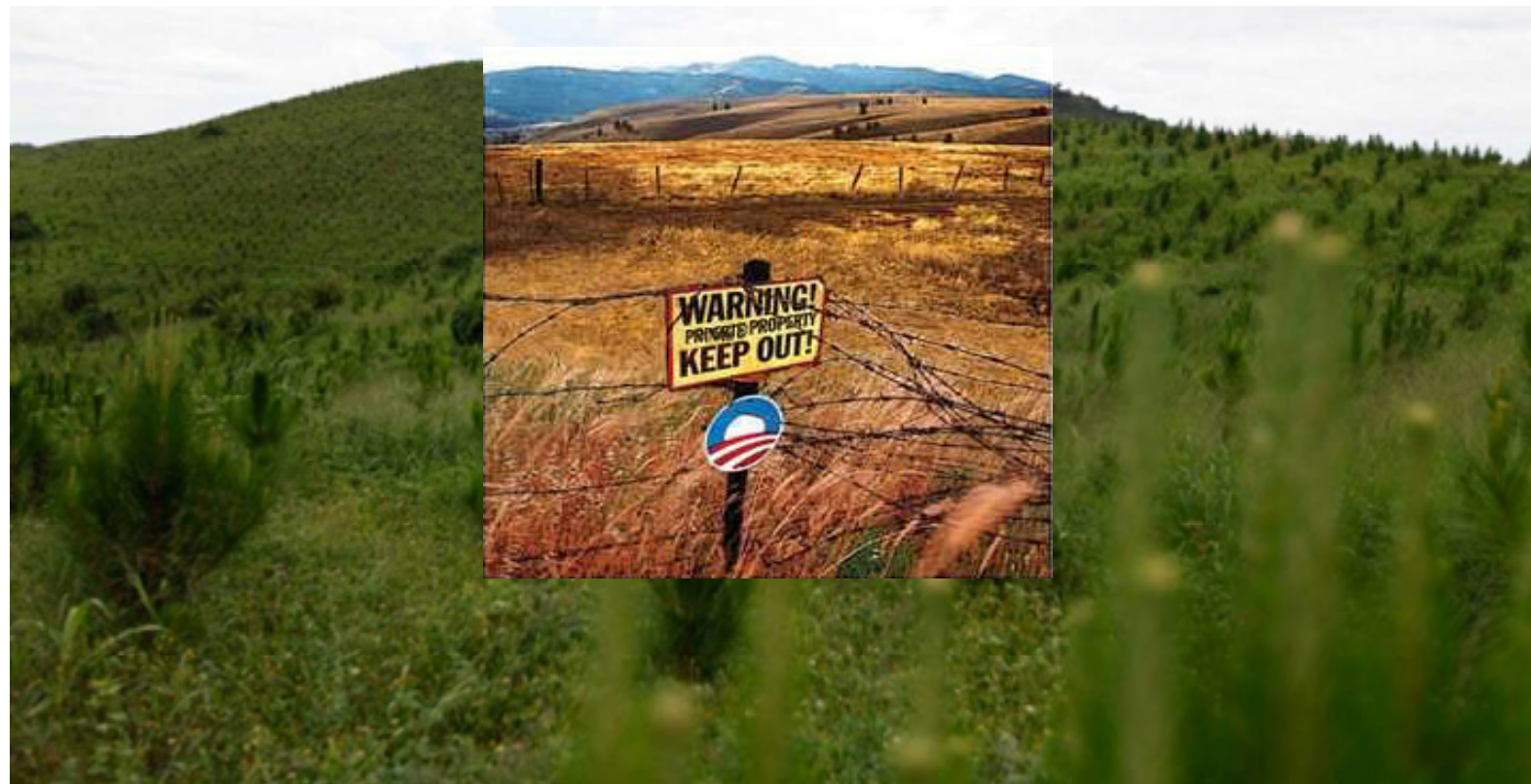


Angola Land Grab Research Report

Narrative Report



Angola Land Grab Research Report

Final Narrative Report

31 July 2012

General Information:

i) Categories addressed:

- a) IANRA National Network Capacity Building
- b) Land Rights
- c) Institutionalising Action Research and Participatory Research

ii) **Location:** Angolan national geographic scope

iii) **Time Frame:** 6 months from November 2011

iv) IANRA Partners:

Development Workshop Angola – (lead implementing partner)
ADRA

Provide a short description per activity. What was the output and outcome?

The project's planned outcome was the enhancement of national capacity through the partner organisations in monitoring large scale land acquisitions in Angola that potentially come into conflict with community and individual local family land claims.

