



# **Organization for the Development of the Gambia River**

## **OMVG Energy Project**

### **Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**

**For**

### **Electrical substations in Gambia**

**February 2019**

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## List of acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
ADWAC	Agency for Development of Women and Children
CEC	Certificate of Environmental Compliance
CE & CE-PM	Consulting Engineer – Project Manager
DUP	Declaration of Public Utility
ECWAS	Economic Community of West Africa States
ESIS	Environmental and Social Impact Study
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
ESP	Environmental and Social Program
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EEESWA	Electrical Energy Exchange System of West Africa
FAC	Follow-up Advisory Committee
IDA	International Development Association
IAC	Information, Awareness, Consultation
IGAP	Income-generating Activities Project
KV	Kilovolt
LCMC	Local Coordination and Monitoring Committee
LIDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
NCFA	National Committee for the Fight against AIDS
NECS	National Electricity Company of Senegal
NMC	National Monitoring Committee
OMVG	Gambia River Valley Development Organization
PAP	People Affected by the Project
PREC	Polyvalent Rural Expansion Center
PMU	Project Management Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
TFP	Technical and Financial Partner
WAPP	West African Power Pool
WB	World Bank

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background and objectives

### 1.1.1 Background and previous studies

The West African subregion has natural resources to meet much of the energy needs of its population. The hydroelectric sector is part of this potential. The development of an efficient electrical transmission power system is a prerequisite for this development.

The governments of Guinea, Senegal, Gambia and Guinea-Bissau have set up The Gambia River Development Organization (OMVG) whose main mission is to develop and exploit rationally the common resources basins of Gambia, Kayanga-Geba and Koliba-Corubal rivers. One of these enhancements is the development of an electrical transmission power system in the subregion.

The enhancement of these river basins offers an opportunity for the development of the largely untapped energy potential. Up to now, several studies have been funded by the member countries of OMVG and the international community.

A study on the integration of generation and transmission of electrical energy investments in the four OMVG member countries was conducted from 1994 to 1996. The results of this study led to the identification in the member countries of:

- A hydro electrical site development program;
- An interconnection grid of the electricity transmission power systems.

A priority program has been selected and the African Development Bank (AfDB) has financed the technical, economic, environmental, social and institutional feasibility study of the Sambangalou hydro electrical development and the interconnection power transportation grid for the OMVG country member's power system. This study was conducted from February 2002 to May 2004. The positive results of this feasibility study and the importance of the overall project motivated OMVG's to request from AfDB the financing of:

- The detailed pre-project studies
- The preparation and the development of bidding documents, including the update of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs).

Given the large energy gap to be filled in the sub-region and the high dependence on imported petroleum products for electricity production, this study confirmed the need to increase hydropower supply by adding extra source of production to the Sambangalou hydro electrical facility. The choice then fell on the Kaleta site, located on the Konkoure River in Guinea.

The three components of the OMVG Energy Project are:

- Sambangalou hydropower site,
- Kaleta hydropower schemes (AHEs)
- The interconnection lines.

The first component of the project is the interconnection line that will be used to transport the hydroelectric power generated from the Sambangalou and Kaleta dams to the main users of the member countries. These potential users are the states, their populations and economic actors.

This project was the subject of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) in 2006 (COTECO, 2006), including an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) (COTECO, 2007a) and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) (COTECO, 2007b).

More recently, in 2014 and 2015, the OMVG carried out the review and update of the environmental and social studies of the Energy Project by Oréade-Brèche ISL. The ESIA and ESMP were updated in 2014 (OMVG, 2014a and OMVG, 2015b) and the Resettlement Action Plan for the entire project was reviewed in 2015 (OMVG, 2015). In addition, an Interconnection Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was also produced in September 2014 in accordance with the World Bank OP 4.12 (OMVG, 2014c).

### **1.1.2 Justification and objectives of the RAP**

The construction of power substation stations in Gambia is associated with the OMVG transmission line project. It will cause physical or economic displacement of populations.

The purpose of this RAP (Resettlement Action Plan) is to mitigate the impacts and to compensate losses and inconvenience suffered by those affected by the construction of the 2 sub-station in Gambia.

## **1.2 RAP Development Strategy and Structure**

### **1.2.1 RAP objectives of the Gambia substations**

#### Primary objective

The main objective of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of the Gambia substations are to:

- Reduce the risks of impoverishment,
- Mitigate the impacts;
- Minimize, as much as possible, involuntary resettlement
- Ensure that the affected populations that must leave their living environment and / or lose part of their property or assets following the completion of the project, are:
  - Compensated for these losses
  - that affected livelihoods are restored,
  - Become beneficiaries of the positive spin-offs of the project.

The displaced people should be supported in their efforts to improve, or at least restore their livelihoods and standard of living to the levels prevailing prior to the displacement related to the implementation of the project, whatever is the most advantageous formula. The RAP is part of the Interconnection Project along with engineering plans, purchases of equipment and other activities. It must be implemented before undertaking any infrastructure construction work likely to affect the population.

These measures will have to meet the requirements of the concerned communities. They must also comply with:

- Gambian Legislation
- Standards of the Technical and Financial Partners (TFP) particularly with the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12.

In the event of discrepancies between normative frameworks, the highest standard for the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) will be applied.

#### Specific objectives

To achieve this, the RAP for the substations have the following specific objectives:

- To minimize land expropriation and involuntary resettlement, exploring viable alternatives in the project design;
- To ensure that the people affected by the project (PAP) are consulted and have the opportunity to participate in all the key stages of the process of developing and implementing compensation activities;
- To identify the compensation based on impacts to ensure no one affected by the project is penalized or impoverished;
- To compensate PAPs for disturbance and inconvenience;
- To favor the replacement of affected assets rather than cash payments;
- To establish a fair, transparent, effective and reassuring compensation process;
- To assist those affected in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standard of living, or at least restore them, to their pre-project level;

- To design and execute compensation activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to ensure that the project-affected people have the opportunity to share the benefits of the project;
- To give special attention to gender issues and the needs of the most vulnerable people among the affected populations. Gender-based discrimination results from unequal treatment of persons because of their gender; this vulnerability supports the need for positive measures against discrimination in the accompanying measures. This special attention will be detailed in the RAP. It involves:
  - Creation of specific PAP files for women farmers,
  - Financial compensation
  - access to resources dedicated to women,
  - Dedicated program of income-generating activities (IGAP).



### 1.2.2 RAP Development Strategy

The RAP development strategy includes: updating information gathered during parcel surveys and during the earlier phases of the project; to apply tools to ensure fair compensation and resettlement of the PAPs, so that following the project, they will be in a higher socio-economic situation or at least equal to their current situation. The strategy is structured around the following elements:

- The Identification of affected lands;
- The identification of an eligibility matrix;
- The identification of occupant / farmer PAPs using affected land;
- The identification and establishment of a formal complaints procedure to manage any grievances and concerns of the affected population during and after the implementation of the RAPs;
- The description of the socio-economic situation of the PAPs prior to the completion of the project;
- The production of inventories of PAP's affected assets;
- The identification of compensation values for affected assets;
- The identification of resettlement measures and compensation matrix;
- The identification of appropriate measures that would help PAPs to participate in the entire RAP process to improve or at least restore their former standards of living;
- The identification of controlling tools to assure effectiveness of resettlement and replacement of the lost assets & income;
- The identification of vulnerable PAPs or groups of PAPs (who may not benefit from RAP actions due to their vulnerability) and actions taken specifically in regards to their conditions;
- The identification of potential resettlement sites (where the affected PAPs will reset their affected economic activities, home or assets);
- The identification of the responsible organisation and mandates for the RAP implementation;
- The identification of monitoring and evaluating process including monitoring the restoration of the standard of living of affected persons and evaluation of RAP implementation activities;
- The definition of the timetable for the RAP implementation;
- The evaluation of RAP implementation costs.

### 1.2.3 General organization of RAPs

#### Resettlement Action Plan

The interconnection substations and lines of the OMVG Energy Project are spread over four countries, whose national laws, currencies, languages, scales and administrative structures differ. For these reasons, it was agreed to prepare eight (8) RAPs as follows:

#### **RAPs substations**

1. RAP substations in Senegal: Tambacounda, Kedougou, Tanaff and Kaolack
2. RAP substations in Gambia: Brikama and Soma
3. RAP substations in Guinea Bissau: Bissau, Mansoa, Bambadinca and Saltinho
4. RAP substations in Guinea: Boke, Kaleta, Linsan, Labe and Mali

#### **RAPs lines**

5. RAP substations in Gambia: Lot 7; parts of Lot 6a and Lot 6b in Gambia
6. RAP substations in Guinea Bissau: Lot 5 in Guinea Bissau
7. RAP substations in Senegal: Lots 1a and 1b; Lot 2; Lot 3 in Senegal ; Lot 6a and 6b in Senegal;
8. RAP substations in Guinea: Lot 3 in Guinea; Lot 4 ; Lot 5 in Guinea

#### Forecast Timeline

The overall schedule leading to the phasing out of substation and line rights of way will most likely extend to the end of January 2019. The projected production timeline for the RAP s and the RAP / revision / validation and implementation steps is presented in Figure 1.1. This timeline is presented for information only and does not constitute a commitment.

#### Exempted areas from relocation

The results of the parcel surveys carried out in the four countries revealed that several substation sites and sections of the right-of-way corridor do not include any PAP's assets. These sections correspond to natural environments far from settlements or having a protection status without human occupation. In addition, the examination of high-definition orthophotos (aerial pictures) taken of all the length of the corridor, also shows that there is no apparent sign of occupation or farm operation along the length of these sections of the corridor. These unoccupied and undeveloped sections do not involve physical or economic resettlement. They are therefore exempt from physical or economic resettlement. The technical note on areas exempt from resettlement for the entire project can be found in Annex 4. In the case of substations in Gambia, as described in Section 2.2.2, the Soma substation site is located on unoccupied and undeveloped lands owned by NAWEC (National Water & Electricity Company). There is no PAPs physically or economically affected, so no resettlement is required. The development of the Soma Transformer Substation is therefore exempt from RAP. However, if, exceptionally, a person declares himself to be affected by the project on this exempt site, his case would be treated according to the rules of the RAP as indicated in Chapter 11 of this RAP.

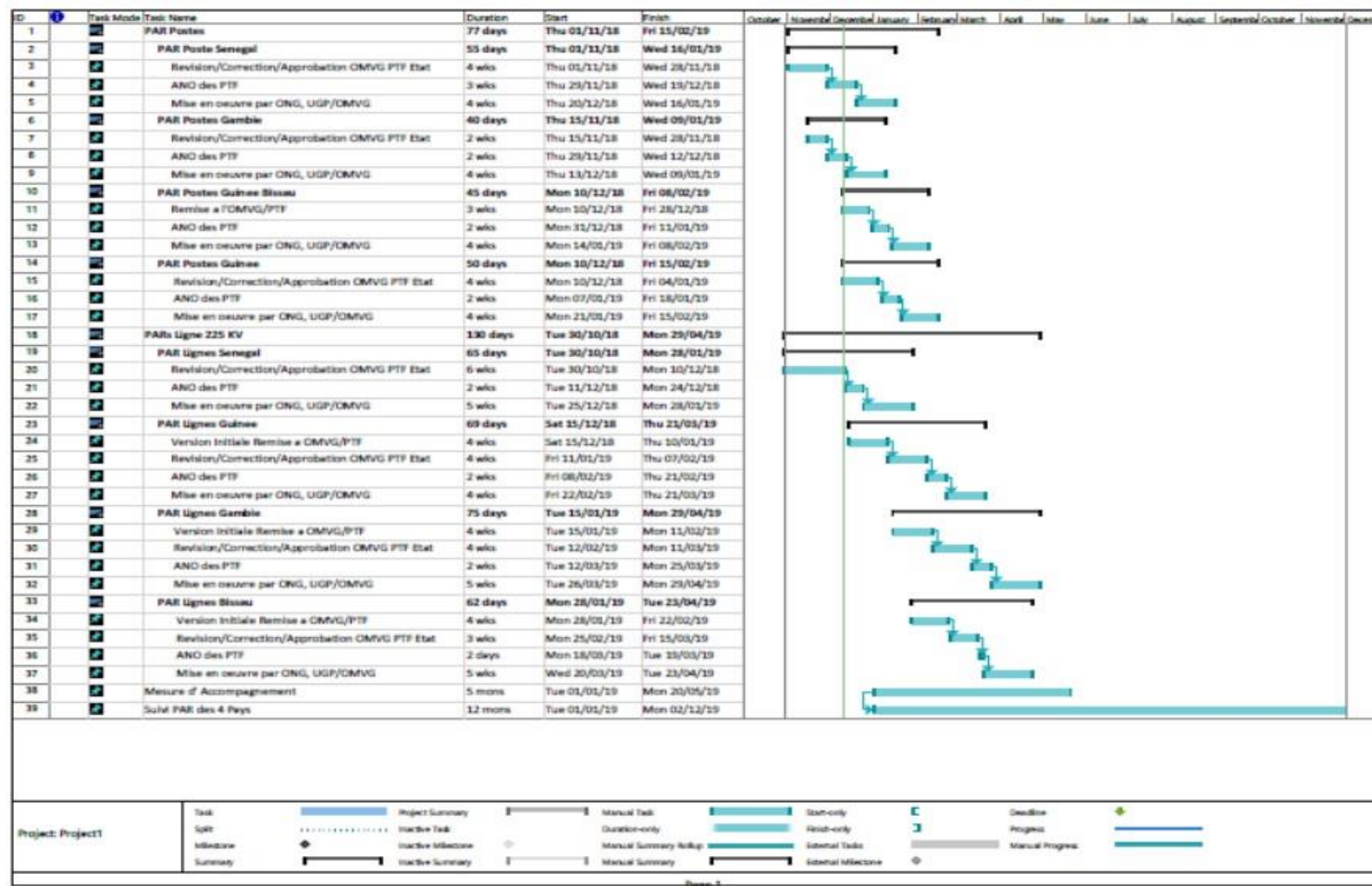


Figure 1.1: Indicative timeline for the implementation of the RAPs of the OMVG Energy Project

## 2 Energy Projects and related substations in Gambia

### 2.1 Overview of the OMVG Energy Project

The electrical sub-stations in Gambia are part of OMVG's 225 kV interconnection project. The interconnection line covers a total length of 1645.56 km across Senegal, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Gambia. The interconnection project also involves the construction of 15 power transformer sub-stations located near the main production or consumption centers in each country. These substations are connected by transmission lines that carry electricity at a voltage of 225 kV to each substation. The electrical equipment installed in the substations reduces the power voltage to 30 kV to be feed it into the regional distribution power system that supplies the populations and industries.

Gambia has two sub-stations among the 15 of the OMVG Energy Project. These are located in: Soma and Brikama. Figure 2.1 below shows the position of these two stations in Gambia in relation to the entire interconnection project.

The following section provides a brief description of these location, including context, land use and land status.

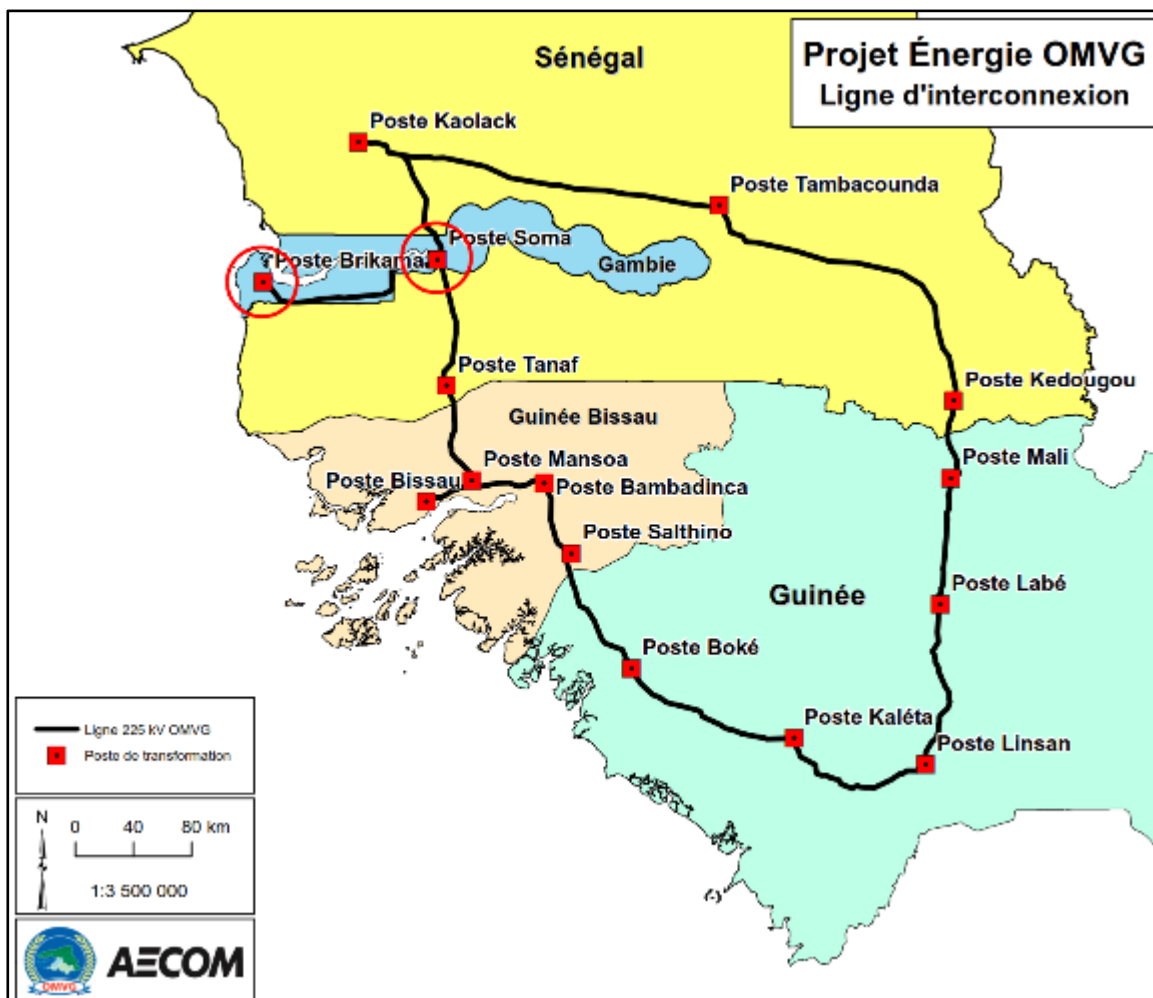


Figure 2.1: Position of the Gambia substations in relation to the entire interconnection project.

### Builders and TFP concerned with the substations in Gambia

The construction project for the electrical sub-stations in Gambia consists of a single batch of substations: Lot P2 (Table 1.1). For this lot of substations in Gambia, the company Eiffage / Elecnor is responsible for the execution of the work; funding is provided by FKDEA. However, the WB, AfDB and EIB have indicated their intention to revise and comment this RAP.

Table 2.1: Lots of substations, constructor and associated TFP

Country	Lot	Substation	Builder	PTF
Gambia	P2	Soma	Eiffage/Elecnor	FKDEA
		Brikama	Eiffage/Elecnor	

## **2.2 Potential impact of the project on the populations**

### **2.2.1 Sources of impact**

#### 2.2.1.1 Reserved right of way and restriction of use

##### Reserved right of way for the OMVG

For the development of the Brikama and Soma transformer stations in Gambia, the OMVG provided with a surface of land measuring 300 m x 300 m, or 9 ha for each sites. This land constitutes a right-of-way reserved exclusively for the needs of the OMVG within which will be built and operated the substations. This land within the substation right-of-way is permanently assigned to the exclusive use the OMVG. The perimeter of the reserved land will be marked out and a sign will indicate the prohibition of access to the surrounding population.

Present current occupants or farmers will be allocated new lands nearby, outside the reserved right-of-way and will be compensated for any loss of asset or income as described in this RAP.

##### Area physically occupied by the substation

The actual area occupied by the physical components of the substation (buildings, electrical equipment, transformers, etc.) is of a surface of 200 m x 200 m<sup>1</sup>, this will leave for the stations in Gambia a free area of about 5 ha around the station, inside the reserved right-of-way. This non-occupied area in the right-of-way will be used during construction as a storage area and to accommodate the builder's offices, washrooms, parking etc. After construction, these lands areas will remain for the exclusive use of the OMVG. It will serve as a buffer zone between the substation's facilities and other types of surrounding land use.

##### Use and activities outside the reserved right-of-way<sup>1</sup>.

Outside the OMVG reserved right-of-way, there is no risk to the safety of the population and no restriction of use. Any type of agricultural, industrial or residential occupation is possible.

#### 2.2.1.2 Access road to the substations

When required, the development of access road will provide access to the substations, for construction and during operation. It could be a potential source of impact on local populations. To minimize this risk, substation sites are normally located near existing roads. The use of existing road or tracks is recommended. In some cases, it may be necessary to build new access to transport the materials and machinery to the construction site of the substation. These new accesses will be built as much as possible, on unoccupied or undeveloped land to avoid creating additional impacts for land users or those living nearby. If the development of a new access affects people, these PAPs will be identified and treated in the same way as other PAPs, according to the guidelines of this RAP. In this scenario, the RAP will be updated and considered by the TFPs.

<sup>1</sup> At the time of writing this PAR, the exact surface required for the stations is final

<sup>2</sup> NAWEC does not impose any restrictions on use outside the substations.

## **2.2.2 Impact on the population in terms of resettlement**

### **2.2.2.1 Loss of land**

The location of electrical substations requires the permanent acquisition of land owned, occupied or operated by individuals. In Gambia, 9 ha of land will be permanently acquired for the construction of each substation at Brikama and Soma.

- At the Brikama substation, people using land, will be allocated replacement land in accordance with the compensation principles described in this RAP.
- The Soma substation is not occupied by anyone and does not require any physical or economic resettlement; therefore, no compensation of land is expected.

### **2.2.2.2 Loss of income**

Individuals are currently exploiting farmland at the Brikama substation site. With the construction of the substation, these people will lose income by not being able to farm and harvest their usual production. These individuals will be compensated as described in this RAP.

### **2.2.2.3 Impact on pastoralism**

The construction and presence of substations will have a negligible impact on pastoralism. At most, we can consider the inconvenience caused to livestock owners who may have to deviate from their transhumance route to avoid substation sites. Forage losses are also negligible since the amount of pasture lost is minimal compared to the total. In any case, a compensation measure for the inconvenience to pastoralists is provided in this RAP in Sections 7.3.6 and 8.9...

## **2.3 Description of the substations**

### **2.3.1 Brikama substation**

#### **Situation**

Brikama substation is located about 20 km southwest of Banjul, 6 km northwest of Brikama City, on Bafuloto Road. The site is located in the Kombo Central District of the West Coast Region. The closest villages are Jamburr, 2 km to the west and Faroto 2 km to the east. The distance from Brikama Road to the substation is 2.2 km.

#### **Land use**

The perimeter for the Brikama substation is currently uninhabited and has no buildings or agricultural structures. The land surface is 70% covered of a degraded shrub savanna and 30% by cultivated land plots. Scattered forest trees and a small area of fruit trees occupy the northeastern part of the substation site. The following pictures show some views of the crop plots on the Brikama substation site.

#### **Access to the Brikama substation**

The substation of Brikama is 200 m east of the national road linking Brikama and Galowya. There is currently a foot path on the NAWEC ground that provides access to the substation site from the National Highway as shown in Figures 2.2 and 2.3. There are no PAPs associated with the path for the Brikama substation.





Picture: Cashew trees, millet fields at the Brikama substation



Picture: Peanut field, Brikama power substation in the background





Picture: Palm trees at Brikama substation

Figure 2.4 provides a detailed view of land use and cultivated crop plots within the perimeter of the Brikama substation.



Figure 2.2: Regional situation plan for the Brikama substation



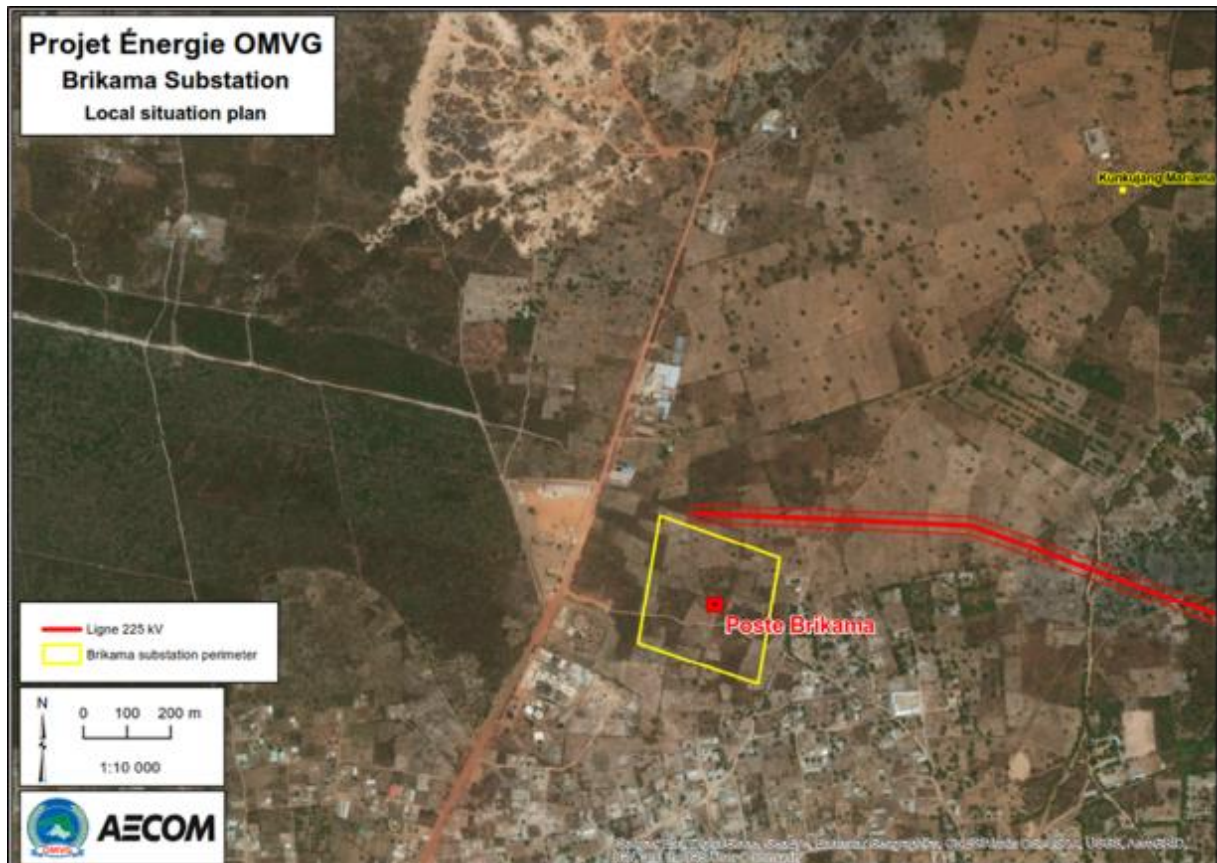


Figure 2.3: Local plan for the Brikama substation

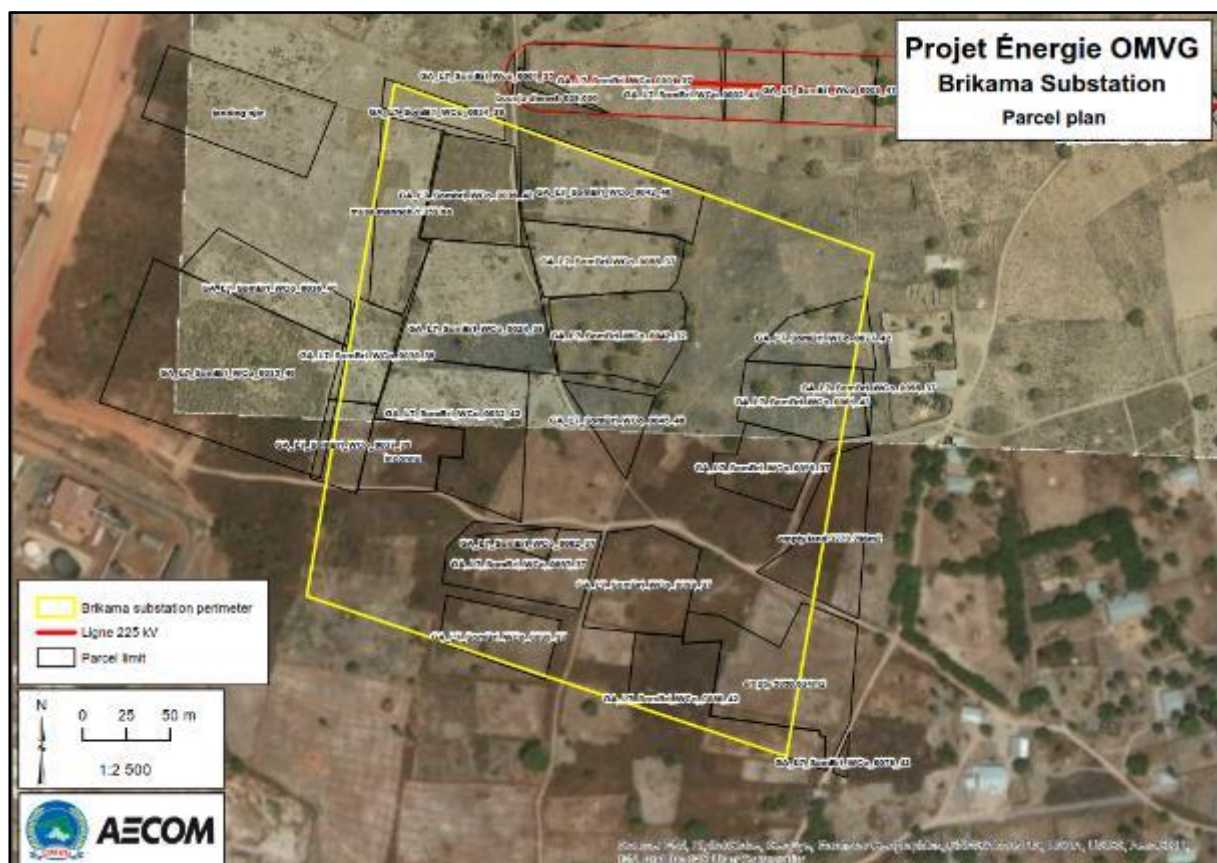


Figure 2.4: Occupation of land at the Brikama substation site

### Land Status at the Brikama Substation

The site is on land owned by the National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC), neighboring the Brikama Thermal Power Plant. The 300m x 300m plot ownership of the Brikama substation site is governed under a 99-years lease (March 15th 2005 to March 14th, 2104) between NAWEC and the Secretariat of State for Land of Gambia responsible for Lands. NAWEC has definitively yielded the land to the OMVG. NAWEC's letter to OMVG High Commissioner constitutes the land rights transfer document. (See Annex 1). The lease documents for the Brikama site are in Appendix 2 a. The site location drawing and GPS coordinates information are Annex 2b.

