

Stakeholder participation

Okavango Case

The map illustrates the Okavango River basin, spanning parts of Angola and Namibia. Key features labeled include the Okavango River, Quíto River, Dry drainage, and Okavango Delta. Major cities like Lobito, Huambo, Bié, Caconda, Lubango, Mocamedes, Ondangwa, Grootfontein, Windhoek, and Walvis Bay are marked. The map also shows the border between ANGOLA and NAMIBIA. A scale bar indicates a distance of 0 to 600 Kilometres at a scale of 1:16,000,000.

Same members and staff of ACADIR

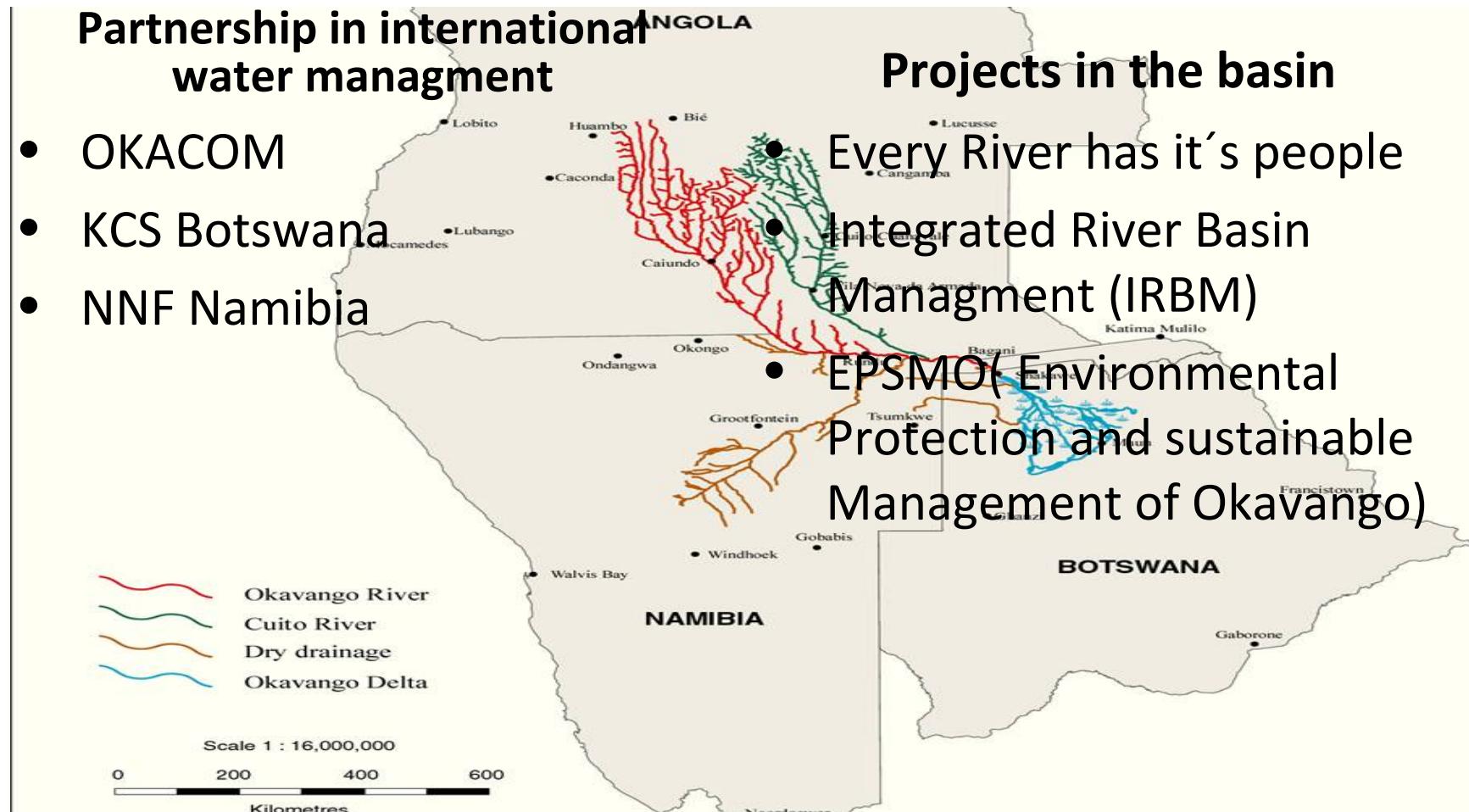
- José Neto President of ACADIR
- ACADIR (Association of environmental Conservation and Integrated Rural Development), Angolan NGO working in Okavango basin

A photograph of a group of approximately 15 people, mostly men, standing and sitting in front of a yellow wall. They are all wearing white t-shirts featuring a logo with a globe and the text "ACADEIR".