1. To build research capacity in the partner organisations on the investigation of large commercial land acquisition in Angola. To assess the impact on local communities' due to loss or expropriation of their lands.
2. To create a land monitoring information system using public, private and community media sources. To compile an information data base of land information covering the last three years since land legislation was published. Mount a "web-based" land information monitoring system using the above as a base-line that will be maintained by Development Workshop's documentation centre CEDOC and GIS - Geographic Information System during future years.
3. Build a dissemination system on land accumulation, transfer and conflict that provides a timely alert system for Angolan civil society partners, academic researchers.

In order to build research capacities a series of meetings was held between IANRA and civil society partners during the months between March and July 2012.

Our first meeting was with members of the Civil Society, university students, NGOs such as the Centre for Development and Partnership of Angola (CDPA), Mosaiko, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) and other partners who deal directly with issues of commercial-scale land acquisition (cola) such as: Action for Rural Development and Environment (ADRA), Forum Terra Kwanza-Sul (FTK) and Advocates Mãos Livres. Together we identified the places most affected by this phenomenon, some local partners and defined strategies to tackle the issue.

Commercial-scale land acquisition – Outcome

Activity 1:

I Identification of critical areas affected by commercial-scale land acquisition

- Localization of different geographical areas where land acquisition has greatest impact;
- Identification and engagement with partners and local communities on the field;
- Creation of a database containing some major cases of cola for public sharing in future;

II Planning of a National Workshop

- Definition of a date and place for a national workshop involving where the economic, environmental, social and cultural impacts of cola is questioned;
- Invitation of special guests and organizations coming from areas significantly affected by cola;
- Creation of a research capacity in the partner organisations on the investigation of large commercial land acquisition in Angola.

III Focused areas

Knowing the diverse nature of the phenomena of large-scale land acquisition in Angola, we divided it into two main categories: land acquisition carried out by big multinational companies occupying huge extension of land for agriculture or mining purposes and land

acquisition exerted by small firms and/or individuals whose impacts on local communities and environment are also significant. In all of them we seek the economic, environmental, social and cultural impacts of land acquisition on local communities on the country.

National Forum of Commercial-scale land acquisition – Outcome

Besides the participants of the previous meeting, on our second meeting we had six case study presenters coming from different provinces where land acquisition has greatly affect the local communities. At the IANRA public forum we discussed the issue of land acquisition from a national perspective with specific case studies presented by our partners who work on those areas and residents of the affected region to describe their own experiences. At the end, recommendations were proposed:

- A law that unambiguously protects the locals from those economically stronger;
- More dialogue between the locals and the authorities who concede the land;
- More information about the companies' project, including its impact to the locals;
- More understanding and respect for the culture of the residents;
- Greater inclusion of the locals in the project;
- Intensified defence of the environment by law and monitoring.

Output of Workshops

Workshop 1:

On this meeting we presented IANRA and DW intents to our partners. We addressed the phenomenon of cola and together defined strategies on how to better reflect the voices of the people affected by this issue in a wider forum. These strategies intended to create more awareness so that those directly involved on the business as well as policy makers can hear and comprehended better the phenomenon of cola in Angola.

Workshop 2

The second meeting took the form of an open forum, hosted by the Faculties of Environment and Architecture at the Methodist University in Luanda, where students, our

partners, member of Civil Society and guest presenters coming from the Eastern, Central and Southern provinces (areas with significant cases of cola) learned, presented and shared their views and experiences about this issue.

2. What achievements have been made by the national group during the implementation period regarding the overall goal of:

a. the individual organisations

- Are more motivated to pursue their targets relative to the cola;
- Strengthened interorganisational relationship and spirit of teamwork;
- Are more keen to work for a fairer cola in their areas of operation;

b. the national group

- Increased knowledge of the real impact of cola on local communities;
- Shared experiences about how distinctly cola has affected people on different provinces;
- Improved knowledge of the real situation of cola in Angola and its comparison with other Subsaharian, Portuguese-Speaking PALOP and OPEP countries such as RDC, Madagascar, Brazil, and Nigeria.
- More motivated to constitute cola database and enhance the national group efforts

c. IANRA

- Development Workshop is an active participant in IANRA's thematic working group on Land Issues and participated and presented two case studies in IANRA's Mombassa Workshop in 2011. In that workshop DW made the case for including urban land issues in IANRA's discussion around land.
- IANRA gained a more public profile in Angolan civil society through the current program. To some extent, the program filled a gap and re-established a public focus on land-rights issues that are of a major concern to Angolan civil society but have fallen off the public advocacy agenda due

to the inactivity of the Rede de Terra (Land Network) in the past two years. Land rights issues remain a major concern of Angolan civil society and the Workshops have created a new platform incorporating research and media monitoring as well as links to the international debates on Land Grab.