### **2.3.2 The Soma sub-station (exempt from physical or economic resettlement)<sup>2</sup>**

#### Situation and access

The Soma substation is located in the "*Lower River Region (LRR)*" in the Jarra West District. The site is limited:

- East side by the village of Karantaba, (the closest homes are at 600 meters);
- West side by the new districts of Soma located at 100 meters; and the Trans-Gambian Highway located 2 km away;
- North side by "South Bank Road" at about 500 meters, and the two villages of Kani Kunda and Mango Garden;
- To the South by a shrub zone.

Figures 2.5 and 2.6 provide a view of the site location in the local and regional context.

#### Access to the substation site

The 300m x 300m site reserved for the Soma substation is located approximately 200m south of the South Bank paved road. A network of existing paths allows access to the site. As it can be observed in Figures 2.6 and 2.7, it is possible to build a new access road, without moving anyone, passing on unoccupied and undeveloped open bush and savanna land to link the substation to the main road.

#### Soma substation exempted from RAP

As previously described, the Soma substation site is located on unoccupied and undeveloped lands owned by NAWEC (National Water & Electricity Company). There is no one physically or economically affected, so no resettlement is required. The development of the Soma sub-station is therefore exempt from of RAP. However, if, exceptionally, a person declares herself and become affected by the project on this exempt site, the case would be treated according to the RAP grievance mechanism Chapter 11.

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<sup>2</sup> The characteristics of the site are presented for information, but the development of the Soma substation is exempt from physical or economic relocation as it does not require any physical or economic relocation. See details in section 4.4.







Land use:

The site reserved for the Soma substation is uninhabited and untapped. It does not include any building or structure. The land surface is occupied by a shrub savanna as can be seen in the following pictures. Figure 2.7 provides a detailed view of land use in the immediate vicinity of the substation.



Land status of the Soma substation

The site is located on land acquired by the National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC) 100 m east of Soma and 500 m west of Karantaba. The 300m x 300m plot for the Soma station is governed by a lease agreement between NAWEC and The Secretary of State Responsible for Lands. NAWEC has definitively yielded the land to the OMVG. NAWEC's transfer letter to the OMVG addressed to the High Commissioner can be seen in Annex 1. The Soma lease documents are attached as Annex 3 a.

The location plan with coordinates is Annex 3b.



Figure 2.7: Unoccupied and undeveloped shrub savanna at the Soma substation site

Soma substation exempted from RAP

As previously described, the Soma substation site is located on unoccupied and undeveloped lands owned by NAWEC (National Water & Electricity Company). There is no one physically or economically affected people, therefore no physical or economic relocation required. The development of the Soma transformer station is therefore exempt from relocation. However, if, exceptionally, a person declares himself affected by the project on this exempt site, his case will be treated according to the rules of the RAP as indicated in Chapter 13 of this RAP.

### **3 Parcel and socio-economic survey**

#### **3.1 Objectives of the Survey**

##### **3.1.1 Census of all potential PAPs**

The parcel and socio-economic survey were conducted in December 2017 and January 2018 along the line corridor and at the substation site. The data collection campaign was carried out by the Interconnection Builders. The firm Vinci / TTE, main builder of the line in Gambia, recruited the firm MSA to conduct the parcel and socio-economic survey to allow the construction of the line and substations in Gambia.

The purpose of this survey was to identify all persons affected by the project at the substation sites.

##### **3.1.2 Prerequisite to RAP**

The parcel survey is a prerequisite activity for the production and implementation of the RAP. It accurately identifies loss related to the interconnection project identify:

- area land
- crops affected
- number of fruit trees,
- forest trees to be replanted,
- loss of structures and houses
- other losses incurred

This investigation identified all the occupants of land with rights on the affected lands, whether they are legal owners, customary landowners, farmers, or those who have no customary rights or land rights on the lands. The results of this survey were used to establish what to compensate with this RAP.

The socio-economic survey of affected people established the socio-economic portrait of the affected households. It provided a set of data such as:

- Identification of PAPs ;
- Identification of affected assets;
- A basic socio-economic pre-project situation;
- PAP preferences for compensation methods;
- Size and composition of affected households;
- The PAP main economic activities and sources of income;
- Gender characteristics of the household;
- Vulnerable people affected and issues to be address.

#### **3.2 Information/Awareness/Consultation (IAC)**

In Gambia, the PMU and the OMVG High Commission supported the National Monitoring Committees (NMCs) and the Local Coordination and Monitoring Committees (LCMC) in carrying out the information and consultation activities before the start of parcel surveys. Meetings were held with the various administrative authorities and all the towns and villages concerned by the project. Gambia State services, cantons chiefs and affected populations have actively participated.

Meetings were held in Gambia in the Birkama (Central, Sibanon Community, Bondaly District) and Soma (Soma Center, Farafinna, Kwenalla) regions. The purpose of these meetings was to inform and sensitize the population regarding the following elements:

- the nature of the project,
- the potential impacts,
- the notion of PAPs,
- the meaning of the Declaration of Public Utility (DPU),
- the arrangements made by the project to compensate for losses
  - Inventories of affected assets and property
  - Calculation principle for compensation).

A total of 177 people, including 11 women, attended these meetings.

A public media campaign using local languages (Diola and Mandingo) took place with the support of 6 radio stations.

Subject where:

- the OMVG Energy Project and its benefits,
- the parcel surveys to be conducted at project sites
- the disturbances caused affecting the populations
- the arrangements made by the OMVG to avoid/minimize and compensate for all losses

A estimated total of 45,000 people was reach by this mass awareness campaign. This estimate is made on the basis of the size of the local population, community radio being well relayed in the different villages.

The consultations meeting conducted, attracted a small proportion of women (11). This can be explained by the fact that land is traditionally owned by men in Gambia, therefore women felt they were not concerned

The use of consultation practices segmenting participants into groups of men, women, youth, etc. would have favored better participation of women.

### 3.2.1 IAC for Soma substation

The LCMC supported by the OMVG carried out consultations and sensitization of the people affected by the project for the substations and lines in Gambia. Information and sensitization meetings were held at the Soma center, Farafinna and Kwenalla and brought together the surrounding populations affected by the project.

Following these community meetings, radio broadcasts were organized at three community radio stations in Soma, Kabada and Casamance. These broadcasts reached about 25,000 people in the Soma area. The content of these broadcasts focused on the subject mentioned above as well as on the following specific issues:

- The survey program to be held in the Soma region.
- The concerned villages
- The benefits of the project (improvement for long-term power availability in Soma)
- The job creation during the construction phase and Contractor's local recruitment process.
- The measures for vulnerable people
- The IGAP

The overall participation statistics for community meetings are presented in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1 : Participation in community meetings in the Soma region

Regions/Districts	Number of participants		Total
	Men	Women	
Soma centre	28	1	29
Farafinna	29	0	29
Kwenella	29	0	29
Total	86	1	87

Women's participation was very low in Soma. The consultations meeting conducted, attracted only one woman. This could partially be explained by the fact that land is traditionally owned by men in Gambia, therefore women felt they were not concerned

#### The Brikama substation

For the Brikama substation, the population was consulted in: Brikama center, Sibanor and the District of Bondaly. Following the community meetings, members of the project committees were interviewed by local journalist of community radio stations. Interviews were broadcast the following stations: Bwiam FM, Kulorokaira FM and Brikama FM. These broadcasts focused on:

- Project presentation,
- Parcel surveys
- Compensation principles
- the localities crossed by the interconnection lines
- Substation position
- Project benefits
- PAP Identification
- Cash or in-kind Compensation
- Land users identification / Site ownership for the substation

Participation statistics at community meetings Table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2: Consultations in the Brikama region

Regions/Districts	Number of participants		Total
	Men	Women	
Brikama	27	5	32
Sibanor	27	2	29
Bondaly	26	3	29
Total	80	10	90

#### **3.2.2 Summary of population concerns**

The population affected by the substation was consulted during the 2017-2018 parcel surveys and spoke about:

- Compensation preferences,
- Eligibility,
- fears related to operation of substation site,
- Inventory method,
- Valuation of assets.

Village chiefs reacted positively to the information and awareness campaign. They say they are reassured following the meetings with OMVG / PMU. They will participate to the field surveys; and will remove obstacles that could affect surveys and other project activities.

Concerns express by participants during meetings were:

- What are the Compensation Methods and Payment procedures for the affected landowners?
- What is the Interstate relation on the OMVG Energy Project;
- Impact on houses and land along the road between Kembujeh and the Brikama's substation
- Will there be Recruitment of local workers for the construction of pylons;
- Will villages have access to NAWEC electricity;
- Concerns about NAWEC high rates, frequent power cuts;
- The expected duration of the project taking into account other external factors;
- The slow pace of NAWEC in the distribution of electricity in rural communities such as Kiangs;
- The high cost and irregular supply of electricity in Gambia.

A summary of the questions and answers are presented in Table 3.3 below:

The concerns and interest of PAPs and stakeholders are documented in the minutes of meetings. The RAP was adjusted accordingly. The report on Consultation and Awareness Campaign in Gambia prior to the parcel surveys can be found in Annex 5.

During the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan, affected persons and their representatives will continue to be fully informed and consulted. During the implementation of the RAP and construction activities, the OMVG / PMU and the operator of the RAP, the NGO Enda Ecopop<sup>3</sup> & Agency for Development of Women and Children (ADWAC)<sup>4</sup> will use the OMVG communication structure (LCMC coordinator) to inform people regarding ongoing activities. The CLMC coordinator will use accessible local Medias (community radios, and newspapers)

PAPs did express some fear of losing land property and other assets without compensation. During the Communication campaign they have been informed that a compensation program will compensate losses of property and other assets at replacement cost value.

The Consultation activities as also influence the choice of new alternatives for line and substation sites to minimize impacts.

A detailed list of PAP's concerns is included in the consultation reports available in Appendix 4.

Table 3.3: Summary of questions and answers during Information & Awareness Campaign in Gambia.

N°	Questions formulated	Answers provided
1	Who will be responsible for connecting the communities to the interconnection line?	The various national electricity companies are responsible for connecting the communities to the line.
2	What is NAWEC's role in this project?	Distribution of electricity from the Brikama and Soma substations
3	Could interstate conflicts have an impact on this project?	Interstate conflicts should not occur. In any case, no country member of the Organization has the right to deprive other country of electricity. The dam and the interconnection line are a common property of all member of the OMVG. Sharing power and common property is governed by laws and agreements signed between Member States.
4	Will the people directly affected by the project have access to employment under this project?	Local workers within the affected population will be favored if competent for hiring during pre-construction and construction phases of the line and substation.
5	Management and distribution of electricity in member countries?	National power companies are responsible for electricity distribution in each country accordingly to their priorities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gambia: NAWEG,</li> <li>• Senegal: SENELEC</li> <li>• Guinea Conakry: EDG</li> <li>• Guinea Bissau: EAGB.</li> </ul>
6	Will local workers be hired in villages neighboring the interconnection line?	Yes, according to competence. Otherwise, labor can be recruited anywhere in OMVG member countries.
7	A land owner having farmers cultivating his land, if is land is being affected by the line or substation, who will be compensated? The owner or the user?	The permanent loss of land will be for the substation site and surfaces under pylons. Land owners will be offer replacement land, if its not available a financial compensation.  The farmer cultivating the land will be losing the production. Therefore, this production loss will be compensated. A Special attention will be given to farmers with no ownership of land. They are considered vulnerable.

<sup>3</sup>The broad experience of the NGO Enda Ecopop can be consulted on Annex 15: Expression of interest of ENDA-ECOPOP.

<sup>4</sup> See annex 13; Agreement between the Agency for Development of Women and Children (ADWAC) and ENDA ECOPOP



### **3.2.3 Arrangements to address concerns of the PAPs**

Payment terms have been explained to the PAPs. Provisions of the RAP confirm that the PAPs will be compensated prior to the project takeover of any land.

Explanations were presented to the PAPs regarding rural population access to electricity. Rural electrification is a long-term goal of the Project. OMVG, will raise public awareness to understand that this interconnection line is for the transmission of high voltage electricity, which will be transformed and distribute from local substations. National companies are responsible for the distribution.

PAP's compensation concerns were taken into account for the design of compensation measures.

The OMVG is responsible for asking local authorities to acquire the replacement land. Local authorities did confirm that replacement lands are available. PAP ownership documents for resettlement land will be register and copies provided to each concern PAP, whatever was the ownership status of the original land formal or customary. OMVG will closely monitor the performance of this process involving local government's authorities. The NGO implementing the RAP for OMVG will support the PAPs in this process, by preparing documentation to be presented to administrative authorities to get ownership title.

Identification of PAPs and their affected assets, is one of the main outputs of the parcel surveys. A three-level quality control system was put in place for the acquired data:

- Survey Contractor
- Database managers
- LIDAR images

In contentious cases, field missions were conducted to confirm or correct the data. The database information is available to the relevant authorities on an online platform. These authorities are TFPs, OMVG, Builders, and RAP implementing NGO.

Stakeholder consultation got National authorities to finalize and approve substation sites as well as power line right-of-way. These choices were made taking account of Local Community Development Plans. Several readjustments have reduce the impacts on individual and community assets or projects.

The construction project schedule remains an issue of some uncertainty for PAPs. The communication mechanism between the project and the PAPs trough CLMC Coordinator is maintaining continuous flow of information to and from parties. However, the PAPS were reassured that the start-up of construction their land can only start once they have been compensated. They will be informed in advance of beginning of activities, in a way they can be ready to participate.

Crop compensation takes into account the value of crops at harvest time, regardless of the level of maturation of affected crops.

The OMVG teams in each country will be responsible for ongoing communications with affected populations. In addition, the deployment of the field coordinators and the social safeguard of each contractor will improve the relationships and communications between the project stakeholders and the PAPs.

The PAPs have been informed that it is desirable to continue all their agricultural activities until full payment of their compensation. However, PAPs have been informed that no construction build after the cut-off date will be compensated. (Cut-off date January 31<sup>st</sup> 2018)

### **3.2.4 Consultations on Eligibility & Compensation principles and criteria**

The consultation of PAPs on basic principles of compensation did secure PAP. We can expect that it will reduce fears and future misunderstandings. The consultation also provided a general agreement on the transparency and fairness of the RAP compensation process. The consultation trough the survey questionnaire with registration of PAPs and assets confirmed on a document given to each PAP was a strong reassuring element. During the consultation and survey PAPs where able to understand agree on the basic elements of eligibility and compensation.

### **3.3 Organisation and conduct of the survey**

#### **3.3.1 Development of the survey questionnaire**

The Consulting Engineer and the Project Management team prepared the questionnaire for the parcel and socio-economic surveys, for inventory of assets and for characterization of the PAPs. In Gambia, this questionnaire was written in English and address to all affected persons (individual or corporation). The content of the questionnaire was verbally translated in to local language of the PAPs by the interviewers. The questionnaire is in Annex 6.

#### **3.3.2 Training of the survey team**

The training of the survey team was carried out in two phases:

- A basic general training was held in Dakar, from July 31<sup>st</sup> to August 2<sup>nd</sup> 2017, with the main stakeholders and sub-contractors responsible for parcel surveys.
- A training for interviewers was also held in each country. In Gambia, the training took place from October 20<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> 2017 in Banjul.

The minutes of these trainings are available by clicking on the following link:

The reports of the trainings of survey team can be consulted by clicking on the following link:

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/oezgho6fl2z3q1n/AAA9waR-GSCOzadBbmwrpNINa?dl=0>

#### **3.3.3 Inventory and evaluation of individual and collective losses**

The data on the PAPs and losses were collected during the survey by the teams of interviewers. The asset inventory was taken in the presence of the affected person and his village chief. Inventory document was provided to each PAP. Pictures were also taken of each PAP with his duly signed inventory document. The NGO Enda Ecopop & ADWAC, are implementing the RAP under the responsibility of PMU of the OMVG project. They will present to the PAP the compensation agreement for approval before proceeding with the payment of the compensation.

The evaluation of the losses was carried out in accordance with the established compensation value grid or scales. The compensation scales were the subject of a presentation and validation by the national authorities. The methods of calculating and establishing the scales were presented to the PAPs.

The collection of data was based on the compensation principles outlined in the consultations of the affected people, almost all the PAPs formally requested to be compensated in cash.

To promote the maintenance and development of PAP activities, the consultation team emphasized in its communication on the importance of land-to-land replacement, which favors the maintenance of productive activities and food security. The Resettlement Action Plan promotes compensation in kind rather than cash. However, both options will be presented to PAPs, in order to provide them the option of their choice. NGO Enda Ecopop & ADWAC will ensure that there is maximum reinvestment in the livelihoods of the PAPs. This will be done through a good awareness on the benefits of investing on productive assets and the risks associated with wild spending or on new investment in sectors without a good mastery of the prerequisites.

#### **3.3.4 Centralized database**

Questionnaires were address to PAPs in the field by investigators using a digital tablet. The answers to the questions were saved directly in a central database installed on an outside server in France.

#### **3.3.5 Implementation plan and survey progress reports**

Parcel and socio-economic surveys were conducted in the field in Gambia during November - December 2017. Plans and reports on the conduct of survey by subcontractors are available by clicking on the following link:

[https://www.dropbox.com/sh/mbbw849pmz5rbx2/AACWE1YeRlcvzAD2qw\\_I2q6Oa/Rapport%20avancement%20PMC%20MSA%20BEGIE/MSA/Poste%20Brikama?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/sh/mbbw849pmz5rbx2/AACWE1YeRlcvzAD2qw_I2q6Oa/Rapport%20avancement%20PMC%20MSA%20BEGIE/MSA/Poste%20Brikama?dl=0)

### 3.3.6 Quality control of the results

Since the end of the field survey, the next step has been to do a quality control of the results. That is, to identify errors, gaps or inconsistencies in the database and make the necessary corrections and additions to obtain a complete and reliable database, which can be used to prepare and implement the RAP.

#### Steps of quality control

The quality control of the parcel surveys is carried out in three stages:

- Step 1: Verification and correction by the contractors and their subcontractors;
- Step 2: Validation of the results and transmission to the CE-CE-PM by the contractors;
- Step 3: Final review and approval by CE-CE-PM.

#### On line SIG Tool for monitoring and quality control

CE-CE-PM (AECOM) has prepared a web-based application to track the results of the OMVG interconnect project parcel surveys. This tool makes it possible to visualize the results of the parcel surveys carried out in the four countries on the high resolution orthophotos obtained from the May 2017 LIDAR surveys. It also allows consulting the main statistics used in the preparation of the RAP of Gambia.

## 3.4 Survey Results for Gambia Substations

### 3.4.1 Soma substation (exempted<sup>5</sup> of RAP)

Survey have been completed since January 2018 at the two substations (Brikama and Soma) in Gambia.

No PAP owner or user were confirmed on Soma site during survey. In addition the local electricity company and OMVG have clearly stated that the only owner and user of the site of Soma substation is NAWEC. Soma substation site is part of the resettlement exempted zone.

As indicated previously, this land is the property of NAWEC. No signs of economic activity including presence of livestock have ever been reported in this plot.

The results by substation are shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.4: Statistics for Gambia substations

Variable	Soma	Brikama	Total
Number of parcels surveyed	0	23	23
Number of PAP heads of households	0	19	19
Number of individuals surveyed	0	161	161
Number of people listed as juridical	0	0	0
Total number of potential PAPs	0	161	161
Number of utility trees	0	5	5
Number of fruit trees	0	23	23
Number of forest trees	309	10	319
Total number of trees	309	38	347

<sup>5</sup> The WB as requested to use the terminology "resettlement exempted zone" for area where no resettlement is expected.

### 3.4.2 The Brikama Substation

The parcel survey carried out at the Brikama substation site led to the identification of twenty-three (23) partially or completely cropped plots occupied within the perimeter of the substation, belonging to nineteen (19) PAPs. The affected assets are composed of fruit trees, forest trees and crops (millet, beans, maize and groundnuts),

All PAPs currently using a parcel of farmland within the station right-of-way are on NAWEC property. The NAWEC has entered into a 99-year lease since March 15, 2005 with the State Secretariat of Lands (see lease title in Appendix 2a). In the case of parcel surveys, landowners have reported patterns of occupation that vary from one PAP to another. Some PAPs indicated a traditional occupation, others indicated having permission from the owner to cultivate without providing a formal supporting document. In some cases, the occupation type is not specified. Table 3.4 has been updated. PAPs and their assets are shown in Table 3.5.

Table 3.4: PAPs identified and active assigned to the Brikama substation site

Parcel Number	PAP identifier	Impacted property	Type of occupation <sup>6</sup>
GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0096_37	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_ 0037_0001	1925 m2 of peanut crop	unspecified <sup>7</sup>
GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0055_37	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_ 0037_0001	1 medium cashew + 1 mature cashew + 2566.49 m2 of peanut	Unspecified
GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0077_42	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_ 0042_0033	1932.99 m2 of mature millet + 2 mature cashew trees	Owner's permission
GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0036_40	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_ 0040_0028	9 Forest trees (2 young + 7 medium) + 1 mature cashew tree	unspecified
GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0035_40	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_ 0040_0028	2815.52 m <sup>2</sup> of millet +3 utility trees (nere)	Customary occupant
GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0034_39	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_ 0039_0028	1005.5 m <sup>2</sup> of peanut and millet	Customary occupant
GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0099_37	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_ 0037_0002_R1	2007.47 m <sup>2</sup> of groundnut and millet	Unspecified
GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0098_37	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_ 0037_0002_R1	3195 m <sup>2</sup> of peanut and millet	Unspecified
GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0097_37	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_ 0037_0002_R1	3307.38 m <sup>2</sup> of peanut and millet	Unspecified
GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0024_38	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_ 0038_0024	1 medium forest tree + 1 utility tree (Neem) + 2 mature palms	Customary occupant
GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0078_42	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_ 0042_0034	104,409 m <sup>2</sup> of peanut crop	Owner's permission
GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0045_40	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_ 0040_0037	1338.1 m <sup>2</sup> of peanut crop	Owner's permission
GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0080_42	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_ 0042_0036	1 mature cashew	Owner's permission
GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0054_43	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_ 0043_0061	2788.81 m <sup>2</sup> of peanut crop	Owner's permission
GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0095_37	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_ 0037_0027	152.31 m <sup>2</sup> of millet	Owner's permission
GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0034_42	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_ 0042_0032	3 medium grafted mango trees + 2 mature grafted mango trees + 1 mature cashew	Customary occupant

<sup>6</sup> This is the type of occupation that was reported to the surveyor by the PAP

<sup>7</sup> In all cases where the table indicates " unspecified ", the PAP has not indicated or demonstrated that he has a right-of-way being recognized by national law.

Parcel Number	PAP identifier	Impacted property	Type of occupation <sup>6</sup>
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_40	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0034	5 mature palms + 4694.4 m <sup>2</sup> of peanut crop	Customary occupant
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0033_42	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0031	2 mature cashew trees + 2 mature natural palms + 1 utility tree (Kinkiliba) + 10.72 m <sup>2</sup> of peanut culture	Customary occupant
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_42	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0035_0001	fallow	Customary occupant
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_36	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0034	1359 m <sup>2</sup> of crops (corn + peanuts + beans)	Customary occupant
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_39	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0030	fallow	Owner's permission
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_39	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0031	1,353.6 m <sup>2</sup> of peanut crop	Owner's permission
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_40	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0033	4488.25 m <sup>2</sup> of peanut crop	Customary occupant

*N. B. The substation site is owned by NAWEC. All lands lost to this substation are owned by NAWEC (National Water & Electricity Company). The lease-land (lease 99 years) of NAWEC is in Appendix 2a. The NAWEC ceded the substation site to OMVG (NAWEC's site transfer letter to OMVG is attached as Annex 1).*

#### Synthesis of the affected assets

The affected assets to the Brikama substation are summarized as follows:

- Land Losses: The type of PAP land occupation within the station right-of-way is not uniform. During the parcel survey, some PAPs indicated a customary occupation, others indicated having permission from the owner to cultivate without having submitted a formal document on this subject. For some PAPs, the occupation type is not specified. Table 3.4 indicates the type of land occupation for each PAP identified in the parcel survey.
- Loss of crops (peanuts, millet, maize and beans): area of 36 550.26 m<sup>2</sup>;
- Loss of fruit trees: 23 (9 cashew trees, 5 mango trees and 9 palm trees);
- Loss of utilitarian forest trees: 5 (1 Neem, 1 Kinkiliba and 3 Nere);
- Loss of forest trees: 15. (the number of forest trees includes utilitarian forest trees)

## 4 Socio-economic characterization of PAPs

The results of parcel and socio-economic surveys carried out in Gambia along the sections of lines and substation sites constitute the base line information:

- The occupants present in the affected area;
- The characteristics of the affected households;
- The sources of income and livelihoods;
- The household organization;
- The expected losses, permanent or temporary;
- The number of economically affected persons;
- The vulnerable groups or persons ;
- Provisions for vulnerable groups or persons;
- Information for updating RAP before implementation;
- Land tenure and transfer systems;
- Common natural resources used by PAPs;
- Public and private affected infrastructure;
- The social and cultural characteristics of PAPs.

These results of the parcel surveys also provides:

- The number of people and the percentage of women who are affected by the project.
- The distribution of the population by households, their income-generating activities
- The size of enlarged household including the nuclear family as well as more or less distant relatives, friends and neighbors living near by.

The analysis of the results shows:

- The gender breakdown of PAPs in the project is about equal.
- The main activity of the PAPs for the whole project is farming.

The size of households is relatively limitless and that for purposes of compensation for this RAP: **OMVG considers the nuclear family consisting of the head of the household, the spouse or wives, the children and the grandparents.**

The socio-economic characterization<sup>8</sup> of PAPs is obtained from data collected during the parcel and socioeconomic survey. This section identifies the type and number of people affected by their income and other activities, the gender partition, household composition, age groups and their level of vulnerability. The detailed socio-economic information related to resettlement for the concerned substation sites in Gambia is presented in the following sections.

### 4.1 Socio-economic profile of PAPs for the Brikama Substation

The parcel surveys conducted at the Brikama substation site identified 23 impacted plots belonging to 19 PAPs, heads of households. The affected population is 161, including 72 women (45%). The main occupation of all heads of households is farming.

#### 4.1.1 Composition of affected households

Table 4.1: Household composition of Brikama substation

Household Composition	Number of people
Heads of households	19
Wives	26
Children	116
Grandparents	00
Total	161

<sup>8</sup> The socio-economic survey did not identify any marginalized ethnic group.

#### 4.1.2 Marital status of heads of households

At the Brikama substation, 58% of household heads affected are monogamous and 37% are polygamous. There is a female head of household who is widowed (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Marital status of heads of households

Marital status	Number of people	Percentage
Single	1 Widow	5%
Monogamous	11	58%
Polygamous	7	37%
Total of people	19	100%

#### 4.1.3 Age class of heads of household

An analysis of the ages of heads of households shows that thirteen (13) are adults and are between 39 and 56 years old and two (2) heads of household are older than 60 (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Age class of heads of household

Age class	Number of people	Pourcentage
Less than 35	4	21%
Between 36-59	13	68%
60 and older	2	11%

#### 4.1.4 Age class of affected populations

The analysis of the distribution of the population affected by the Brikama station by gender: 45% are women, age group: 82% are between 0 and 35 years old. The adults between 35 and 59 years old represent 14%. The 60 years old and older is only 4 % (see Table 4.4 below).

Table 4.4: Population by age group of the Brikama household

Age class	Men		Women		Total Population	Total Percentage
	Population	%	Population	%		
1 to 16	30	19%	16	11%	46	29%
17 to 35	43	27%	42	25%	85	53%
35 to 59	11	7%	12	7%	23	14%
60 and older	5	3%	2	1%	7	4%
Total :	89	55%	72	45%	161	100%

In view of this analysis, it appears that land losses will affect a young farming population. Land for land Compensation will help to limit the risks of rural exodus.

#### 4.1.5 Size of affected households

Censuses at the level of the households assigned to the Brikama substation revealed that more than half of the households have more than 10 individual (Table 4.5)

Table 4.5: Size of the households

Number of people	Households	Percentage
Less than 10 people	9	47%
10 to 20 people	10	53%
More than 20 people	0	0%

#### 4.1.6 Level of education of the heads of households

The analysis of the level of education of heads of households presented in Table 4.6 below reveals that 53% of them did not attend general education. Of these, only one woman out of the 3 female heads of households did not attend general education. In order to fully understand the compensation process and to assert their rights, all PAPs, including women, will benefit from support provided by the NGO (Enda Ecopop and the NGO partner of Gambia) in charge of the implementation of the RAP at the time of the compensation.

Table 4.6: Level of education of the heads of households

Level of study	People	Percentage
General Education	9	47%
Koranic school	6	32%
No education	4	21%

#### 4.1.7 People with disabilities

No physical disabilities are recorded among the affected population at the Brikama substation.

#### 4.1.8 Household vulnerability at the Brikama substation

The survey carried out at the Brikama station made it possible to classify the PAPs according to their type of vulnerability: gender, educational, economic, social and physical.

- **Gender vulnerability.** The analysis reveals that 72 PAPs at the Brikama substation are women, including 65 women 16 of age and over. These women are gender vulnerable person. They will receive support as specified in the compensation scale to help improve their living conditions. Income-generating activities will also be developed for the exclusive benefit of these women. NGO animation will help them to organize into groups, for the development of their collective vegetable garden. An amount of 45 000 dalasi (500 000 FCFA) will be dedicated for these activities. The Senegal-based NGO Enda Ecopop & the Gambia-based NGO ADWAC will implement these activities. The Local Committee for Coordination and Monitoring (LCMC), will designate a gender monitoring committee for these activities dedicated to women.
- **Educational vulnerability.** The analysis of education of heads of households affected by project. Ten (10) heads of household (53% of PAP heads of households) are educationally vulnerable, they did not attend general education and cannot understand the documents related to the compensation process. Among these heads of households, one-woman head of household did not attend general education. Support will be provided to all PAPs by the Senegal-based NGO Enda Ecopop & the Gambia-based NGO ADWAC to ensure a good understanding of the compensation process and documents.
- **Economical vulnerability,** this analysis was based on all member of affected household (161 Individual). The vulnerability assessment of the affected household members was based on the socio-economic survey. It reveals an average household income of 44 194 dalasi (491,041 FCFA) per year. The per day per family member income is below the poverty line per individual of 90 dalasi



per individual per day or for an average family of 7 individual for an income 230 000 dalasi. Therefore, the lump sum allowance defined in section 8.11 of the RAP will be allocated to all PAPs via a household allocation<sup>9</sup>.