76% of population of Okavango basin live in Angola



Stakeholders Participation in TB waters

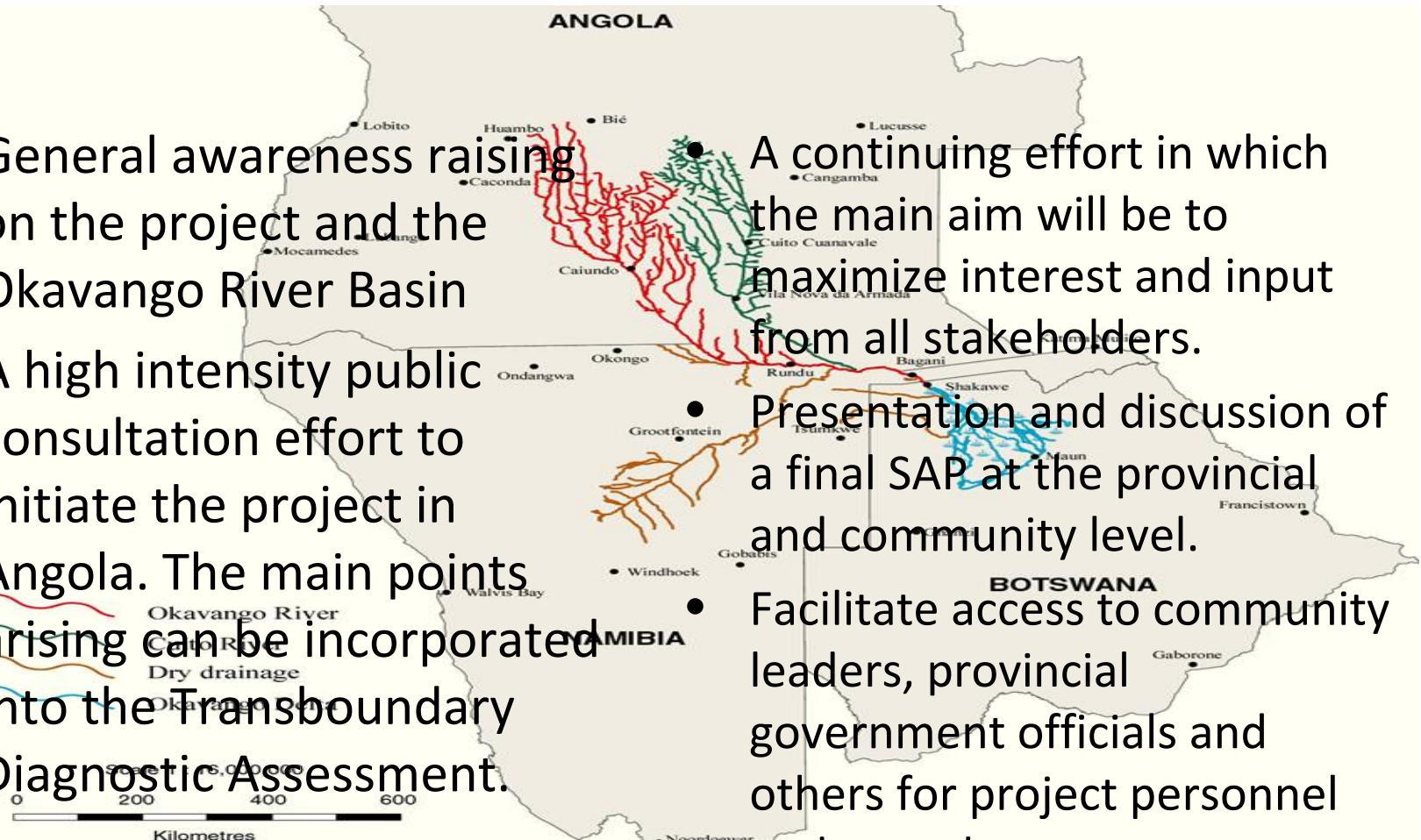


The objectives of facilitating public participation is to improve the performance and impact of the project by

