

**LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (LDP)
(P160105)**

**FUNDO DE APOIO SOCIAL
FAS**

**INDIGENOUS PEOPLES POLICY
FRAMEWORK**

Updated version, May 2017

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ACRONYMS

ADECOS	Community and Health Development Agents
CDD	Community Driven Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAS	Social Action Fund
GOA	Government of Angola
IFAL	National Institute for Local Training
IP	Indigenous People
IPP	Indigenous People Plan
IPPF	Indigenous People Policy Framework
LDP	Local Development Project
MINARS	Ministry of Social Affairs
MIS	Management Information System
NGO	Non Government Organization
OCADEC	Christian Organization to Support Community Development
OSISA	Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa
TROCAIRE	The Irish Catholic Agency for World Development,
WIMSA	Windhoek Working Group of Indigenous Minorities in Southern Africa

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This updated version of the Indigenous People Policy Framework (IPPF) was prepared by the Angola Social Action Fund (Fundo de Apoio Social – FAS) for the Additional Financing to the Local Development Project (P160105). The total amount of the AF is of US\$70 million. The project has three main components; namely: (i) Local Social and Economic Infrastructure, which also includes a new sub-component focused on Productive Safety Nets; (ii) Local Economic Development which also includes a new sub-component focused on Productive Inclusion; and (iii) Local Institutional Strengthening which also includes a new sub-component focused on Support to Health and Community Development Agents. The project duration has been extended until 2020.

The project development objective to improve access of poor households to basic services and economic opportunities, and to enhance local institutional capacities among Angola's municipalities, which remain unchanged with the implementation of this AF.

The activities developed under the AF would potentially impact indigenous peoples' rights, lands, livelihoods and culture. However, as the activities are strictly demand driven it is likely the AF activities targeting indigenous populations will have positive impacts and will address priority needs. As per OP 4.10 adverse socio-economic impacts, including the need to permanently or temporarily acquire land and productive resources, and/or impact on assets will be avoided. Nonetheless, to comply with the World Bank Operations Policy on Indigenous People (OP 4.10), FAS has prepared this updated version of the IPPF. To cope with the limited negative impacts of the project, mitigation measures and institutional arrangement have been set up.

Regarding the consultation process, it is worth to highlight that in order to ensure that indigenous people are aware of the opportunity to request project assistance, FAS will promote that organizations working with indigenous people inform them about project opportunities. The IPPF was updated based on discussions with municipal, provincial, central Government and civil society including NGOs, Consultation Councils and LDP beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries that happened during the supervision missions of the first phase of the LDP. Donors (EU and World Bank) were also consulted during the preparation of the AF.

The institutional arrangements for the IPPF will comprise three main building blocks; namely: (i) screening; (ii) indigenous people plan (IPP); and (iii) implementation and monitoring. During the screening FAS will work with organizations currently working with and reconnecting with San populations to identify where San communities now reside. The IPP will be developed by FAS and would laid the foundations to ensure that indigenous peoples will receive appropriate support that mitigation measures for potential limited negative impacts are implemented. For the implementation and monitoring phase FAS will contract a NGO with previous experience working with Indigenous People to better plan and implement activities benefitting this target group.

1. Introduction

An Indigenous People Policy Framework was developed for the Implementation of the Local Development Project, which was approved by the Board of Directors on March 18, 2010, but it only became effective on August 30, 2011. The IPPF, however, was disclosed March 1, 2009.

This Indigenous People Policy Framework (IPPF) has been updated in May 2017 to reflect necessary adaptations for the implementation of an Additional Financing (AF) to the Local Development Project. The IPPF was updated by FAS based on the experienced obtained through the implementation of Local Development Project, during which several consultations were organized with local communities and municipal and provincial Governments. FAS consulted and gathered information from municipal authorities from Cuchi (Kuando Kubango), Cacula (Huila) and Curoca (Cunene), where indigenous people can be found. The AF will provide an additional loan in an amount of US\$70 million to Angola's Local Development Project with an extension of the closing date of the original project to February 28, 2020.

The AF will support the scale-up and completion of activities under the three Local Development Project (LDP) components and will further strengthen the local development agenda by continuing: (i) to provide basic social services at the local level in the poorest provinces and municipalities; (ii) to provide capacity to municipal officials for consultative resource allocation and transparent resource management; and (iii) to expand the local economic development agenda through the provision of economic opportunities to improve livelihoods and income of poor households.