- **Social vulnerability.** It concerns 7 elderly (60 years old and over) and 26 women farming the land on the site of the Brikama substation. The social vulnerability allowance established in the compensation scale will be allocated. Head of household will be sensitized when compensation is paid to these individuals so the amounts remains for their use.
  - **Physical vulnerability** At the Brikama substation, no one is living with a physical disability
- Globally the different vulnerabilities of PAPs are as follows:

Table 4.7: Vulnerability of household and household members

Vulnerability	Number of households affected	Number of vulnerable population	Total population	Percentage vulnerable population
Gender	19	72	161	45%
Economic	19	161	161	100%
Social	19	33	161	20%
Physical	0	0	161	0

<sup>9</sup> The Compensation scale per type of vulnerability were inspired by the Senegalese government family security grants (100000Fcfa per year) which is a social initiative to alleviate poverty. The results of the parcel surveys conducted revealed that 80% of affected households (average 7 individual) are economically vulnerable. Which totalize 105,000 FCFA close to the grant initiative. The results of this initiative are very conclusive according to testimonies of beneficiaries.

## 5 Legal framework

The resettlement planned as part of the OMVG interconnection project, requires consideration of the legal and regulatory frameworks of Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal since the interconnection project lines connect the four countries. The legal framework for resettlement consists of land tenure and expropriation procedures. The following paragraphs outline the land tenure and expropriation procedures applicable in Gambia and offer a comparative analysis of the World Bank's resettlement policies; the African Development Bank (AfDB) policies; the Gambia's national procedures to identify gaps and apply those more favorable to PAP.

### 5.1 Land tenure regime for Gambia

Land legislation in Gambia recognizes customary land tenure in both rural and urban areas.

The national legal framework in land matters is based on four laws dating from the 1990s:

- *The State Lands Act* ;
- *The Physical Planning and Development Control Act* ;
- *The Land Acquisition and Compensation Act* ;
- *The Limitation Act*
- *The Surveys Act*.

The « *State Lands Act* » - Its main objective is to regulate the uncontrolled expansion of housing, especially in urban areas. The law applies in designated areas, currently mainly located in and around Banjul. In designated areas, the law provides mechanisms to replace customary land administration with a system of state-administered emphyteutic leases administered by the state. The « Ministry of Local Government and Lands » is the authority responsible for the application of this law.

The « *Land Physical Planning and Development Control Act* » aims to provide a uniform legal framework for the preparation of, approval and control of the development plans. The law was developed specifically to address the problem of spontaneous housing in Banjul and other urban centers.

The « *Land Acquisition and Compensation Act* » The objective is to enable the State to acquire land for public purposes. The law applies to the entire national territory. Land acquisition by the state is subject to the payment of compensation to those affected by involuntary displacement. The cases in which land may be declared of public utility are specified by law. They include roads and major works to be undertaken by the state. The administration of declared public utility lands falls under the « *State Act Land* ». The « *Land Acquisition and Compensation Act* » includes a set of procedures and mechanisms to govern state acquisition of land: public notification procedures, compensation procedures and litigation procedures.

The *Land Acquisition and Compensation Act* makes provision for the Minister of Local Government and Lands to acquire any land for public purposes, for the payment of compensation for such land and to make provision for connected matters thereof. Under the said Act, land to be acquired for public purpose include the following:

- exclusive government use or for community use;
- in connection with sanitary improvements of any kind, including reclamations;
- in connection with laying out of any new government station or the extension or improvement of any existing station;
- obtaining control over land contiguous to any port or airport;
- obtaining control over land acquired for defense purposes;
- control over land the value of which will be enhanced by the construction of any railway, road or public works or convenience to be undertaken or provided by the government; and
- Planning purposes.

Whenever land is to be acquired for public purposes, the Minister shall authorize the Department of Lands and Surveys to conduct preliminary studies to ascertain that the land is suitable for the purpose it is intended for, the following procedure shall be adhered to:

The department shall clear, set out and mark the boundaries for the land proposed to be acquired.

- A notice of intention to acquire shall be served personally to affected persons or by way of substituted service.
- This shall be followed by the issuance of a six-week public notice describing the purpose of the acquisition. The said notice shall be gazetted, published in major national newspapers and also read over national radio in the main local languages.
- Any queries from the public about the notice shall be formally lodged at the ministry within 21 days of the notice. The ministry shall be required to respond to such queries.

Where affected persons do lodge claim within 21 days as envisaged, or where there is disagreement as to the amount of the compensation, and where there are conflicting claims, the matter can be resolved through Arbitration with the consent of the parties. In the alternative, where the dispute relates to the amount of compensation, disputed titles, affected parties can approach the High Court. Where also the disputes pertain to land held under customary tenure, it shall be dealt with by the relevant District or Group Tribunals.

It is worthy of mention that approaching a High Court can be costly as the services of a lawyer is often needed and most land owners are lay people. In addition, it is time consuming as there is always a series of adjournments. There is also no specialized division in the High Court to deal with these issues. Where parties are not satisfied at the High Court they have to approach the Court of Appeal and then the Supreme Court.

With respect to the District Court, the cases are heard by chiefs who are not properly trained. The decisions of these chiefs have to go to the Provincial Governor who has revisionary powers. He/she can rehear the entire case, order the case for retrial by different set of chiefs or refer the case to the High Court. All these processes are cumbersome and expensive.

The Land Acquisition and Compensation Act have provisions for the Department of Lands and Surveys to appoint a government valuation officer or any other competent valuator to determine the level of compensation. In addition, The Rating Valuation Act further empowers the Minister to appoint a valuation officer with powers to ascertain the capital value of a premises (property) whether the property can be exempted for rates and for any purposes connected with the assessment. From the findings of the rate valuator, the fair market price and value of any property shall be known. The Valuation Officer can also conduct Supplementary valuation. The Valuation Officer prepares a certification list which shall be declared in the valuation roll. This valuation roll shall be published in the gazette. The findings of the Rate Valuation Officer will aid in the allocation of compensation at a fair market price.

To conclude this segment, where the tribunal or High Court to whom disputes are referred, is not in accordance with the compensation by the department, it shall make its own estimate taking into cognizance the value of the lost land and other pecuniary interest. The compensation is provided both for the value of the lost land as well as any rents or loss of profits until the day when final judgement is granted by a competent court or a dispute resolution mechanism.

The Limitation Act has given squatters additional legal rights for negotiations and compensation. This is possible if the land has been occupied by them for more than 12 years.<sup>10</sup> In The Gambia where a claim to land is not commenced within twelve years of occupancy, the owner is foreclosed to initiate legal proceedings to directly evict the occupier. The exception here is where the land is leased or licensed or it is a state land with notice to that effect.

This Act is intended to prevent the legal land owners, particularly absentee private land owners, to suddenly evict land users of land which has been abandoned for more than 12 years. For government owned land, the Department of Lands and Surveys is legally obliged to place warning signs on government land and regularly evict squatters. Out of equitable grounds and based on longevity of the occupancy, who have pecuniary interest in the land, there is need for compensation.

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<sup>10</sup> Section 17 of the Limitation Act Cap 8:01 Vol 3 Revised Laws of The Gambia 2009

The « *Surveys Act* » aims to register in the cadastre land occupied throughout the national territory. The law creates a « survey Board » issuing licenses to land surveyors. The aim is to increase the number of professionals with the right to identify land in urban and rural areas. In fact, the census of the parcel state is a prerequisite for land registration and a conversion from customary tenure to emphyteutic lease.

The highest national standards and those of the World Bank will apply in all cases where there will be divergence since the highest standard automatically meets the obligations of the other standard.

## **5.2 Acquisition of title to land**

Resettlement as a mean of compensation for eviction shall be done in coordination with the Minister of Lands. Legal title owners can be resettled in the designated land if available. The Minister of Lands is empowered to publish in the gazette any regional land so designated<sup>11</sup>. A person who obtains any land in a designated area shall be deemed to hold the land from the state<sup>12</sup>. Such individuals shall apply to the Department of Lands and Surveys for a title deed to be issued to them in the designated land<sup>13</sup>. The lease shall be for a period of 99 years<sup>14</sup>. Resettlement may therefore grant an opportunity for illegal occupants and squatters to have authentic lease documents which ordinarily they would not have. These title deeds will certainly add value to their life as it can be used as collateral for loans. Customary law in land management in Gambia

The Gambia Land Act provides for all the lands in the regions with the necessary powers to administer the districts in which the lands are located for the use and the common benefit, direct or indirect, of all the communities concerned. The law indicates that the occupation and use of provincial lands are also governed by customary practices in the localities where these lands are located.

Customary tenure is based on traditional practices. Customary laws stipulate that when an original land is cleared by a « *Kabilo* » (a group of families that exploits a land); ownership of the land belongs to the head of the « *Kabilo* ». This is the basis of the customary land tenure system as it has evolved over time. Customary tenure exists mainly in rural areas. According to this system, the village chief or "Alkalo" has the right to allocate land in his locality.

On the other hand, customary tenure includes leaseholds and free tenures. Under leasehold tenure, property rights are granted by the state for a period of generally 99 years. This right is legalized only by the registration of the property leading to the production of an official title deed or a lease document, which is then registered with the General Prosecutor's Chamber. The land tenure of "Freehold" does not limit the time of possession of the land. The owner of a land can do everything he feels on his property as long as in doing so he does not interfere with the rights of third parties.

The major challenge faced by land owners is that the land rights are not documented. Also, most of the customary land is managed by families (*Kabilos*) who also have divided interests. So, when it comes to litigation or even compensation, who to relate with is a major challenge. In the same vein, in customary law, women do not own land. Women's interest is often usurped by men in some communities as it is a taboo for a woman to access the tribunal. Even where they are victimized, their voices are often not heard. With the coming into force of the Women's Act of 2010<sup>15</sup>, the legal situation has changed. Women can now buy and own properties across the nation. Any deprivation against women is unconstitutional. Also, according to sharia law which is applicable to inheritance among Muslim families, the female heirs receive only half (50%) of the inherited assets compared to their male siblings. In the same light, the Women Act of 2010 takes pre-eminence over personal religion.

### **5.2.1 Informal mechanisms for dispute settlement**

The main feature of the dispute settlement is that the compromise and reconciliation must take place at the informal level. Land disputes are no exception to this customary norm. If a land dispute breaks out between members of the same family, the head of the family, as guardian of the family land, rule it

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<sup>11</sup> Section 5 of the State Lands Act Cap 57:02 Vol 8 Revised Laws of The Gambia 2009

<sup>12</sup> Section 7 of State Lands Act Cap 57:02 Vol 8 Revised Laws of The Gambia 2009

<sup>13</sup> Section 7(4) of State Lands Act Cap 57:02 Vol 8 Revised Laws of The Gambia 2009

<sup>14</sup> Section 7(2) of State Lands Act Cap 57:02 Vol 8 Revised Laws of The Gambia 2009

<sup>15</sup> Women's Act was passed in 2010 after the final revision of Laws of The Gambia in 2009. It is not listed in any volume as yet.

without going beyond the family. If he cannot resolve the dispute, the uncles will appeal to the half-brother protesters to find a compromise and reconcile. If that also fails, the dispute may be brought before the «*kabilo*»<sup>16</sup> for arbitration on the issue. If the dispute persists, the parties may appear before the Imam and other «*kabilo*» as well as other influential leaders.

In the case where the disputed land is used for rice cultivation, women farmers may wish to keep their business out of men's business. In these circumstances, the dispute is referred to the «*Ngansimba*» (i.e. to the leader of the women's community) for advice and reconciliation. In general, no woman refuses the advice of the «*Ngansimba*», whatever its social status. Any woman of goodwill can report the dispute to the «*Ngansimba*».

### 5.2.2 Formal dispute resolution mechanisms

When informal dispute resolution mechanisms are exhausted or circumvented by one of the claimants, the case is then brought before the district court. The court examines the case and takes a binding legal decision. The case may be appealed to higher authorities or courts.

## 5.3 Decree of public utility (DPU)

On November 7, 2016, the Republic of Gambia issued a Public Utility Decree for the OMVG Energy Project. This decree in English is presented in Appendix 6. It can be summarized as follows:

### STATEMENT OF PUBLIC INTEREST CONCERNING THE AREAS COVERED BY THE OMVG ENERGY PROJECT IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF GAMBIA

In fulfilment of the executive approval for the declaration of "Right-of-Way" for OMVG Power Transmission Interconnection Lines as Public Property, the Honourable Minister of Lands and Regional Government, Under the Gambia River Basin Development Organization (OMVG), declares the areas earmarked as being of public interest for power transmission as follows :

- A. The road right of way to the surface area underneath the power transmission lines stretching from Soma to Brikama, and also from Soma to the border with Senegal at Farafenni, as State Land.
- B. National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC) Substations at Jarra Soma, in the Lower River Region, and at Brikama in the West Coast Region respectfully.
- C. The above areas have been declared to be the property of the State and made available to OMVG.

The modalities and conditions for this provision shall be stipulated in specific international conventions on joint projects. The following are forbidden at the reserved areas:

- Any new occupation in any capacity whatsoever;
- Any transaction and transfer in any capacity whatsoever of developed or undeveloped land, in the said areas.

## 5.4 Expropriation procedures applicable in Gambia

The right to property is protected by Article 22 of Chapter 4 on the « *Protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of the Constitution of the second Republic of Gambia* », adopted on 8 August 1996, entered into force in January 1997, the last amendment of which dates from 2001. This article lists the restrictive conditions under which this right may be infringed. These conditions are:

- The attack on property must be justified by defense, public security, public order, public morality, public health, urban and territorial planning, or the development or use of the property to promote public benefit;
- Necessity must be a reasonable justification for the harm that any person with an interest or right in the property may suffer;

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<sup>16</sup> A « Kabilo » is a group of families of the same lineage who exploits a land. The kabilo is headed by a man who is the leader and who assures the ownership of the land.

- Applicable law shall provide, for the purposes of such possession or acquisition, prompt payment of adequate compensation and insurance for any person having an interest or a right to property to have a right of access to a court of law or any other impartial and independent authority to determine his interest or right, the legality of taking possession or acquisition of the property, interest or right, and the amount to which he or she is entitled, and for the purpose of obtaining prompt payment of such compensation.

This article also specifically excludes a number of situations where property rights could be threatened.

When this right is achieved under the conditions provided for by the legislation in force, the « *Land Acquisition and Compensation Act* » (1990) and the « *State Lands Act* », (1990) constitute the legal framework for the resettlement of populations.

## 5.5 Involuntary displacement policies of the TFP

The OMVG Energy project is made possible thanks to the association of 8 technical and financial partners (PTF):

1. African Development Bank (AfDB)
2. World Bank (WB)
3. European Investment Bank (EIB)
4. French Development Agency (AFD)
5. Islamic Development Bank (ISDB)
6. Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)
7. West African Development Bank (WADB)
8. The Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development (FKAED)

The main TFPs of the OMVG Energy Project have their own policies applicable to all their projects that could lead to involuntary displacement, negatives on livelihoods, land acquisition or access restrictions to resources. The World Bank has Operational Policy OP 4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement" (WB, 2001). This Operational Policy was adopted by WADB and AFD as a resettlement instrument. The European Investment Bank also has its Standard 6 "Involuntary Resettlement" which is well described in the Environmental and Social Handbook (EIB, 2013). For its part, the African Development Bank has defined its own operational safeguards policies. Operational Safeguard 2 focuses more specifically on involuntary resettlement: land acquisition, population displacement and compensation. For electrical substations in Gambia, the donor is the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KDEF).

### 5.5.1 BM - PO 4.12: Involuntary resettlement<sup>17</sup>

Operational Policy OP 4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement" (WB, 2001) applies to any project that may result in involuntary displacement, negative impacts on livelihoods, land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources (Annex 9). The main requirements contained in OP 4.12 are:

- Avoid unintentional displacement as much as possible or minimize it by considering variations in project design;
- When displacement is unavoidable, resettlement actions must be designed and implemented as sustainable development programs, by putting in place sufficient resources so that people displaced by the project can restore their level and living environment equivalent to the pre-displacement / initial conditions. The displaced people must be involved in the planning and implementation of resettlement programs;
- Assist the displaced people in their efforts to improve their standard of living, or at least restore it to their pre-displacement level.

The OP 4.12 distinguishes three categories of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) eligible for the benefits of resettlement:

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<sup>17</sup> World Bank Operational Manual, OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement of People, 2001

- Those with formal land rights (including customary and traditional rights recognized by the country's legislation);
- Those who have no formal land entitlement at the start of the census but who have title deeds or otherwise - provided that such titles are recognized by the laws of the country or can be recognized as part of a process identified in the resettlement plan;
- Those who have neither formal rights nor titles likely to be recognized on the lands they occupy.

Monetary compensation is not favored in the case of people whose livelihood is based on land. That is, "land-to-land" compensation is favored in this scenario. If displaced people choose an option other than the allocation of agricultural land, if the supply of land is detrimental to the viability of a park or protected area, or if there is not enough land available at a reasonable cost, it will be necessary to propose non-land options based on employment prospects or of independent work that will be added to a cash compensation for the land and other means of production lost. The absence of suitable agricultural land must be proven and documented in a manner satisfactory to the Bank.

People in the first two categories receive compensation for the lands they lose. People in the latter category receive resettlement assistance instead and place compensation for the land they occupy, and any other help to improve living conditions.

### **5.5.2 AfDB - Operational Backup 2: Involuntary Resettlement <sup>18</sup>**

For AfDB, the term "resettlement" refers to both physical and economic displacement. Resettlement is considered involuntary when the people affected by the project are not able to refuse the activities that lead to their physical or economic displacement. This occurs in cases of legal expropriation or temporary or permanent restrictions of land use, and negotiated settlements in which the buyer may resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use in the event that negotiations with the seller fail.

Operational Safeguard 2 - Involuntary Resettlement applies to all AfDB funded projects that result in the involuntary resettlement of people. It results in: i) relocation or loss of housing by people residing in the project's sphere of influence; ii) asset loss (including loss of cultural structures and assets), spiritual and social) or the restriction of access to assets including national parks and protected areas or natural resources; (iii) the loss of income sources or livelihoods as a result of the project, that the affected people are called to move or not.

The specific objectives of this operational safeguard are:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement as much as possible or minimize its impacts when involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, after all alternative conceptions of the project have been considered;
- Ensure that displaced people are genuinely consulted and have the opportunity to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement programs;
- Ensure that displaced persons receive substantial resettlement assistance under the project, so that their standard of living, their ability to generate income, their production capacity, and all of their livelihoods are improved beyond what they were before the project;

Provide clear instructions to borrowers, on the conditions to be met regarding involuntary resettlement issues in Bank operations, to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and resettlement, to actively facilitate social development and to build a viable economy and society;

- Establish a mechanism to monitor the performance of involuntary resettlement programs in Bank operations and find solutions to problems as they arise, to guard against resettlement plans poorly prepared and implemented.

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<sup>18</sup> Operational Safeguard 2 – Involuntary Resettlement Land Acquisition, Displacement and Compensation, 2001

### 5.5.3 Application of World Bank OP 4.12 on OMVG Project

For the sake of simplification and harmonization, this RAP is constructed to comply with World Bank requirements contained in OP 4.12, which essentially include the requirements of other TFPs.

### 5.6 Legal Framework in Gambia and WB Procedures

The main points on which the World Bank Group's policies require going beyond the national regulations of Gambia are the following:

- Priority to in-kind compensation vs cash compensation, in the case of displaced populations whose livelihoods are taken from the land, "land-to-land" replacement option should be favored everywhere where possible, especially for PAPs whose means of living depend on land;
- Compensation and assistance is granted to customary rights holders and traditional ones (recognized by the country's legislation) and are the same as those granted to holders of formal land rights;
- Compensation at full replacement value, where cash compensation is to be applied (fruit trees, dwellings, among others);
- Assistance with the restoration of income and livelihoods (agriculture, fishing, breeding, gathering, crafts);
- Compensation for commercial and craft activities;
- Participation of affected people in the entire resettlement process;
- Monitoring and evaluation with accompanying measures (training, technical support, ...);
- Specific assistance to vulnerable people.

Table 5.1 shows the comparison between national legislation and World Bank policy. In cases where there is a difference between national legislation and Bank Operational Policy 4.12 (OP4.12), it is the most advantageous legislation or policy for the PAPs that prevails. The Government of Gambia has given a clear mandate to the OMVG to fund and build the interconnection project, including compensation for affected people. For the benefit of PAP, the OMVG has accepted to apply the most favorable resettlement rules or policies, among national regulation and PTF policies.

Table 5.1: Comparison between the Gambian Legislation and World Bank Rules <sup>19</sup>

Subject	National Legislation	World Bank Policy	Proposals versus differences
<b>ELIGIBILITY</b>			
<b>Titled Land owners</b>	The Land Acquisition and Compensation Act includes provisions for compensation based on the market value of the lost land and existing structures for people with	Persons with formal legal rights to land are also eligible and are provided compensation at full replacement cost for the land and assets they lose, and other assistance necessary to fulfill OP 4.12 objectives. For the compensation of land, it	Though both regulations include titled land owners as eligible for compensation, OP 4.12 is more comprehensive as the full replacement cost standard goes beyond the market value foreseen by the Gambian Land Acquisition and Compensation Act and also includes other types of

<sup>19</sup> Source :

- Resettlement Policy Framework (CPR) for Interconnection, OMVG, Final Report, September 2014;  
- \* The Gambia electricity restoration and modernization project (GERMP), Resettlement policy framework, Prepared for NAWEC / Government of Gambia, December 2017.



Subject	National Legislation	World Bank Policy	Proposals versus differences
	formal rights. Other costs such as lost rents and transaction costs are normally not compensated. Furthermore, the government is not under any obligation to relocate aggrieved parties to any new land.	is necessary to take into account its market value, in addition to the cost of registration fees and assignment.	compensation and specific assistance. National legislation will be completed by WB OP 4.12.
<b>Customary Landowners</b>	Susceptible to be recognized for compensation of land in case of duly ascertained development	Customary or traditional owners recognized by the laws of the country receive compensation and the respective aid (par. 6 and 15 of OP 4.12) in the same way as the owners of a formal land right, including resettlement assistance	No difference in eligibility, but differences exist in compensation scales OP 4.12 is more comprehensive as the full replacement cost standard beyond the market value foreseen by the Gambian Land Acquisition and Compensation Act and also includes other types of compensation and specific assistance.  National legislation will be completed by WB OP 4.12.
<b>Informal occupants</b>	As per the Limitations Act, for informal occupancy of private land, an occupancy period of twelve years grants an entitlement to compensation. Compensation is only paid for lost assets (buildings and structures). Where a claim to land is not commenced within twelve years of occupancy, the owner is foreclosed to initiate legal proceedings to directly evict the occupier.	People with no formal or customary rights to land recognized by national legislation are not entitled to land compensation, but they are entitled to compensation of structures and crops allocated at full replacement cost.  In addition, informal occupants receive resettlement assistance instead and place compensation for the lands they occupy, and any other help, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in OP 4.12	The twelve years occupancy period is not required to compensate informal occupants. Nevertheless, the Project should pay special attention to informal occupancy greater than twelve years to make sure informal settlers' rights are respected as per the Gambian Limitations Act.  Apply the WB OP4.12
<b>Tenants</b>	Not taken into account by legislation.	Compensation of affected crops and other lost assets at full replacement cost if relevant  Assistance with relocation and livelihoods' restoration in order	Gambian legislation does not include specific provisions for tenants, therefore WB OP4.12 standards will be applied.

Subject	National Legislation	World Bank Policy	Proposals versus differences
		to achieve OP 4.12 objectives.	
<b>Cut-off date</b>	Date on which the minister responsible for land and Territorial Governance advises potential PAPs of its approval for the acquisition of properties for public purposes	The cut-off date is normally the date on which the census begins or, it could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx.	In the case of Gambia, the cut-off-date has to be formally communicated to the PAPs and to the people by the competent national authority, however there are no provisions regarding when the best time is to establish the cut-off date. Therefore, national legislation will be completed by OP 4.12 regulations regarding when the cut-off date will be established and the conditions it must fulfill.
<b>RAP / INDEMNISATION / COMPENSATION</b>			
<b>Preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan</b>	No legal obligation to prepare an action plan for resettlement.	Resettlement Action Plan Required	WB OP4.12 will be applied as it includes the obligation to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan.
<b>Land compensation</b>	Compensation is only for the value of the lost land and existing structures. Other costs such as lost rents are normally not compensated. Furthermore, the government is not under any obligation to relocate aggrieved parties to any new land.	<p>People with right to land compensation will be provided with compensation at full replacement cost for the land and assets they lose, and other assistance necessary to fulfill OP 4.12 objectives.</p> <p>Land resettlement strategies should be favoured for displaced populations whose livelihoods are derived from land. Whenever alternative lands are proposed, the land provided to resettled persons must have a combination of productive potential, geographical advantages and other factors at least equivalent to the benefits of the land withdrawn.</p> <p>For the compensation of land in urban areas, it is necessary to take into account its market value, in addition to the cost of registration fees and assignment.</p> <p>Land resettlement strategies should be favored for displaced populations whose livelihoods are derived from the land. The cash payment of compensation for loss of property is acceptable in cases where a)</p>	National legislation only provides for compensation of lost land and structures at market value. Therefore, Gambian legislation will be completed by OP 4.12 regarding the full replacement cost standard and resettlement strategies on land compensation in urban areas and compensation of land-dependent livelihoods particularly in rural areas.

Subject	National Legislation	World Bank Policy	Proposals versus differences
		<p>livelihoods from land resources, the land taken by the project represents only a small fraction of the assigned assets and the rest of the assets are economically viable; b) active markets exist for land, housing and work, displaced people use such markets and there is sufficient available supply of land and housing; where finally (c) livelihoods are not based on land resources.</p>	
<b>Buildings and other structures</b>	<p>Owners are compensated for damage/demolition of their assets based on market value</p>	<p>To be compensated based on the full replacement cost standard of the building, which involves valuing the building as new (with no depreciation) and considering market prices per m2.</p>	<p>National legislation, which only includes market value compensation, will be completed by the full replacement cost standard of OP 4.12.</p>
<b>Loss of income (Crops)</b>	<p>Calculation of the value of compensations on the basis of the market value for constructions</p> <p>Calculation based on net farm income for crops</p>	<p>Compensation in kind) or cash compensation at full replacement value, including labor and transaction costs</p> <p>Perennial crops:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Full replacement cost requires not to consider only the product of the crop over a year, taking into account the cost of installing the plantation (plants, ploughing, fertilizers and others), as well as the income lost during the years required for planting, which varies according to the species.</li> <li>- Subject to being inventoried</li> </ul> <p>Annual crops:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The evaluation of annual crops will be done by measuring the planted affected area before destruction.</li> <li>- Calculation of compensation is based on the crops' price (for example, per kilo, sack or other) in the local market during the lean season and the average yield per hectare of the cropping areas to be defined by a commission composed less than one representative of the competent ministry, a representative of the local authority (commune,</li> </ul>	<p>Comparable principles which have recourse to market value as a reference, but differences in scales apply as the WB applies the full replacement cost standard. National legislation will be completed by OP 4.12 including for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishing scales for all affected assets at full replacement cost, including crops (materials and labor)</li> <li>- Regular update of compensation scale</li> </ul>

Subject	National Legislation	World Bank Policy	Proposals versus differences
		territory, district, province, etc.), and the representative of the affected community. - The evaluation of perennial crops will be done by counting during the census or socio-economic surveys. -	
<b>Loss of income &amp; Livelihood (business entities)</b>	No PAPs receive allowances for livelihood restoration	Investment support in the form of development projects  Compensation based on the number of days during which owners will be partially deprived of access to their resources  Subject to being inventoried during the census or surveys  Socio economic. Provision of allowances and relocation costs to all PAPs during relocation process	Gambian legislation does not include provisions for restoration of livelihoods, therefore OP 4.12 standards will be applied.
Different types of payment	The payments in cash to titled land owners are only for lost land and associated structures. In the very rare case of land compensation, similar land size is provided elsewhere.	The Bank payments include in kind and cash payments respecting the full replacement cost standard for lost land and associated structures, allowances for livelihood restoration, assistance to move belongings as well as basic land improvement such as levelling and provision of basic roads in the relocation site.  In the cases of land dependent livelihoods, land for land compensation is preferred.	According to the existing national legislation, the government's responsibility to these affected persons ends after the cash payments or land allocation have been concluded. No other types of payments are possible in the existing national legislation. National legislation will be completed by OP 4.12 as the Policy has more diverse types of payments for the affected persons.
<b>Alternative means of compensation and assistance</b>	Besides cash compensation for lost buildings and structures, another plot of land may be provided for land owners with valid title deeds depending on the availability of land elsewhere. For illegal occupants of private land, only cash compensation is provided and nothing other than that.	All occupants of the land irrespective of ownership status are compensated in kind or with cash for -for example- lost livelihoods and at least moveable assets. Building materials for displaced persons can be acquired and construction assistance provided. All displaced persons are also assisted to move their belongings to the new site and livelihoods' restoration support is provided. Furthermore, land improvement such as basic road network in the relocation site is possible.	OP 4.12 offers the most favourable terms for displaced persons besides only cash. Assistance to improve land in terms providing basic roads and costs to move belongings to a new location, offer huge savings for the displaced. Special allowances and assistance can also be provided for vulnerable people.

Subject	National Legislation	World Bank Policy	Proposals versus differences
<b>PROCEDURES</b>			
<b>Payment of compensation and displacement</b>	Not specified in national legislation	Payment and a series of resettlement requirements have to be fulfilled before moving PAPs and beginning of construction	WB OP4.12 standard will be applied as there are no provisions in national legislation
<b>Vulnerable groups</b>	No specific provision in national regulations	Special attention is to be given to vulnerable groups which include women, orphans, people with disabilities, elderly persons, HIV/AIDS affected, widows, widowers, and people suffering from serious illnesses.	Even though vulnerable groups are specified in the World Bank's policy, these are not specifically protected by national legislation. When implementing the RAP, it is necessary to include special provisions benefiting vulnerable groups.
<b>Management of complaints and grievances</b>	Where the affected persons do not lodge a formal complaint within 21 days from the date the government declares its intention to take possession of any land, or where there is disagreement as to the amount of the compensation, and where there are conflicting claims, these matters can be resolved by Arbitration with the full consent of the concerned parties. Alternatively, where the disputes arise related to the amount of compensation, disputed titles, the affected parties can approach the High Court for due legal process. Whereas the disputes pertain to land held under customary tenure in rural areas, these shall be dealt with by the relevant District or Group Tribunals. With respect to the District Court, the cases are heard by district chiefs who are not properly trained. The decisions of these	OP 4.12 privileges out of court settlements. It provides a grievance mechanism easily accessible to the affected people. The grievance mechanism must be simple, easy to access, transparent and documented. The affected persons must have easy access to the system. Moreover, according to the Policy, PAPs should always have access to administrative and judicial grievance mechanism existing at the national level.	The risk of seizing a property in case of dispute in Gambian courts and tribunals can lead to blocking of the project. OP 4.12 favours conflict resolution through the project grievance redress mechanism at the local level, while allowing PAPs to have access to existing grievance systems available at the country level. Therefore, national legislation will be completed by the grievance mechanism at the project level foreseen by OP 4.12.