3. Did you participate in other networks, discussions, and platforms about Natural Resources? If you did, please shortly indicate which, how often, about what issues/ activities) and if so what were the results/benefits?

- The current program built upon a “Land Rights Workshop” organised by ADRA the previous year where some of the same civil society organisations (including Development Workshop) participated. The previous Workshop discussed civic education around land rights and did not investigate in any depth the particular issues around commercial land acquisition and the impacts on local communities.
- Development Workshop participated in an International Conference on Land Grab issues in Washington at the World Bank conference centre in April 2012. DW presented a paper to the conference on Angolan Land Markets that was well received. Participation at the Washington Conference provided an opportunity to meet other international and local institutions doing research and advocacy on Land Grab.
- Development Workshop director was invited by the Environmental Law Institute and the UN Environment Program (UNEP) to write two case studies that were published as chapters in their forthcoming books on Natural Resource Extraction in Post-Conflict Countries. Case studies were prepared on Land in Post Conflict Angola and on Competition and Collaboration on Water Resources in Angola. A paper on Natural Resources in Post-Conflict Angola was presented at the launch of the publication series at Columbia University in New York in April 2012.

4. What were the main lessons learned during the project period?

- Team/Group Management: As the coordinator of a network, composed by different organizations and individuals who worked in different provinces, we developed good leadership skills that helped us to keep the group focused on the same goal despite the fact that for most part of the project they worked physically apart;
- Presentation Skills: Because we needed to give clear and well elaborated guidelines about the project, good presentation skills became vital and we improved a lot on it.
- Better Perspective of the issue: During the project we became more open to different opinions even of those who judge cola simply by the economic results without knowing much of the social, cultural and environmental aspect of it. We understood that culture is not a static concept and so we tried to be as inclusive as possible in our studies, and even during the debates.
- Justice and Legality: We learned that, in many cases of cola, these two concepts do not walk together and so, our efforts were to reduce the gap between them.

5. What were the main challenges faced? How did you address these?

- Obtaining accurate data on the area occupied and the value of the investment of some cases of land acquisition was challenging. To minimize this difficulty, we matched web and newspaper information with comparative estimates drawn from known investments;
- Getting policy makers from the public sector to the workshops proved difficult. We invited a diversified audience including public sector policy makers to participate in the workshops. Some of our invited guests from Government did not show up. We overcome this by inviting representatives of NGOs and embassies who showed keen interest in land acquisition in Angola as well as experts from countries, such as Brazil, that have some

similarities with Angola in this issue. The National Workshop was at a public forum (at a University with previous announcement and advertisements on other Universities) exactly to ensure to greater dissemination of the issue in the country.

6. What is the follow up needed?

- To further publicize the documentation about the topic which includes all the case studies presented at the National Forum;
- To publish the report (document) about land in Angola in our website, with the IANRA objectives included, and announce them to those who came on the workshop and civil society in general;
- To publish and monitor, on our website, a table that periodically updates the various cases of land acquisition in Angola with the help of our partners on the other provinces;

- For questions 1 and 2, please see the **table** below reporting on each **activity separately**. This is based on the approved Activity Plan:

Planned activities	Realised activities	Organisational Goal
1.1 Inception workshop to launch research	1.1 Inception workshop to launch research	We launch the project with a workshop in which we invited our partners to introduce the aim of the project the role of IANRA on it.
1.2 Quarterly strategy workshops on public policy influencing	1.2 Two strategy meetings were held during the 6 month time frame of the project.	Networking and coordination between the partners was enhanced.
2.1 Scan public, private and community media	2.1 Scan public, private and community media	2.1 and 2.2. We achieved this goal by gathering and compiling information from our Center of Documents (CEDOC) and other online sources
2.2 Compile data base covering 3 years	2.2 Compile data base covering 3 years	Our data actually covered cases of more than 3 years ago.
2.3 Geographic Information System	2.3 Geographic Information System	We obtained the GIS of the various location though not all. Some, due to the difficulty of locating
3.1 Publish monthly bulletin of compiled media data	3.1. 3.1 Publish monthly bulletin of compiled media data	We updated our compiled data and intend to keep on doing that after the final document of the research is published
3.2 Identify civil society, academic and	3.2 Identify civil society, academic and public institutions and individuals	We identified and collaborated with partners from all those categories. We

public institutions and individuals		invited and publicized our workshops on public and private Universities and our National Workshop was held at the auditorium of a well known and easily accessible private University.
3.3 Internet & Web-based distribution	3.3 Internet & Web-based distribution	We used these sources especially to find data about cola that occurred two or more years ago involving multinationals
3.4 National dissemination workshop	3.4 National dissemination workshop	It was successfully planned and presented