The main updates to the IPPF relate to (a) update of the background section; (b) update of component description and expected impacts; (ii) description of social assessments; (iii) description of implementation arrangements for a better integration of IP in the Project; and (iv) update of Project locations.

The outline of the document has also been improved to facilitate its reading.

2. The San Population in Angola¹

In the absence of any census data, estimates of the number of San in Angola are today (as they have always been) highly speculative.

The indigenous peoples of Angola, situated in Angola's southern provinces, represent approximately 0.1% of Angola's current population of 24.3 million. The San number between 5,000 and 14,000. The San are found mainly in the southern provinces of Huila, Cunene, Cuando Cubango and Moxico. San groups in Angola include the Khwe and

¹ Information extracted from: "The San (Bushmen) of Angola 2007 – A Status Report" by Rulan Heunis. 2007. ImageAfrica.net.

!Kung, who are also found in Namibia and Botswana, with the majority being !Kung. While in the past the San, were hunter-gatherers, most now live from a combination of subsistence agriculture, informal manual work and food aid, although a number of significant traditional livelihood practices remain. These include gathering of bush foods and, in some cases, hunting and crafts.

There are no specific references to indigenous peoples or minorities in the Constitution, nor in other domestic law. The Government of Angola does not recognise the concept of indigenous peoples as affirmed in international law. Despite this, Angola has been a signatory to ILO Convention 107 on Indigenous and Tribal Populations since 1976, albeit with very limited reporting.

Reports from the early 2000s produced by the Working Group of Indigenous Minorities in Southern Africa (WIMSA), Trõcaire, OCADEC (Organização Cristã de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento Comunitário), ACADIR (Associação de Conservação do Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Integrado Rural) and others assessed the challenges facing certain San communities in southern Angola in detail. These reports, and past meetings or conferences on Angola's San, some of which included government participation, have repeatedly identified problems relating to food security, health care, education, access to clean water, livelihoods and the availability of identity documents. These issues remain substantial challenges for Angola's San, and food security, in particular, was a problem for many of them in 2014, compounded by the severe droughts of previous years. Local organizations furthermore highlight the lack of the San's social and economic inclusion in Angola.

The 30-year Angolan civil war that ended in 2002 left a path of destruction. The large number of tribal communities which previously formed the bulk of the country's population and that had settled along the edges of the country's roads and railway lines, scattered. Numerous members of such communities, in order to avoid being recruited into the armies of the different parties, moved away from the roads into the bush, to avoid being caught. Others tried to find a safe place, by fleeing into the cities and other large provincial centers, seeking protection.

Following Namibia's independence in March 1990, many of the San who had remained in Angola during the struggle for independence also started leaving for Namibia where they had families. This situation deteriorated particularly between 1997 and November 1999, and the number of San in Angola further declined to probably less than 1 000. Most of the San who left Angola live in resettlement schemes of the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (MLRR) in the Ohangwena Region of Namibia.

The San population that previously lived in the municipalities of Caraculo, Munhino, Cuito, Garganta, Bibala, Caitou and Camuciuo completely disappeared, by 2007. The San that lived in the areas of Caconda, Moco, Cambongue, Chinguenda and Chicomba before the civil war have since then also completely disappeared. They moved to a new area in the municipalities of Muamba, Cacula, Sendi, Hoque and along the western banks of the

Cunene River up to Mulondo, including the municipalities of Muriatecholo, Santa Terzinha and Quiteve.

A slow reconstitution of these communities is now happening, building new communities in rural areas in the South of Angola. Last estimations suggest that a population of 5,000-14,000 people is scattered in the provinces of Huila, Cunene, Namibe and Kuando Kubango.

FAS and the LDP team, through the analysis of the data of the 2015 census will try to provide updated ethnographic information on the current San populations.

3. Previous Development Programs supporting San populations

It wasn't until 2003 that a San population was discovered to be living in the province of Huila. At that time, they were living in an emergency situation with severe food insecurity. The province of Huila, and civil society organizations, assisted the San by providing food, clothes, and medicines.

Several government ministries and local government bodies have programmes that involve San and other indigenous communities, although the overall support provided to and recognition of indigenous peoples by the Government of Angola is thus inconsistent and limited. In early 2014, the Ministry of Social Welfare (MINARS), supported by OCADEC with funding from the Embassy of France, supplied oxen, ploughing equipment, seed and food relief to 150 San families in Huila Province, as part of a two-year project that commenced in 2013.

