a specific territory;
- The voluntary perpetuation of cultural distinctiveness, which may include aspects of language, social organization, religion and spiritual values, modes of production, laws and institutions;
- Self-identification, as well as recognition by other groups, or by State authorities, as a distinct collective; and
- An experience of subjugation, marginalization, dispossession, exclusion or discrimination, whether or not these conditions persist.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Including ILO Convention 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989), the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007), UNDG [UN Development Group] Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples’ Issues (2008), the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues.

<sup>2</sup> The FAO policy notes that a number of local, national and regional terms are used to describe Indigenous Peoples, including tribes, ethnic minorities, natives, indigenous nationalities, First Nations, aboriginals, indigenous communities, hill peoples and highland peoples.

<sup>3</sup> The FAO policy notes that these characteristics are derived primarily from ILO Conventions 107 (Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957) and 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989), and from J.R. Martinez Cobo. 1987. Study of the Problem of Discrimination against Indigenous Populations. UN, New



The World Bank states in its Operational Policy 4.10 (Indigenous Peoples) that because of the varied and changing contexts in which Indigenous Peoples live and because there is no universally accepted definition of "Indigenous Peoples," the policy does not define the term. Indigenous Peoples may be referred to in different countries by such terms as "indigenous ethnic minorities," "aboriginals," "hill tribes," "minority nationalities," "scheduled tribes," or "tribal groups."

For the purposes of OP 4.10, the term "Indigenous Peoples" is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group<sup>4</sup> possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- (a) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- (b) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories<sup>5</sup>;
- (c) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- (d) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

Within Angola, groups, such as the San, meet the World Bank's criteria for Indigenous Peoples. Other groups, such as the Ovahimba, Ovatwa, Ovatjimba, Kwisi and Kwepe may meet these criteria as well. If they or other possible groups are found to be in the project area, the World Bank will undertake a screening of their characteristics.

## **2.2. Frameworks and Institutions within Angola**

The Government of Angola is signatory to ILO107, the Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention of 1957, which it ratified in 1976.<sup>6</sup> Angola is signatory to several international treaties of relevance to the rights of Indigenous Peoples, including ICERD (International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination), CEDAW-OP (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women including the optional protocol on reporting), CRC (Convention on the Rights of the Child), ICCPR (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights) and CESCR (Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights). Angola also voted in favour of the United

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York, but also from other international organizations and legal experts. Together, they provide the most accredited description of Indigenous Peoples.

<sup>4</sup> The policy does not set an a priori minimum numerical threshold since groups of Indigenous Peoples may be very small in number and their size may make them more vulnerable.

<sup>5</sup> "Collective attachment" means that for generations there has been a physical presence in and economic ties to lands and territories traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, by the group concerned, including areas that hold special significance for it, such as sacred sites. "Collective attachment" also refers to the attachment of transhumant/nomadic groups to the territory they use on a seasonal or cyclical basis.

<sup>6</sup> Although a signatory Angola has lapsed in its reporting obligations and no reports have been received since 2010. [https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100\\_COMMENT\\_ID:3295921:NO](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3295921:NO)

Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in 2007, which though non-binding does confer agreement to develop national policies that embrace the aims of that declaration.

Angola, in common with many African states, does not employ the term “Indigenous Peoples” within the country as broadly recognised in international law. Angola is ethnically diverse, with 41 distinct ethnic groups, but there are no specific references to Indigenous Peoples or minorities in the Constitution, nor in other domestic law and policies. The San and certain pastoralist groups, such as the Ovatwa, Ovatjimba, Ovazemba, Kwisi and Kwepe, are included as a “vulnerable groups”, together with people with disabilities, rural women and the extremely poor who all receive support from rural programmes of GoA, but are not identified along ethnic lines. When specifically referred to, the collective names of San and certain pastoralist groups are used, or the term “*autóctone*”, which is understood to refer to groups under a similar but not identical concept as “Indigenous Peoples”.<sup>7</sup> It should be noted that in general, such groups in southern Africa often prefer the use of their own collective name. This is also consistent with international and regional norms since “Indigenous Peoples” is a general term used for those collective groups which possess the characteristics noted above in section 2.

The Government of Angola does implement programmes that specifically address San and certain pastoralist groups, both through national line ministries and provincial government. The Ministry of Social Action, Families and the Promotion of Women (MASFAMU) has been recently integrated with the Ministry of Assistance and Social Reintegration (MINARS), and has a mandate to support and integrate San communities and pastoralist groups into the mainstream economy under the broader concept of support to vulnerable groups. The Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education have also carried out programmes with specific components on San communities.

Support includes the provision of food aid, equipment and training for agriculture, schools, clinics and in some cases housing. The provincial governments have also promoted these activities when resources are available. While a range of activities take place, the lack of comprehensive reporting for government projects reduces the ability to form a coherent national overview or assess the impacts of such activities.

### **3. Current Information on *Autóctone or Vulnerable* Communities in the Project Target Areas**

#### **3.1. The San**

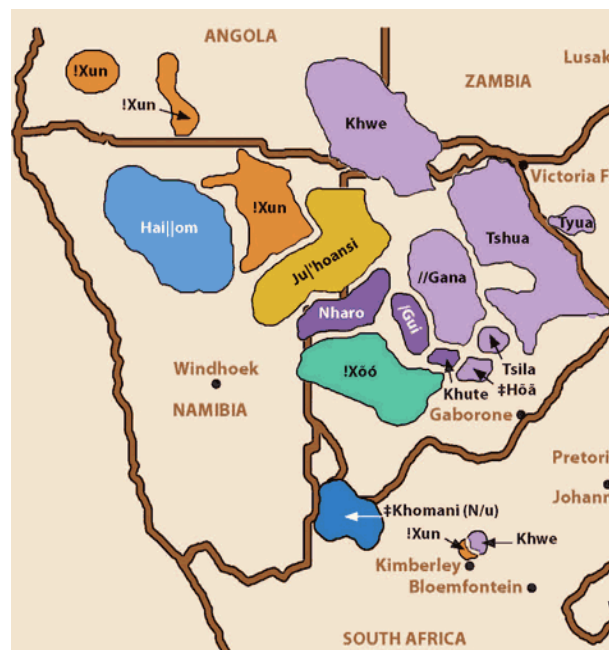
Historical records, including rock art, cultural records and the usage of Khoisan languages in the region (including previously by the Kwisi and Kwepe), indicate the long-term occupation of the San in Namibe. A limited number of sources note the current presence of a small number of San people in the region, though specific information is very limited and the possibility exists of confusion with Kwisi and Kwepe populations, who until relatively recent spoke Khoisan “click” languages. The presence of San communities would have to be confirmed by a social screening and assessment during project implementation.

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<sup>7</sup> In relation to the above clarifications, for the purposes of this report the term *autóctone* will be used as the preferred terminology.