Annex 1

IANRA – Angola Workshop

30 May 2012



“Land Grab” em Angola

Impactos às comunidades locais



Dw

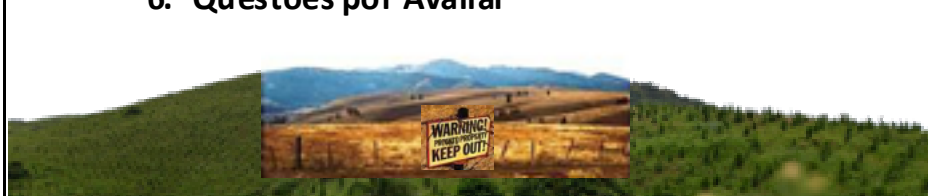
“Land Grab” em Angola

Workshop Nacional Angolano



“Land Grab” em Angola - Impactos às comunidades locais

1. Definição
2. Ponto de situação em Angola
3. Principais “land grabbers” em Angola
4. Vantagens & desvantagens às comunidades locais
5. O efeito Chinês
6. Questões por Avaliar



Dw

“Land Grab” em Angola

Workshop Nacional Angolano



1. Definição

- "Land Grab" é um fenómeno, considerado por muitos como uma forma de "neocolonialismo", caracterizada pela concessão/aquisição de enormes quantidades de terra arável nos países em desenvolvimento
- Feita por investidores nacionais ou internacionais (privados ou governamentais) para garantir acesso a alimentação, combustíveis, etc.
- Land Grab em Angola data desde os primórdios da era pós-colonial até hoje. Ex.: a usurpação das fazendas da época colonial por generais e outros com poder económico e político.
- Actualmente é mais usado para referir-se ao surto de aquisição de terras que começou devida a crise alimentar de 2007-2008



"Land Grab" em Angola

Workshop Nacional Angolano



2. Ponto de situação em Angola

- Até antes da independência (em 1975) Angola tinha autossuficiência alimentar e era um dos maiores produtores de café, cana-de-açúcar, algodão e outros produtos agrícola
- Mais de 80% dos utentes de terrenos, em todo país, não tem nenhum documento legal sobre os mesmos.
- Atualmente mais de um terço da população depende da agricultura de subsistência.
- 33% do território Angolano é propício para atividade agrícola somado a 3.21% (equivalente a 5 milhões de hectares) de solo arável
- De acordo com a lei Angolana a terra é do Estado. (lei de terras Art. 5º da lei 9/04 de 9 de Novembro de 2004 sobre a propriedade originária): "A terra constitui propriedade originária do Estado, integrada no seu domínio privado ou no seu domínio público"



"Land Grab" em Angola

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3. Principais Land Grabbers em Angola

Mais de 150 mil de hectares de terra arável já foi adquirida, maioritariamente por multinacionais estrangeiras ou com parcerias nacionais, como:

- Eurico Ferreira: Empresa Portuguesa que opera no Zaire para produção de energia renovável através da plantação de cana-de-açúcar, numa extensão de 30 mil hectares. O investimento foi anunciado em 2008 e custará cerca de US\$200 milhões de dólares
- Biocom: consórcio entre empresas brasileiras e angolanas para a produção de etanol (biocombustível). Têm licença para o cultivo de cana-de-açúcar em Cacuso, Malanje.
- Lonrho Agriculture: Empresa do Reino Unido que adquiriu licença sobre 25 mil hectares de terra em 2009 para plantação de arroz nas províncias do Uige, Zaire e Bengo.