During 2007-2008, the government, with the assistance of OCADEC and FAO, facilitated registration of ancestral land for one San community. Unfortunately, no other community has been able to successfully register ancestral land. The process of land registration has been changed as well as the responsible agencies.

Several civil society organizations provide some support to Angola's San, including three Angolan NGOs (MBAKITA, ACADIR and OCADEC) that work both with the state and in cooperation with international organisations, including the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA), Terre des Hommes (TdH) and, previously, Trocaire. None of them work exclusively with indigenous peoples but do include community projects with the San within wider programmes, mainly in the fields of agriculture, livelihood, health, education and community-based natural resource management. In 2014 MBAKITA, working in the provinces of Cuando Cubango, Bie, Huambo, Huila and Cunene, was implementing community programmes on human rights, food security, preventive health care and education, information and communication. ACADIR, an NGO working on natural resource management, environmental and community issues, has supported registration and identity issues, access to clean water, food security, health and education. OCADEC has a number of programmes focused on San education and representation.

4. The Local Development Program (LDP)

Objective and Guiding Principles

The LDP Development Objectives are to improve access of poor households to basic services and economic opportunities, and to enhance local institutional capacities among Angola's municipalities.

The LDP is a community driven development program whereby no interventions will be implemented by FAS without the previous request from community through a local development plan.

The main guiding principles of LDP include:

- (a) Ensure that investments respond to informed citizens' articulated demand;
- (b) Enhance local government capacity for planning and management for local development;
- (c) Employ participatory and accountability mechanisms for improved citizens' voice, engagement and oversight throughout all phases of the local development planning process;
- (d) Facilitate access to timely and relevant information to all stakeholders regarding program contents and rules and institutional responsibilities;
- (e) Promote civil society engagement to assess local institutional performance and ensure accountability from the bottom-up;
- (f) Provide effective and accountable public services in remote and poor regions;
- (g) Scale up the productive inclusion agenda;
- (h) Build the basic blocks for a new generation of social protection programs; and
- (i) Promote social and gender inclusion.

Based on the experience accrued from FAS III and the first phase of the LDP, municipalities are classified according to their capacities in development planning and public resource management, namely:

- (a) Type I municipalities are those which have functioning consultative councils, have approved strategic development plans, certified adequate financial management and procurement capacities, and basic monitoring and reporting systems;
- (b) Type II municipalities are those which use participatory methods and have already implemented public investments, but still lack strategic development plans and basic investment management capacities;
- (c) Type III municipalities are those with little experience in participatory planning and decentralized investment management systems;

The LDP components reflect a high degree of continuity with the activities and methodologies supported under FAS III, with most of its efforts directed to improving and extending the coverage of existing social basic infrastructure, capacity strengthening

activities to remote or underserved municipalities and promoting the productive inclusion agenda.

The AF to the LDP – like the original LDP - will include three components and will add three additional subcomponents. The new subcomponents aim at (i) continuing supporting full integration of the CDD approach (including deconcentration and decentralization) into the government strategy for inclusive growth and shared prosperity; (ii) increasing the number of poor households with access to productive inclusion as part of the GoA economic diversification Strategy; and (iii) responding to individual and household challenges as well as the needs of the chronic poor and vulnerable exacerbated by the current crisis.

Project Components

The LDP contain three components:

Component 1 - Local Social and Economic Infrastructure. This component finances works, goods and consulting services needed to construct and rehabilitate social and economic infrastructure. Sub-projects are identified following participatory procedures and prioritized in a local development plan prepared by the municipal authorities and councils as described in the LDP Project Document. Development of social infrastructure is guided by both vulnerability and actual needs. Component 1 will be implemented in 17 municipalities and the selection of municipalities will follow poverty and vulnerability criteria, which are based on: (i) poverty rates at provincial and municipal level according to recently developed poverty maps; (ii) coverage of basic public service; (iii) commitment from sectors to invest in the maintenance of the infrastructures and in the supply of human resources to run the facilities (teachers, doctors and nurses, mainly); and (iv) availability of other financial sources (no overlap with EU project). Component 1 will use a combination of direct execution through FAS and Block Grants to selected municipalities to execute their own development plans.