While estimates from previous decades consider the population of San of Angola to number around 5,000, it appears more likely to be between 10,000 and 20,000 based on government and NGO findings<sup>8</sup>, potentially the third largest San population in southern Africa after Botswana and Namibia (approximately 60,000 and 40,000 San respectively). However, few extensive data collections have taken place. The San are referred to as “khoisan”, “koisan”, “vassequele” and “kamussequele” among other terms, are found mainly in the southern provinces of Huila, Cunene, Moxico and Kuando Kubango. Each of the different San groups speak their own language or dialect, have distinct customs, traditions and histories, though some groups have lost their language completely, and speak the languages of the neighbouring Bantu groups. San groups in Angola include the Khwe and Mpungu !Xun (also referred to as Mpungu !Kung), who are also found in northern areas of Namibia and Botswana.

In this report, the term “San” is used as it was selected by San political representatives at regional meetings (1998 and 2003), attended by San from Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Angola, as the preferred term for broad reference to the many distinct San groups. Khoisan (or Khoesan) in academia is the larger language family within which San languages are categorised, and in South Africa denotes members of groups related but distinct to the San, such as Griqua and Nama. In general, the various San groups identify themselves with their respective group names rather than the external terms (i.e. !Xun or Khwe in Angola).



*Approximate map of San distribution (WIMSA 2008)*

While in the past the San were hunter-gatherers, most in San southern Africa now live on a combination of subsistence agriculture, informal manual work and food aid, though a number of significant traditional livelihood practices remain, including gathering of bush foods and in some cases hunting and craft production.

NGO reports, research studies and news articles, show that Angola’s San appear to share similar socioeconomic challenges, marginalisation and deprivation found among the San in neighbouring countries, together with experience over 25 years of civil and cross-border conflict since 1966. Many San from Angola fled across the border to Namibia during the conflict in Angola, joining or been co-opted into service with the South African Defence Force (SADF) during the border war in Namibia’s independence struggle, which included a range of Angolan forces (principally FNLA/UNITA alongside the SADF and FAPLA/MPLA alongside Namibia’s PLAN) and their allies. Hence a significant number of !Kung from Angola and their descendants are found in eastern Namibia and the Northern Cape region of South Africa.

<sup>8</sup> Field surveys by the NGOs OCADEC and ACADIR, and registration numbers from MINARS.

Two Angolan registered NGOs have current or specific areas of work with San communities in Moxico. These are:

- OCADEC (Organizacão Cristã de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento Comunitário): An NGO based in Lubango, principally serving San in Huila Province, but having implemented education, human rights and advocacy activities in Kuando Kubango, Cunene and Moxico. Has previously implemented project components on access to HIV/AIDS services and education for San communities.
- ACADIR (Associação de Conservação do Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Integrado Rural): A Menongue-based NGO working with San communities on issues of education, advocacy and human rights.
- MBACKITA (Missão de Beneficência Agro-pecuária do Kubango, Inclusão, Tecnologia e Ambiente): Also based in Menongue, MBACKITA works principally in Kuando Kubango with agricultural training, livelihoods and human rights issues with San communities, but also carries out some activities in Huila, Cunene and Moxico. MBACKITA has previously implemented project components on access to health services for San communities.

ACADIR and MBACKITA have a range of reports on their work with San communities. Both NGOs experience difficulties due to the low availability of civil society funding for their activities. Key donors appear to be small to medium programmatic grants from international donors (e.g. Open Society Foundations, Terre des Hommes and grants from Luanda based embassies) and government-linked grants. It should be noted that a number of reports mention missionary organisations that have carried out work with San communities in southern Angola. This includes health outreach, however information on the scope and type of support is not available. It has been noted that the national and international political representation of Angolan San is weak, and no single institution exists to ensure adequate representation or advocacy.

The San in Angola have noteworthy media attention on a national level, with the national broadcaster TPA airing short segments on the San almost every month, and with some coverage in national newspapers. A TPA broadcast journalist wrote a short book on the San in Kuando Kubango in late 2015. Many of the articles and news stories contain elements of anthropological information but focus on current issues, especially extreme poverty experienced by San communities. It is clear from these media segments that the San are treated as a recognised distinct Angolan group and, given the number of stories specifically on the San, one that merits particular attention.

### **3.2. Other Vulnerable Communities and Autóctone Populations in Namibe Province**

The project area could include pastoral or semi-nomadic groups that are considered as vulnerable by the Government. One or more of these groups may also meet the requirements of OP 4.10, but this would have to be confirmed by a social screening and assessment during project implementation.

These include several of the Herero language minority groups found in south west Angola, mainly within Namibe Province: the Ovahimba, Ovatjimba, Ovazemba, Kwisi, Kwepe and Ovatwa.<sup>9</sup> All speak dialects of the Herero language, though these may not be mutually intelligible, and some share similar livelihood patterns. These groups rely to a greater or lesser extent on pastoralism and subsistence agriculture, though historically the Kwisi, Kwepe and Ovatwa were predominantly hunter-gatherers. A close ethnic relationship has been shown between the Kwisi and Ovatwa<sup>10</sup>, who may represent geographically separated populations of the same group, with the Kwepe being a related but divergent group. The Ovahimba, Ovatjimba and Ovazemba are all related, though distinct groups.

While such groups are often referred to as nomadic pastoralists, as with the San, they likely moved between various territories depending on resource availability, particularly grazing, and rainfall or drought cycles. In the present day such groups may continue to move between territories, grazing areas or family groups, but are in general considerably more sedentary than in the past due to the provision of water, infrastructure, service provision and agricultural support at particular locations, as well as reduced land and resource availability, and changes in climate.

The project is expected to be implemented throughout Namibe. Most research regarding autóctone populations in Namibe prior to the last few years was carried out in the 1950s and 1960s and is sparse in detail. In the last few years a handful of studies on ethnic ties have been carried out, providing more up-to-date information. Also, it is understood that a small number of Angolan academics have studied these populations, but information has not been made widely available. Hence the following information, based on multiple sources, does not present a complete picture of the situation and people but the best available information. Disaggregated data and demographics for autóctone populations in Namibe are not available, though the total population of the six groups combined is likely to be tens of thousands, given Namibe's total population of more than 500,000 people.<sup>11</sup>

Analysis is further complicated by the range of names used for these groups, both within Angola and between differing academic groups. The lack of standardisation for both these and San groups would assist the research, data production and assistance in future years.

The semi-nomadic autóctone communities in Namibe remain an easily identifiable minority by neighbouring populations, with whom they often have an unequal relationship, with the possible exception of the Ovakuvale who are greater in number and have comparably established political, social and economic influence. Inequality between smaller pastoralist and non-pastoralist groups is due to factors including: appearance, language, customs and livelihoods, and is also the case in southern Angola. Reports by government, NGOs and communities themselves indicate varying

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<sup>9</sup> Many variations of names are used, as later described. Note that the prefix "Ova" refers to plural, i.e. individual Himba, or group of Ovahimba, and "Mu" is also similarly used, i.e. Muhimba, Mucuvale.

<sup>10</sup> Oliveira, Sandra, AM. Fehn et al. (2018), Matriclans shape populations: Insights from the Angolan Namib Desert into the maternal genetic history of southern Africa. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 165(3).