Subject	National Legislation	World Bank Policy	Proposals versus differences
	district chiefs are reviewed by the Regional Governor who has revisionary powers. The regional governor may rehear the entire case, order the case for retrial by separate set of district chiefs or refer the case to the High Court.		
<b>Consultation</b>	All negotiations are only between the PAPs and Ministry of Local Government and Lands at the beginning of the project	The affected persons must be informed and consulted in advance on is available options, be involved for implementation and monitoring. The RAP should be presented to the population and PAPs. Their preferences and insights on compensation modalities should be taken into account in the RAP.	Limited national provisions in terms of PAPs consultation will be completed by WB OP4.12.
<b>Participation in monitoring and evaluation</b>	Not mentioned in the legislation	Required by World Bank Policy	There are no specific provisions in Gambian legislation. Therefore, WB OP4.12 standards in participatory monitoring and evaluation will be applied.

## 5.7 Legal Framework in Gambia and AfDB Procedures

The comparative analysis of the Gambian legislation and AfDB policies is presented in Table 5.2:

Table 5.2: Comparison of the Gambian Legislation and SO2 Rules

Subject	National legislation	SO2 requirement	Proposals versus differences
Avoiding or minimizing resettlement	Not taken into account by national legislation	Required by SO2	Apply the requirements of SO2
The deadline for eligibility	Not treated in national legislation	Must be fixed and communicated to PAPs	Apply the requirements of SO2
The irregular occupants	Not taken into account by national legislation	Right to resettlement assistance	Apply the requirements of SO2
Estimate of value of land	Scale not fixed by the regulations	Full cost based on current market value	Apply the requirements of SO2

Subject	National legislation	SO2 requirement	Proposals versus differences
Livelihood improvement	Not treated in national legislation	Required by SO2 including vulnerable people	Apply the requirements of SO2
Monitoring and evaluation	Not treated in national legislation	Required by SO2	Apply the requirements of SO2

## 5.8 Forest Legislation in Gambia

In the implementation of this RAP, provisions must be made to comply with the forest laws of the different countries.

In terms of forest management, the Gambian Government has adopted the "Forest Act, 1998", which aims to ensure the maintenance and development of forest resources in order to strengthen the contribution of forestry to the socio-economic development of the country. According to the "Forest Act, 1998", forest refers to an area of at least 10% of trees, grown or planted naturally, and 50% or more of regeneration cover of shrubs and trees and includes public forest parks, community forests and protected forests. Forests in Gambia are classified in the following categories:

The State forests that include:

- Forest parks;
- Forest reserves;
- Community forests.

Private forests include:

- Private natural forests;
- Private plantations.

The Government has also ratified a number of international conventions on the sound management and use of forest resources such as:

- The Convention on biological diversity;
- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- The United Nations Convention against Desertification;
- The Convention on International trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora ;
- The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar).

The Forestry Department is responsible for all necessary actions to ensure the sustainable use and protection of all forest resources in the country, including private plantations. According to the Forest Policy 2010-2019, the Forest Department's mission is to ensure reforestation with the active participation of the rural populations who are the immediate actors.

In addition, the products resulting from cutting in the national domain are the responsibility of the Forest Department which, together with the riparian populations and the forest management committees, will decide on the appropriate valuation method.

## 6 Institutional framework

### 6.1 Organization for the Development of the Gambia River (OMVG)

The Gambia River Development Organization (OMVG) was created on June 30th 1978, succeeding the Coordinating Committee for the Development of the Gambia River Basin. The OMVG has 4 member countries bordering the river: Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal. The OMVG's mission is to promote and undertake the studies and development works of Gambia, Kayanga / Geba and Koliba / Corubal river basins. The specific objectives fall into the following areas:

- Agricultural development;
- Hydroelectric power generation (the estimate of power production potential in the area is between 1,300 and 1,500 MW);
- Environmental protection;
- Salinity control in areas influenced by the tide of the Gambia River estuary;
- Improvement of existing waterways and creation of new navigable sections through the regularization of river flows;
- Fixing populations and reducing rural exodus.

The member countries of OMVG are bound by several conventions, including:

- Convention on the status of the Gambia River; ;
- Convention establishing the OMVG;
- Convention on the Legal Status of Common Works;
- Framework Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the OMVG;
- Tax and customs regime applicable to the contracts for studies and common asset construction works.

The OMVG works with the following governance bodies:

- Governing Heads of State and Government;
- Council of ministers;
- Executive Secretary;
- Permanent Water Commission;
- Advisory Committee (States and Lenders)

The analysis and implementation of energy issues in the sub region have been expanded within the framework of the West African Power Exchange System (WAPES) or West African Power Pool (WAPP) aimed at securing energy production and creating a regional electricity market in the ECOWAS region (The Economic Community of West African States).

### 6.2 Ministries, ministerial directorates and decentralized services

In Gambia, the public institutions involved in the RAP of the Interconnection Component are mainly:

- The Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs;
- Ministry of Forests, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources;
- The Ministry of Energy and Petroleum;
- The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare;
- The Ministry of Agriculture;
- The Ministry of Fisheries, Hydraulic Resources;
- The Ministry of Lands and Regional Governance;
- The Ministry of Transport, Works and Infrastructure;
- The Ministry of Women's Affairs.



## 7 Eligibility and principles of compensation

This chapter presents the methodology for assessing the cost of full replacement of affected asset incurred by PAPs as a result of the construction of the substations in Gambia. It also describes the types and levels of compensation proposed under local law, and all additional measures required to ensure that the PAP will be living in conditions that are equal to or better than the pre-project conditions.

### 7.1 Eligibility criteria

This section defines who is entitled to compensation, the eligibility deadline which excludes from the compensation process any person who has not been identified before this deadline.

#### 7.1.1 Eligibility criteria affected persons

Any affected person who as land owner (legal or customary) is considered eligible for compensation. World Bank's (WB) Operational Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement establishes the following eligibility criteria for people affected by a project:

- 1) Persons who have a formal land title document
- 2) Persons with customary right to land. In Gambia these rights are recognized by the national legislation;
- 3) Persons who have no formal rights or titles for the lands they occupy.

These three categories of persons are entitled to resettlement assistance to enable them to improve their living conditions (compensation for the loss of income activities, livelihoods, ownership of common resources, farming, etc.) as well as the measures described in section. 6 of OP 4.12, provided that they occupied the project site by a deadline set by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank.

The Bank's policy applies to all affected persons, regardless of their status, whether or not they have formal titles, legal rights or customary rights, if they occupied the premises before deadline for eligibility set by the Governments of Gambia, for the Interconnection Project.

The Bank requests that persons in groups (1) and (2) below receive full compensation for the land, structures and property they lose. These are:

- Rights holders with formal titles, almost nonexistent in the study area;
- Rights holders with title or customary rights who represent almost all the owners in the study area.

In the case of the third group, the beneficiaries who are occupiers and / or users of the land or resources, but who do not have recognized titles or customary rights (land borrowers, tenants, pawnbrokers, women or children over 16, etc.), the Bank requests that they receive resettlement assistance to enable them to improve their living conditions.

The eligibility procedures have been made public and were clearly explained to the populations affected by the project. People who settle in the study area after the end of the survey without authorization will not be entitled to any form of compensation.

#### 7.1.2 Eligibility cut-off date

The parcel surveys were conducted from mid-November 2017 until January 31, 2018. This last date of inventories is considered as the cut-off date. At that date all affected persons were identified and their affected assets identified. The last date of the inventories considered as the cut-off date was communicated to the populations of the riparian villages during the pre-survey information and awareness campaign conducted by local NGOs and the OMVG. The general public was also informed of this deadline date through newspaper publication and community radio news release. Beyond this deadline, People were made aware that no new occupants or new assets would be consider for compensation of loss on the two substations site in Gambia.

On an individual basis, during the parcel and socio-economic survey, each PAP signed and received a copy of his inventory sheet. Each PAP has been informed that from the date of the signature of their inventory sheet, no other addition will be considered in the compensation and no other file can be submitted for compensation.

The parcel and socio-economic surveys identify all the beneficiaries of rights on the affected lands, whether they are legal owners, customary owners or operators. The results were forwarded to the authorities and concerned local community leaders. Public feedback following the inventory publication will allow people to produce comment and request for corrections to adjust the census data if necessary.

A copy of the asset inventory document of the PAPs was given to each PAP. The document shows the date of the inventory. This sheet can be consulted on the survey website in the picture file of each PAP.

In order to maintain all economic activities of the concerned households prior to the effective beginning of the construction, PAPs are encouraged to:

- Restrain new structure investments since they will not be compensated;
- Continue their usual activities (farming, pastoral or commercial activities).

In the event that the project is delayed by more than 12 months, an update of the inventory data will have to be done.

The proposed approach has the merit of avoiding economic stagnation in the study area pending the start of the project, while discouraging the speculative migration of populations that is often observed in similar circumstances.

## **7.2 General principles of compensation**

The general principles of compensation, applicable in the context of the RAP for substations and lines in Gambia are as follows:

1. Affected persons are informed of their options for compensation and rights related to resettlement;
2. The affected people are consulted and informed of the technically on technical project alternatives;
3. The affected persons are quickly provided with effective compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets directly attributable to the project. In addition, PAPs will benefit from support such as capacity building through training, travel allowances and vulnerabilities, the development of income-generating activities dedicated to women;
4. The affected persons losing land are provided as required, with farming lands of equivalent productive potential, with support to make the new land productive. The new land will be located in a similar environment at least equivalent to the previous site;
5. The affected people are provided with development aid in addition to compensation measures such as credit mechanisms, training or job creation;
6. The land will not be taken prior to compensation and where applicable, after providing displaced persons with resettlement land and resettlement allowances;
7. Resettlement strategies on land (land-to-land compensation) should be favored with regard to displaced populations whose livelihoods are derived from the land;
8. Comprehensive and accessible grievance mechanisms are put in place for PAPs and general public;
9. On resettlement sites, or in host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided in response to needs, to improve, restore, or maintain the levels and accessibility of all (PAPs & host) to public infrastructures;
10. Payment of compensation;

11. Compensation for PAPs will be made in cash, in kind, and / or in the form of assistance as shown in table 7.1 below. The payment of compensation will be managed by the OMVG mandated by the 4-member countries, who confirmed their endorsement of the content of the affected population compensation matrix and grievance process presented below

Table 7.1: Type of compensation

Forms of compensation	
Cash payments	The compensation will be calculated and paid in the local currency. A provision will be included in the compensation budget for inflation.
Compensation in kind	Compensation may include items such as parcels of land, dwellings, other buildings, food products, building materials, seeds, agricultural inputs, means of production, etc.
Assistance	Accompanying and economic support measures may include, among other things, moving allowances, transportation, technical assistance, training, credit for income-generating activities, compensation fund transfer fees.

With regard to build or undeveloped land, buildings, productive or forest trees, compensation in kind is privileged. For agricultural losses and temporary income losses, cash compensation is used.

In addition, resettlement assistance will be provided to the PAPs. This assistance may include, for example, training, coaching, transportation, food aid, shelter, and / or various services to affected persons during the relocation.

### 7.3 Specifics of compensation

#### 7.3.1 Compensation for infrastructure, equipment and public goods

Everything has been done so that the project avoids these infrastructures, equipment and public goods such as schools, health centers, services providing drinking water (wells or well boreholes) and sanitation (public toilets or latrines), pastoral infrastructure, roads, rural roads and cemeteries. If such infrastructure is affected, compensation will be paid so that local service is maintained or improved. Compensation in kind will be favored. Cash compensation may be offered when replacement of the goods is not possible.

In the case of partially affected property whose normal use can no longer be ensured, the beneficiaries are eligible for a compensation for the totality of the property, abandoning their rights in the unallocated part of their property.

#### 7.3.2 Compensation for loss of dwellings, buildings or other structures

Compensation is based on the replacement of possessions in the concessions. This includes, for example, fixed structures such as dwellings or huts, sheds, warehouses, farm buildings, attics, kitchens, wells, latrines, fences, "tapades", etc. It is planned that any lost building will be rebuilt on the resettlement site with materials of equivalent quality without taking into account any depreciation.

If an eligible PAP decides to be compensated in cash rather than in kind, the allowance per square meter granted would correspond to the estimated reconstruction cost. The payment would be made only after the case has been studied and having satisfied itself that the PAP has another property equivalent to its household needs.

The compensation scale for structures is estimated from market prices without depreciation.

#### 7.3.3 Compensation for land loss

Only the areas located in the sites of the substations will be permanently lost. Low population density at substation sites indicates that all land may be replaced by other land. Land availability for compensation is available.

For land loss, providing new land is the responsibility of OMVG jointly with the local land management authorities. In the event that the replacement land is not available, the RAP compensation scale provides for the cash compensation of the land according to the current market value. Comparable and viable replacement lands is considered to be available around the substations.

The customary land tenure system dominates in the right-of-way. All occupants of substation site were identified during the Parcel survey. In case of disagreements among occupants on ownership, local authorities will reconcile positions in a search for friendly solutions.

OMVG is responsible for management of complaints and litigation process, The LCMC coordinator, the social safety coordinator of the construction contractor and the NGO Enda Ecopop & ADWAC will be the main actor to register grievances. OMVG and the LCMC coordinator will provide the necessary technical assistance to the Mediation Committee so that they can play their full role in finding solutions for grievances and disputes.

Replacement of lost lands is under the responsibility of the OMVG. The LCMC and the RAP implementation NGO will provide the necessary technical assistance to local land management authorities, to play their full role in the process of allocating replacement lands.

No land title was identified during parcel surveys in substation sites in Gambia. For all parcels of substations, the right of occupancy is based on authorization from a formal owner: NAWEC.

Farmland or pasture land lost, regardless of title (customary or otherwise), will be replaced by agricultural or pasture land of equivalent quality. The compensation approach for loss parcels of land is to focus on offsets in kind compensation as far as possible. Special attention (accompanying measures) will be given to non-owner occupants considered vulnerable.

In the rare cases where the lost area cannot be replaced equivalent land near other plots of the PAP or in cases that none are available the lost area will be paid in cash to the PAP and will cover the value of the lost assets at full replacement cost.

#### 7.3.3.1 Loss of land for PAPs recognized as owners

The PAPs recognized as customary landowners by traditional and customary authorities will be entitled to resettlement on a similar parcel having the same size and potential for exploitation or cash compensation. Ownership of the replacement land must be confirmed by written minutes report of the local authorities' meetings. If material constraints do not allow compensation in kind, the compensation that will be paid in cash and will reflect the full cost of replacement, taking into account market values for the land. The NGO implementing the RAP will ensure that the relevant municipal authorities at the Brikama substation site allocate replacement land to these customary landowners.

#### 7.3.3.2 Loss of land for PAPs with permission to cultivate or with "unspecified" rights

For non-owner PAPs with permission to cultivate, compensation for replacement land will go to the recognized landowner according to customary and traditional authorities or according to legally recognized title. Nevertheless, these PAPs and PAPs with unspecified entitlements will receive resettlement assistance instead and compensation for the lands they occupy and any other form of assistance to achieve the stated objectives in policy PO 4.12. The assets lost by these PAPs on these lands are offset to a level allowing them to be able to prepare and maintain the new land they will have and recover their income.

In addition, the local authorities will find land rented to these PAPs for a period of 5 years to enable them to continue their activities and rebuild their income. These 5 years also serve as a time for the PAPs to find themselves a land of culture. The NGO implementing RAP will ensure that the relevant local authorities allocate alternative leasehold land for these PAPs.

#### 7.3.3.3 Loss of land for access roads

The principle of compensation for land loss due to the opening of new accesses outside the 40 m right-of-way is the same as for losses in the right of way. However, there is no loss of additional land because of the required access to the Gambia substations. Access roads will be developed on NAWEC lands.

#### **7.3.4 Compensation of lands on the resettlement sites.**

The project has a linear character, resettlement will be on adjoining lands, there is no need to search for host sites. If host sites are needed, the lands on which the PAPs will be displaced will have to be compensated if they are already owned by the host populations.

#### **7.3.5 Compensation for clearing and development of new farmland**

The parcels offered in compensation will in many cases need to be cleared, leveled and properly landscaped to allow a culture of superior quality and quantity or at least equivalent to that of the lost land. To enable the PAP to maintain its standard of living during the development of replacement land, compensation for crop losses covers 2 years of production: a year to compensate for the loss crop of the season and a second year of production to cover the development of the new replacement land. This allocation may be paid cash or in rice equivalent value, as per PAP's wishes. The choice of rice is based on the fact that rice is the most available speculation and its value is stable.

#### **7.3.6 Compensation for lost pasture areas**

The sites of the substations also serve as a grazing area for cattle in the dry season at the end of the harvest. Given that at the Brikama substation, the lands are exploited in their entirety by crops and fruit growing, livestock only harvest crop residues from crops. This loss of pasture remains negligible. Nevertheless, in-kind compensation will be allocated for the benefit of livestock owners of the Substation Site. The value of the compensation for this loss is established on the basis of the value of the fodder supposed to be produced during one year on 20% of the land area of the substation. See section 10.9 grazing loss scales.

#### **7.3.7 Compensation for crop loss<sup>20</sup>**

##### **7.3.7.1 Areas permanently lost:**

On areas permanently lost in the right-of-way of transmission line and substations, compensation for crop replacement will be in cash or in kind. The compensation will be the equivalent of 2 years of harvest of the most expensive crop in the plot of the PAP. This allocation may be paid in rice equivalent if the PAP so wishes. Rice is the most available speculation in the area and its value is stable. One year to cover the redevelopment work and the other to provide for the family.

This measure will ensure that PAPs will maintain their standard of living during construction and that they will have the resources to develop alternative lands in order to obtain yields greater than or equal to the pre-project performance.

##### **7.3.7.2 Compensation for non-owner farmers**

For the non-owner of farming land who will lose access to some or all of the land he or she cultivated, will not receive land compensation, however this PAP will receive compensation equivalent to 1 year of rice harvest in kind or in cash to settle on a new land. The NGO implementing RAP will accompany it to ensure that it invests the amount received to improve or at least maintain its livelihood.

#### **7.3.8 Compensation for tree loss**

The compensation scales of productive trees (fruit trees) are evaluated on the basis of market prices according to the local realities in each country. It takes into account the type of species and the degree of maturity of the trees (young, mature, adult). In addition to this, the compensation for annual production multiplied by the number of years required for the tree to reach a productive stage.

Productive species are essentially: Cashew, Mango and Natural Palm. The specific compensation values for fruit trees identified in the Brikama substation site are given in section 8.6.

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<sup>20</sup> Compensation scales was confirmed and accepted by the Gambian technical services. In addition, market prices were verified by the OMVG local representative.

#### 7.3.8.1 Restoration activities for forest trees:

For forest trees affected by OMVG Interconnection Project, a restoration program is managed by a project component of the ESMP. The forest department of the Ministry of Forests of Gambia will define the most appropriate restoration activities and will ensure the implementation of this program through a protocol established with the OMVG. The PMU monitors the actual implementation of this restoration program.

Forest species identified in PAP plots will be replaced by the National Forest Service under the protocol agreed with OMVG. The work will be done with the active involvement of the PAP owners of the plots in order to guarantee the success of the restoration activity. The Forest Service will define a work plan and a budget that will be allocated to monitor the implementation of these restoration activities over three (3) years.

A list of the PAP owners of lost forest trees will be handed over to the national departments responsible for reforestation. They will be replacing loss trees. This list will be part of the Memorandum of Understanding between the National Forestry Authority and the OMVG.

#### 7.3.8.2 Reforestation and compensation of plantation trees:

The loss of fruit or productive trees represents a loss of income, food source, firewood or work for several people affected. The parcel survey identified all these trees in the right-of-way of the substations and the interconnection corridor.

Loss of fruit trees will be compensated according to species and productivity. The production lost until the maturity of the young tree will be compensated in cash, by multiplying the market value of the average production of the species multiplied by the average number of years required for the tree to become productive.

Compensation is equal to the sum of:

- The scale and market value for the tree, including the plant, the tillage, the initial fertilization, its maintenance and
- The annual yield of the tree multiplied by the maximum price of the product at the market multiplied by the number of years necessary for the tree to enter into production.

For productive forest trees of private plantation, compensation is defined according to the scale.

#### **7.3.9 Compensation for the loss of sacred sites and cultural property**

There are no such sites for the substation in Gambia. Physical cultural properties such as sacred sites (trees, rocks, graves, places of worship, etc.) have been largely avoided.

Appropriate mitigation measures will be put in place in case of random finding of physical cultural property, including "chance find" procedures documentation and proper custody of property. The builder contractor PGESC includes a clause concerning the fortuitous discovery of archaeological sites, sacred sites or cultural property. No such site was found on Gambia substations site.

#### **7.3.10 Reconstitution of PAP income**

The results of the parcel surveys reveal that the main activities of PAPs are agricultural and pastoral. The landownership status reveals two modes of land tenure: traditional tenure and tenure in the form of permission from the traditional owner.

The income restoration activities are therefore related to the maintenance, improvement and continuation of agropastoral activities, as explained in sections 7.3.10.1 and 7.3.10.2.

According to parcel surveys, no PAPs have a formal title of ownership (land title, act of deliberation, lease), lost lands are customary or traditional. Some traditional owners lend or allow the exploitation of their farmland to occupants. The RAP considers these as occupying PAPs without property rights.

Traditional PAP owners will receive in-kind (land-to-land) compensation for lost land since their livelihoods depend on it. Replacement lands is to be of superior quality or at least equal to those of the affected lands. The replacement land is identified by the municipal authorities and in collaboration with the OMVG. They will be made available to the PAPs before the start of the works so that they can renew their activities and rebuild their income.

For the assets lost on these lands, the compensation takes into account the tillage and its maintenance in order to guarantee a good production and facilitate the recovery of lost income. Permanently lost crops will be compensated by an allowance equivalent to the cost of two years of production. The amount of compensation for the second year of production covers the tillage costs of the new land and PAP's efforts to restore its income.

The PAPs with permission to exploit land and therefore no traditional legal right or likely to be recognized will receive resettlement assistance and any other form of assistance enabling them to achieve the objectives set out in Policy 4.12. Assets lost on this land are offset to their full replacement value. In addition, PAPs will receive compensation to prepare a new land. The latter will be identified by the local authorities and made available to PAP in the form of permission to occupy for a minimum of 5 years, which will ensure the recovery of his income.

#### 7.3.10.1 Income restoration IGAP (Income Generating Activities Project)

The majority of women are farm operators. They also conduct various activities generating income or providing the goods required by their household. To mitigate the impacts of the project on their activities and to strengthen or create new ones, the RAP plans the establishment of IGAP s for registered women in affected families.

Surveys have shown that, in general, women have no property rights and only have a right of use, which makes them vulnerable. Women do not control the land, the natural resources, or the benefits of their development. In the agro pastoral field, women face specific obstacles (low access to land, agricultural inputs, financing, processing of local products and access to market). To make the RAP a development project while mitigating the socio-economic impacts that the project will have on this target group, the RAP provides budget support (CFAF 500,000 or 45 000 Dalasi / per 26 women<sup>21</sup>) for the development of income-generating activities (IGAPs). These IGAPs will be supervised by ENDA ECOPOP & ADWAC, the NGOs responsible of implementing the RAP, and oriented in promising sectors that women want (sheep fattening, non-wood forest product processing, tontine, saponification, market gardening, poultry farming, etc.). During women's capacity building activities, the implementing NGO will identify the IGAP activities that women want and can achieve. These women's groups will benefit from appropriate short-term training depending on the nature of the activity.

#### 7.3.10.2 Reconstitution of income of fruit growers

The project will affect fruit tree plantations mainly cashew trees. These PAPs will be compensated for the loss and replacement of these trees. They will also be compensated for the harvests lost over the maturation period of the species. In order to restore and improve the income from their production, the RAP plans:

- An accompaniment in search of improved plants, adapted to the agro-pedological constraints of the new lands;
- Capacity building of PAPs for good control of cultural practices of alternative species.
- This support will be provided by the RAP implementation operator.

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<sup>21</sup> There are 26 women considered by IGAP for the Gambia Substation RAP. Women will have access to 500 000 CFA or 45,000 Dalasi to build an IGA project. The budget is presented in section 17. Farming is the main activity of women and therefore it is a priority sector for investing. It does not mean that it is an obligation. Women will have access to the NGO support to choose the type of IGAP prior to implementation accordingly to their competence and success expectations.



### 7.3.11 Special attention to vulnerable people

The vulnerability in this RAP can be defined as the lack or weak ability of a PAP to avail of the benefits / benefits of a project because of its vulnerability, based on gender, physical, economic, social or educational (Table 7.2). The PAP Compensation Agreement will present the list of vulnerable household members, the compensation and specific assistance that will be provided to them.

#### 7.3.11.1 Gender Vulnerability

In the project area, majority of the population concerned lives below the poverty line. The female population remains the poorest and faces particular difficulties recognized by international organizations and national organizations. In view of this situation, the RAP intends to contribute to the alleviation of these difficulties by the allocation of a lump sum defined in the scale, section 8.11, to each woman over 16 years of aged in the affected household.

Support is provided for women with the development of income-generating activities (IGAs) reserved **exclusively** for these women. This approach is part long term sustainability effort to reduce women's vulnerability.

Experience as shown that revenues generated by these women IGAs have the potential to support, among other things, better schooling and food for girls from 0 to 15 years old. Improving women's incomes is a positive step toward meeting the needs of the family in general. The OGN Enda Ecopop and the LCMC will ensure the effective implementation of IGAs. Awareness sessions for PAPs are planned in the RAP for the success of these actions.

#### 7.3.11.2 Physical vulnerability

Since the project does not involve the resettlement of populations, the physical vulnerability only affects PAP heads of households with physical disabilities (visually impaired, deaf, mobility impaired, mentally handicapped, sick, etc.) whose implementation of the project could negatively affect. The RAP provides for these PAPs an accompaniment that will be provided by the NGO Enda Ecopop & ADWAC for implementation of compensation so that the disabled person can fully enjoy all the benefits of the RAP.

#### 7.3.11.3 Economic vulnerability

In the project area, the majority of PAPs live below the poverty line, or 1000 FCFA or 90 Dalasi / day / member of the household. Initiatives to reduce poverty for vulnerable households already exist. In order to harmonize the activities of the RAP with such initiatives, a similar measure is introduced to support the economically vulnerable PAPs of the interconnection project.

To avoid or mitigate the PAP disturbances that could be induced by the implementation of the project and avoid increase of vulnerability, each household identified as economically vulnerable during parcel surveys will receive a lump sum according to the number of members of his household. The amount of this lump sum financial allowance per household member is defined in section 8.11.

#### 7.3.11.4 Social vulnerability

Some individuals or groups are marginalized for various reasons: minority ethnic groups, orphans and widows-heads of households, elderly people; and women farmers. These people have a hard time enforcing their rights. For this reason, particular attention will be paid to them when implementing RAP. Specific monitoring will be carried out by the NGO Enda Ecopop & ADWAC, the NGOs responsible for the implementation of the RAP, to ensure that PAPs can enjoy all their rights and benefit fully from the benefits of RAP. For "landless" specific measures are planned for the replenishment of their incomes. In addition, a lump sum allowance defined in the scale in section 8.11 is allocated to them.

#### 7.3.11.5 Educational vulnerability

The majority of PAPs did not attend general education. They will have difficulty reading and understanding the content of compensation agreements written in English. For this, support will be provided to all PAPs by the NGO Enda Ecopop & ADWAC to alleviate these difficulties.

Table 7.2: Summary of vulnerabilities

Vulnerability	Description	Measure
Gender	Female gender individual	I Lump sum allowance / individual support 15000 CFA or 1350 Dalasi per women for 72 female individual. Plus, IGAP support to 26 women involved in farming activities on the required land
Physical	Physical or mental handicap	Compensation package and accompanied in the compensation process 15000 CFA or 1350 Dalasi per handicap person
Economic	PAP under the poverty line (BM) (1000 FCFA or 90 Dalasi / member of the household / day) and the landless	A package allocated by member of the household and support 15000 CFA or 1350 Dalasi per person
Social	Marginalized group, gender, female head of household, widows, orphans, aged 60 and older	A package allocated per vulnerable person and support 15000 CFA or 1350 Dalasi per household
Education	Persons who did not attend general education / Inability to read contracts or agreements in French	Support for the understanding of agreements and contracts

#### 7.4 Matrix of compensation

The compensation estimate considers national practices while respecting the requirements of the technical and financial partners. The matrix presented in Table 7.3 below describes the rights of PAPs to compensation for land loss or other goods and / or assistance in the project.

Table 7.3: Matrix of compensation

Impact	Eligibility	Right to compensation or resettlement
Compensation for wealth and investment (land, structures, buildings)		
Loss of title land	Being the holder of a valid and registered title deed	Resettlement on a similar parcel with title of ownership having the same dimensions and production potential or cash compensation of the parcel and all expenses related to the title. Both options will compensate at full replacement cost, taking into account market values for the land if resettlement land is not available
Loss of customary land	Be recognized as customary landowner by traditional authorities  Ownership of the replacement land must be confirmed by the minutes of meeting of the local land authorities.	Resettlement on a similar parcel with title of ownership having the same dimensions and production potential or cash compensation of the parcel and all expenses related to the title. Both options will compensate at full replacement cost, taking into account market values for the land if resettlement land is not available
Loss of cultivable land not titrated	To be the occupant of a plot cultivable and cultivated.	No monetary compensation for the plot. The recognized occupants of cultivable farming land are eligible for resettlement. The resettlement package, include: The replacement of the buildings therein, if applicable (see below), the replacement of

Impact	Eligibility	Right to compensation or resettlement
		agricultural parcels with land of equivalent farming potential located at an acceptable distance from the residence of the person concerned. Development carried out on the land is eligible for compensation at full replacement cost (Examples: clearing, irrigation canals, wells, bunds, cultivation, etc.), or if possible, move to the relocation site. Any other help that is necessary to achieve the objectives of OP 4.12 (training, support for the establishment of a commercial activity, etc.)
Loss of uncultivated land used as pasture	Village Communities - Breeders	Compensation at Community level, - Support to find new pastures, new corridors for transhumance or support for animal health (vaccination of livestock)
Loss of building	Not applicable. No building are found on the substation site in Gambia	Not applicable
Loss of crops	To be recognized as having established the crops	Perennial crops: Compensation at full replacement cost (taking into account the value of the plant, the work needed to re-establish culture, and the loss of income during the period necessary for the re-establishment at the market value of the product) Annual crops: if the crop is destroyed before it can be harvested, compensation by the equivalent of 2 years of rice harvest or the corresponding current value. Trees that do not generate income, except through the sale of firewood, compensation by supplying seedlings and paying for the planting work
Loss of commercial or craft activity	Not found on the substation site. In case of such loss: Be recognized by the neighborhood and the authorities as the operator of the activity	Compensation for the loss of income incurred during the period necessary to re-establish the activity on another site, in addition a support for the adaptation to these new sites
Job disruption	Is an employee of an activity affected by the resettlement?	Temporary allowance for the transition period corresponding to the period of the move and reconstruction.
Natural resources, lost bush	Anyone recognized as directly deriving income from the lost resource	Funding for replacement projects for lost resources most used by affected populations. Loss of forage represents the main loss of natural resource in the right-of-way. The proposed project to reach livestock farmers on livestock markets along the right-of-way and offer them vaccination of their livestock. For the Gambia substations, the lost resources are forest trees that are mainly used for firewood or building materials. All felled wood will be made available to PAPs for their use. Replacement lands will be provided to the PAPs who will have the freedom to exploit the replacement land as they see fit. Trees will be supply accordingly Gambia forestry department agreement with OMVG
Travel allowances	Is eligible for	Support for the cost of the move (i.e. the provision of

Impact	Eligibility	Right to compensation or resettlement
Relocation and relocation	resettlement	a vehicle to transport personal effects). Support for relocation, PAP disturbance of the margin of error in the inventory of affected assets and PAP bank and financial charges
Impact on vulnerable people	People vulnerability: Gender Physical Social Economic Educational	Gender: Equal and non-discriminatory access to financial and technical resources is facilitated as part of the physical or economic displacement process. This includes ensuring that land titles and rights to compensation are also granted to women. Physics: Paid support from someone with the confidence of the PAP Social: Vulnerable PAP allowance Economic: Allowance by household member of PAP living below the poverty line BM Educational: Accompaniment for the understanding of the documents presented to PAP (this benefit benefits all PAPs)
Impact on squatters / occupants without occupancy rights	People who have no formal rights or titles that can be recognized on the lands they occupy.	Assistance for transfer to a place where one can live and work; help restore livelihoods and productivity in a secure location for a period of 5 years; right to recover assets and materials from the old site.
Impact on infrastructure, equipment and public goods	Collective property affected by the project (schools, health centers, water supply equipment) (wells or boreholes) and sanitation (public toilets or latrines), pastoral infrastructures, roads, rural roads and cemeteries).	Community compensation at full replacement cost of the affected property (new construction cost -- market price of building materials, plus labor cost, plus moving allowances).