New Subcomponent 1.1: Productive safety nets. The objectives of this subcomponent are to provide additional income to poor and vulnerable households, by combining cash transfers with the creation basic local productive infrastructure and providing skills and on-the-job training. This subcomponent will be implemented in six municipalities, selected among the poorest in the country. Approximately 7,000 beneficiaries will participate in cash for work activities distributed on work sites of approximately 200 participants each. Working days will be of four hours to facilitate participation of women, who need to have time for other tasks. The type of activities to be carried out will be labor intensive: 60 percent of the cost will go to labor costs and 40 percent to materials and technical supervision. Activities will aim at improving the natural and productive environment, and will mostly consist of soil and water conservation interventions, and small productive infrastructure. The design and supervision of the works will be carried out by municipal technical services. Selected vulnerable households with no members able to participate in cash for work activities will benefit from direct cash transfers.

Component 2 - Local Economic Development. The objective of the Local Economic Development (LED) component is to improve the access to economic opportunities and skills to poor and vulnerable households and promote market access by the selected producer groups and individuals. The Component will finance *Matching Grants* in twelve municipalities in 4 provinces. *Matching grants* will support municipalities, beneficiary associations, cooperatives and micro-enterprises and will only finance activities that have potential to catalyze local economic development. Activities to be financed through *Matching Grants* will be screened, assessed and approved by FAS and the respective technical sector.

Subcomponent 2.1: Productive inclusion. In addition to supporting *Matching Grants*, Component 2 will also include a subcomponent aiming at promoting productive inclusion of poor and vulnerable households. These activities would include providing skills and grants to poorer population groups, who could not afford to match grants, to promote self-employment, entrepreneurship and increase local productivity and enhancing

linkages with other existing Government initiatives on youth productive inclusion (e.g the new Commercial Agriculture Initiative, Farmer Field Schools, etc.).

The productive inclusion sub-component would be implemented through three main pillars. The first pillar would be a mandatory training/capacity building package to make sure that all productive inclusion participants receive training on soft skills, basic financial management, financial literacy (including savings) and entrepreneurship, including how to prepare a simplified business plan. At the end of the training, beneficiaries will develop a simplified business plan for a productive activity based on their capacity and potential returns. The second pillar would be an asset transfer based on performance. Beneficiaries of the productive inclusion component will receive two asset transfers. The third pillar of the sub-component would be related to technical assistance and extension services. FAS will ensure that all productive inclusion beneficiaries have proper access to extension services or technical assistance for at least two years. This will be ensured through provision or direct technical assistance by FAS staff and through coordination with technical sectors (Agriculture, Commerce, etc.) at municipal level.

Component 3 - Local Institutional Strengthening. The AF will scale up capacity-building activities for participatory planning, management and monitoring of basic public service delivery and expenditure management in 33 selected municipalities. This Component will include capacity building to municipalities in public procurement, public management of infrastructures, social and environmental management and monitoring and evaluation of public expenditure among other activities. The Component will measure results and ensure adequate implementation of the project at central, provincial and local levels. This will include completion of the impact evaluation of the LDP by carrying out follow up surveys to the rigorous baseline survey implemented under LDP. The Component will add activities on social communication to enhance accountability by developing grievance and redress mechanisms to get feedback from local populations on the implementation of the different activities. The grievance and redress mechanism will be integrated in the municipal MIS developed under the LDP. Component 3 will invest in FAS' capacity to lead the decentralization processes and all training activities to be performed at municipal level will be implemented in partnership with the Institute of Local Administration Training (IFAL).

Sub-component 3.3: Support to Health and Community Development Agents (ADECOS). This subcomponent will integrate the ADECOS in Component 3 to make the link between beneficiaries and social services. ADECOS are Health and Community Development Agents that will perform intermediation services to make the link between beneficiaries and social services. To do that, the ADECOS will be in charge of mapping existing social services and referring potential beneficiaries to these when necessary. The ADECOS are selected within the participating municipalities and need to be residents from the municipality where they will work. The support to ADECOS will be done in ten selected municipalities.

The two components for which the San populations are more likely to request assistance are Component 1 on creation of basic social infrastructure and Component 2.1 on productive inclusion. Component 1, because it can provide basic social services (health,

education, water, etc.) which are also essential for the San populations. Component 2.1 because it would facilitate the productive inclusion of IP and support some of their current livelihood activities such as subsistence agriculture or informal manual work. Therefore, more detail is provided for these two components:

Component 1 – Local Social and Economic Infrastructure Provision.