<sup>11</sup> The 2014 Angolan census records a total population estimate of 495,326 in Namibe.

degrees of marginalisation, in particular detailing discriminatory labour and social relations with neighbouring groups, poverty, poor education access and attainment and comparatively low of health outcomes.

For the purposes of this report, the six semi-nomadic groups in question can be split into two subsets based on historical livelihoods and interrelations.

The Kwisi, Kwepe and Ovatwa are often referred to peripatetic communities – traditionally semi-nomadic communities with historically hunter-gatherer livelihoods, and have more often traded with other communities rather than taken up pastoralism. The Kwisi, Kwepe and Ovatwa are likely isolated descendants of early Bantu migrants, and in the case of the Kwisi and Kwepe may have socially interacted or intermarried with San groups formerly in the region, hence giving rise to their previous use of Khoesan language (“click” languages also used by the San). The groups are listed below with the most widely used academic names given first, and variations thereafter:

**a. Ovahimba**

The Ovahimba are a semi-nomadic pastoralist group, found in south-west Angola and north-west Namibia, and speak a dialect of the Herero language. Ovahimba women are particularly well-known for their appearance, including continued traditional practices of braiding their hair and applying a red mixture of ochre and butterfat to their hair and skin. The Ovahimba self-identify and have been recognised as Indigenous Peoples at an international level, especially through their advocacy and campaigns over land issues in Namibia. It is not clear whether that level of organisation and representation is also present in Angola. Population estimates tend to be close to 50,000 for Namibia and Angola combined, so likely in the tens of thousands.

Related populations found in the same region include the Ovatjimba and Ovazemba. Less information is available on the Ovatjimba and Ovazemba, small groups with similarities to both the Ovahimba and Ovatwa, who likely had past livelihoods combining hunting and gathering with pastoralism.

**b. The Kwisi / Kwisis / Mucuissi / Cuissis**

The Kwisi are a small population found in central areas of Namibe. They previously spoke a Khoesan language, which became extinct sometime in the last 20 to 50 years. They now speak the Herero dialect, Kuvale, of their neighbours. Groups apparently self-identify using geographic names relevant to their local area and may consider Kwisi derogatory though the term is widely used to describe them. The population size is unknown, but from studies and geographic range likely to be very small.

**c. The Kwepe**

The Kwepe are a small group Kuvale-speaking people, formerly speakers of Kwadi, a Khoesan language that has recently become extinct in the last 15 to 40 years. They live near to the coastal areas of central-west Namibe. The population size is unknown, but from studies and geographic range likely to be small.

**d. The Ovatwa / Twa / Vátua / Vátwa**

The Ovatwa are a semi-nomadic group often presumed to be closely related to the Ovahimba, though this appears to be a sharing of culture rather than a close genetic relationship, the latter being much closer with the Kwisi. The Ovatwa were previously hunter-gatherers and are considered to be of lower status by the pastoralist Ovahimba. As with the Ovahimba, Ovatjimba and Ovazemba, the Ovatwa are also found across the border in north-west Namibia. The population size is unknown, but as in Namibia likely to number in the thousands at most.

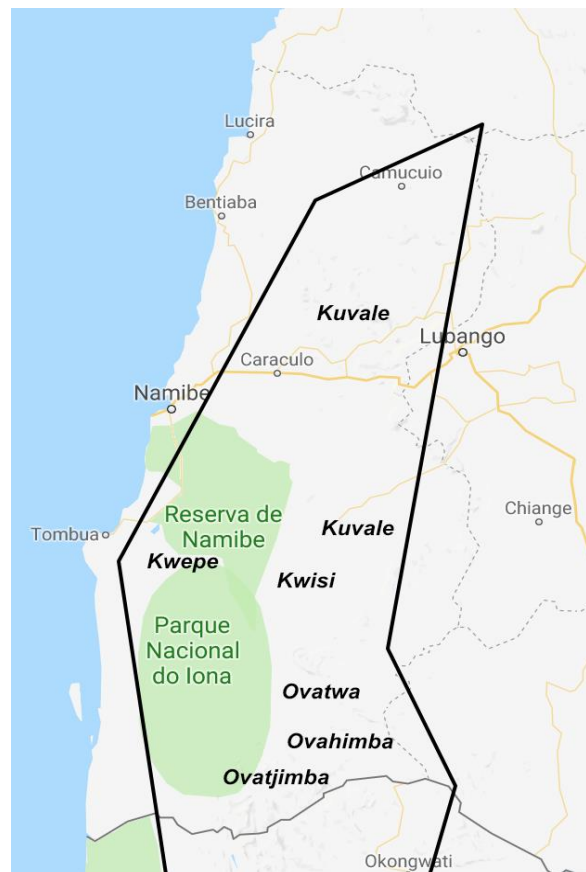
**e. Ovatjimba / Ovachimba**

The Ovatjimba are a semi-nomadic pastoralist group, who have historically relied on both cattle and hunter-gatherer livelihoods. They have therefore been regarded as less affluent than Ovahimba, who tend to own larger number of cattle. In similarity to the Ovahimba, the Ovatjimba speak a dialect of Herero. The population size is unknown. In neighbouring Namibia, the Ovatjimba number more than the Ovatwa but less than the Ovahimba, so estimates are likely to be in the thousands.

It remains unclear whether the Ovazemba, another cross-border group similar to the Ovatjimba, comprise a seventh group or are not present in significant numbers.

The Government of Angola has taken a range of measures to specifically address inequality experienced by autóctone and other vulnerable communities in Namibe. This includes programmes by the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and in particular the Ministry of Social Action, Families and the Promotion of Women (now merged with the Ministry of Assistance and Social Reintegration, and with a mandate to work with vulnerable communities).

FAO, in partnership with MINAGRIF, has been a significant organisation in Namibe in the provision of technical support to agriculture with such communities. This includes the establishment and development of rural field schools for agriculture through the Retesa, Pyramid and Sango projects, though these projects are now concluded.



*A map showing the approximate distribution of semi-nomadic groups in Namibe Province*

Currently no NGOs are engaged with activities in Namibe with autóctone populations, though MINAGRIF has provided information on a number of projects in the last decade.

**4. APPSA Project Design**

The Project Development Objective of APPSA is to increase the availability of improved agricultural technologies in participating countries in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) region. Results will be measured by the following main indicators:

- Number of technologies that are being made available to farmers and other end users
- Percentage of Lead Farmers in targeted areas who are aware of an improved technology promoted by the Project
- Number of technologies generated or promoted by the Project in one participating country that are released in another participating country
- Direct Project beneficiaries (number) of which female (percentage)

The design is structured around three components:

### **Component 1: Technology Generation and Dissemination**

This Component will finance innovative R&D technology generation and dissemination activities associated with the commodity groups or technology themes being targeted by countries participating in APPSA. These will include: (i) regional R&D activities developed in the initial set of APPSA participating countries in the areas of maize, rice, grain legumes, conservation agriculture/climate adaptation, and sorghum; (ii) additional activities in horticulture and cassava as part of the expansion of regional collaboration to include Angola and Lesotho; and new frontier R&D activities to be developed over the course of implementation by participating countries.