## 8 Compensation scales for substations in Gambia

### 8.1 Principle and methods of establishing scales

The compensation scale identifies the unit value of the assets that will be used to calculate the compensation. Compensation budget will consider all loss of productive assets or livelihoods. The preferred method of compensation remains in kind either land-to-land or productive asset for the loss one. The NGOs Enda Ecopop and ADWAC will have the task of supporting the PAP in the process of replacing lost assets. Accompanying measures will encourage PAP to invest sustainably in new productive assets or in the replacement of existing one.

#### **The full replacement cost is defined as follows:**

For agricultural land, replacement value applied is full replacement or market value paid before the project takeover of the land, according to the most advantageous value for a land of similar productive potential in the vicinity of the loss land to which are added, the cost of developing the land at a productivity level equivalent to the loss land and the costs of land registration and transfer, if any.

For houses and other structures, no house or structures were identified on the substation site in Gambia. Nevertheless if a house or a structure should be found the applicable value is that of the material market required to build a new high-quality replacement structure in an area similar to or greater than that of the original structure or to repair a partially damaged structure. To these costs are added the cost of transporting construction materials to the construction site, the cost of contractors' and workers' payment as well as registration and transfer fees.

The depreciation of the property and the value of the recovered material are not taken into account in the calculation of the replacement cost, nor is the value of benefits derived from the project deducted from the estimate of the property affected by involuntary displacement.

The RAP implementer must make sure the PAPs understand calculations to establish the final amount of compensation for their property, the type and option of compensation (nature or in-kind), accompanying measures, vulnerability-related supports, training activities and the value of the adjustments applied.

In general, the compensation scales are based on information from:

- a. Gambian ministries / administrations,
- b. Companies that have conducted parcel studies on the concerned local markets,
- c. Compensation scales used for recent projects in the concern regions.

To set the various compensation scales applicable to assets located in the right-of-way of substation sites in Gambia, the RAP team used several sources and selected the most advantageous values for PAPs to ensure that the replacement or the compensation will improve or at least maintain the standard of living of the PAP. The main sources for full cost of replacements are:

- The standards and statistical data of Gambia;
- Compensation scales established for similar projects in the OMVG countries;

### 8.2 Compensation Scale for permanent land loss

Compensation for the loss of land is "land for land". For the specific case of Brikama sub-station site, there is no loss of land, with the understanding that the substation site is owned by NAWEC.

### 8.3 Farmland Preparation

In rural areas, land loss will be replaced by other land of equivalent productivity. The new farmland will have to be developed by the PAP to be suitable for cultivation. Land development costs will be offset by the equivalent of 1 year of harvesting the most expensive crop on the lost plot. This compensation is payable in money or in food supply (rice equivalent). This will allow the PAP to maintain his/her standard of living during the resettlement period and preparation of the new land until it to become productive.

#### 8.4 Compensation scales of temporary farming loss of income

Construction work will result in crop loss at the various substation site. The compensation scale for loss is calculated in accordance with the analysis of the compensation decrees<sup>22</sup>, local market prices, RAPs of other similar projects in Gambia. The crops grown in these different substation sites are mainly groundnuts, millet, maize and beans. Compensation scale for loss crop

Temporary crop losses will affect one production season. Agricultural activities will be able to resume in the area of the line after the laying of conductors. Compensation equivalent to one year of crop production is planned.

At the Gambian substation sites level, crop losses will be permanent.

This Compensation scale takes into account land for land and:

- the soil preparation work
- the cost of the seed
- the maintenance of the crop
- annual production based on the best yields
- the price of market speculation

For temporary losses, one year of production is considered for PAP compensation; for permanent loss it is two years of production (the second year covers the preparatory work of the new land). In a plot with several speculations, the most expensive speculation of the parcel is used for the calculation of compensation for crop loss.

The formula for calculating the amount to compensate the PAP for permanent loss of culture is established as follows:

$$\text{CLPC} = \text{EY} \times \text{DP} \times \text{AP} \times 2 \text{ or}$$

$$\text{CLPC} = \text{CS} \times \text{DP} \times 2$$

CLPC= Compensation permanent loss of crops in Dalasi

CS= Each Culture value for the Scale (dalasi / m<sup>2</sup>)

EY= Estimated yield of the speculation expressed in kg / m<sup>2</sup>

DP= Declared parcel area of the PAP crop plot in m<sup>2</sup>

AP= Average price in Kg / m<sup>2</sup> on the local (or international) market

2 = 2 years of production

Table 8.1: Crop Schedule (FCFA or Dalasi / m<sup>2</sup>) (RE x PM))

Crops	Price in FCFA / square meter	Price in Dalasi/ square meter
Peanut	27	2
Bean	50	5
Corn	49	4
Millet	24	2

#### 8.5 Compensation Scale for fruit trees

The compensation scales for productive trees (fruit trees) are evaluated on the basis of market prices according to local realities. They take into account the type of species and the degree of maturity of the

<sup>22</sup> All decrees values used to calculate compensation scale were updated with WB data on economic growth for Gambia.

trees (young, mature, adult). In addition, a compensation for annual production multiplied by the number of years required between planting and the beginning of production of the fruit tree.

Productive species are essentially: cashew, natural palm, mango, etc.

This compensation scale takes into account the following parameters:

- the purchase price of the plant,
- the cost to put in in ground and its maintenance until maturation
- the cost of the production based on best production of such tree multiplied number of years to grow such tree.

The formula for calculating the amount of compensation of the PAP for fruit tree loss is established as follows:

<b>CLFT = NTA x MLFT</b>	
CLFT= Compensation loss fruit trees in Dalasi	
NTA= Number of trees affected	
MLFT= Fruit trees according to maturity level (young or medium or mature) (dalasi / foot)	

Table 8.2: Scale of fruit trees (productive)

Productive trees	Price in FCFA <sup>23</sup> / foot			Price in Dalasi / foot		
	Young	Medium	Mature	Young	Medium	Mature
Western Anacardium	1 000	31 250	50 750	90	2813	4 568
Mango tree graft	1 000	18 000	35 000	90	1620	3 150
Ungrafted mango	500	12 000	25 000	45	1080	2 250
Oil palm tree	1 000	10 000	15 000	90	900	1 350

Source: TER Project Schedule Scale (Apix, 2017) and Market Price on Local Market

## 8.6 Compensation scale for forest trees in the public domain

For affected forest trees under the OMVG Interconnection Project, a Special Compensatory Reforestation Program is financed by the World Bank, outside of the RAP. The Gambian National Forest Service is responsible for implementing the program through a protocol agreed with OMVG. The OMVG through the PMU monitors the effective implementation of reforestation. No compensation scale is required for these types of trees in this RAP. For forest trees in classified or community forests, compensation will be through reforestation implemented as described above.

## 8.7 Compensation scale for private utility forest trees

Private utility forest trees (nere, neem, kinkeliba, etc.) are recorded on the private plots of PAPs. The income and the various services provided by these trees will be permanently on substation sites. As a result, in addition to the compensatory reforestation that will be carried out under the OMVG protocol and forest services, these losses are assessed and compensated according to a compensation scale taking into count:

- Lost of income from these trees;
- The maintenance work done;
- Other PAP's benefits from such trees.

<sup>23</sup> Most of the scales available include the scale provided by Guinea Bissau, Guinea and Senegal. This is why the proposed scales are in FCFA. Nevertheless, these scales will be converted into Dalasi.



<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CLFTU = NAFTU x UFT</b></p> <p>CLFTU= Compensation loss of use of forest trees in Dalasi  NAFTU= Number of affected usefull forest trees  UFT (Utility Forest Trees (dalasi / foot) = Average yield / m<sup>2</sup> x market price</p>
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Table 8.3: Scale for utilitarian forest trees in PAP private plots

Forest tree species	Market price for a medium-sized tree FCFA <sup>24</sup>	Market price for a medium-sized tree Dalasi
<i>Adansonia digitata</i> ( <b>Baobab</b> )	10 000	900
<i>Accacia albida</i> ( <b>Kadd</b> )	12 000	1 080
<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	8 000	720
<i>Azadirachta indica</i> ( <b>Nim</b> )*	7 500	675
<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i>	8 000	720
<i>Oxytenanthera abyssinica</i> ( <b>Bambou</b> )	8 000	720
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> ( <b>Fromager</b> )	25 000	2 250
<i>Cordyla pinnata</i> ( <b>Dimb</b> )	20 000	1800
<i>Danielia oliveri</i> ( <b>Santan</b> )	12 000	1080
<i>Detarium senegalense</i> ( <b>Detakh</b> )	12 500	1 125
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	20 000	1 800
<i>Eucalyptus camildulensis</i> *	20 000	1 800
<i>Khaya senegalensis</i> ( <b>Caïcédrat</b> )	30 000	2 700
<i>Moringa oleifera</i> ( <b>Névéday</b> )*	10 000	900
<i>Parkia biglobosa</i> ( <b>Néré</b> )	8 000	720
<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> ( <b>Vène</b> )	35 000	3 150
<i>Saba senegalensis</i> ( <b>Madd</b> )*	15 000	1 350
<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i> ( <b>Beer</b> )	10 000	900
<i>Tectona grandis</i> ( <b>Teck</b> )**	439 600	39 564
<i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i> ( <b>Karité</b> )	8 000	720
<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i> ( <b>jujubier</b> )	10 000	900
Other species	8 000	720

a) Other species include unidentified or rarely sold species on the market

Source: Scale BY Project TER <sup>25</sup> (Regional Express Train), Apix 2017 and local market prices for species marked (\*) and (\*\*) for species whose scale is established on the basis of international market prices.

## 8.8 Compensation scale for loss of pasture

As mentioned above, the use of the land on the substation site in Gambia is agricultural and temporarily pastoral. There will be permanent pasture loss. This loss of pasture remains negligible, however, since the land in the area of the substation is mainly used for fruit growing (cashew & nuts). Pasture is practiced in the dry season. Livestock consume agricultural residues. This loss remains permanent, but negligible. The valuation of this compensation is as follows.

The area of the right-of-way for a substation is 90,000 m<sup>2</sup>. The substation of Brikama is occupied by agro-pastoral activities. The grazing area is estimated at 20% of the substation.

<sup>24</sup> Most of the scales available include the scale provided by Guinea Bissau, Guinea and Senegal. This is why the proposed scales are in FCFA. Nevertheless, these scales will be converted into Dalasi.

<sup>25</sup> The Regional Express Train (TER) is financed by France (135 billion CFA francs); the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), which was CFAF 197 billion (42% of the total cost); The African Development Bank for 120 billion.

That is  $90\,000 \times 20\% = 18\,000 \text{ m}^2$  or 1,8 ha.

The fodder produced in the wild produces an average tonnage of 1.75 ton forage dry matter / ha / year<sup>26</sup>. This gives a quantity of forage lost estimated at:  $1.8 \text{ ha} \times 1.75 = 3.15 \text{ tons}$ .

The average price per ton of fodder is estimated at 190,000 FCFA / 17,100 Dalasi according to the rates of the New African Flour Maker (NMA Sender)<sup>27</sup> specialized in the manufacture of food for livestock, and poultry. The compensation value for 3.15 tons of lost fodder stands at 598,500 FCFA / 53,865 Dalasi.

The identification of the concerned breeders could not be done efficiently during the parcel surveys because of the nomadic nature of this activity. Compensation will therefore be paid in the form of a contribution to the financing of a vaccination campaign for livestock of breeders in the substation zone. A vaccination day will be organized by the RAP implementing NGO in collaboration with the veterinary service in the different villages of the substation zone. The scale for the loss of pasture area is 190,000 FCFA or 17,100 Dalasi / tonne of fodder.

### **8.9 Compensation scale for loss of housing**

At substation offices in Gambia, no buildings have been inventoried. As a result no scale is required.

### **8.10 Scale of vulnerability**

The analysis of the average size of nuclear households along the interconnection line (substation and lines combined) reveals households with an average of 7 members. Like the social security scholarships granted by the State of Senegal (25,000 FCFA / 2,250 Dalasi / quarter). In order to reduce the poverty of poor households, the RAP has defined a lump sum of 15,000 FCFA / 1,350 Dalasi to be allocated to each type of vulnerability.

The lump sum concept for vulnerable affected people for the OMVG project was inspired by an initiative to alleviate poverty in (Programme National de Bourse de Sécurité Familiale du Sénégal) Senegal. This initiative offered a 25000 CFA quarterly food security allowance for poorest household. This allowance was 100,000 CFA per year. Our estimation is that we will affect families for one year before returning to normal life. The average size of our family is 7 individuals or 14285 FCFA per individual per year. We roundup the amount to 15000 FCFA or 1350 Dalasi. This allowance is consistent for all PAP in all countries where OMVG is present.

Those identified as socially, economically, physically and sexually vulnerable will have a lump sum cumulative allocation of 15,000 FCFA / 1,350 Dalasi for each type of vulnerability.

For educational vulnerability, the NGO Enda Ecopop & ADWAC and the partner NGO Gambia are responsible for translating documents into local languages and to accompany all PAPs to fully understand the process and the compensation agreements.

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<sup>26</sup> Source: *Le Houerou 1996 published by HAL archive open.fr Plant biomass and fodder production on land of transhumance (INRA / ADP Sciences 1996).*

<sup>27</sup> NMA means "New African Flour Milling". It is a Senegalese industrial company that manufactures feed for livestock, poultry and pasta.

## 9 Implementation of the RAP

### 9.1 Compensation process

The compensation process sets out the main steps to be followed for the compensation of those affected by the project in a fair and equitable manner. This process involves the following key steps (Table 9.1).

Table 9.1: Compensation process

Activities	Responsible
1. Disclose and remind PAPs eligibility criteria and compensation principles	ENDA ECOPOP & ADWAC, PMU
2. Present to PAPs the estimate of individual and collective losses	ENDA ECOPOP & ADWAC, PMU
3. Agree with the PAPs on the compensations retained	ENDA ECOPOP & ADWAC, PMU
4. Conclude agreements or use mediation	LCMC, ENDA ECOPOP & ADWAC, PMU
5. Support the affected people	ENDA ECOPOP & ADWAC, PMU, LCMC
6. Settle disputes.	LCMC, PMU
7. Identification of relocation sites	LCMC, PMU
8. Pay the benefits	LCMC, Commission of payment
9. Monitoring	PMU, LCMC

#### 9.1.1 Reminders to PAPs eligibility criteria and compensation principles

This step consists in informing the PAPs of the eligibility criteria adopted and the principles of compensation which have guided the estimation of losses. It is possible to significantly reduce future litigation by involving the PAPs from the beginning regarding the fundamental principles underlying all compensation decisions.

#### 9.1.2 Present to PAPs the estimate of individual and collective losses

The assessment of individual and collective losses will be presented to PAPs. The compensation principles proposed in the RAP favor in kind compensation rather than cash, but both options will be presented to the PAPs in order to offer them the option of their choice.

#### 9.1.3 Agree with the PAPs on the compensations

This step consists in presenting to the PAPs, on an individual basis, the results of the estimate of the losses concerning them and to determine by mutual agreement if the compensation is acceptable. The disclosure of the estimate must be accompanied by a presentation of the calculation assumptions so that the affected persons can assess the merits of the compensation offered. The resettlement plan requires the PAPs to be informed regarding the options available to them. In the event that the affected persons judge that none of the options offered is satisfactory, they will have the right to appeal the proposed benefits and will have to be informed of the remedies available to them.

#### 9.1.4 Conclude agreements or use mediation

After the agreement with the PAPs, with the support of NGO Enda and AVISU, the LCMC will sign a compensation agreement with each PAP. Given the low level of literacy in the area, a representative of the NGO Enda Ecopop & ADWAC or ADWAC who speaks the local language will translate to the PAP the agreement prior to signature. A copy of the agreement will be kept by each party. Digital photos of the signed compensation documents will be taken for record.

If agreement is not reached, discussion will continue with a mediator accepted by both parties. The mediator's recommendation will not be enforceable, but will be the last option before a dispute is officially registered. The contentious issues will then have to be referred to the legal dispute resolution process.

#### **9.1.5 Support the affected people**

The compensation process is a formal process that will be new to many affected people. So that PAPs can become familiar with the process before its implementation, an information campaign will introduce PAP to the process and will inform PAPs of their rights within this process. The NGO Enda and ADWAC, the NGOs responsible of RAP implementation, will provide such support.

#### **9.1.6 Settling disputes**

The Gambian Laws on Expropriation for Public Purposes and Temporary Occupation stipulate that in the absence of an agreement, the parties are summoned before the expropriations judge who renders a decision using the services of an evaluation expert if one of the parties so requests. Decisions rendered by the expropriations judge are subject to appeal, only for incompetence, excess of power or defect of form.

Moreover, the settlement of a dispute cannot delay the displacement of a community, as this would involve excessive delays in the implementation of the Project. It is therefore expected that if a dispute goes to the Court and that it cannot make a decision before the date of displacement, the affected person who has appealed his case will be compensated according to the decision of the expropriations judge but an adjustment will be made after the move if the Court so decides.

#### **9.1.7 Identification of relocation sites**

In the present RAP substation in Gambia, the results of the parcel surveys carried out at the substation sites revealed that no structure (building, wells, dwellings, etc.) exists in the right-of-way of the substations. Therefore, the identification of a relocation site is not required. Land lost by PAPs will be compensated on a "land-to-land" basis.

#### **9.1.8 Payment of allowances**

The OMVG is responsible for all payment related to this RAP. OMVG recruited the NGOs Enda Ecopop & the NGO Enda Ecopop, on its side, recruited the NGO ADWAC to implement RAP in Gambia. These NGOs are recognized for their professionalism and their experience in compensation, in the case of Enda Ecopop, and work with rural communities and gender issues, in the case of ADWAC.

When a compensation agreement is concluded and after final validation by stakeholders, the NGO responsible for compensation will, in collaboration with the LCMC assure:

- Payment of compensation (in kind or in cash);
- Supporting PAPs
- The allocation of replacement lands;
- The application of other compensation measures, including payments in kind and, at the completion of income recovery activities.

A detailed compensation report will be produced by the operator and will be approved by the stakeholders participating in the compensation.

Any compensation must be paid before the affected person loses possession of the property covered by the agreement. Compensation will be paid primarily in kind, but PAP preferences will be taken into account as much as possible and will be duly documented.

Cash benefits will be paid by check or transfer to the personal account of each identified PAP. The variety of accounts includes bank, telephone or other accounts subscribed by the PAP. In the event that PAP does not have an account, the NGO responsible for compensation will accompany him/her if he/she

wishes to open an account. To sustain the compensation, the operator will offer training to the PAP to promote rational use and reinvestment in productive activities. The entire compensation will be paid by the operator to the account of the PAP, in a single payment. Cash payments are not recommended.

Compensation for crop losses and vulnerability allowances especially for women is assessed in cash, but may also be paid in kind by a quantity of rice equivalent to the evaluated value. It will be delivered in full to the PAP at the time of payment of compensation.

In a campaign preceding compensation, the NGO Enda Ecopop & ADWAC and the PAPs will sign a compensation agreement that will be co-sign by official stakeholders.

This campaign will be followed by the payment campaign in which the indemnified PAPs will sign a release acknowledging that they have been compensated according to the established agreement.

Regarding compensation for permanent loss of land at the substation level during the payment campaign, local land management authorities will allocate replacement land in accordance with the Compensation Agreement and the «land-to-land » replacement policy.

#### **9.1.9 Monitoring tools for implementation**

During the implementation of the RAP, the OMVG and the NGOs Enda Ecopop and ADWAC will use various forms for the establishment and monitoring of the compensation. Monitoring document in preparation are shown in Appendix 7; fact sheet on PAP and impacted assets (7a); certificate of customary occupation certificate (7b); complaint registration form (7c); indemnity agreement form (7d).

### **9.2 Consultation and community participation**

#### **9.2.1 Involvement of affected populations**

This chapter presents the involvement of affected populations in the planning and implementation of RAP, including:

- The consultation strategy of the affected people and the involvement of those affected in the design and implementation of the RAP;
- A summary of the views expressed and how these have been taken into account in the preparation of the RAP;
- An examination of the alternatives presented and the choices made by the PAPs affected physically or economically with regard to the options available to them:
  - Types of compensation;
  - Relocation assistance;
  - The relocation process;
  - Respect for existing collective organization systems;
  - Maintaining access to cultural heritage (place of worship, pilgrimage center, cemetery, etc.).
- The description of PAP communication channels for:
  - Communicating their concerns to the project authorities throughout the planning and implementation;
  - Ensuring that woman and vulnerable groups are represented

Community participation is an essential. It offers the opportunity to those affected directly and indirectly, to be involved both in the design and implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan. No population group qualified as Aboriginal in the sense of the TFPs has been identified. In addition, the various consultation activities fostered the transparency of the process and the consideration of the concerns of those affected.

The process leading to the preparation of this RAP has been widely presented in all project areas. Meetings were held with various stakeholders and PAPs during:

- Institutional consultations during the feasibility study in 2002;
- Consultations for EIES and RAP in 2006;
- Consultations for the production of the CPR, and during the parcel surveys carried out for lines and substations in 2014;

- Info sessions/consultations relating to RAP with the NMC and LCMC in 2017;
- Parcel surveys of December 2017 and January 2018 on 1645 km of lines and 15 substations.

In the process of carrying out these surveys in 2017, the participation and consultation of the populations was ensured at all the key stages of the elaboration of the RAP. Stakeholders and those affected by the project have been informed and consulted throughout the process so that their expectations are known and reflected in the RAP.

The communication and information of PAPs and stakeholders took different forms:

- Meetings of information and preparation with the administrative authorities;
- Information and awareness-raising meetings in cities crossed by lines and substations;
- Radio communications and newspaper articles;
- Information and awareness campaigns along the lines.

During these information and consultation activities, project stakeholders explained the various stages of construction work in order to inform and reassure the population.

#### **9.2.2 PAP consultation and information during the RAP implementation**

PAPs will be consulted and informed of the clearing process by press release and by posting at the level of town halls during the first mission of the RAP implementation by the NGO. The second mission will be to sign the compensation agreements and the third mission will be the payment of compensation. During the missions, an accompaniment of the NGO will allow the PAPs to understand the procedure.

During the consultations, PAPs were informed that the compensation procedures recognize that the losses affect all members of a household and not just the head of the household. Thus, compensations are established on the basis of the identified PAPs. Information sessions and sensitization will be organized by the project that will accompany the head of the household and other members of the household on the principles and terms of compensation. In the payment mechanism, the compensation agreement will indicate the amounts of cash or in-kind benefits attributable to each member of the household. Compensation for loss of livelihoods should primarily be used for investments in new livelihoods that are within the capabilities of those affected.

The support provided by the NGOs Enda and ADWAC responsible for compensation will include:

- Help to open an appropriate account in an accessible and credible institution.
- Advisory support to sustain the judicious investment of the PAP.
- Training on the management of Income Generating Activities (IGAP) and sensitization of PAPs for proper management of compensation amounts.

Follow-up to ensure that benefits can sustainably rebuild lost livelihoods. Affected people identified as vulnerable (gender, social economic, educational) as defined in section 4.1.8 of this RAP will receive priority support as described above. They will be given special attention, not only in terms of information, but also on payment and support. The Vulnerable Persons Support Program will ensure that PAPs fully receive all the benefits due to them. The RAP operator will consult women for the identification and development of women-specific income-generating activities (IGAP). Its activities could, among others, take the form of: tontines, market gardening activities, trade, saponification, processing of non-timber forest products, etc. The operator will build the capacity of the beneficiaries to carry out these activities.

## **10 Impact of relocation**

For the substation of Brikama in Gambia, there is no displacement of populations. As a result there is no impact on host populations and no PAPs to move physically.

## 11 Grievance redress mechanism

This chapter describes the procedure for handling complaints and disputes arising from the acquisition of the land areas required by the project. This complaint management system is adapted to the structures involved in the OMVG Energy project and recommended by the OMVG. However, in all cases, a person who feels aggrieved is not limited in his right to resort to the administrative or judicial mechanisms in force in his country.

### 11.1 Grievance redress mechanism

Grievance redress mechanisms take into account the existence of remedies before: traditional organizations; decentralized community organizations; the structures put in place by the project and the national courts. The implementation of the PAP complaints and litigation system enables them to be objectively recorded, filed and processed. It facilitates the resolution of disputes related to resettlement. The management of complaints is of crucial importance for the implementation of the RAP.

The main objectives are:

- Establish an accessible, effective, fair, transparent and, to the extent possible, respectful of local cultures complaint mechanism;
- Standardize (similarly treat all complaints) practices to avoid inconsistencies in the handling PAP's complaints;
- Facilitate dialogue and communication with communities;
- Manage rumors or negative perceptions about the RAP (by producing explanatory notes that are widely presented by the LCMC<sup>28</sup>);
- Accelerate the resolution of RAP disputes;
- Implement appropriate corrective measures

Several grounds of complaint can be considered in the context of the OMVG Energy Project, for example:

- A poor understanding of the RAP implementation process;
- A communication deficit;
- The feeling of being unfairly treated in relation to others;
- A dispute between compensated persons or groups on a property (two or more affected persons claim to be the owner of the same property);
- Discrimination in relation to access to compensation or assistance, particularly for women;
- An environmental problem (air quality, noise, traffic, etc.);
- A gap in the public consultation procedure;
- An error in the evaluation of compensation scales;
- An error or disagreement in the identification and evaluation of a parcel or other property;
- A conflict over ownership or sharing of property between heirs or family members as a result of a succession, divorce or other family problems,
- A disagreement on resettlement measures, for example on the type of habitat proposed or the characteristics of the relocation plot;
- A gap between the actions implemented under the RAP and what PAPs understood during planning;
- Degradation of agricultural land or infrastructure during construction activities;
- An oversight or an absence during the parcel survey.

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<sup>28</sup> The registration and processing form for complaint & claim can be found in annex number 8 of the RAP document. The grievance is written and managed by the CLCS of the OMVG (Comité Local de Coordination et de Suivi) which is a standard Project structure for the entire OMVG project. This Monitoring & Coordination Local Comité assemble local stakeholder and project entities to solve grievances. It uses exclusively Gambian actors to solve grievances, even for OMVG. The CLCS coordinator is responsible for the registration of grievance in the database and to mobilize stakeholders to find solution for grievances.

## **11.2 Traditional organization**

In this project, complaints and disputes may arise from neighborhood conflicts sometimes not directly related to the project, but which may interfere with it. These complaints and disputes can often be resolved through arbitration using traditional mediation rules. Nevertheless, the Project must ensure that this is done in an efficient and fair manner by facilitating capacity building, particularly with regard to discriminatory practices that may negatively impact vulnerable PAPs. The LCMC will ensure that disputes resolved by traditional means are properly recorded. That is to say, for each complaint, the resolution and results must all be recorded in such a way that the file is fully documented. Nevertheless, the verdicts rendered are widely accepted as equitable and transparent by the populations concerned. The majority of rural third-party disputes are resolved by this route under the palaver tree.

## **11.3 Decentralized community structures**

Complaints about village boundaries or complaints about ownership of unresolved parcels by village authorities are formally recorded by the LCMC and submitted to the OMVG and its local representative (local agent) who, if necessary, requests the administrative authority which will decide on the resolution of the dispute.

## **11.4 The structures set up by the project**

The management of complaints is ensured by the OMVG through the LCMC set up by the project in each concerned commune and the ONG. The latter receive all complaints and approve all resolutions or follow-up activities. The OMVG delegates some of its powers to the NGO facilitating the implementation of the RAP.

The filing and registration of complaints or claims is centralized in a database and complaint tracking at OMVG level. The OMVG assigns the analysis to its representatives (OMVG Agent) in each country.

The complaint handling process involves local structures as described below and essentially seeks out-of-court solutions.

Anyone can lodge a complaint or complaint with the OMVG agent (figure 11.1) on recourse and dispute resolution procedures). The complaint claims or complaints forms are available from the OMVG Agent who makes them available in the town halls of each territory, with village chiefs and other civil society structures present in the project area.

## **11.5 Complaint Resolution Process**

As part of the implementation of this project, OMVG has implemented a recourse and dispute resolution process (Figure 11.1). The actions to solve grievances is the responsibility of

- each OMVG country representatives,
- the concern community and traditional organizations,
- local LCMC structures and
- the implementation operator

The preceding actors are to use this extrajudicial dispute-resolution mechanism to find solution using the explanation clarification and mediation by third parties. The process includes the following steps:

### **1) Registration of the complaint**

The project sets up a claim register maintained by the community relations department of the OMVG project. The existence of this register and the conditions of access (place where it is available, agents responsible for registering complaints (LCMC coordinator) and other information is widely disseminated to affected populations through consultation and information activities. The complainants can turn to anyone involved in the project (Builders, IC, OMVG staff) or with the local government authorities (Municipality) or traditional (Village) or community organizations (women's, youth group, etc.) to make a complaint. The first responder should contact the NGO or the LCMC to ensure that the complaint is officially registered by the relevant LCMC coordinator. The complaint form must contain the information indicated below. OMVG has proposed a form which is presented in Annex 8c.