Key criteria on which initial resource allocation among provinces and municipalities would be established include: (i) simple and clear municipal-level indicators of public service coverage and asymmetries in access of basic services; (ii) effectiveness of demand expressed through participatory processes and of resource use; and (iii) absorptive capacity among target municipalities to plan and manage infrastructure investments. Sectoral allocations would be determined by local demand and the capacity of provincial and municipal authorities to assume operation and maintenance costs.

As in FAS III and the first phase of the LDP, social infrastructure investments would be identified through a participatory strategic planning process and the Local Development Plan involving municipal authorities and citizens (CMCAS). The LDP would continue emphasizing an integrated package of sub-projects which consist of the primary infrastructure (school, health post) and a set of small infrastructure and equipment which compliment each other, such as a school with desks, teacher's house, latrines and a water facility, and energy supply (i.e., solar panels) to ensure an operational unit and its optimal utilization. The appropriate package would vary and depend on the local geographic, social and economic conditions.

Economic infrastructures will be identified through value chain development plans formulated under Component 2 and the Municipal Economic Development Strategies to be introduced into the local strategic planning process under Subcomponent 3.1. Those public economic infrastructure investments are geared to facilitate private sector activity and promote increased private investment in targeted sectors. Examples of public economic infrastructure may include (i) a farmer's market near a major road (to encourage local community integration with larger markets), (ii) a building leased to private operators as a processing plant to add value to local production; (iii) a community warehouse (to minimize post-harvest losses of agricultural products) or (iv) a road to connect local communities to larger markets.

The LDP modified the procedures used during FAS III for the "subproject cycle" to take into account changes in the local institutional context which allows institutionalization through municipal structures. The first change is related to the way in which citizens would be engaged in decision making. The GoA decentralization policy indicates that local consultative councils are the recognized bodies for representation of citizen's preferences, dialogue with and oversight of local officials and authorities. Thus, the LDP would focus on strengthening the capacities of the existing or incipient local councils as its main interlocutors, rather than on establishing ad-hoc 'nucleus groups' for each financed subproject, as in the previous phase.

In addition, the GoA has specified that Municipal Development Plans are recognized instruments in the national public planning system to identify medium-term strategic priorities and for territorial distribution of priority public investments as a basis for programming annual local investment funds (i.e., FUGEM). The LDP would continue using FAS III strategic planning cycle and the Local Development Plans in the programming of the LDP's investment funds and the integration of these plans in provincial sectoral planning processes would continue to be promoted. A more consistent focus on infrastructure maintenance, both through the direct participation of service users/beneficiaries and through strengthened management and technical capacities of municipal authorities would be promoted.

A third aspect highlighted in the LDP is the increased fiduciary responsibility of municipal administrations in the local investment cycle. Municipalities under LDP would be expected to gradually develop the capacity to disburse funds for either on-granting to community sub-projects or disbursement against invoices for the implementation of municipal contracts.

The arrangements for each step in the local investment cycle are further detailed in the LDP Operational Manual.

Component 2.1 - Productive Inclusion.

The productive inclusion subcomponent would provide skills and grants to poorer population groups to promote self-employment, entrepreneurship and increase local productivity and enhancing linkages with other existing Government initiatives on youth productive inclusion (e.g the new Commercial Agriculture Initiative, Farmer Field Schools, etc.).

The productive inclusion sub-component would be implemented through four main pillars:

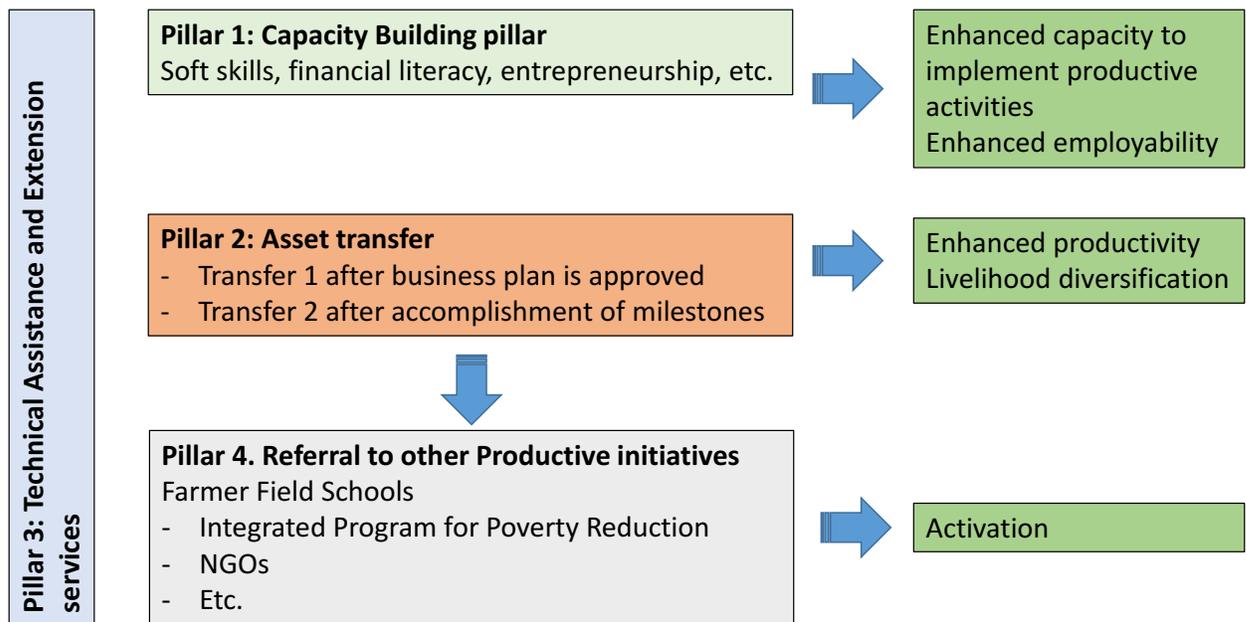
Pillar 1. Capacity building. The first pillar would be a mandatory training/capacity building package to make sure that all productive inclusion participants receive training on soft skills, basic financial management, financial literacy (including savings) and entrepreneurship, including how to prepare a simplified business plan. At the end of the training, beneficiaries will develop a simplified business plan for a productive activity based on their capacity and potential returns.

Pillar 2. Asset transfer. The second pillar would be an asset transfer based on performance. Beneficiaries of the productive inclusion component will receive two asset transfers. The first one would be delivered after approval of a simplified business plan defining the type of productive activity they want to invest in and the type of assets or technical assistance that they would use the asset transfer for. The second asset transfer would be delivered after completion of agreed milestones defined in the business plan that would be related to the purchase of the planned productive assets or services and to other performance indicators more related to project management, such as a proper financial books keeping, etc. To be able to participate at the asset transfer pillar, all beneficiaries need to successfully participate first at the capacity building pillar.

Pillar 3. Technical assistance and extension services. FAS will ensure that all productive inclusion beneficiaries have proper access to extension services or technical assistance for at least two years. This will be ensured through provision or direct technical assistance by FAS staff and through coordination with technical sectors (Agriculture, Commerce, etc.) at municipal level.

Pillar 4. Referral to other productive initiatives. At the end of the intervention FAS through the ADECOs will refer productive inclusion beneficiaries to other potential Government initiatives that could promote beneficiaries' path to graduation. Some of these initiatives could include Farmer Field Schools or Project under the PMIDCP.

Figure 1: Productive Inclusion Framework



Targeting. The households that will participate in the productive inclusion subcomponent will follow the same targeting methodology as for the productive safety nets: (i) geographical targeting through poverty maps; (ii) community-based targeting; and (iii) the verification of the eligibility of this list of households using a Proxy Means Test to detect any errors of inclusion.

The targeting methodology will be adapted for IP by (i) including in the geographical targeting at least three municipalities where IPs are present; (ii) requesting municipal authorities to integrate these groups in the potential lists of beneficiaries and (iii) setting quotas for IPs in the municipalities where their residence and Project implementation overlap.

Implementation arrangements for productive inclusion. The productive inclusion subcomponent will have different players in charge of different tasks that will need to work in a coordinated manner:

- a. **FAS** will design and coordinate the productive inclusion subcomponent. In doing that, FAS will need to provide strategic and operational guidance to the different