All R&D activities financed will be undertaken through collaborative R&D sub-projects involving the participation of at least two countries. The sub-project modality is important mechanism to enable regional collaboration and also allows for flexibility during implementation to adjust the technical focus of activities to meet emerging priorities or test new technologies.

### **Component 2: Strengthening the Institutional and Enabling Environment for Technology Adoption**

This Component will finance: (i) upgrading of research infrastructure including rehabilitation and construction of physical infrastructure; laboratory, and office equipment; and information technology and knowledge management systems; (ii) upgrading of infrastructure for sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) management and regulatory systems; (iii) improving institutional administration and performance management systems within RCoLs; (iv) developing human capital, with special focus on promoting women scientists, by providing scientific or technical training at the post graduate level; by upgrading skills through short courses or targeted training, and scientific exchanges; (v) strengthening seed production capacity, seed regulatory functions, and related services, and (vi) improving national research regulatory system to facilitate NARS functionality and implementation of research and dissemination activities.

### **Component 3: Contingency Emergency Response Component**



The CERC would be available should the need arise to redirect some project resources to contribute with other projects in the participating countries portfolio to respond to an eligible emergency or crisis. Resources would be made available to finance emergency response activities and to address crisis and emergency needs. If such a crisis develops, the government may request the World Bank to reallocate project funds to cover some costs of emergency response and recovery. Detailed operational guidelines acceptable to the World Bank for implementing the project CERC at national level will be prepared as a disbursement condition for this Component. All expenditures under the CERC will be in accordance with paragraphs 11, 12, and 13 of World Bank OP 10.00 (Investment Project Financing). The operational guidelines and expenditures will be appraised and reviewed to determine if they are acceptable to the World Bank before any disbursement is made. Disbursements will be made against an approved list of goods, works, and services required for crisis mitigation, response, recovery, and reconstruction. In case this component is to be used, the project will be restructured to re-allocate financing.

Emergency sub-projects funded under CERC involve funding for the provision of critical assets or emergency recovery and reconstruction works and are likely to fall into category B or C. Potential emergencies include: (i) physical, chemical, and biological aspects; (ii) geophysical disasters (floods, droughts, ravines, water erosion) and (iii) technological or anthropogenic disasters. These activities present a degree of environmental risk and require specific management measures to be applied.

#### **Component 4: Project management, monitoring and evaluation, and regional coordination**

This Component will finance: (i) national coordination; (ii) regional facilitation; and (iii) monitoring and independent evaluation of results. The national level coordination will include planning and budgeting, management and administration, monitoring, independent evaluation, safeguards compliance, and regional engagement. If necessary, APPSA would finance consultants to ensure that all essential project coordination activities are carried out effectively.

#### **Institutional arrangements**

In Angola the proposed implementing agency is the Instituto de Investigação Agronómica (IIA), a public research institute mandated for scientific research and technology development in the fields of agriculture, forestry and pastures. IIA has a national mandate and is part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MINAGRIF), responding directly to the Minister. IIA's internal organization is composed of central management and administrative units; central technical services; and 11 Research Stations of which 7 would be possible locations for APPSA activities (Chianga, Cela, Mazozo, Malanje, Nsosso, S.Vicente, Namibe) and 2 Experimental Fields (Zaire and Ceilunga) but other sites can be included. The proposed RCoL will be part of the existing IIA research network and will host the specialized center for cassava R&D.

#### **5. Potential Impacts of the Project on Autóctone Communities**

APPSA is not expected to negatively impact autóctone communities as there is no plan for expansion of agricultural production under the project. The project will neither displace communities from

areas where they live nor alter their ability to engage in economic activity in areas where they traditionally operate. No resettlement is envisioned either in economic or physical terms.

APPSA is expected to have significant positive effects on rural households, especially those engaged in smallholder farming, and more specifically on the women and children in these households who disproportionately bear the burden of food insecurity and nutritional deficiency. The Project will enable farmers—including women farmers—to identify priorities for research, partner with research agencies, and participate in technology demonstrations, field learning, and other training activities. In addition, technologies generated and disseminated under the Project are expected to improve the resilience of poor rural households in the face of climate shocks and reduce their vulnerability to food insecurity and poverty.

Autóctone communities are present in the geographic areas where the project will operate, however, and their livelihood systems include commodities targeted by APPSA (cassava, potentially also maize and sorghum). These communities may have technology needs that differ from more settled communities and require specific interventions, including test crops, and support and technical systems on their land, that address these unique livelihoods. The interventions required to address these unique livelihood requirements would need to be incorporated within the project.

In reference to the past experiences of other marginalised rural communities in Africa, any future agricultural activities directly or indirectly promoted by research activities under APPSA may have positive and negative impacts in terms of land, resources and employment. As such, during project implementation, the project will screen groups for eligibility under OP 4.10, prepare and consult on Indigenous Peoples Plans and monitor changes or expansion of the current project implementation plan.

## **6. Framework for Addressing the Needs of Autóctone Communities in APPSA**

The APPSA is demand driven and no R&D subproject activities would be implemented within any community without being requested or endorsed by the community. As such, relevant information on the Project's activities and potential subproject activities will be communicated to autóctone communities and local stakeholders in a culturally appropriate manner, following WB consultation and disclosure guidelines.

The Project will promote an active approach and work with potential activities that could directly benefit autóctone living in the Project implementation areas in the following ways:

### **6.1. Detailed social assessment to determine agricultural technology needs**

A principal activity in the implementation the IPPF, should any Indigenous Peoples be involved in the Project, will be to undertake detailed analysis and consultation on specific agricultural technology needs, in order to ensure adequate information is available as the basis for future decision-making. While some data is held by GoA census records and Provincial Offices of Studies and Planning (GEPE - Gabinete de Estudos Planeamento e Estatísticas), it was widely agreed by stakeholders that lack of

accurate socioeconomic and bio-physical data for autóctone communities is an obstacle to GoA planning activities, intervention design and in the longer-term measures of success.

Therefore, social assessments with the participation of local NGOs, government offices and universities, coordinated through the provincial GEPE offices, should be carried out for autóctone communities in Namibe. These assessments should focus on attaining accurate basic socioeconomic data through interviews and focus groups with autóctone communities and supporting institutions, from a predetermined sample based on autóctone population sizes and locations. Questionnaires will include the following subject areas:

- Geographic location, resettlement, demographics and household size
- Livelihood practices and strategies, agricultural activities, land, natural resources and income, including gender-disaggregated information related to these
- Cultural practices
- Education and languages
- Access to health services and health outcomes, clean water and sanitation
- Service provision by GoA, private and civil society
- Representation

Local government representatives, NGO staff and academics who are familiar with such groups will participate in design and implementation of the assessments, and it will be ensured that the data sets are comparable across provinces and populations and correlate with national targets and/or census data. By using local offices, organisations and academic institutions (for example, university students could be used for enumeration) capacity and focal points will also be improved regarding autóctone communities. This will increase data and resources for other future inventions under APPSA or future projects.