- The name, surname and telephone number of the complainant;



- The name of the officer who wrote the complaint;
  - The date, time and place of filing of the complaint;
  - The description of the situation giving rise to the complaint;
  - The proposed solution
- 2) Preliminary reviews of complaints are the responsibility of the coordinators of the 16 CLCSs of the project that are in place in the four countries. The coordinators of each LCMC work in collaboration with the social safety field coordinators of each of the construction companies. This review is to ensure that the complaint is admissible to the extent that all relevant information is recorded on the complaint document, is understandable and relates to the project.
- The processing of the Level 1 complaint: Settlement by the OMVG and LCMC Officer insofar as the complaint results from a misunderstanding or minor miscalculation. The officer provides useful clarifications to the complainant or recommends minor calculation corrections and forwards them for adjustment to the inventory database of affected assets.
  - Level 2 complaint handling: Settlement by the OMVG agent of the project with the participation of the members of the LCMC for unresolved complaints at level 1 because the complexity is major (see paragraph 3, i.e. the complaint does not result from a misunderstanding or minor miscalculation) or the participation of the administrative authorities is required. The LCMC includes:
    1. The permanent agent of the OMVG;
    2. A representative of the PAPs;
    3. A local authority (mayor or his representative);
    4. A representative of the state administrative authority at the local level;
    5. A representative of the NGO implementing the RAP.
- 3) Level 3 complaint handling: Settlement by the mediation committee for unresolved major complaints at level 2.

The project is putting in place in each project area a mediation committee that will meet as needed (maximum 1 meeting / month) and will receive unresolved complaints from the LCMC. Its objective is to find amicable resolutions of the disputes. The committee sets the schedule for filing and hearing complaints. After a complaint or dispute has been registered, the NGO implementing the RAP will prepare the technical elements (example: proposed compensation, list of interviews or meetings held with the complainant, exact reason for the dispute, etc.) for the mediation committee. The complainant (s) will be summoned before the mediation committee, which will attempt to propose a solution acceptable to both parties. There will be sufficient time between the registration of the complaint and the presentation before the Committee so that the complainant has time to prepare for the hearing of his complaint. If necessary, other meetings will be organized and the committee may appoint one of its members to continue the arbitration in a less formal context than the meetings. If the complainant requests an appeal, the steps and timing of the appeal will be clearly stated.

The eventual agreement will be sanctioned by a protocol signed by the parties and which the chairman of the mediation committee will vouch for. The mediation committees are set up with the assistance of the LCMC; they are composed of 7 members:

- Two representatives of the public administration;
- Three representatives of the populations, including at least one woman, chosen amongst others from the community-based organizations, the elders, the traditional authorities, as the case may be;
- A representative of an NGO present in the field in the area concerned
- A representative of a religious organization held in high regard by the people.

The sector mediation committee meets about once a month (to be adapted as needed), in the presence of representatives the operator of the implementation of the RAP, the LCMC, the OMVG and the technical services concerned.

4) Follow-up and closing of the complaint:

The body responsible for dealing with a complaint must make its recommendations in accordance with the deadlines set out in Table 11.1. This recommendation is forwarded to the complainant through the LCMC. If the complainant agrees with the recommendation, the LCMC officer responsible for handling complaints asks OMVG to authorize the proposed corrective actions and ensure their implementation as soon as possible. In implementing corrective actions, the LCMC Officer must meet with the complainant to ensure that the situation has been re-established to the satisfaction of all parties. If necessary, the LCMC officer regularly monitors the situation and records his observations in the complaint file. Once the agreed solution has been implemented, the complainant signs the closing form.

o Legal recourse:

The complainant will always have the right to file a complaint in the competent courts of the country. The OMVG will support its approach. This assistance may be in the form of assisting the PAP with legal professionals to help him/her defend their interests.

o Processing deadlines:

For the complaints management system to work properly, complaints must be dealt in a timely manner. Table 11.1 below shows the expected timelines for each stage of complaint handling.

Table 11.1: Complaint processing times

Step	Action	Maximum processing time (days)	Cumulative days
Registry	Filing of the complaint Registration	1 1	0 2
Preliminary examination	Preliminary examination and filing Constitution of the complaint file	2 2	4 6
Treatment 1	Meeting with the complainant	5	11
Treatment 2	LCMC Deliberation - OMVG	7	18
Treatment 3	Deliberation of the Mediation Committee (monthly meeting)	30	48
corrective follow-up & closing	Corrective action	7 30	55 85
Referral to national courts	Legal procedure	ND	ND

These delays imply linear processing (that is, without recourse or referral to a previous step). The deadlines should not be exceeded, but the deadlines will obviously be exceeded.

9) SEA / GBSA Complaints

The contractor, managers, contractor's employees and others working on the project must sign a code of conduct regarding appropriate behavior between themselves and members of local communities. Entrepreneurs, employees and other workers should not engage in gender-based violence or the sexual exploitation and abuse of children and adults. If they do, their employment contract will be terminated. The contractor will comply with local / national laws regarding police notification and / or local authorities.

The project's complaints mechanism will handle complaints in accordance with its mandate. Disputes between suppliers and / or contractors regarding health and workplace safety and work problems can be addressed by a separate mechanism. Complaints about gender-based violence or sexual exploitation and abuse will be treated confidentially and in accordance with special protocols guaranteeing protection and assistance to complainants. Capacity-building activities in this regard are to be implemented by the Project.

For complaints related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) or Gender Based Sexual Abuse (GBSA), the complaints management mechanism should take a different approach. First, where there is a risk of

**"moderate"** to **"high"** in the area of SEA / GBSA, the project must ensure that there are a variety of mechanisms and organizations, including community to receive reports on potential cases. These mechanisms should be built around trusted people in the community that potential victims of SEA / GBSA can trust..

Complaints must be treated confidentially. Reports should only indicate that a complaint has been made about SEA / GBSA and has been resolved or referred to the relevant local authorities. Claim mechanisms should not attempt to determine who the real perpetrators are. When complainants come forward, they should be able to speak to someone who is trained in the basic skills of empathic listening without judgment. Complainants should then be referred to service providers (i.e. medical, psychosocial, legal / security, livelihoods and other support) who can assist them. Grievance mechanisms can then refer cases (but only if survivors have given consent) to law to investigate and justify who might be the alleged perpetrators. When the complainant is telling his story, the survivor / survivor can be asked if they are able to identify whether the alleged perpetrator is associated with the World Bank-financed operation. This will help to keep an initial list of cases that may be related to the Bank's operation and these data can be used for tracking purposes.

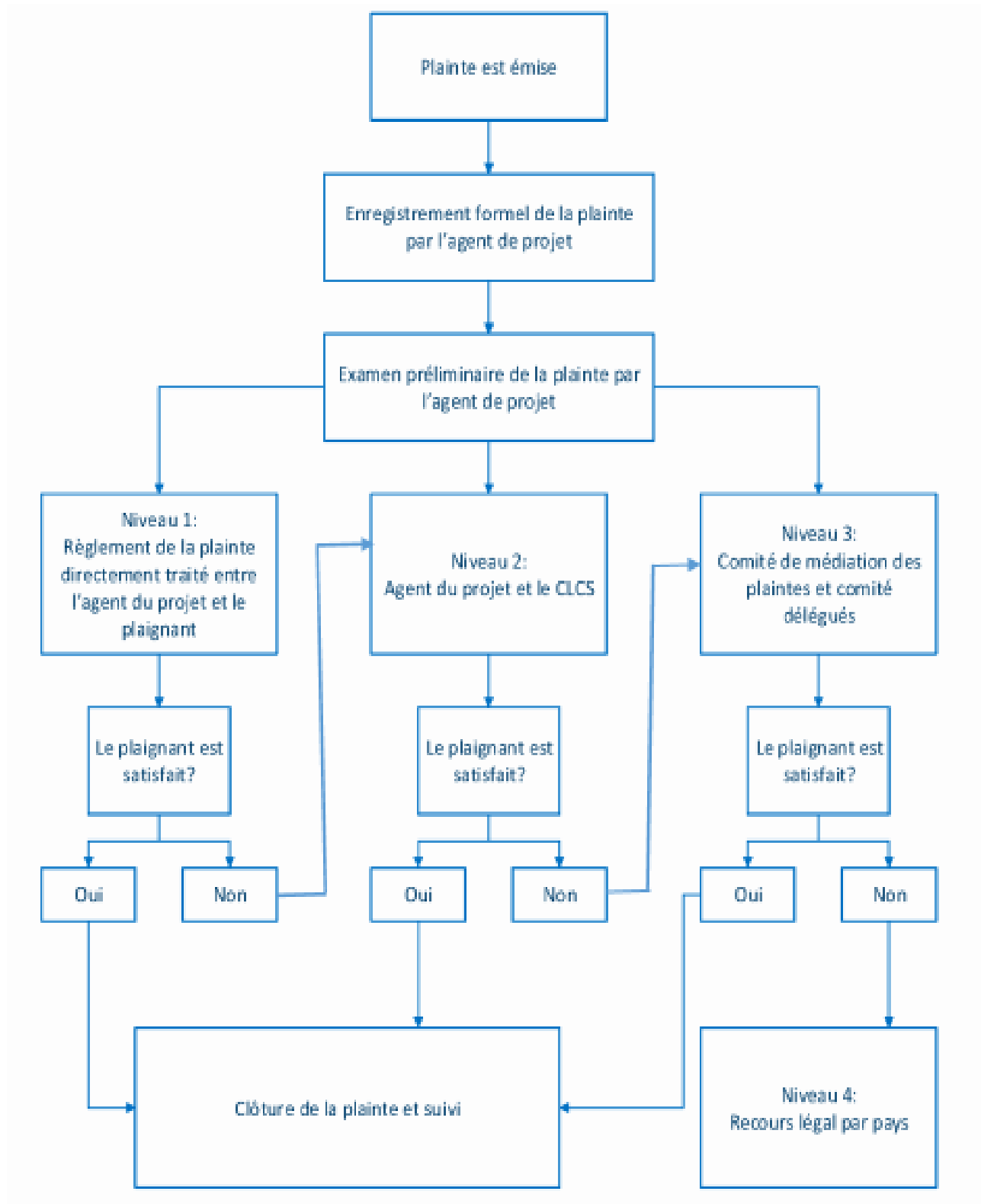


Figure 11.1 : Recourse and Dispute Resolution Process

## **11.6 Management of complaints and disputes in zones exempted from resettlement**

The results of the parcel surveys conducted in the four countries showed that several sections of the right-of-way corridor do not include any assets owned by individuals. These sections correspond to natural environments far from settlements or having a protection status without proven human occupation. Examination of high-definition images captured along the entire length of the corridor validates that there is no apparent sign of occupation or agricultural operation along the length of these sections of the corridor. These sections do not involve physical or economic resettlement.

The sections without economic or physical resettlement are hard to reach areas, mountains, “bowes” (uncultivated land, bare), dense uninhabited forests where transhumance is almost non-existent because of the harsh conditions. Nevertheless, the Project must ensure that the complaints mechanism is accessible to potential complainants in these areas without physical or economic relocation.

Given the extent of the land and the difficulties of access and communications in certain places however, it is possible that PAPs will come after the start of construction to indicate that they have been forgotten and claim compensation. Also, if the project activities lead to economic displacement of any kind, the relevant section of the transmission line will be removed from the exempt area.

In these cases, the plaintiff may contact the representative of the Builder; or the field representative of the CE or LCMC in the field. The NGO responsible for the implementation of the RAP, will inform the people and the customary authorities of all available remedies. Complaint will be handled by the LCMC and dealt with in accordance with the appeal procedure and dispute resolution developed for the OMVG project and described in this chapter 11.

## 12 Organizational Responsibilities for RAP Implementation

This chapter presents the organizational framework for implementing the resettlement plan and includes the identification of:

- Agencies responsible for RAP implementation measures and service delivery;
- Arrangements made to ensure adequate coordination between the agencies and jurisdictions involved in the implementation;
- Measures (including technical assistance) to strengthen the capacity of agencies to deploy resettlement activities;
- Modalities of transfer of prerogatives of management of the equipment and services provided by the project to the local authorities or resettled persons, as well as for the transfer of other similar responsibilities assumed by relocation agencies, as appropriate.

The organization of the OMVG supports the environmental and social management of the project. The organizational responsibility architecture is structured as follows:

- The different organizations and their internal organization;
- Relational links;
- The roles;
- Organizations involved in RAP implementation;
- The distribution of responsibilities according to the three geographical levels of the project:
  - The regional level covers the 4-member countries of the OMVG and allows an approach favoring a global vision of the project,
  - The national level corresponds to the actions carried out in each State,
  - The local level, which varies according to the administrative organization specific to each State, must promote contact with the populations affected by the project.

### 12.1 The organizational structure of the project

The organizational structure of the OMVG Energy Project is composed of the following entities and entities shown in Table 12 and shown schematically in Figure 12.1.

Table 12.1: Organizations responsible for the implementation of the OMVG Energy Project

Organization	Responsibility	Internal organization
<b>OMVG</b> Organization for the Development of the Gambia River	The OMVG is the Project Client and the ultimate leader in front of the Member States.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Office of the High Commissioner to oversee the Energy Project and the general socio-environmental coordination</li> <li>• Department of Environment and Sustainable Development• Directorate of Studies, Planning and Infrastructure</li> <li>• Financial direction</li> <li>• Directorate of Administration and General Resources</li> </ul>
<b>PMU</b> Project Management Unit	The PMU (Project Management Unit) is the central body for the day-to-day monitoring of RAP implementation. It assists the OMVG in launching and evaluating tenders and in recruiting operators responsible for regular on-the-spot checks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An environmental unit</li> <li>• A technical management unit</li> <li>• An administrative and financial management unit</li> <li>• Based in Dakar</li> </ul>

<b>TATO</b> Technical Assistance to the Owner (TATO)	The TATO is stationed at the PMU level and contributes, among other things, to the capacity building for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of personnel responsible for environmental and social issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruitment international</li> <li>Based in Dakar</li> </ul>
<b>CFC</b> Consultation and Follow-up Committee	The CFC has a participatory and consultative role at the regional level and is responsible for coordinating the orientation and monitoring of project activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actors involved in the project: representatives of PAPs, NGOs, experts, ministries, public bodies, technical and financial partners, etc.</li> </ul>
<b>CE-CE-PM</b> Consulting Engineer Project Manager	The CE-CE-PM is an important relay of the OMVG and the PMU in the field, it controls the contracts of execution of the contractors of works and makes sure that all the requirements in environmental and social matters are applied. In case of need, it informs the OMVG which will be able to activate, through the PMU, the structures at the local level in order to solve the difficulties identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International recruitment</li> <li>Based in Dakar</li> </ul>
<b>NMC</b> National Monitoring Committees	National Monitoring Committees (NMC s) report to the PMU and are responsible for supervising resettlement activities in the field. They play a key role in facilitating administrative procedures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chaired by the head of the OMVG national unit</li> <li>PAP representative who is also at LCMC</li> <li>Ministry of Energy</li> <li>Ministry of the Interior</li> <li>Ministry responsible for communities</li> <li>Ministry of Finance</li> <li>Ministry of the Environment</li> <li>Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>Ministry responsible for domains</li> <li>National Electricity Company.</li> <li>Project Team: Team Leader, Responsible for Administration and Communications Relations, Accountant, Secretariat</li> </ul>
<b>LCMC</b> <i>Local Coordination and Follow-up Committees</i>	At the local level, the LCMC are responsible for monitoring the implementation of RAP actions, but will focus on taking into account the concerns of local people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under the responsibility of the OMVG National Officer the permanent staff is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a coordinator and facilitator;</li> <li>a communication manager;</li> <li>a secretariat; an accounting assistant</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Other participants, depending on the issues: PAP representatives</li> <li>- Representatives of local authorities</li> <li>- Representatives of the State services</li> <li>- Development projects</li> <li>- Private institutions and ONG</li> <li>- Territorial Administration</li> </ul>

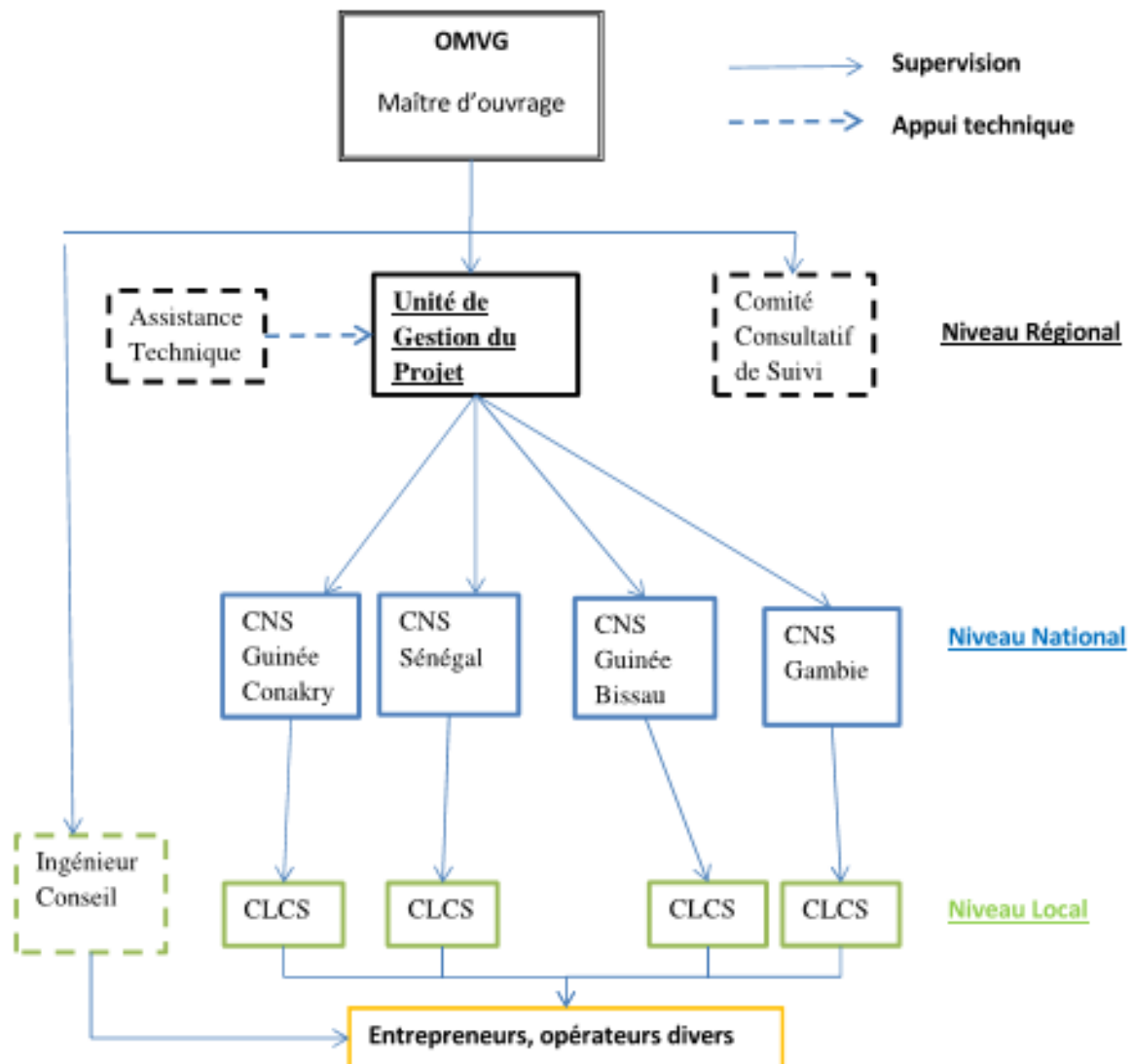


Figure 12.1 : Organizational Structure of the OMVG Energy Project



## 12.2 Role and responsibilities in the RAP implementation

The roles and responsibilities of the organizations involved in the implementation of the RAP are divided into three levels: regional, national and local, as shown in table 12.2.

Table 12.2: Roles and Responsibilities of Agencies in RAP Implementation

Organization	Role	Level
<b>OMVG</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Client of the project</li> <li>Supervision of the PMU through the monitoring of his performance contract</li> <li>Approval of RAP programs and budget</li> <li>Request local authorities to acquire land</li> </ul>	Regional
<b>PMU</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Daily monitoring of the implementation of RAP measures</li> <li>Coordination, planning and proper execution of project components</li> <li>Monitoring and evaluation and control of activities</li> <li>Administrative, financial and accounting management</li> <li>Support to the OMVG for the launching of tenders and the awarding of contracts for the launching of tenders and the awarding of contracts</li> <li>Secretariat of the Project Monitoring Advisory Committee (PMAC).</li> </ul>	Regional
<b>PMAC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participatory and consultant role</li> <li>Coordination, guidance and monitoring of project activities</li> </ul>	Regional
<b>TATO</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribution to the establishment and strengthening of monitoring and evaluation capacities within the PMU</li> </ul>	Regional
<b>NMC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring and supervision of field activities</li> <li>Administrative facilitation</li> <li>Monitoring and implementation of the environmental and social component</li> </ul>	National
<b>LCMC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relationship between the project and local people</li> <li>Litigation and complaints management</li> <li>Monitoring the implementation of development measures</li> <li>Monitoring people's acceptance of the measures implemented: compensation, compensation, resettlement, consultation, information, awareness raising, litigation management</li> </ul>	Local
<b>CE-CE-PM</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Control, supervision and monitoring of the construction works of the interconnection works and Sambangalou</li> <li>• Representative of the OMVG with Builders</li> </ul>	Local
<b>NGOs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NGOs recruited by OMVG will have the following responsibilities and tasks:</li> <li>Information, awareness and consultation of PAPs</li> <li>Preparation, validation of census data and scales</li> <li>Opening of bank accounts and payment of PAPs</li> <li>Support, document and monitor land acquisition</li> <li>Organization of compensation in kind</li> <li>Support to PAPs for income restoration</li> <li>Support to vulnerable PAPs</li> <li>Follow-up of PAP complaints</li> <li>Monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>Production of reports and compensation documentation</li> </ul>	Local
<b>Builders</b>	Builders (contractors) are responsible for implementing the environmental and social measures of the ESMP and RAP that affect them. These measures are described in an Environmental and Social Site Management Plan (ESSMP) that the Manufacturers must submit and have approved before the works.	Local

### **12.2.1 Project Management Unit (PMU)**

It is the Project Management Unit (PMU) within the Office of the High Commissioner for the OMVG that is responsible for the implementation of the RAP. The PMU will use the services of the NGO Enda Ecopop and their Gambia subcontractor NGO ADWAC recruited by tender, who will implement the RAP measures (Table 12.2). The PMU is responsible for the work of the NGOs and ensures the daily monitoring of the RAP implementation.

### **12.2.2 National Monitoring Committees (NMC)**

OMVG and PMU can delegate their responsibilities at the national level to the National Monitoring Committees (NMC) created in each member country and chaired by the heads of OMVG's national units. The NMC include a representative of the PAPs, a member of the LCMC, representatives of the main ministries involved in the implementation of the project in each country (energy, interior, decentralized communities, domains, finance, environment, agriculture ...) and the national electrical companies. They have a dedicated project team reporting directly to the head of the national unit.

The NMC will monitor and supervise field activities and facilitation of administrative procedures in the RAP implementation process.

### **12.2.3 Local Coordination and Follow-up Committees (LCMC)**

At the local level, Local Coordination and Monitoring Committees (LCMC) are set up or in the process of being set up. Under the authority of the OMVG National Manager, they include a coordinator-facilitator, a representative of the PAPs, a communication officer, a secretariat and an accounting assistant in addition to the various technical services.

These three structures responsible for implementation are supported by three actors acting as counsel who interact primarily with the Office of the High Commissioner for the OMVG and the PMU:

- The Monitoring Advisory Committee (MAC), is the steering committee of the project, and allows the involvement of a wide variety of actors that ensures the concerted implementation of Resettlement Plan measures and ESMP. This committee will include NGOs, experts, public bodies, representatives of the AMTs, etc.,
- ATMO supports PMU and OHCHR at the regional and local levels.
- CE-CE-PM supports OHCHR High Commission and PMU at regional and local levels.

In the implementation of the RAP, the LCMC will support the NGO in the process of compensation, management of complaints and litigation, monitoring and information, sensitization of PAPs to facilitate compensation.

### **12.2.4 Payment Commission**

A compensation payment commission will be set up at the level of each municipality concerned. It is presided over by the administrative authority of the locality.

The OMVG via the LCMC and the NGO will mobilize the payment commission which will include:

- The administrative authority of the locality;
- Local community representatives;
- A representative of the RAP implementation NGO;
- A representative of the PAPs;
- A representative of OMVG.

## **12.3 Institutional arrangements and capacity building**

The precise operation of the different agencies and the capacity building needs of both the technical staff and the PAPs are defined in detail in the context of the operational aspect's studies. The following major points can however be stated:

- Human resources,
- Material resources,

- Capacity building of OMVG partners.

As part of the implementation of the RAP of substations in Gambia, several institutions will be involved (see section 12.2). It is the NGO Enda Ecopop & ADWAC and the NGO partner of Gambia, the 3 LCMC, the NMC, the PMU and the OMVG. At the level of each LCMC, permanent staff composed of a coordinator, a communication manager; an accounting assistant, a facilitator and a secretariat will be recruited by OMVG to ensure coordination and monitoring the implementation of RAP by the ONG.

#### **12.3.1 Awareness raising and initial training of NMC and LCMC**

The OMVG carried out an awareness and initial training campaign for members of local units, SNCs and LCMCs in the four OMVG countries. In Gambia, the workshops were held in Banjul on October 20 and 22, 2017.

These workshops aimed to sensitize and inform the members of these committees who will be called upon to intervene during the implementation of the RAP. The main topics discussed at these workshops included:

- basic information on the components of the OMVG Energy Project (lines and positions);
- the explanations concerning the Environmental and Social Site Management Plan that the entrepreneurs must implement to protect the environment and the neighboring populations;
- the presentation of the principles and obligations related to AMT Safeguard Policies;
- Presentation of the principles and process of compensation: eligibility criteria, compensation calculation methods, etc.
- Other aspects related to the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan

#### **12.3.2 Capacity building of NMC and LCMC**

The OMVG, in collaboration with the NGO Enda Ecopop & ADWAC, will provide initial training and capacity building for permanent LCMC staff to adequately equip them for the implementation of the RAP. On this subject, the PMU, in connection with the OMVG environment and climate change division plans to start training sessions and upgrading of NMC and LCMC in the respective territories of the four-member states of OMVG. This training should allow them to:

- Specify the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder (PMU, NMC, LCMC, NGO facilitators)
- To equip the permanent members of the NMC and LCMC as well as the technical services to assist the PMU environment unit in the implementation of environmental and social management plans (PGES) and RAPs.
- Provide NMC and LCMC with all the documents and materials needed to perform the tasks listed in their TORs.

The content of the proposed modules and the timetable for completion are in Annex 10.

#### **12.3.3 NGO ENDA ECOPOP and NGO ADWAC**

- Recruitment process

ENDA ECOPOP was originally recruited through a competitive bidding process for the implementation of RAPs in Senegal and then in other OMVG countries. The original recruitment followed a bidding notice issued by the OMVG and the PMU inviting to present an expression of interest. The selection method used was restricted and only invited the highest ranked consulting firms to submit technical and financial proposals ("Consultants' Qualifications" method). In total, 4 NGOs responded to the tender invitation.

The search for a competent resettlement NGO in Gambia was not successful. Since RAPs implementation tasks were already entrusted to ENDA-ECOPop in other countries of the sub-region, OMVG recruited ENDA-ECOPop to implement resettlement activities in the Gambia. On December 2018, ENDA-ECOPop recruited a Gambian NGO present in the OMVG project area, which ENDA-ECOPop could train to support it in the resettlement work under its supervision<sup>29</sup>.

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<sup>29</sup> Please refer to the following annexes for further information and details:

Enda ECOPOP selected the Gambian NGO ADWAC on the basis of their presence in the project zone and the experience in local development in the Gambian territory. Both NGOs signed a cooperation agreement as available in Annex 13.

- Responsibilities of the NGO ENDA ECOPOP

- Lead the training on how to implement resettlement;
- Lead the process of resettlement implementation, capacity building, coaching, negotiation, complaint management and social communication around the Project, with the support of the OMVG;
- Recruit of social mediators and manage their deployment in the field;
- Prepare and broadcast radio programs on the resettlement intervention;
- Establish strategies, mechanisms and tools for preventing and managing social complaints;
- Ensure good social mobilization and appropriate ownership of the project by stakeholders and PAPs
- Supervise and ensure the smooth running of activities.

- Experiences of the NGO ENDA ECOPOP

Enda ECOPOP is a non-profit organization established in 1990. ENDA ECOPOP has over 20 years experiences in the fields of:

- Resettlement
- Social facilitation,
- Local development
- Environmental management,
- Strategic planning.

The experiences of ENDA ECOPOP are further explained in Annex 15.

- Responsibility: NGO ADWAC

- Support the ENDA ECOPOP and OMVG teams and assisting affected people in registering their individual files to receive the compensation paid by OMVG in coordination with local administrative authorities
- Participate in the training on how to implement the resettlement mission;
- Recruit local animators who know how to talk to rural people;
- Give Enda a detailed daily report;
- Support partners in establishing strategies, mechanism and tools for preventing possible difficulties;
- Participate in all scheduled meetings as part of the mission;
- Enable effective participation of stakeholders in all stages of the Project;
- Etc.

- Experience of the NGO ADWAC

ADWAC was created in 1996 following the closure of Save the Children. Its main objective is to increase the capacity of women and children to overcome poverty in their farming communities using a multisector approach. Its main areas of community involvement are:

- Food security,
- School education,
- Women's training,
- Health care,
- Development of women business,
- Environmental and community resource management,
- Literacy campaigns
- Adult education,

A summary of ADWAC's experiences can be found in Annex 16.

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Annex 13: Protocol of Agreement between ENDA ECOPOP and ADWAC

Annex 14: Report of the recruitment process of the NGO ENDA ECOPOP for the OMVG Project

Annex 15: Expression of interest of the ONG ENDA ECOPOP for the OMVG Project

Annex 16: Description of the expertise of the Gambian NGO ADWAC

## 13 Implementation schedule

The implementation of the RAP is subject to approval by TFPs. The date of approval of the RAP for the Gambia's substations by the technical & financial partners is expected on February, 2019. Organisation and payments to PAPs are expected to take four weeks allowing construction in March 2019. Compensation activities that will take place during this implementation period include:

- Validation of the compensation agreement;
- Mobilization of compensation commission;
- Payment of PAPs compensation;
- Implementation of accompanying measures for PAPs;
- Supply of replacement lands;
- Application of other compensation measures (Training & IGA),













This compensation phase will be followed by the implementation of the following activities by the NGO Enda Ecopop & ADWAC and the NGO partner of Gambia and the PMU:

Compensation phase will be completed by the following activities of ENDA Ecopop & ADWAC and PMU:

- carrying out activities and preparing monitoring reports;
- Detailed report of the compensation activities;
- Management of grievances and complaints.