- players. FAS will be in charge of developing the targeting and M&E instruments for the subcomponent and will be in charge of ensuring that the different players implement their activities as planned. This will include outsourcing of some of the activities to NGOs or other service providers.
- b. **IFAL** will be in charge of the capacity building pillar by developing the different modules (soft skills, financial literacy, entrepreneurship, etc.) and setting up adequate arrangements for the delivery of trainings. IFAL will update their curricula based on experience of NGOs and other partners working with IPs.
 - c. **ADECOS** will support FAS operationally in the implementation of the subcomponent by supporting the data collection for different processes including targeting and monitoring and evaluation. ADECOS will also be in charge of mapping other existing productive activities and referring productive inclusion beneficiaries to these.
 - d. **Municipal technical departments** will be in charge of providing extension services to productive inclusion beneficiaries. In rural areas, it is expected that most of the beneficiaries will be engaged in farming activities and therefore rural development extension services are expected to be very important in order to provide assistance to implement more productive techniques and minimize losses.
 - e. **NGOs** might be subcontracted to implement part of the activities of the productive inclusion subcomponent, including providing the asset transfers, supporting M&E or delivering training.

5. Potential Impacts

LDP is strictly demand driven. No subprojects would be implemented within any community without being requested by the community and reflected in a local development plan. Therefore, if a San community has identified an infrastructure it wishes to receive funding for, it would then be presumed that these development actions would only involve positive benefits. In the case of IP, the Project will also promote an active approach and work with municipalities on potential activities that could directly benefit IP living in the Project implementation areas.

Special arrangements have been developed and integrated into the LDP Operational Manual for FAS to engage with and assist such Indigenous Populations through culturally appropriate methods and experienced organizations. It is presumed that all LDP-financed activities targeting indigenous populations will have positive benefits by addressing priority needs as identified by the community members as part of the LDP-supported local planning process. The AF will be implemented in at least 3 municipalities where San populations can be found.² FAS will explore the feasibility of contracting a NGO with previous experience working with Indigenous People to better plan and implement activities benefitting this target group.

² Cuchi (Kuando Kubango), Cacula (Huila) and Curoca (Cunene)

Social issues and social development outcomes are central to the LDP Development Objective and activities. Improving the quality and access to local services through all investments is expected to generate significant positive social impacts in a number of communities across Angola, including the San. The AF expected social development outcomes are: (i) improved access to services across the territory, (ii) strengthened human and institutional capacities at the local level, (iii) increased citizens voice in decision making and public expenditure management, (iv) enhanced assets of poor households, and (v) improved enabling environment for service delivery. The AF will continue applying participatory methodologies for better service delivery by strengthening voice through municipal councils and other civic platforms as well as improving the interface amongst government officials, users and services providers.

As per OP 4.10 adverse socio-economic impacts, including the need to permanently or temporarily acquire land and productive resources, and/or impact on assets will be avoided.

6. Social Assessment

Once a San community requests LDP support, the social officer for the FAS Provincial Unit would conduct a social assessment. The social assessment includes the following elements, as needed:

- A review, on a scale appropriate to the project, of the legal and institutional framework applicable to Indigenous Peoples.
- Gathering of baseline information on the demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics of the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities, the land and territories that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, and the natural resources on which they depend.
- Taking the review and baseline information into account, the identification of key project stakeholders and the elaboration of a culturally appropriate process for consulting with the Indigenous People at each stage of project preparation and implementation.
- An assessment, based on free, prior, and informed consultation, with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities, of the potential adverse and positive effects of the project. Critical to the determination of potential adverse impacts is an analysis of the relative vulnerability of, and risks to, the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities given their distinct circumstances and close ties to land and natural resources, as well as their lack of access to opportunities relative to other social groups in the communities, regions, or national societies in which they live.
- The identification and evaluation, based on free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities, of 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 Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project.

In deciding if to continue with the Project, the FAS ascertains on the basis of this Social Assessment and the free, prior and informed consultation whether the affected Indigenous Peoples Communities provide their broad community support to the project. This supports needs to be reflected in minutes or acts from meetings organized by the municipal and *comuna* councils. The World Bank will not proceed further with the project if it is unable to ascertain that such support exists.

7. Consultation

In order to ensure the San are aware of the opportunity to request LDP assistance, FAS would request that organizations working with San be informed of community development opportunities through the LDP. These organizations would then share this information among various San communities as well as assist San in preparing development plans to present to FAS. The best way to disseminate information to San communities is through direct community interactions. Therefore, FAS staff working at the provincial level would work directly with organizations working with San, as well as meeting with San communities to inform them of opportunities that can be requested from FAS.

For the AF, FAS has also undertaken consultations with government agencies and non-governmental organizations in order to secure community support for the implementation of the new activities that will be varied out in the project. Thus, FAS staff working in the field will ensure that San people are involved in the various activities of the project and their assets will not be negatively affected by the project activities.