The social assessment will also include a review of legal and institutional frameworks relevant to indigenous peoples in Angola, assess risks and vulnerabilities of relevant communities and identify key stakeholders in government, civil society and the private sector.

The social assessment will also ensure appropriate processes, taking into account culture, language and other factors, for free, prior, and informed consultation with indigenous peoples at each stage of project preparation and implementation, and for the dissemination of Project information and materials. This will include consultations of the findings of the social assessment.

Consultations will include the participation of at least one civil society organization familiar with autóctone communities, and will ensure as fully as possible that a cross section of community members participate, including by gender and age, while respecting cultural leadership structures in place. All consultation meetings will have minutes recorded.

The social assessment will identify measures necessary to avoid adverse effects, or if such measures are not feasible, the identification of measures to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects, and to ensure that the autóctone communities receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project. The consultation process will ensure that Project activities involving autóctone

communities are demand driven and where possible confer ownership and make use of traditional knowledge.

If the social assessment and consultations do not indicate broad community support by autóctone communities for the Project, components affecting autóctone communities must be redesigned or excluded.

If broad community support by indigenous peoples for the Project is recorded, an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will be prepared by the IIA in consultation with affected autóctone communities and civil society organizations with experience of work with autóctone communities. The IPP will follow principles set out in World Bank Safeguards for Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10), including ensuring effective grievance mechanisms, monitoring, evaluation and reporting procedures are put into place.

Disclosure arrangements for the IPP will include meetings with communities consulted during the IPP design process, meetings by Project staff, MINAGRIF extension staff and civil society organizations. This will include the distribution of explanatory materials, ensuring the materials use appropriate culture and language, and taking into account literacy rates in communities (in which case local government, civil society and community mobilisers should be used to give verbal explanations).

## **6.2. Proposed Indicative R&D Interventions**

In examining potential interventions for autóctone communities under the APPSA project, three central aims were identified with stakeholders:

- To provide added value to current or previous activities, in appreciation of the limited scale of intervention and variance in livelihoods approaches between autóctone communities
- To provide benefits that are widely applicable to Angola's population but have specific benefits to autóctone communities
- To embrace cultural aspects of autóctone communities' engagement with agriculture, who are rarely generational farmers

To meet these aims three areas of research under APPSA are relevant. These areas will also bring benefits to the wider population of Angola's arid lands and southern provinces in particular, though the interventions below focus on Namibe Province. Information resulting from a social assessment will enhance inclusion of the San or other groups in APPSA research components similar to those suggested below.

### **Research into the selection and propagation of cultivars of popular species suited to arid climates and short growing cycles**

Further research can be carried out into the selection of cultivars of species, primarily cassava, but also maize, sorghum, sweet potato, papaya and other fruit trees suitable to conditions in arid regions of southern Angola. This selection will focus on a combination of drought resistance, pest

resistance and short growing cycles. The latter issue falls into both climatic and cultural appropriateness, as the short growing cycles are necessary with the limited rainfall patterns in Namibe that dictate non-irrigated growing seasons, and also are suitable to the movements of community members who seasonally migrate while grazing their cattle (i.e. they are able to sow and harvest a field within a short season in one location). For communities who have not adopted a substantial reliance upon or knowledge of agricultural practices, the shorter growing cycles may present a more rapid reward and shorter learning cycles during introductory training years.

### **Research and trials of innovative species suited to climates, growing cycles and cultures of autóctone communities**

The identification of hardier species or cultivars with drought tolerance and lower inputs grown similar conditions in the SADC region, especially APPSA target countries, that may not be widely utilised in Namibe or other parts of Angola. This research will not be limited to tried and tested species or cultivars but could also examine the potential for propagating traditional plant species utilised by autóctone communities in Angola and those in neighbouring countries (for example, cultivars of wild melon).

### **Research into improved methods of pest control in Namibe, particularly in relevance to army worm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*)**

Of relevance to many areas of southern Africa, Namibe is particularly affected by infestations of army worms. The limited scale of current agricultural projects with pastoralist communities combined with serious effect of army worms and similar pests on these projects, may provide space for trialling innovative approaches to pest control, including the use of indigenous plants that discourage army worm infestations, as well as increasing use of pheromone traps and biological controls.

## **6.3. Coordination between provincial stakeholders**

A willingness to cooperate was evident in meetings with stakeholders and particularly GoA the offices of ministries during field visits. However, a lack of information and sharing of information regarding autóctone communities, and more broadly vulnerable communities, was apparent to stakeholders. While the GEPE committee serves as a nodal point in provincial government for such issues, it focuses on a broader coordination and disaster preparedness role that does not address issues of marginalisation and local inequalities.

Therefore, the project will support a committee within or parallel to the GEPE structure in Namibe province, depending on the social assessment outcomes. This committee would specifically address planning and implementation with communities recognised as facing additional or complex barriers to national development priorities, meeting on a bimonthly or quarterly basis. This could be defined as autóctone communities or a wider classification. Such a committee would also provide a focal point for future projects engaging with autóctone communities.

The committee under the responsibility of IIA will be established during Q1 of Project Implementation and will include the following members:

- Project Management Lead
- One Local Authority Representative
- One Community Representative
- Two Local CSO's or NGO's with work experiences with autóctone communities.

#### **6.4. Implementation and Monitoring**

The framework for ensuring free, prior, and informed consultation leading to broad community support with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities at each stage of project preparation and implementation will be included in the Project Implementation Manual that will have a specific section with regards to engaging with autóctone communities to ensure that all interactions are culturally appropriate.

IIA will hire two safeguards officers during Q1 of project implementation (one of the Safeguards officers will be a Social Expert) who will work in collaboration with the focal points for R&D network assigned to the Malanje RCOL. The two Safeguard officers would work with the autóctone communities to identify their priorities and implement any portions of subprojects developed, ensuring that they are included especially given that they are among the poorest communities in Angola.

##### **6.4.1 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

The project includes a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The GRM is a way to provide an effective avenue for expressing concerns and achieving remedies for complaints by communities, to promote a mutually constructive relationship and to enhance the achievement of project development objectives. A community grievance is an issue, concern, problem, or claim (perceived or actual) that an individual or group or representative wants the company or contractor to address and resolve. The APPSA project is likely to raise community conflicts that may need to be addressed. Sometimes a simple complaint, if not addressed in a timely and proper manner, can escalate to a dispute. Therefore, affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement are important. It serves as a way to prevent and address community concerns, reduce risk, and assist larger processes that create positive social change. In addition, open dialogue and collaborative grievance resolution represent good business practice — both in managing for social and environmental risk and in furthering project and community development objectives.

People adversely affected (or about to be affected) by the project can raise their grievances and dissatisfaction about actual or perceived impacts in order to find a satisfactory solution. These grievances, influenced by their physical, situational (e.g., employment), and/or social losses, can surface at different stages of the project cycle.

Some grievances may arise during the project design and planning stage, while others may come up during project implementation. Not only should affected persons (APs) be able to raise their grievances and be given an adequate hearing, but also satisfactory solutions should be found that mutually benefit both the APs and the project. It is equally important that APs have access to legitimate, reliable, transparent, and efficient institutional mechanisms that are responsive to their complaints.