"Land Grab" em Angola

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Matrix de aquisição de terras em Angola

(30 de maio 2012)

Investor	Investor country	Investment USD	Site Location				Specified Land Use	Hectars	Source of info	Date transaction	Previous Land use	Other conflicts
			Prov	Munic	Comuna	GPS coordinates						
Lonrho Agriculture	UK		Uige, Bengo, Bengo				Arroz	25,000	http://landgrabber.info/landgrabber/landgrabbers/lonrho-agriculture/			
Genor	Portugal	50,000,000,000					Produção	30,000	Same as (1)			
UIC	Itália						Oil palm	12,000	http://www.angolaworld.com/news/2011/05/01/italy-angola/			Dec, 2011
Barro Verde	Portugal	5,000,000,000	Luanda				Sugar cane	40,000	http://www.angolaworld.com/news/2011/05/01/portugal-angola/			Mar, 10, 2012
Allegre	Portugal	1,000,000,000					Oil palm	2,000	Same as (1)			
Global Rice Reserve	Portugal		Cacuso				Arroz	25,000	http://www.angolaworld.com/news/2011/05/01/global-rice-reserve/			
Agri SA	E. Africa							14,000	http://www.angolaworld.com/news/2011/05/01/agri-sa/			Jul, 11, 2008
Lonrho	China	171,000,000					Arroz	2,000	http://www.angolaworld.com/news/2011/05/01/lonrho/			23, Feb, 2012
Biocom	Angola-Brazil		Malanje	Cacuso			Sugar cane ethanol	30,000	Same as (1)			



"Land Grab" em Angola

Workshop Nacional Angolano



4. Vantagens & Desvantagens

■ Vantagens

- Diversificação da economia. Após a independência, petróleo tem contribuído em mais de 85% para o OGE enquanto a agricultura tem contribuído com menos de 10% quando antigamente a agricultura contribuía em mais de 90%!
- Criação de empregos. Desemprego em Angola tem se situado acima dos 20%, muito acima da média aceitável internacionalmente (que nunca deve exceder 10%!)
- Segurança e autossuficiência alimentar
- Aumento das receitas no OGE
- Eficiente uso das potencialidades económicas do país
- Investimento em possíveis fontes de energias renováveis



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Desvantagens

□ Económicas

- Perca do maior património económico das famílias afetadas
- Insuficientes postos de trabalho comparado com o número gerado pelas lavras de subsistência
- Aumento da desigualdade social devido aos baixos salários dados a população local empregada nestes projetos
- Pode ser fator de fome e insegurança alimentar se os projetos restringirem-se mais na produção de biocombustíveis e negligenciarem o combate a fome.

□ Culturais

- Perca do maior património cultural – a terra
- Perca de certos hábitos e valores relacionados com a terra.
- Perca da identidade cultural

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"Land Grab" em Angola

Workshop Nacional Angolano



Desvantagens

- ❑ Ambientais
- ❑ Deflorestação
- ❑ Degradação dos solos
- ❑ Poluição das águas devido aos fertilizantes
- ❑ Perca de habitat



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"Land Grab" em Angola

Workshop Nacional Angolano



5. O efeito Chinês

Com a colaboração do
Centro de Estudos Africanos
Peking University - China



Dw

"Land Grab" em Angola

Workshop Nacional Angolano



6. Questões por avaliar

- Poderá o Land Grab ser a **solução dos nossos problemas** “eternos” tais como a fome e o desemprego em África?
- **Segurança e autossuficiência alimentar Vs produção de biocombustíveis:** os dois objetivos são totalmente opostos ou podemos ter sucessos em ambos?
- **Legal Vs Moral:** O que é que as empresas envolvidas devem ser obrigadas a fazer para suprir os danos económicos e culturais que recaem sobre as comunidades locais afetadas?
- Como parte essencial da sociedade civil, que papel nós, as ONGs devemos seguir para evitar situações iguais a de Madagáscar, em 2009, (onde o governo foi deposto, em grande parte devido ao **sentimento de revolta** contra os Land Grabbers)?