These additional activities will be carried out over a period of 3 months after the compensation. The right of way clearance schedule is presented in table 13.1

Table 13.1: Implementation schedule substation in Gambia

Implementation Schedule substations in Gambia							
Activities	Duration	month 1	month 2	month 3	month 4	month 5	month 6
Information and consultation on the payment process	7 days						
Validation of individual compensation agreements	14 days						
Organization by LCMC of compensation payment commissions	14 days						
Payment of compensations	7 days						
External monitoring	-						
Implementation of other compensation measures	28 days						
Assignment of replacement lands	50 days						
<b>Audit</b>							
Produce a detailed report of the compensation activities							
Produce monitoring reports of other compensation measures							
Manage any complaints and complaints and grievance	Continu						

## 14 Participatory monitoring and evaluation

The provisions of the RAP for monitoring and evaluation are intended to ensure, that proposed actions are implemented as planned within established deadlines. Secondly, that the expected results are achieved. When deficiencies or difficulties are observed, monitoring and evaluation can initiate appropriate corrective actions.

The main objective of the Resettlement Action Plan is to provide affected people with better or at least equivalent living conditions than they knew prior to the construction of the Energy Project. The monitoring and evaluation of the actions proposed in the Resettlement Plan will focus on the achievement of this objective.

The following monitoring and evaluation (M/E) measures fit into the general framework of the (M/E) defined in the PGES.

### 14.1 Objectives

The monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement plan consists of:

- Monitoring: Consists of verifying, particularly at the start of RAP implementation, that the detailed specifications are designed and implemented, in accordance with the RAP validated at regional level by the OMVG, on the one hand, and in line with national legislation, on the other hand.
- The follow-up consists of:
  - Continually checking that the RAP work program and budget are being executed as planned;
  - Constantly checking that the quality and quantity of expected results are obtained within the prescribed time;
  - Identifying any unforeseen factors and developments that may influence the organization of the RAP, the definition of efficiency measures or the presentation of opportunities to be highlighted;
  - Recommending as soon as possible to the responsible authorities concerned the appropriate corrective measures.
- The Assessment consists of:
  - Establishing and interpreting the baseline situation of affected populations, before the start of the project in social and economic matters, including vulnerable people;
  - Defining, at regular intervals, all or part of the monitoring parameters, in order to assess whether or not the objectives have been achieved, to understand the changes;
  - At the middle and end of the project, making an evaluation to clearly identify the effectiveness and efficiency of RAP activities at the social and economic level;
  - Analyzing, in a programmed way or in response to M & E findings, certain improvement measures that may be necessary to finalize the RAP.

### 14.2 RAP Monitoring / Evaluation Guiding Principles

The S/E and the RAP will be based on the following principles:

- Objectives and quality programming;
- Participation of PAPs;
- A follow-up involvement of operators, subcontractors and any associated institutions;
- Responsiveness to follow-up observations and corrective measures;
- A valuation of opinions formulated by the PAPs;
- Consistency with similar projects.

#### 14.2.1 Monitoring of RAP implementation

It consists of constantly ensuring that:

- The actions in the EC PMU work programs, on the one hand, and the contractual operators, on the other hand, are executed, and on time;
- Measurement costs are in line with budgets;
- The quantitative, qualitative, temporal and budgetary indicators (performance indicators) used are monitored and documented in EC monitoring reports, subcontractors and lead agencies.

The key indicators for monitoring RAP implementation are presented in Table 14.1, RAP Monitoring Measures and Indicators.

#### **14.2.2 RAP results tracking**

The objectives of this monitoring are also governed by the work programs, as "expected results". These results are, first and foremost, intermediate results (for example, agricultural inputs are available and used), than final results (i.e. the value of a production or a return), these determine the impacts (increase of income, improvement of standard of living).

The results can be appreciated by use of activity reports or targeted surveys.

The opinions of PAPs and their representatives will be an integral part of the monitoring system. They should draw the owner's attention to the validity and, above all, the acceptability of the proposed measures in the context of the project area.

#### **14.2.3 Socio-environmental monitoring**

Environmental monitoring consists of ensuring that the planned measures are properly applied by the operators responsible for the works; it concerns more the measures attached to the construction phase. Monitoring is the responsibility of the PMU Environment Unit. Certain relocation parameters may, however be monitored, in particular:

- Check that the defined provisions (example case of the opening of access tracks, quarry areas, etc.) in RAP concerning the subcontractors responsible for the construction work of the electrical transformer stations, have been the subject of detailed specifications, translated into operational terms through a book of special clauses included in the bidding documents and contracts of these subcontractors.
- Monitor the performance of subcontractors' contracts through regular contract reviews and the collection of PAP opinions on the services received.
- Review in detail the regulations and possibly update them according to the evolution of the land legislation (and the rural land code, in particular).
- Make sure at all times that the DPU is respected and its validity period is not exceeded.
- Check that PAPs and their representatives have access to project documents, know the procedures and interlocutors to obtain additional information or to submit grievances.
- Check that the different grievance bodies are in place so that members know their mission and have the necessary means.
- Encourage PAPs to inform OMVG, the PMU Environment Unit or any other appropriate body as soon as a problem of any kind is found. Verify, or have their project representatives verify, that the issues raised are taken into account.

#### **14.3 Participation of affected populations in RAP monitoring**

The PAPs will participate in the SE system in different ways:

- Collection of simple data concerning their activities.
- Participation of PAP representatives in meetings related to programming, monitoring and evaluation through the Local Coordination and Monitoring Committees (LCMC). Participation in LCMC meetings during the development of work programs and evaluation of the implementation of the previous program.
- Inquiry of their representatives or the EC PMU in case of dissatisfaction with the implementation of

the PR and Operator intervention methods. This inquiry must be registered in the complaints mechanism.

- Participation of the Community or representatives of the PAPs in receiving the investments which concern them.
- Active participation in monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation. Regular visits by an attentive external consultant to identify problems and risks related to community coherence, intercommunity and unforeseen situations of marginalization or impoverishment of households. This consultant will be recruited by the OMVG.

#### 14.4 Follow-up measures, indicators and responsibilities

The table 14.1 below presents the specific measures and the indicators and objectives of the monitoring to be carried out during and after the implementation of the RAP. The overall responsibility for the implementation of the monitoring program is provided by the PMU. The PMU will be assisted by the NGO Enda Ecopop & ADWAC to correct the data relating to the indicators. LCMC will also be used for monitoring data related to complaint management.

Table 14.1: RAP follow-up measures

Component	Follow-up action	Responsible	Indicator/periodicity	Period	Performance objective
<b>Demographics and population</b>	Identify the affected population and control opportunistic immigration	<b>PMU</b>	Number of PAPs identified during the parcel survey	Parcel Survey Campaign	Ensure that only those affected are the ones who are actually compensated.
	Respect of the rules of eligibility	<b>NGO</b>	Number of PAP added after the parcel survey		
			Number of claims relating to the addition of PAP		
<b>Quality and standard of living</b>	Ensure that farmland compensation and compensation measures and their production allow the PAP to maintain production.	<b>PMU</b>	Number of m <sup>2</sup> of land temporarily lost during the works	Implementation of PAR	Compensation for temporary and permanent losses allowing PAP to maintain or improve its productivity and availability of food. <sup>30</sup>
	Ensure that offsets help maintain or improve the food availability of PAPs	<b>PMU</b>	Number of m <sup>2</sup> of land temporarily lost and returned to farmers after construction		
	Ensure the effectiveness of the measures provided for in the RAP so that PAPs do not suffer a	<b>PMU</b>	Number of m <sup>2</sup> of permanent soil lost during construction		
			Number of m <sup>2</sup> of land replaced during the compensation for that permanently lost <sup>31</sup>		

<sup>30</sup> Each individual file defines a baseline situation that can be compared to the after-project situation.

<sup>31</sup> For Gambia substation, as well as other permanent loss for construction every soil asset is evaluated in m<sup>2</sup> and will be compared to replacement land.



	deterioration in their living conditions		Harvest volume available preliminary draft		
			Volume of crops temporarily lost during the works		
			Volume of offsets in kind (rice) delivered upon compensation to PAPs for temporary losses		
			Volume of crops on areas permanently lost	Implementation of RAP	
			Percentage of cash benefits reinvested in productive activities		
<b>Gender equity and vulnerability</b>	Ensure that women and vulnerable people receive fair and adequate compensation as proposed in the RAP	<b>NGO</b>	Amount of compensations planned and paid in compensation to women producers and vulnerable people affected by the project	Implementation of RAP	Compensation for losses of women and vulnerable people is paid fairly before displacement, including to those who are not formal owners.
	Avoid increasing women's workload during displacement and resettlement		Number of women to be compensated vs. those who received financial compensation and support during the compensation campaign		All women affected by the project were compensated. Steps are being taken to ensure that all women and vulnerable people affected by the project have access to the RAP complaint process
			The number of complaints formulated and resolved regarding women and vulnerable persons throughout the duration of the project		
<b>Use of natural resources</b>	To verify the effectiveness of the measures taken to reduce the negative impacts related to the loss and valorization of plant resources used by PAPs	<b>PMU</b>	Number of PAP compensated for compensation for loss of natural resources.	Implementation of RAP	All PAPs that lost access to natural resources were compensated and found alternative resources
			Volume of timber felled and given to the people for their use.		All complaints from people about impacts on natural resources are resolved
			Number of timber collection and natural resource processing activities implemented by PAPs		
			Wood frame (volume):		
			Coal (bag):		
			Others:		

Agriculture and Livestock	Check the effectiveness of the implementation of the compensation following the loss of fodder for livestock	NGO	Types of crops grown and number of violations under RAP restrictions during and after construction (2-4 years).	Implementation of RAP	The pursuit and maintenance of agricultural and pastoral activities under the influence of the line.
			This monitoring activity will continue with the OMVG in the exploitation phase. The national authorities that are members of NMC (agriculture and livestock) will have an active role to play in this respect.		
			Quantity of vaccine available to livestock services for vaccination of livestock in the affected area		
			The number of animals vaccinated		
Employment, income and gender	Recruitment of the local men and women workforce during construction	PMU	Number of days / men and days / women worked by local labor during construction	Implementation of RAP	Use the workforce (male and female) and local businesses.
			Number of IGAP participants		Encourage the involvement of local companies in the supply of goods and services from local worksites.
	Use of local companies or micro-enterprises to supply the yards with goods and services.		Financial volume of transactions carried out by local companies and micro-enterprises during the duration of the works.		
				Number and effectiveness of measures put in place to promote the use of local micro-enterprises managed by women to supply the yards with goods and services	

#### 14.5 Monthly follow-up report

A RAP implementation monitoring report will be produced monthly by the PMU. This report will present in particular:

- Status of the processing of compensation files,
- Statistics concerning the handling of complaints,

- Information activities / Consultation with PAPs,
- Key monitoring indicators,
- Difficulties encountered and adjustments required.

#### **14.6 Internal and external audit**

##### Internal audit:

The OMVG in its mission of supervising the implementation of the RAP will proceed every year and at the end of the implementation period a check on the state of execution of the different activities of the RAP to verify whether livelihoods have been restored. This supervision will identify planned actions and indicators of Table 14.1, those that have been carried out and those that may still need to be done to achieve RAP objectives. The OMVG will ensure that adjustments are made to finalize RAP activities.

##### External audit:

In addition, the OMVG in collaboration with the TFPs will mandate a competent and impartial external auditor to evaluate the implementation of the RAP during implementation and recommend, if necessary, additional activities to be carried out by the OMVG to fulfil livelihoods' restoration. At the end of the program, a closing audit will be conducted by the auditor who will evaluate the implementation of the RAP.

To proceed with external audit activities, a budget of 629 078 Dalasi (US\$12500) is planned for the RAPs. The work is planned for 21 days and will be carried out by two Consultants.

## **15 Unforeseen and case of force majeure**

Significant contingencies and "force majeure" are exceptional situations that contracted parties cannot cope with. To invoke force majeure makes it possible to exonerate all or part of one's contractual obligations and to avoid facing liability clauses that may be invoked.

The Parties will not be responsible for the non-fulfillment of their obligations in the event of force majeure, defined as any unforeseeable, irresistible event resulting from circumstances external to the Parties, making the performance of the RAP impossible.

In the event of a case of force majeure (coup d'état, civil war, natural disaster), the implementation of the RAP will be suspended until disappearance, extinction or cessation of the case of force majeure. However, unable to resume the execution of the RAP within thirty (30) days of the occurrence of the force majeure, the Parties will come together to discuss a change to the RAP schedule.

## 16 Publication of the RAP

The purpose of the publication provisions is to make available to affected populations and third parties relevant and understandable information about the RAP. After approval by the TFPs of the OMVG Energy Project, the following will be done:

- A summary of the RAP will be published in national dailies in order to provide affected households and third parties with relevant information in a timely manner.
- The first RAP implementation activity will be a campaign to present RAP measures to affected populations.
- Delivery of a summary document of RAP measures, as explicit and as specific as possible, to local authorities and organizations that request them during the RAP presentation campaign.
- Following its approval, copies of this Resettlement Action Plan will be made available for public consultation in the affected districts of Gambia.
- Publication of the RAP on the OMVG website.
- Publication and dissemination of the RAP summary in local languages.
- A paper copy of the final RAP must be given to the local authorities concerned by the substations and the right-of-way so that anyone interested can see them.
- Follow-up Committees will also need to obtain a copy of the final RAP.
- Technical and financial partners (TFPs) will integrate, at their convenience, the final RAP on their websites, after authorization from the OMVG.

## 17 RAP Implementation Budget

The overall RAP implementation budget for processing stations in Gambia amounts to **16 456 343 FCFA** or **1 481 071 Dalasi** or **\$ 29 428, 00 US**. The PAP compensation budget in this overall budget is **7 152 885 FCFA / 639 260 Dalasi** or **12 791 US**. The financing of this sum is entirely borne by the OMVG Member States.

The consolidated compensation budget for the Brikama substation is shown in Table 17.1 below. The detailed budget by PAP is presented in Annex 11.

Table 17.1: Consolidated Compensation Budget for the Brikama Substation <sup>32</sup>

Topics	Quantity	Value in FCFA	Value in Dalasi	Value in Dollar US Rate = 559,18
Crop losses allowance (in m2)	32229,42	1 531 674	137 851	2 739
Loss compensation for forest trees	10	Restoration Plan		
Utility Forest Tree Loss Benefits	5	42 000	3 780	75
Productive Tree Loss Benefits (Fruit)	23	696 250	62 663	1 245
Gender vulnerability allowance	72	1 080 000	92 700	1 931
Social vulnerability allowance	33	495 000	44 550	885
Economic vulnerability allowance	161	2 415 000	217 350	4 319
IGAP WOMEN Brikama station	26	500 000	45 000	894
<b>Total (1) PAP Compensation for the Gambia substations</b>		<b>7 152 885</b>	<b>639 260</b>	<b>12 791</b>
NGO Budget for RAP Implementation <sup>33</sup>	Included in budget BY lines in Gambia			
Budget for Educational Vulnerability (included in the budget of the NGO ENDA ECOPOP & ADWAC) <sup>34</sup>	-	-	-	-
Budget for cattle vaccination campaign		598 500	53 865	1 070
Operating cost of the dispute mediation committee				
Cost of capacity building for women in the management of their IGAP (vegetable production)		500 000	45 000	894
<b>Total RAP budget for the Gambia substations</b>		<b>8 251 385</b>	<b>742 625</b>	<b>14 755</b>
Cost of contingency (15%)		1 215 208	109 369	2 173
External audit		6 989 750	629 078	12 500
<b>Overall Budget Implemented for the Gambia substations</b>		<b>16 456 343</b>	<b>1 481 071</b>	<b>29 428</b>

For information, the costs associated with the following elements are included in the overall budget of the OMVG Energy Project and are not attributable to the budget of the Gambia Substation RAP.

- Cost of operation of the LCMC committee in Gambia including operating budget of the mediation committee.
- Cost of Capacity Building for the Resettlement of LCMC Staff for the Implementation of RAP Lines and RAP substations in Gambia.

<sup>32</sup> Budget updated on September 24, 2018

<sup>33</sup> Budget of the NGO responsible for the implementation of the RAPs in Gambia covers the implementation of the RAP of the substations and the RAP of the lines.

<sup>34</sup> Educational vulnerability refers to the incapacity of the majority of PAP to read and understand the resettlement agreement. The NGO budget managed by PMU includes funds to provide human resources to translate and explain the compensation agreement documents to each PAP.

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COTECO, 2007a: Population Resettlement Plan (PR). Produced on behalf of the Gambia River Development Organization (OMVG) as part of the detailed pre-project studies and development of bidding documents for Sambangalou hydroelectric facilities and Kaleta and the interconnection line of OMVG member countries by the COTECO Group: COYNE AND BELLIER – TECSULT – COBA, January 2007.

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OMVG, 2014c: Interconnection Resettlement Policy Framework. Review of the COTECO report 2008. Oréade-Brèche ISL, Draft Final Report, September 2014.

OMVG, 2015: Resettlement Plan of the OMVG Energy Project. Review of the COTECO report 2008. Oréade-Brèche ISL, Draft Final Report, February 2015.

**Annex 1:** Land Transfer Letter from Brikama and Soma Sites by NAWEC to OMVG





## NATIONAL WATER AND ELECTRICITY COMPANY LTD.

Mamady Maniyang Highway, Kanifing - PO Box 609, Banjul, The Gambia  
Tel: (+220) 4376606 / 4376607 – Fax: (+220) 4375990  
E-mail: nawecmd@ganet.gm

NAWEC/TDM/OMVG/001/ (09/20)

September 20<sup>th</sup>, 2017

The High Commissioner  
The Gambia River Basin Development Organisation(OMVG)  
13, rue Leblanc x Av. Nelson Mandela  
BP 2353- Dakar RP

Dear Sir,

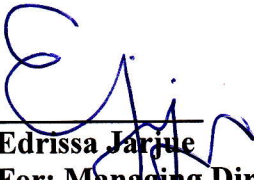
### **Transfer of Land Ownership from NAWEC to OMVG**

The Management of National Water and Electricity Company Limited (NAWEC) has transferred with immediate effect the ownership of the two (2) plots of Land to the OMVG for the Energy Project.

The details of the land transferred are as follows;

1. Brikama Substation site; Size 300mx300m, located next to the Brikama Power Station.
2. Soma Substation site; Size: 300mx300m, located in Soma.

Yours Faithfully,



Edrissa Jarjue  
For: Managing Director

Cc: File

**Annex 2: Brikama Substation**

2a: Land lease by NAWEC

2b: NAWEC land location plan for the Brikama substation





REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA

# OFFICIAL RECEIPT

31/10/2016

Ministry / Department Land and Survey

Received from NAKOTA

The Sum of Two Hundred and

Dalasis bututs

In Payment of Consent to Assign

300

b.w

Head	Sub-Head	Item
1600	3800	House

396448

Signature of Cashier / Collector



THE REPUBLIC



OF THE GAMBIA

**APPLICATION FOR CONSENT TO ASSIGN LEASEHOLD PROPERTY**

APPLICATION FEE D200.00  
(NON-REFUNDABLE)

TR. NO.: 3267992

DATE: 31/10/16

**1. Particulars of Leaseholder**

- Name: NAWEC
- Nationality: GAMBIA Tel: 9960594/3846651
- ID Card/Passport No:
- Address: 53 Mamady Mansaray Hwy, Kanifing  
P.O. Box 609, BANJUL, THE GAMBIA

**2. Particulars of Property**

- Location: Banjul
- Lease SR. No: K.17.6/2007
- State of Development: NOT YET DEVELOPED

**3. Particulars of Assignee**

- Name: THE GAMBIA RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION (OMVG)
- Nationality: SENEGAL
- ID Card/Passport No:
- Address: DAKAR, SENEGAL

**4. Value of Property:**

**5. If only a Portion is to be Assigned, Please indicate by sketch Plan** 300m x 300m

**6. DECLARATION**

I, EDESSA JARJUE of NAWEC  
Hereby certify that the above information is correct.

Signature of Applicant: [Signature] Date: 14-11-16



SERIAL REGISTRATION NO 10126/2007

THIS LEASE MADE.....06<sup>th</sup>.....day of.....March.....

Two Thousand and.....SIX.....between the Secretary of State Act 1991 (hereinafter called "The Secretary") on behalf of the Government of The Republic by virtue of the powers vested in him by the said act of the one part and NATIONAL WATER AND ELECTRICITY COMPANY LIMITED OF Brikama IN THE KOMBO CENTRAL DISTRICT WESTERN DIVISION OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA

(hereafter called "Lessee") which expression shall where the context so admits include permitted assigns of the other part.

WITNESSETH AS FOLLOWS:

1. In consideration of the rent hereinafter reserved of the covenants on the part of the Lessee hereinafter contained or implied by virtue of the said act the Secretary hereby demises unto the Lessee all that piece or parcel of land described in the first Schedule hereto and delineated on the plan annexed hereto and thereon surrounded by a pink verge line to HOLD the same unto the Lessee from the FIFTEEN day of MARCH

Two Thousand and FIVE for the term of NINETY-NINE years paying therefore during the said term the net yearly rent of TWENTY SIX THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY DALASIS

Clear of all deduction such rent to be payable in advance on the 1st day of January in every year.

Provided that the net yearly rent may be reviewed in accordance with Regulations made under the State Lands Act 1991.

2. The Lessee hereby agrees to observe and perform the said implied covenants and hereby further covenante with the Secretary that the Lessee will throughout the term hereby granted perform and observe the provisions and stipulations contained in the Second Schedule hereto.

3. If the Lessee shall be desirous of taking a new Lease of the demised premises after the expiration of the term hereby granted then the Secretary may grant to the Lessee a new Lease of the premises hereby demised for a further term of NINETY-NINE years provided there shall be no subsisting breach of any of the Lessee's obligations under these present.

4. Provided always that if the rent hereby reserved or any part thereof shall at any time be in arrears or there shall be any breach or non-observance of the covenants and conditions expressed of implied by virtue of the said act or as contained in the Second Schedule hereto on the part of the Lessee then the Secretary may at any time after such breach or non-observance re-enter into and upon the premises or any part thereof in the name of the whole and shall have again reposses hold and enjoy the same as in his former estate on behalf of the Government of The Republic.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF The Secretary in accordance with the provision of the regulations to the said act has hereunder set his hand and caused the seal of the State to be affixed hereto and the lessee has set his hand hereto affixed the day and year first above written.



10. To keep in good and substantial repair and conditions all buildings together with all fixtures and fittings.
11. Not to do or permit anything to be done in the said premises or any part thereof which may cause danger, nuisance, scandal or annoyance to the lessor of the neighbouring premises.
12. To preserve existing trees, as much as possible.
13. That the Lessee shall not mortgage or create any charge or encumbrance on the premises without the consent of the secretary in writing first had and obtained.
14. That the Lessee shall not subdivide, convey, assign or otherwise alienate the premises or any part thereof by sale, transfer of possession, lease or sublease without the consent of the Secretary in writing first had and obtained and such consent shall not be granted if the Lessee shall not have developed the demises in accordance with the covenants in that behalf in this lease contained.

SIGNED AND SEALED with the  
Seal of the Lands Office and

delivery by: HON. ISMAILA KABBA SAMBOU

in the presence of:

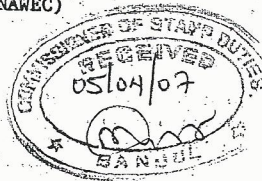
03/03/06  
SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT & LANDS

*A. Sambo*  
PERMANENT SECRETARY

SIGNED SEALED and delivered by

the above-named: NATIONAL WATER AND ELECTRICITY  
in the presence: COMPANY LIMITED (NAWEC)

*B. J. J. J.* 03/03/06  
MANAGING DIRECTOR



BABA JARJUEY  
16 # 089027



THE FIRST SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:-

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Brikama in the Kombo Central District Western Division of the Republic of the Gambia and bounded on the North-East side thereof by an open space and partly by a plot of land in the occupancy of a customary tenant and on the South-East side thereof by the old settlement and on the South-West side thereof by the old settlement and on the North-West side thereof by a strip of land lying between the premises herein demised and a road leading from Bafuloto to Brikama. And measuring along the North-East side thereof five hundred metres or thereabout and along the South-East side thereof four hundred and ten metres or thereabout and along the South-West side thereof in four dimensions seventy three metres or thereabout two hundred metres or thereabout one hundred and five metres or thereabout and two hundred metres or thereabout respectively and along the North-West side thereof in two dimensions five hundred metres or thereabout and one hundred metres or thereabout respectively and containing an area of twenty six decimal twenty seven hectares or thereabout. All as shown and delineated in the plan attached hereto and thereon edged PINK.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:-

1. To erect within six calendar months from the date of the Lease and at all times thereafter to maintain in good condition and complete repair a sufficient boundary fence surrounding the whole of the demised premises.
2. To erect upon the demised premises within three years from the date of lease a POWER STATION fit for immediate occupation.
3. To use the premises for POWER STATION only and for no other purpose whatsoever.
4. Not to use the land for any purpose other than, that for which the lease was granted or deemed to be granted, and not to violate the conditions laid down in the Land Use Regulations of the Physical Planning and Development Control Act.
5. To take all reasonable measures to protect every survey mark erected or placed on the land and to comply with the provisions of the Survey Act regarding the preservation of survey marks.
6. Not to do or permit in connection with the land anything in contravention of any written law.
7. To indemnify the lessor against all claims demands, expenses and liabilities in connection with the land and to pay the cost, charges and expenses incurred by the lessor in abating a nuisance or for remedying any other matter in connection with the land compliance with any requirements imposed by or under any written law.
8. Not to erect or permit to be erect any building or other structure on or over any part of any electricity reserve or water or sewerage way-leave affecting the land.
9. Not to carryout any development on or in relation to the land without first obtaining the Development permit issued under the Development Control Regulations, and any consent required under any other written law in respect of such development, "Development" for the purpose of this covenants shall be as defined in Physical Planning and Development Act and includes: building construction, engineering works or mining operations carried out, under or above any land. Making changes in Landuse: subdividing or unifying any and or building but does not include maintenance operations, internal operation of buildings, construction of temporary structures and such other items prescribed under the Development Control Regulations.

10. To keep in good and substantial repair and conditions all buildings together with all fixtures and fittings.
11. Not to do or permit anything to be done in the said premises or any part thereof which may cause danger, nuisance, scandal or annoyance to the lessor of the neighbouring premises.
12. To preserve existing trees, as much as possible.
13. That the Lessee shall not mortgage or create any charge or encumbrance on the premises without the consent of the secretary in writnig first had and obtained.
14. That the Lessee shall not subdivide, convey, assign or otherwise alienate the premises or any part thereof by sale, transfer of possession, lease or sublease without the consent of the Secretary in writing first had and obtained and such consent shall not be granted if the Lessee shall not have developed the demises in accordance with the covenants in that behalf in this lease contained.

SIGNED AND SEALED with the  
Seal of the Lands Office and

delivery by: HON. ISMAILA KABBA SAMBOU

in the presence of:

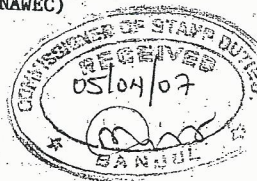
*[Signature]* 03/03/06  
SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT & LANDS

*[Signature]*  
PERMANENT SECRETARY

SIGNED SEALED and delivered by

the above-named: NATIONAL WATER AND ELECTRICITY  
in the presence: COMPANY LIMITED (NAWEC)

*[Signature]* 03/03/06  
MANAGING DIRECTOR



BABA JARRUGU  
16 # 0890 27



AREA = 26.27 HECTARES

Open  
Space

Cust.  
Tenant

Old  
Settlement

**APPROVED**

~~THE~~ DIRECTOR  
DEPT. OF LANDS & SURVEYS

BANJUL

15 FEBRUARY, 2006

PLAN No. CK 2270


SCALE 1/2500

Surveyed by ABC

Traced by *[Signature]*

Computed by thp/K

Checked by *[Signature]*

Endorsed by 

SERIAL REGISTRATION No ~~K 126~~ K 126 / 2007

K 126 / 2007

DATE

06<sup>th</sup>/03/06

20

THE SECRETARY OF STATE RESPONSIBLE FOR LANDS  
ON BEHALF OF THE  
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC

AND  
NATIONAL WATER AND ELECTRICITY COMPANY LIMITED (NAWEC)  
LEASE OF

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND SITUATE AT  
BRIKAMA IN THE KOMBO CENTRAL DISTRICT WESTERN  
DIVISION OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA

Term of: 99 YEARS

Year from: 15TH MARCH 2005

Rent: D26,270.00 PER ANNUM

Date of Expiry: 14TH MARCH 2104

*A. K. J. N. H.*  
Permanent Secretary  
Department of State for Local Government & Lands  
THE LANDS OFFICE  
BANJUL

LANDS FORM:



ORIGINAL WITH S&HFC

REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA

No 1895203

OFFICIAL RECEIPT

	Day	Month	Year
Ministry / Department	11	04	09
Received from	National Water & Electricity Company Ltd		
The Sum of	One hundred and twenty only		
	Dalasis	Bututs	
In payment of	Lease registration		

D 100 100

Head	Sub-Head	Item
11	03007	142008

Signature of Cashier Collector

N.P.S.C. Tel: 396448 - 375424


THIS INSTRUMENT WAS PROVED BY THE TESTIMONY OF

..... Abdoulic Mann-el permanent Secretary  
..... for local government of Londs Benful

TO BE THE DEED OF Jomaila Kabba Sambou  
..... for local government of Londs  
..... Benful

WITHIN-NAMED BEFORE ME THIS 5<sup>th</sup> DAY OF April

IN THE YEAR TWO THOUSAND AND SEVEN AT 3:40 O'CLOCK IN  
THE 4<sup>th</sup> NOON

  
.....  
MRS. AWA BAH  
AG: DEPUTY SOLICITOR GENERAL  
& REGISTRAR GENERAL

THIS INSTRUMENT WAS PROVED BY THE TESTIMONY OF


..... Buba Jarjusey on behalf of The  
..... Managing Director (NAWEE)

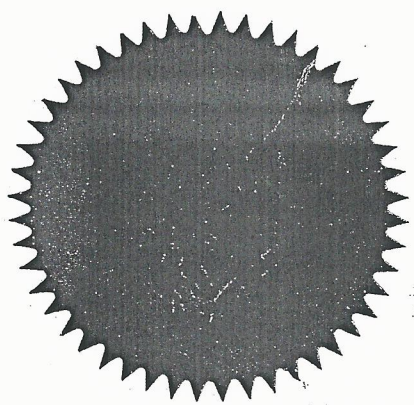
TO BE THE DEED OF NAWEE Limited of Brilcoma  
..... is the Kombes Central District Western  
..... Division The Cambra

WITHIN-NAMED BEFORE ME THIS 5<sup>th</sup> DAY OF April

IN THE YEAR TWO THOUSAND AND SEVEN AT 3:40

O'CLOCK IN THE 4<sup>th</sup> NOON.