The following principles should govern the grievance redress system to be implemented by the project:

- **Safety:** any interested or affected community member, group or institution should feel safe and confident to raise a grievance or suggestion without fear of reprisal.
- **Accessibility:** the mechanism to present a complaint should be readily available and easily accessed by any community member, group or institution. This includes removal of potential constraints to access such as language, illiteracy, and distance.
- **Timely:** all complaints will be managed in a timely manner to avoid escalation to a dispute and cause major risks to the project.
- **Transparency:** the grievance management process and outcomes will be transparent to meet public interest concerns without compromising the privacy or identity of individuals.
- **Predictability:** the grievance management process will be consistently applied with clear timeframes for each stage and provide clarity on the types of process and outcomes that can be offered.

**Procedure:** In projects funded by APPSA, meetings of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) must be held within a maximum period of 10 working days from the moment the complaint is received.

The members of the GRC for APPSA shall include the Municipal Officer/local member of implementation unit as chair, Municipal environmental department representative or Social monitoring officer as Secretary, community leader, a member of a recognized nongovernment organization in the area, community representative and the subproject proponent representative.

The GRC has the right to request the project technical staff, and officers from relevant state or non-state institutions to attend the meetings and provide information. A complainant has the right to appear in person, to be accompanied by a community member, and/or to request to be represented by a village elder. GRCs should be established at local levels to assure accessibility for APs.

If a dispute/case is not resolved at local GRC level within 10 days then the following procedures will be adopted:

- The matter is referred to the GRC at National level. The National GRC will have the same structure as the local GRC, and will be headed by the Project Coordinator.
- If the case is not resolved by the GRC within 20 working days the project proponent Community liaison officer will refer the matter to the Director General of IIA to investigate the matter further with, if necessary, the complainant and other relevant parties.
- If the case is not resolved by the Director of IIA within 25 working days the GRC will refer the matter to the Minister of Agriculture.
- If the case is not resolved by the Minister within 45 days, either of the parties in dispute may refer the matter to an appropriate court of law.

A monthly report on complaints reported to the APPSA PIU will be prepared, for PIU monitoring purposes.

The main channels that can be followed by aggrieved community members who wish to register a claim, complaint, dispute or other grievances are the following;

- Direct verbal complaint to the project developer;
- Complaint book: which may be maintained by Community Committee Secretaries at community level. This book is accessible to every member of the community within the subproject implementation area. This will be a duplicate book where community members may write down their complaints;
- Telephonic voice mail: this will be a register for voice mail complaints;
- Mobile phone: a mechanism of direct interaction for lodging a complaint. This channel can be used in both official (Portuguese) and local language;
- Mail box: this can be used as an option when the direct call is busy and allows the complainant to leave his/her complaint in his own language; and
- E-mail: this is an option for complainants with e-mail connection.

These channels need to be discussed first with community representatives and modified as required. They must be explained to community members at general community meetings.

The subprojects should appoint someone responsible for community issues – a Community Liaison Officer (CLO) – who will on a weekly basis check the complaint book in the community, as well as any other communication channels. He will be in contact with community leaders often and will be responsible for reporting grievances to subproject proponents and liaising with the GRC.

Next steps: If disputes remain unsettled after the GRC has reviewed the complaint, then the complainant can take the dispute to the existing tribunals and/or local courts system of administration of justice at the municipality level. If the claim is rejected at this level, then the matter can go to the High Court for resolution.

Appointment of Members of the GRC: Generally, all project staff, of the institutions involved in the project and government officials will assume the management of complaints as a responsibility. GRC members must be qualified, experienced and competent so that they gain respect and trust from affected communities. It is also important to maintain a gender balance in GRC members.

Criteria for selecting GRC members may include the following:

- Knowledge of the program, its objectives and results; technical knowledge and experience (eg irrigation, geological engineering, legal, etc.) to understand the design and program requirements;
- Understanding of social, economic and cultural environments and the dynamics of communities;
- Ability to absorb the issues addressed and actively contribute to decision-making processes;
- Recognition and social position; and
- Equitable representation of men and women.



GRC members at the municipal or provincial level will include the Agriculture representative or local member of the Implementation Unit as chairperson, representative of the Municipal environmental department or social control officer as secretary, community leader, a member of a non-governmental organization and a representative of the community. For complaints related to indigenous communities, the GRC will include at least one representative of either the community or a community-based organization, and two independent CSOs/NGOs with work experience in autóctone communities.

The GRC has the right to request the technical staff of the project, and officials from relevant public or non-public institutions to attend meetings and provide information.

If a project activity is to take place in autóctone communities ancestral land, IIA will be responsible to ensure the provision of written and/or oral materials using appropriate language to community members, and the participation of local CSOs or NGOs which support autóctone communities.

The GRM will not bypass any associated national legal processes, but will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism that is readily accessible to all affected indigenous persons. As such, a staff member of MASFAMU will be included in the GRM. Before the GRM's implementation, a local NGO will assess it to ensure proposed procedures are culturally adapted to the autóctone affected communities.

Adequate monitoring will be ensured by an independent body, preferably a CSO or NGO with suitable capacity or a legal representative.

Community members or community organisations may also submit complaints to the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS will ensure that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns.

#### **6.5. Proposed Budget for IPPF Implementation\***

This is a preliminary budget for follow-up on the IPPF. The final costs may be higher or lower, depending on whether or how many Indigenous Peoples Plans are prepared for the project.

#### **Proposed Budget for IPPF Implementation**

Budget Item	Unit	Unit cost	Total Estimated Cost
Social Assessment	Lump sum		\$90,000
Provincial level consultations and priority setting (Namibe and others as needed)	Lump sum per province	\$10,000/province	\$30,000
Annual monitoring and supervision	Lump sum per year	\$10,000/year	\$60,000
End of project assessment	Lump sum		\$20,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$200,000</b>

*\*Planning and supervision costs only, R&D activities would be financed under the individual R&D project budgets in Component 1*

## 7. IPPF Stakeholders and Potential Implementation Partners

Principle partners beyond MINAGRIF and the IIA should include MASFAMU, due to their role coordination and mandate for supporting autóctone communities, and local NGOs as advised by the FAO, and likely including OCADEC (Organização Cristã de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento Comunitário) and ADRA (Acção para o Desenvolvimento Rural e Ambiente), both based in Lubango. As detailed earlier in the report, links to the provincial GEPE committees and academic institutes would be highly beneficial.

## 8. Consultations around the IPPF and Disclosure

Consultations took place around the IPPF in April and May, 2018 in Luanda, Namibe and Huila. This included consultation with autóctone communities, other vulnerable communities and municipalities. Field missions were carried out in Angola during April and May 2018 to gather information for this report and identify stakeholders. Meetings in Luanda were conducted between 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> April, Lubango on 14<sup>th</sup> May, Namibe on 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> May and Bibala on 16<sup>th</sup> May.