The IPPF was updated based on discussions with municipal, provincial, central Government and civil society including NGOs, Consultation Councils and LDP beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries that happened during the supervision missions of the first phase of the LDP. Donors (EU and World Bank) were also consulted during the preparation of the AF and more specifically in a preparation workshop held in Luanda on 13-15 September, 2016.

8. Institutional Arrangements

Screening

Due to the massive movements in population due to the civil war, it is difficult to determine where specific San communities are currently located.

FAS will work with organizations currently working with and reconnecting with San populations to identify where San communities now reside. To this end, once San

communities are identified, no infrastructure would be implemented within the community without the San community first requesting and approving it.

Capacity building will be provided to FAS and to provincial and municipal Governments hosting San communities on specific approaches and interventions adapted to the livelihoods and culture of San populations. The capacity building will be provided by Social Safeguards Specialists from the World Bank and by institutions with demonstrated capacity working with Indigenous Populations.

If the Screening of a subproject indicates that Indigenous People are present in the area, FAS will ensure that, before the subproject is implemented, a social assessment is carried out (See section 6) and an IPP is prepared in accordance with the requirements of OP 4.10. Before implementation of the subproject, the FAS will send the Social Assessment and the IPP to the Bank for review.

Indigenous Peoples Plan

On the basis of the results of the Social Assessment (See Section 6) and in consultation with affected indigenous peoples, the FAS will prepare an IPP that sets out the measures through which it will ensure that:

- Indigenous People affected by the Project receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; and
- When potentially adverse effects on Indigenous Peoples are identified, those effects are avoided, minimized or mitigated.

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The AF will be implemented in 3 municipalities where there is evidence that San Populations can be found. These municipalities are Cuchi (Kuando Kubango), Cacula (Huila) and Curoca (Cunene).

Implementation and Monitoring

The framework for ensuring free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities at each stage of project preparation and implementation will be included in the Project Operational Manual that will have a specific section with regards to engaging with San communities to ensure that all interactions are culturally appropriate. As the sub-projects would be developed by the San communities themselves, the sub-projects will be developed using consultation methods appropriate to social and cultural values of the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities and their local conditions.

FAS will explore the feasibility of contracting a NGO with previous experience working with Indigenous People to better plan and implement activities benefitting this target group. The NGO would work with the San communities to identify their priorities and implement the subprojects through an assisted CDD approach, ensuring that they are included especially given that they are among the poorest communities in Angola.

The AF to the LDP will define specific Project indicators to measure the participation of the San populations in the programs and will measure the number of San households participating in its activities.

Analytical work to better understand the new dynamics of the San populations will also be financed by the Project.

Quarterly reports detailing the progress of the activities targeting San populations will be provided as a specific chapter of the Project Progress Report.

Activities will be implemented with intensive participation and constant consultation of and feedback by beneficiary households. A grievance and redress system will be put in place as well as a regular monitoring of the operation including follow up of special cases (case management). San communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by the project may submit complaints to existing project-level Grievance Redress Mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS will ensure that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns.

9. Disclosure

The Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework (IPPF) will be shared with all organizations working with San in Angola and will be translated into Portuguese. The IPPF will also be shared with municipalities hosting San populations. The FAS' social safeguards specialist will share the IPPF with the San communities and discuss opportunities that could be available through the LDP. It will also be clearly explained that if the San would be interested they can request FAS assistance with regards to developing sub-project proposals.

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 FAS' central and provincial offices and at the municipal level, in the municipalities participating in the Project.

10. Organizations Working with San in Angola

- The Irish Catholic Agency for World Development, TROCAIRE
- MBAKITA
- ACADIR
- Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA)
- Windhoek-based Working Group of Indigenous Minorities in Southern Africa (WIMSA)
- Terre des Hommes
- Organização Cristã de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento Comunitário (OCADEC)
- Ministry of Social Welfare (MINARS)
- Catholic Church

11. Estimated budget

Activity	Cost (US\$)
Analytical work	200,000.00
Contracting of NGO and Operational Costs	500,000.00
Basic Social Infrastructure in San municipalities	500,000.00
Participation of IP in Productive Inclusion activities	200,000.00
Preparation of IPPs	100,000.00
Final audit of the implementation	200,000.00
Total	1,700,000