Dw

"Land Grab" em Angola

Workshop Nacional Angolano



Annex 2

IANRA – Angola National Workshop

28 June 2012-09-17

Workshop sobre Grandes Aquisições de Terrenos em Angola

Vantagens e desvantagens - ambientais, socioculturais e económicas

Universidade Metodista de Angola - Departamento de Arquitetura

Luanda - Terça-Feira , 03 de Julho 2012

as 8:30 – 12:30 no Auditório UMA, sala # 02

CDPA, DW, ADRA, Forum Terra Kwanza-Sul, MOSAIKO, Mãos Livres



Annex 3

Land Acquisition Matrix

INVESTOR	INV. COUNTRY	Invest US\$ millions	Site Location				Specified Land Use	HECT. (thousand)	Source of Info	Date of Transaction	Previous Land use.	Obs: Ie conflicts
			Province	Municipality	Comuna	GPS Coord						
CAMC Engineering Co Ltd	CHINA	77	K. Kubango	Kuito Kuanavale	Longa		RICE	1.5	http://www.macauhub.com.mo/pt/2011/04/28/empresa-chinesa-camce-apoia-producao-de-arroz-em-angola/	2010		50-year lease
ENI	ITALY		Kwanza Norte	Kambambe, Golungo-Alto, Ngonguemb o			Oil palm	12	http://jornaldeangola.sapo.ao/26/0/fazer_combustiveis_com_oleo_de_palma http://www.macauhub.com.mo/pt/2009/09/01/7690/ http://wrm.org.uy/countries/Africa/Oil_Palm_in_Africa.pdf	2009		50-y-lease. Exploration in all municipalities except Luapa. Being NGd lunguembo, Golungo Alto and Cazengo with 5000, 300 and 740 ha, the main ones.
AFRIAGRO	PORTUGAL	30-35	Bengo	Ambriz			OIL PALM	5 (with prospect of 20)	http://www.agroportal.pt/x/agonoticias/2007/03/19e.htm http://wrm.org.uy/countries/Africa/Oil_Palm_in_Africa.pdf	2007		50-years lease. Intention to involve local farmers.
EURICO FERREIRA	PORTUGAL	200	Zaire				Sugar cane	30	http://www.biomass-energy.org/2012/03/23-major-foreign-bioenergy-investments-in-developing-countries/			

LONRHO AGRICULTURE	UK		Uige, zaire, bengo					RICE	25	http://landportal.info/landmatrix/get-the-detail/central-africa/angola?mode=table http://www.pambazuka.org/en/category/land/53309	13-Jan-2009		50-years lease
QUIFEL NAT. RESOURCES	PORTUGAL		CUNENE					Soy, jatropha	10	http://pt.scribd.com/doc/36677820/Africa-Up-for-land-Grabs-2010			Plan to produce in Angola and export to Europe
BIOCOM	(Sonangol) - BRASIL (Damer Odebreit)		MALANJE	CACUSO				SUGAR-CANE (ETHANOL)	30	http://angolarising.blogspot.com/2012/05/angolas-sweet-success.html	2006		70% for sugar, 30% forethanol product
GLEINOL	PORTUGAL	€4						Bio-diesel	13	http://www.thebioenergysite.com/news/2731/biodiesel-project-for-angola	2008		employs 25 people
AGRI SA	S.AFRICA								14	http://farmlandgrab.org/8443	2009		
Terras do Futuro (financiamento BDA)	ANGOLA	70	K.Sul	Cariango	Kibala			corn, soy bean, rice and beans	20	Local NGO: Forum Terra Kwanza Sul (FTKS)		Agriculture and hunting	
Proj. PROCANA	ANGOLA	100	K. Sul e Kunene	Lonhe	Kibala, W. Kungo			Sugar cane, eletricity, ...	0.6 & 43	FTKS		Living area, subsistence agriculture, hunting	

Eng ^o . José Eduardo	Brasil		Huambo	bailundo	Luvemba , Cambala, Lupila, Mbango		Corn, (and others, in the future)	1	Local NGO: ADRA; traditional authority: soba da Ombala Mbango named Justino Tchivinda		Living área and subsistence agriculture	Conflict with 3 villages
GPL, CIS, SONOHYDRO, Chihumbue (INEA and Seven Cunhas) CATOCA	Angola	77	L.Sul	Saurimo	Muando nji, Cachita, Luenda		Exploitation of mines	0.1	Residents of these municipalities: Francisco Sacassai and Armando Mutondeno; local NGO called Mãos Lives.			conflict
		(2*4.5) millions	K.Sul	Quitúbia & Gango			prospection of Diamond	2*300	Weekly Newspaper: Expansão, June 22, 2012	2012		Conflict with locals
Rodang	Angola	3	Huila	Gambos	Chibemba, Macova		Exploration of granite		http://www.portalangop.co.ao/motix/pt_pt/noticias/economia/Rodang-investe-mais-tres-milhoes-dolares-exploracao-granitos,32d6fc3e-83da-44fe-b4a1-4bc150b798ad.html	2009		Conflict with locals
Angoston eManha, Caissca, Angolusitana	Angola		Huila	Gambos and others	Chibemba Macova		Exploration of granite		Residents of these municipalities named: Fernando Tyihetekei, Cáo Fabiano and Guilherme Santos; local NGO ADRA Huila.	At least since 2008		Conflict with locals