The missions included meetings with the following representatives:

### **MINAGRIF**

Luanda: Dr. David Tunga (Director General, Institute of Agrarian Development)

Lubango: Mr. Lutero Campos (Provincial Director)

Namibe: Mr. Kamba Kalenga (Agricultural Engineer)

### **MASFAMU**

Luanda: Ms. Santa Jose Alfonso Ernesto (National Director, Family Policy), Ms. Tania Dinis, Ms. Mateus Garcia and Ms. Tatiana de Moraes

Lubango: Mr Abelarte Hilifilwa (Head of Legal Office) and Ms. Delfina

Namibe: Ms. Inês António (Head of Administration and Budget) and Mr. André Culanda (Head of the Social Promotion).

### **Provincial Government of Namibe, Bibala**

Office of planning

**FAO** (mission host)

Luanda: Mr. Anastacio Goncalves (Program Assistant to FAO Representative), Mr. Txaran Basterrechea (Project Coordinator, FAO focal point on Indigenous Peoples)

**OCADEC** (NGO)

Lubango: Mr. Daniel Gaspar

Additionally, a visit to a field site was conducted on 15<sup>th</sup> May to a MINAGRIF/FAO rural field school<sup>12</sup> in an Ovakuvale community located near Virei in Namibe province (hosted by Antonio Chimbaya, Soba/headman).

The summary of the consultations is attached in an annex to this report. The IPPF will be shared with the above stakeholders consulted during the appraisal mission. Additional inputs may be added in the annex, if not in with this report.

The Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework (IPPF) will be shared with all organizations working with autóctone communities in Angola and will be translated into Portuguese. The IPPF will also be shared with municipalities hosting autóctone communities. The IPPF will be disclosed at the World Bank Infoshop, it will be advertised in a national newspaper in Angola and copies of the IPPF will be available at IIA centers and stations and at the municipal level, in the municipalities within the project area.

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<sup>12</sup> The school has 35 members, growing maize, sweet potatoes, tomato, cassava, watermelon and cowpea (macunde) beans as well as some citrus fruits, mainly for local consumption but also selling at markets. Note that sweet potato and cassava cultivars were provided to the Project by IIA.

## Annex 1: Summary of Consultations and IIA Field Mission Report

### Tuesday 24<sup>th</sup> April, Luanda

- **FAO:** Mr Anastacio Goncalves, Program Assistant to FAO Representative, Mr Txaran Basterrechea, Project Coordinator and focal point on Indigenous Peoples, and other FAO staff. *Introduction to the project and mission, discussion of current relevant issues, contacts, previous projects.*

### Thursday 26<sup>th</sup> April, Luanda

- **MASFAMU:** Santa Jose Alfonso Ernesto, National Director, Family Policy, Tania Dinis, Mateus Garcia and Tatiana de Morais. *Introduction to the project and mission, discussion on MASFAMU mandate, autóctone communities, current and past MASFAMU projects, stakeholder landscape, possible outcomes and synergies.*
- **World Bank:** Ana Maria Carvalho. *Introduction to the project and mission, overview of objectives and ongoing consultations.*
- **MINAGRIF:** Dr David Tunga, Director General, Institute of Agrarian Development. *Introduction to the project and mission, overview of autóctone communities, relevance and current and former work of MINAGRIF, possible outcomes and synergies.*

### Monday 14<sup>th</sup> May, Lubango

- **FAO:** Meeting with Lubango office staff. *Introduction to the project and mission.*
- **MINAGRIF:** Lutero Campos, Provincial Director and provincial staff. *Overview of APPSA and mission. Publicized the APPSA project objectives, discussions to identify all stakeholders in the project, and conducted a participatory analysis of stakeholder institutions.*
- **MASFAMU:** Mr Abelarte Hilifilwa (Head of Legal Office) and Mrs Delfina. *Introduction to the project and mission, relevant policies, projects and stakeholders for autóctone communities and cooperation between Huila and Namibe. Discussed areas or localities where indigenous populations live, support provided and presence and demographics of different ethnic groups. MASFAMU representatives suggested that agricultural projects be developed that take into account the pastoralist communities of different zones of Angola.*
- **OCADEC (NGO):** Mr Daniel Gaspar. *Overview of APPSA and mission, NGO activities. Discussion of past and present project implementation with San communities, cooperation with GoA, civil society and donors. Accompanied mission to Namibe.*

### Tuesday 15<sup>th</sup> May

- **MINAGRIF:** Mr Kamba Kalenga (Agricultural Engineer) MINAGRIF. *Introduction to the project and mission, overview of autóctone communities, relevant current and former projects under MINAGRIF. Information on the ongoing projects where 15 target sites in the region (3 per municipality) have been supported with training, equipment and agricultural material. Some were carried out under three past programmes of the FAO.*
- **Ovakuale Community:** Antonio Chimbaya, Soba/headman, MINAGRIF/FAO rural field school located near Virei in Namibe province. *Project overview, involvement, barriers and successes, gaps in service provision. Introduction and discussions on the MINAGRIF field school, with 35 community members who produce maize, sweet potatoes, tomato, cassava, watermelon and*

*cowpeas among other crops, mainly for own use but partly for sale. Cultivars are provided through IIA research and distribution. The community rated the project as very positive, despite the aridity of the land and traditions of pastoralist movement which have been partially overcome. However, challenges including equipment, infrastructure and pest control remain, and a broader limited provision of services (including in particular nearby schools).*

**Wednesday 16<sup>th</sup> May**

- **MASFAMU:** Mrs. Inês António, Head of Administration and Budget, and Mr. André Culanda, Head of the Social Promotion, MASFAMU. *Introduction to the project and mission, relevant policies, projects and stakeholders for autóctone communities and possible synergies. MASFAMU representatives were in agreement with preliminary mission findings and MINAGRI activities.*
- **Office of Planning, Provincial Government of Namibe, Bibala.** *Overview of project and mission, discussion on Kwisi communities and agricultural support. As highlighted by other GoA representatives, including earlier meetings with MINAGRI and MASFAMU offices, the Kwisi and Kwepe communities, remain viewed as being in a poor position in terms of social outcomes, livelihoods, education, health and services. Unfortunately, the mission was unable to visit these communities due to time constraints.*

See attached IIA report for a detailed overview of mission meetings.



REPÚBLICA DE ANGOLA

MINISTÉRIO DA AGRICULTURA E FLORESTAS (MINAGRIF)

INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGAÇÃO AGRONÓMICA (IIA)

PROGRAMA DE PRODUTIVIDADE DA AGRICULTURA EM ÁFRICA AUSTRAL  
(APPSA)

**Relatório de consultas públicas no quadro de políticas de salvaguardas das populações autóctonas  
QPPA**

Havendo necessidades da realização de Consultas Públicas das Salvaguardas do Quadro de Políticas da Populações Autóctonas (QPPA) do Projecto APPSA nas províncias do Namibe e Lubango, o Banco Mundial (BM) contratou um Consultor Internacional, para realizar consultas com diferentes grupos etnolinguísticos destas localidades, com auxílio de um (1) consultor nacional investigador do Instituto de Investigação Agronómica (IIA).