- enhancing community ownership of, and accountability for project outcomes.
 - addressing the urgent social and economic needs of affected people
 - build partnerships between the project, local and national governments,
 - building partnerships between relevant initiatives and project, and.
 - making use of unique and local skills, experiences and knowledge in particular NGOs, CBOs and private sector
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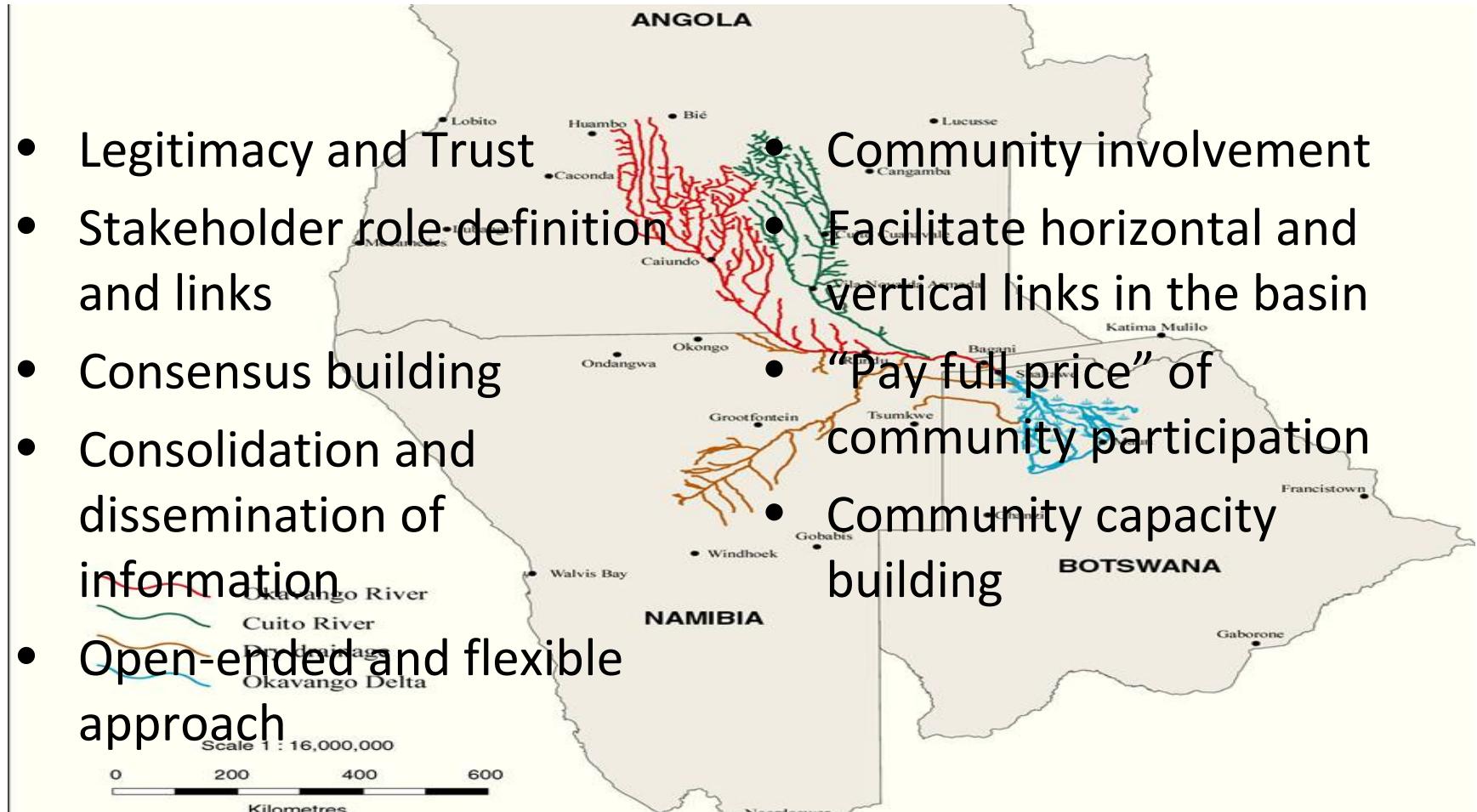
Activities to facilitate public participation for the EPSMO project

- General awareness raising on the project and the Okavango River Basin
- A high intensity public consultation effort to initiate the project in Angola. The main points arising can be incorporated into the Transboundary Diagnostic Assessment.
- A continuing effort in which the main aim will be to maximize interest and input from all stakeholders.
- Presentation and discussion of a final SAP at the provincial and community level.
- Facilitate access to community leaders, provincial government officials and others for project personnel and consultants.



Best practices and lessons learned from implementation of ERP and IRBM

- Legitimacy and Trust
- Stakeholder role definition and links
- Consensus building
- Consolidation and dissemination of information
- Open-ended and flexible approach
- Community involvement
- Facilitate horizontal and vertical links in the basin
- “Pay full price” of community participation
- Community capacity building



Best practices and lessons learned from implementation of ERP and IRBM

- Understanding community perspectives and consensus building
- Information for planning and decision making
- Equitable involvement of basin States



Challenges in Angola

Landmines



Challenges

Roads to access the Okavango Basin



Challenges

To access same areas in Angola we need to use the namibian territory

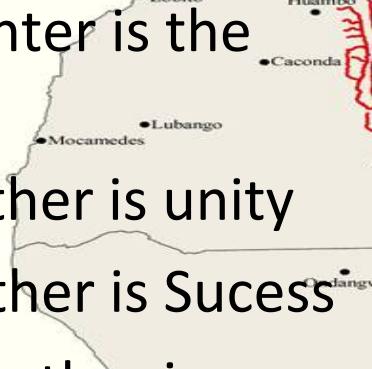


We cross the okavango River to work in Calai e Dirico municipality

Challenges

Sans communities



- To be together is the begining
 - Think together is unity
 - Work together is Success
 - Remain together is progress

Thanks

Okavango River
Cuito River
Dry drainage
Okavango Delta

Scale 1 : 16,000,000