Tendo em conta que a província da Huíla não constava na planificação prevista para as consultas públicas, foi feita uma apresentação na Delegação Provincial da Agricultura da Huíla sobre o Programa APPSA, o projecto do CRL de mandioca, e o quadro das políticas de salvaguardas do APPSA em Angola pelo Dr. Dissoluquele Daniel M. Bassimba, seguindo a mesma metodologia dos workshops realizados nas outras localidades. A apresentação destes documentos teve como objectivo de divulgar o projecto e explicar aos participantes o propósito da equipe de trabalho com as populações autóctonas nas duas províncias.

Assistiram o encontro 24 participantes, entre técnicos de diferentes instituições do sector agrícola e responsáveis das administrações locais ver lista em anexo.

Após uma breve intervenção do Director Provincial de Agricultura Florestas e Pescas da província da Huíla Lutero Campos, tendo proferido as palavras de boas vindas aos participantes. Este enalteceu a importância desta iniciativa para Angola, em geral, e agradeceu a direcção do IIA e prometeu o seu apoio na implementação do projecto.

O encontro teve como objectivos:

1. Divulgar o projecto na Província de Huíla;
2. Identificar todas as partes interessadas no projecto;
3. Realizar um diagnóstico participativo das diferentes instituições.

Após o encontro na delegação provincial de agricultura a equipe de trabalho manteve um encontro com representantes da Acção Social Família Promoção de Mulher e Igualdade de Género, representados pelos senhores Abelarte Hilifilwa e Domingas Delfina. Os mesmos disseram que já trabalham em colaboração com a Delegação Provincial de Agricultura da Huíla na identificação de áreas ou localidades onde habitam populações autóctonas para apoio e aconselhamento e de que os grupos étnicos que habitam a província são considerados também como populações vulneráveis. Segundo os representantes da acção social existem estão contabilizados na província da Huíla 2448 populares do grupo etnolinguístico Sans, sendo as localidades de Caconda, Chicomba, Chipindo, Quipungo, Oke e Chibia as que registam maior presença deste grupo étnico.

Neste breve encontro foi sugerido a elaboração de uns projectos Agropecuário que tenham em conta as comunidades agro-pastoris de diferentes zonas de angola (Huíla, Namibe, Huambo e Benguela).

Finalizados os trabalhos na província da Huíla a equipe partiu para a província do Namibe onde trabalhou nos dias 15 e 16 de Maio. Na delegação provincial de agricultura a equipe contactou o engenheiro Kamba Kalenga, este informou que está em curso nível da província do Namibe um programa do governo que já criou 15 polos de desenvolvimento agrário, sendo três polos em cada município, e cada polo foi potenciado com equipamento e matéria agrícola (tractores, sementes agrícolas, e meios para escoamento de produtos).

Foi informado também a equipe sobre três (3) projectos financiados pela FAO (Retesa, Pirâmide, Sango) todos já finalizados que permitiram a criação de escolas de campo agro-pastoris em diferentes localidades da província.

No dia 15 de Maio a equipe deslocou-se para o município de Virei na aldeia de Bomba que dista a 39 km do município sede, onde existe uma escola de campo criada através do projecto Retesa para o grupo étnico Mucubal. Na aldeia a equipe foi recebida pelo soba António Chimbaya que também é o responsável da escola de campo. A escola conta com 35 membros, tem o milho, batata-doce, tomate, mandioca, melancia, e o feijão macunde como as culturas mais importantes. Cerca de 80% dos produtos obtidos para consumo e o restante para comercialização. Os produtos mais vendidos são o tomate, batata-doce e melancia. A localidade conta com aproximadamente 350 famílias com uma média de 8 membros por família. Os membros da escola são escolhidos num encontro participativo e aberto com toda a comunidade da aldeia.

De destacar que as variedades de batata-doce e mandioca cultivadas nestas aldeias são fornecidas pelo IIA através da EEAN.

As culturas mais afectadas pelas pragas é o milho e o tomate sendo as principais pragas a lagarta militar e a tuta absoluta respectivamente. Os pesticidas usados no tratamento destas pragas alguns são de natureza química recomendados pela equipe que acompanha o projecto e adquiridos no

mercado local e outros bio preparados como cinzas e extratos de raízes de Mucambi, planta abundante nas margens dos rios desta localidade. No manuseio de pesticidas químicos não se usa equipamento de protecção individual e os recipientes são descartados ao ar livre ou reutilizados pela população como adornos para o corpo, prática que pode pôr em risco a saúde humana.

Informações colhidas das populações relatam que desde a criação da escola de campo, quando se regista a falta de pasto na localidade a procura de novas áreas de pasto é feita por alguns integrantes da comunidade que se deslocam para outras localidades com o gado e regressam na aldeia após as condições tornarem-se favoráveis. Os membros da comunidade que ficam na aldeia continuam praticando a actividade agrícola o que garante o regresso dos pastores à origem. Considerando que estas populações são nómadas, a implantação de escolas de campo tem contribuído para a fixação das populações, e que tem como impacto o ingresso das crianças no ensino. A experiência das escolas de campo nesta localidade vai permitir uma melhor planificação das acções a serem implementadas nestas comunidades.

Entre as principais preocupações registadas há a necessidade de aumentar as variedades de batata-doce, e cultivares precoces de mandioca. Uma vez que o projecto financiado pela FAO terminou em 2015, O IIA através do projecto APPSA pode continuar trabalhando com escolas de campo já existentes nestas comunidades.

Com a finalidade de saber se existe algum projecto ou trabalhos em curso com as populações autóctonas a nível do Governo Provincial, a equipe visitou no dia 16 de Maio, a Delegação Provincial de Acção Social Família e Promoção de Mulher, onde teve um encontro com dois (2) representantes desta instituição, nomeadamente a Senhora Inês António chefe de Departamento de Administração e Orçamento e o Senhor André Culanda Chefe do departamento de promoção Social.

No mesmo encontro a equipe foi informada que os projectos existentes neste âmbito são os mesmos mencionados pela Delegação Provincial de Agricultura do Namibe em que ambas instituições colaboram como parceiros.

Durante a visita da equipe visitou a Estação Experimental Agrícola do Namibe, não constatou a existência de populações autóctones vulneráveis próximo da estação.

Na deslocação ao município da Bibala, a equipe foi informada da existência de 3 polos de desenvolvimento agrícola com 12 escolas de campo, e que a actividade agrícola ainda não é notória no seio das populações autóctones.

### **Recomendações**

- No âmbito do projecto APSSA continuar trabalhando com as escolas de campo já existentes de modo que as comunidades autóctonas destas localidades possam ser beneficiárias das inovações tecnológicas resultantes do projecto e de outras experiências;
- Elaborar estudos conjuntos entre instituições de ensino superior, e outros parceiros para melhor compreensão das culturas e costumes das populações autóctonas; e



- Elaboração de projectos agropecuários que tenham em conta as comunidades agro-pastoris de diferentes etnias nas províncias de Benguela, Huambo, Huíla e Namibe.