  
.....  
MRS. AWA BAH  
AG: DEPUTY SOLICITOR GENERAL  
& REGISTRAR GENERAL

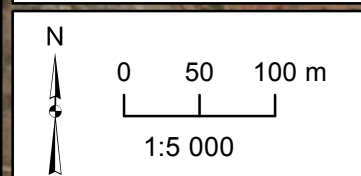
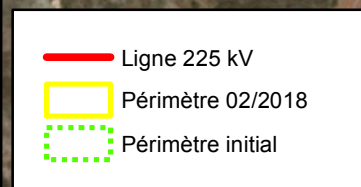




# Projet Énergie OMVG

## Poste Brikama

### Plan de situation



Point	UTM WGS84 Zone 28		Degrés décimaux	
	X	Y	Longitude	Latitude
PBrIR-A	323 086,90	1 470 507,36	-16,63317900	13,29652200
PBrIR-B	323 360,08	1 470 410,54	-16,63065200	13,29566300
PBrIR-C	323 310,85	1 470 123,66	-16,63108900	13,29306700
PBrIR-D	323 036,65	1 470 215,29	-16,63362500	13,29387900

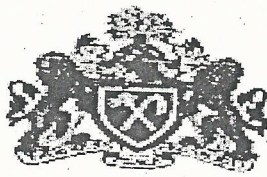
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

**Annex 3: Soma Substation**

3a: Land lease of Soma Land of NAWEC

3b: NAWEC land location plan for the Soma substation





THE REPUBLIC

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, LOWER RIVER REGION, MANSAKONKO,

TEL: (220) 5531200

OF THE GAMBIA

Fax: 5531001

Date...28-09-2017

D1...../ L.....

The Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Lands and Regional Government  
The Quadrangle  
Banjul

MINISTERIAL CLEARANCE

NATIONAL WATER AND  
Mr. ELECTRICITY COMPANY of... JARRA SAMA... town/Village  
JARRA KEST... District, ... LOWER RIVER... Region

I am pleased to forward lease documents in respect of the above for the Ministry of  
Regional Administration, Lands & traditional Rulers approval.

I remain to count on your usual cooperation.

Yours Faithfully



For: Governor  
Lower River Region

Cc: File  
: R/file.



THE REPUBLIC



OF THE GAMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING  
MANSAKONKO  
LOWER RIVER REGION  
TEL: 5531225 FAX 5531226  
PROVINCIAL PLANNING OFFICE MANSAKONKO  
PHYSICAL PLANNING REPORT

Ref: PPRR/JRO/SM/005/2017

Date: 28-09-2017

Application for: Lease/Building/Planning Clearance/Change of use

Applicant name: NATIONAL WATER AND ELECTRICITY COMPANY Address: .....

Application received: 28/09/2017 Application no: .....

Village/Town: SOMA Land use for: Comm, Resd, Agri, Inst, indu  
District: JARRA Region: LOWER REGION

Inspection Details Site visited on: 27th SEPTEMBER, 2017

1. Area of plot: 150,000 m<sup>2</sup> Plot size standard: YES

2. Dimension of plot: 300m By 300m By 300m By 300m

3. Land use as per development plan: INDUSTRIAL PURPOSED

4. Level of development of plot: Fence: NO, Building: NO

5. Access: YES CON THE TRANS-CAMBIA HIGHWAY

6. Surrounding Development: YES CAT SOMA SIDE PARTLY

7. Drainage: NATURAL Services: NO

8. Sketch plan / Drawing Accepted: YES

9. General description (include major trees, Proximity to Service, Buffer zone,

Major road: THE PLOT IS LOCATED ALONG THE SOMA TRANS-CAMBIA HIGHWAY TO BRASS

Recommendation: LEASED MAY BE GRANTED

Condition attach: LEASED BE PURELY INDUSTRIAL

Subdivision: .....

Other comments (eg. Ownership problems, addition information required etc): .....

Sign: [Signature] Physical Planning Technician

Banjul Office References no: ..... Remarks: .....

Sign: [Signature] (Physical Planning Officer) Date: 28-09-2017





## RESOLUTION FORM

We the undersigned representing the District Authority of JARRA WEST

Do hereby give consent and approval to the /Mr./Mrs. NATIONAL WATER AND ELECTRICITY COMPANY to lease/transfer/assign/mortgage their /his/her plot of land situated at JARRA Soma village... JARRA WEST District... Lower River Region for a period of:

Number of years..... Rent charged.....

President (seyfo) Name Alh. Yaya Jarjuse Signature [Signature]  
Member (Name) Abou G. Demba Darboe Alkalo of Village  
Member (Name) Babucarr Jobe Alkalo/Tribunal Member  
Member (Name) Abdoulie Darboe Alkalo/Tribunal Member  
Dated this 28th day of September 2017.

## RESOLUTION FORM

We the undersigned representing the District authority of JARRA WEST

Do hereby give consent and approval to /Mr./Mrs. NATIONAL WATER AND ELECTRICITY COMPANY to lease /transfer/assign/mortgage their/his/her plot of land situated at JARRA Soma Village... JARRA WEST District... Lower River Region for a period of:

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Member (Name) Babucarr Jobe Alkalo/Tribunal Member  
Member (Name) Abdoulie Darboe Alkalo/Tribunal Member  
Dated this 28th day of September 2017.

## RESOLUTION FORM

We the undersigned representing the District Authority of JARRA...KCS

Do hereby give consent and approval to the /Mr./Mrs. NATIONAL WATER AND ELECTRICITY COMPANY to lease/transfer/assign/mortgage their /his/her plot of land situated at JARRA...SOMA village... JARRA...KCS District... LOKON...RUCR Region for a period of:

Number of years..... Rent charged.....

President (seyfo) Name ALH. YAYA JARJUS Signature [Signature]  
Member (Name) AFANQ. DEMBA DARBOC Alkalo of Village  
Member (Name) BARBU CARL JOBE Alkalo/Tribunal Member  
Member (Name) ABDOULIC DARBOC Alkalo/Tribunal Member  
Dated this 28th day of SEPTEMBER 2017.

## RESOLUTION FORM

We the undersigned representing the District authority of JARRA...KCS

Do hereby give consent and approval to /Mr./Mrs. NATIONAL WATER AND ELECTRICITY COMPANY to lease /transfer/assign/mortgage their /his/her plot of land situated at JARRA...SOMA Village... JARRA...KCS District... LOKON...RUCR Region for a period of:

Number of years..... Rent charged.....

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Member (Name) BARBU CARL JOBE Alkalo/Tribunal Member  
Member (Name) ABDOULIC DARBOC Alkalo/Tribunal Member  
Dated this 28th day of SEPTEMBER 2017.



## RESOLUTION FORM

We the undersigned representing the District Authority of...JARRA...KUCST

Do hereby give consent and approval to the /Mr./Mrs. NATIONAL WATER AND ELECTRICITY COMPANY to lease/transfer/assign/mortgage their /his/her plot of land situated at JARRA...SOMA village...JARRA...KUCST District....LOKOR...KUCST.....Region for a period of:

Number of years.....Rent charged.....

President (seyfo) Name ALL YAYA JAJUS Signature [Signature]  
Member (Name) AFANG DETIBA DARBOC Alkalo of Village  
Member (Name) BABUCARR JOBE Alkalo/Tribunal Member  
Member (Name) ABDULLA DARBOC Alkalo/Tribunal Member  
Dated this.....28th.....day of .....SEPTEMBER.....2017.

## RESOLUTION FORM

We the undersigned representing the District authority of...JARRA...KUCST

Do hereby give consent and approval to /Mr./Mrs. NATIONAL WATER AND ELECTRICITY COMPANY to lease /transfer/assign/mortgage their /his/her plot of land situated at JARRA...SOMA Village...JARRA...KUCST District....LOKOR...KUCST.....Region for a period of:

Number of years.....Rent charged.....

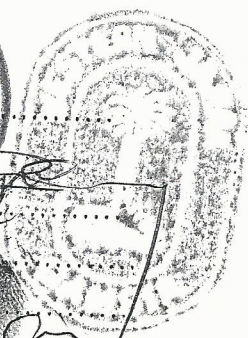
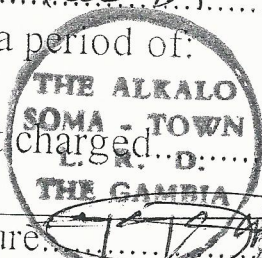
President (seyfo) Name ALL YAYA JAJUS Signature [Signature]  
Member (Name) AFANG DETIBA DARBOC Alkalo of Village  
Member (Name) BABUCARR JOBE Alkalo/Tribunal Member  
Member (Name) ABDULLA DARBOC Alkalo/Tribunal Member  
Dated this.....28th.....day of .....SEPTEMBER.....2017.

## RESOLUTION FORM

We the undersigned representing the District Authority of JARRA WEST

Do hereby give consent and approval to the /Mr./Mrs. NATIONAL WATER AND ELECTRICITY COMPANY to lease/transfer/assign/mortgage their /his/her plot of land situated at JARRA SOMA village... JARRA WEST District... LOWER RIVER Region for a period of:

Number of years..... Rent charged.....



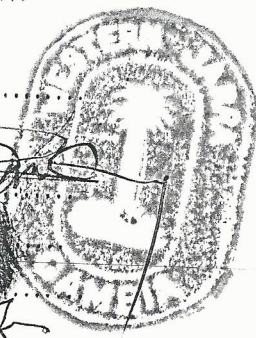
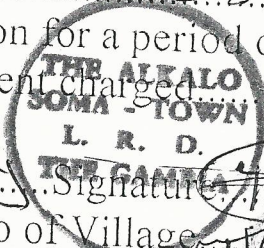
President (seyfo) Name PAH YAYA JARJOSEY Signature.....  
Member (Name) AFANG DETABA DARBO Alkalo of Village.....  
Member (Name) BABUENR JOBE Alkalo/Tribunal Member.....  
Member (Name) ABDOULIC DARBO Alkalo/Tribunal Member.....  
Dated this..... 28 day of SEPTEMBER 2017.

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Number of years..... Rent charged.....



President (seyfo) Name PAH YAYA JARJOSEY Signature.....  
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Member (Name) BABUENR JOBE Alkalo/Tribunal Member.....  
Member (Name) ABDOULIC DARBO Alkalo/Tribunal Member.....  
Dated this..... 28 day of SEPTEMBER 2017.

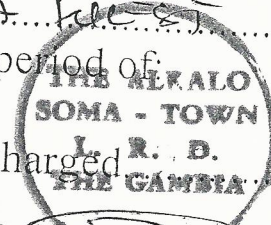


## RESOLUTION FORM

We the undersigned representing the District Authority of... JARRA West

Do hereby give consent and approval to the /Mr./Mrs. NATIONAL WATER AND ELECTRICITY COMPANY to lease/transfer/assign/mortgage their /his/her plot of land situated at... JARRA SOMA village... JARRA West District... Lower River Region for a period of

Number of years..... Rent charged.....



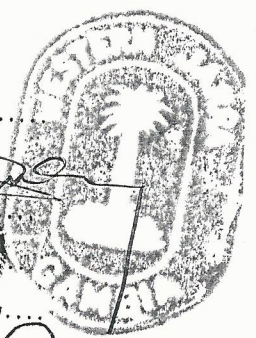
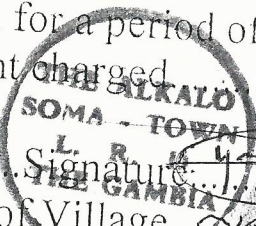
President (seyfo) Name Mr. YAYA JARRA Signature [Signature]  
Member (Name) AFANG DERRA DARRA Alkalo of Village  
Member (Name) BARBUEARR JOBE Alkalo/Tribunal Member  
Member (Name) ABDOULIE DARRA Alkalo/Tribunal Member  
Dated this... 28th day of SEPTEMBER 2017

## RESOLUTION FORM

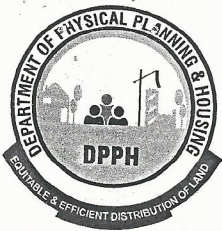
We the undersigned representing the District authority of... JARRA West

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Number of years..... Rent charged.....



President (seyfo) Name Mr. YAYA JARRA Signature [Signature]  
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Member (Name) BARBUEARR JOBE Alkalo/Tribunal Member  
Member (Name) ABDOULIE DARRA Alkalo/Tribunal Member  
Dated this... 28th day of SEPTEMBER 2017



REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA  
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL PLANNING & HOUSING



Ref: PPLRR/IND/SM/056/2017

Date: 28-09-2017

Chief Executive Officer  
Mansakonko Area Council  
Lower River Region

**LAND USE REPORT FOR A PLOT OF LAND IN THE STATE LAND AREA**

Mr./Mrs./Miss: NATIONAL WATER AND ELECTRICITY COMPANY

For the plot of land shown in the endorsed sketch plan and located at: SOMA

I hereby confirm that the plot on inspection by the Department was found to be within the old settlement / new settlement / fringe of: SOMA

Measuring: 150,000 m<sup>2</sup> and within the AGRICULTURAL zone according to the Greater Banjul Area Plan / Physical Development Plan.

You are requested to inform the applicant that the plot is suitable for INDUSTRIAL purpose only and to endorse the certificate of occupancy accordingly:

ZONED AGRICULTURAL EMPTY NOT FENCED AND IT IS SUITABLE FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES, MEASURED ABOUT 150,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Buba 28/09/2017  
ENDORSED



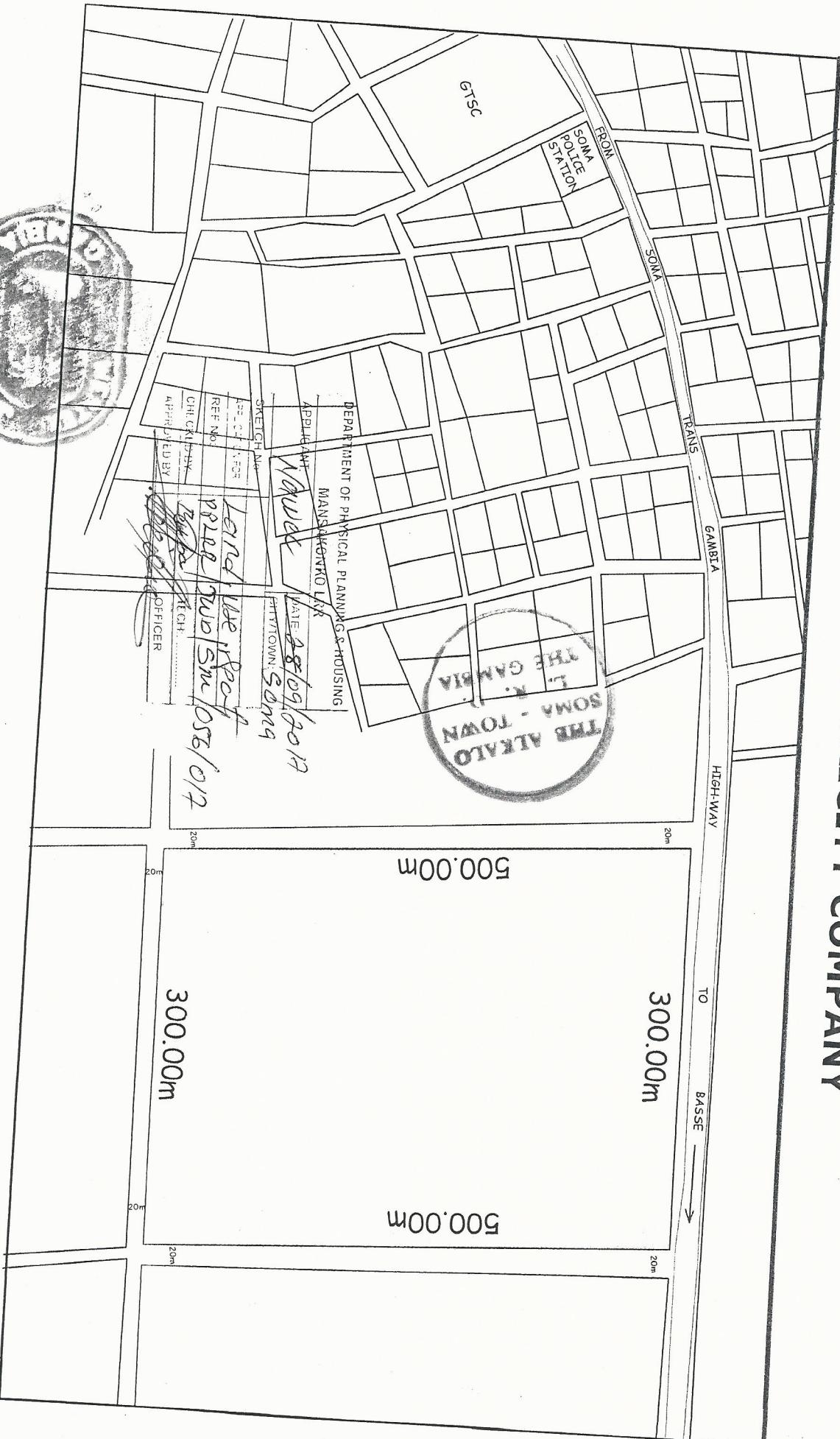
N/B Any alteration on the above text and the enclosed plan which carries the above reference invalidates this letter.

**This report does not determine ownership**

**You Must Obtain a Development Permit before the Commencement of Any Work (i.e. Fencing / Building Etc).**



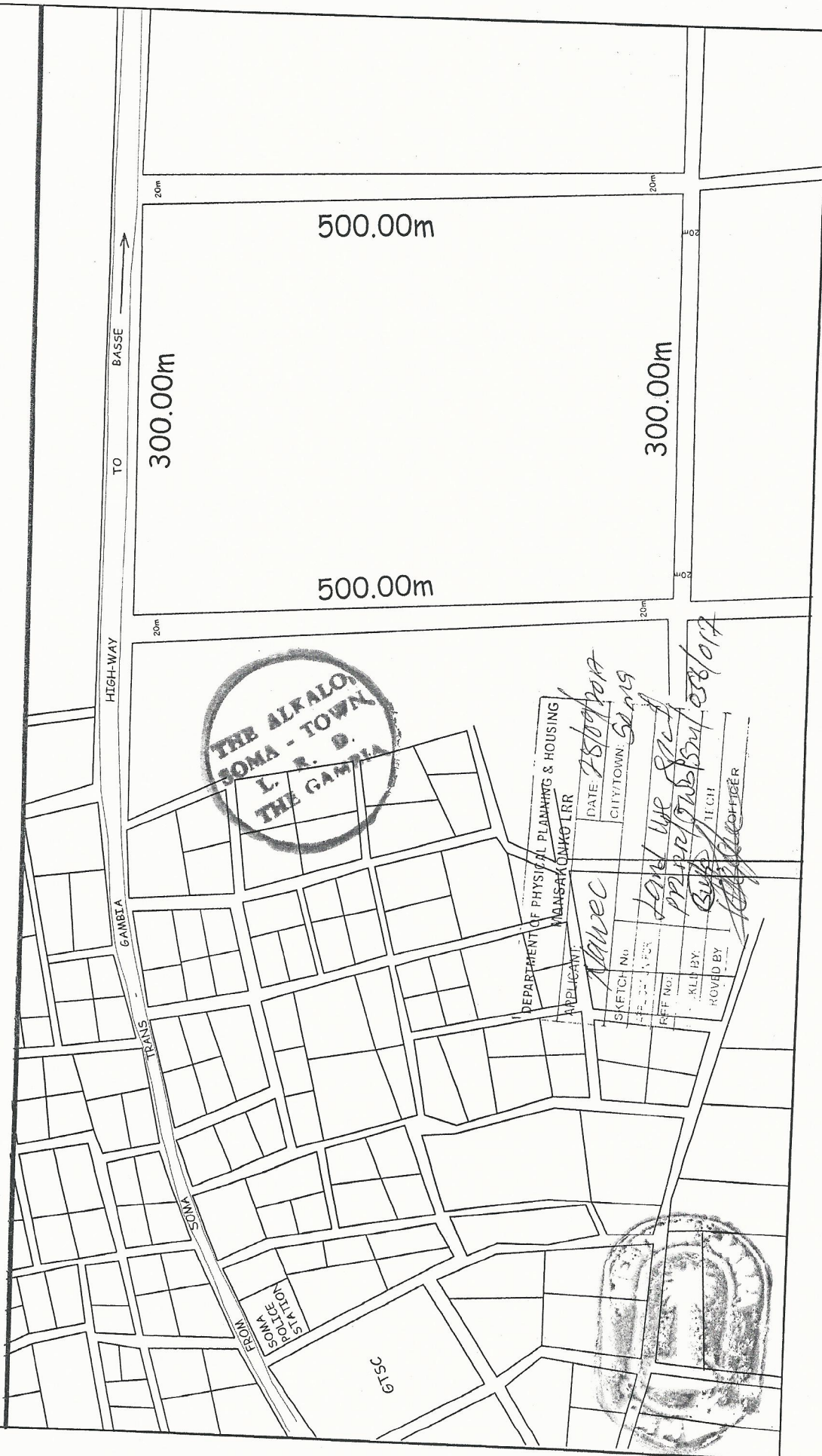
A SKETCH PLAN SHOWING A PLOT OF LAND LOCATION AT **SOMA** JARRA  
 WEST DISTRICT LOWER RIVER REGION REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA OWNED  
 BY: **NATIONAL WATER AND ELECTRICITY COMPANY**



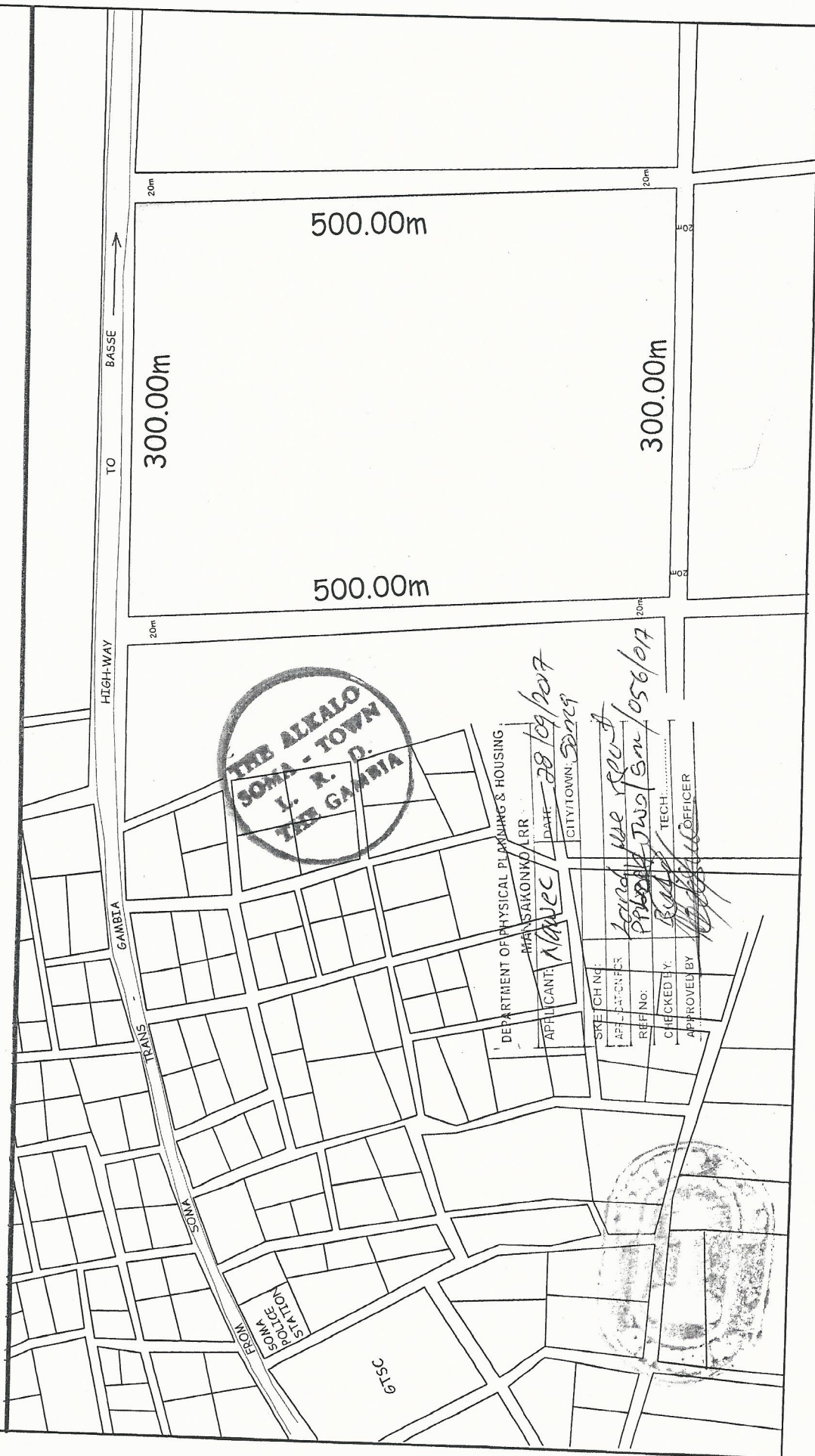




A SKETCH PLAN SHOWING A PLOT OF LAND LOCATION AT **SOMA JARRA**  
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 WEST DISTRICT LOWER RIVER REGION REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA OWNED  
 BY: **NATIONAL WATER AND ELECTRICITY COMPANY**





**MANSAKONKO AREA COUNCIL  
SOMA TOWN  
LOWER RIVER REGION**

**TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OF LAND**

I the undersigned /thumb printed person by the name of Mr. Sefwa Ahiyita Japurey here  
by transfer the ownership of my compound /part of the my land situated

SOMA village /town to Mr. /Mrs. /Miss. NAMEC of  
THE CAMRA today the 8 day of DEC 2010

Rate and taxes of the land have been paid to date and the sketch plan which is hereby  
attached as required truly reflects the size and location of the said property.

The said Mr. /Mrs. /Miss. NAMEC becomes the rightful owner of the  
said property with immediate effect

Sign/ thumbprint of person handing over

Signs / thumbprint of person taking over

Witness No.1

Witness No.2

Name: .....

Name: .....

Sign /Thumbprint: .....

Sign /Thumbprint: .....

**FOR FINANCE DIRECTOR'S USE ONLY**

Transfer of ownership of land fees of D2500.00 (two thousand five hundred dalasis)  
Paid on TR No. 2015786 of 21-12-10

Sign .....  
**AREA COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE**

**VILLAGE /TOWN ALKALO**

Sign: .....

Date: .....

**CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

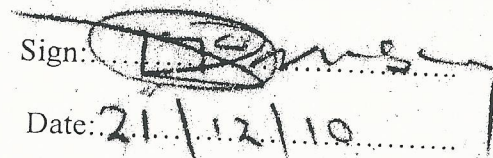
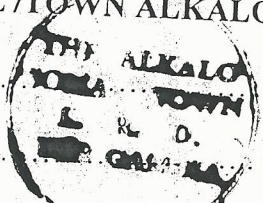
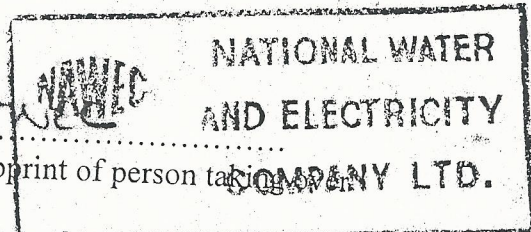
Sign: .....

**CHIEF EXEC. OFFICER  
MANSAKONKO A. COUNCIL  
LRD**

**DISTRICT CHIEF**

Sign: .....

Date: 21/12/10





# TRANSLATION

## Minutes of the Validation Mission for the interconnection stations companies of OMVG Energy Project at Soma, The Gambia

We undersigned, El Hadji Abdoulaye Diack, Consultant, Baye Lamine Sylla, member of the National Commission of OMVG/GAMBIE and Bambo Faty; Technician at NAWEC

We Declare, that we have visited today **November, 08, 2008** the company site, a size of **9 hectare [300m x 300m]** reserved for the interconnection station for OMVG energy project.

This station is located at Soma, **200m** from the Soma-Karantaba road, in the public domain.

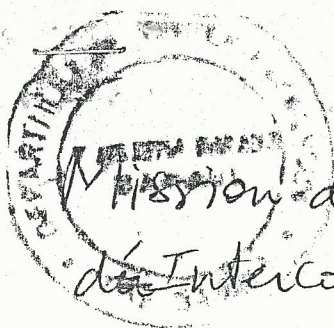
The site is exempt from any field and plantation.

NAWEC has initiated the acquisition procedures for several hectares and intend to give one part for the company's station.

After two meetings held with the Governor Momodou Soma Diop and the Chief Executive Officer of the Area council of Mansa konko, Momodou Jobateh, we have effectuated the site visit together with Katim Touray, Deputy Governor, Demba Dabo, Soma Village Chief, and Momodou Saidi Kane, Development Officer.

The sketch plan of station site is attached to this memo.

The references are: **N13° 43.6079 - W15° 52.3208**

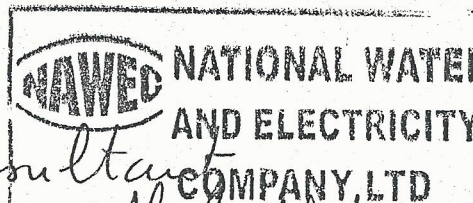


# PROCES VERBAL

Mission de Validation des Travaux des Postes  
d'Interconnexion du Projet Energie OMVG  
POSTE DE SOMA - The Gambia

Nous soussignés :

- Elhadj Abdoulaye DIAEK, Consultant
- Baye Lamine Sylla, membre de la Cellule Nationale OMVG / GAMBIE
- Bambo FATY, technicien de la NAWEC,



Déclarons avoir visité, ce jour 06 Novembre 2008, le site de l'emprise de 9ha (300m x 300m) réservée au poste d'interconnexion du Projet Energie OMVG.

Ce site est situé à Soma à 200m de la route Soma - Kurantaba, dans le domaine public. Il est exempt de tout champ et plantation.

La NAWEC a entamé les procédures d'acquisition pour plusieurs hectares et compte céder une partie pour l'emprise du Poste.

Après deux réunions tenues avec le Gouverneur Momodon Soma Diop et le Chief Executive Officer of Area Council (Mansa Koko) Momodon JORATE, nous avons effectué la visite du site accompagnés de mesieurs :

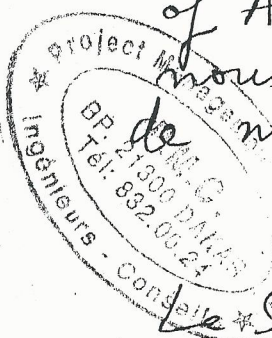
- Katim TURAY, Deputy Governor
- Demba DABO, Chef du Village de SOMA
- Momodon Saïdy KANE, Development Officer

Le Schéma du plan de situation du site est joint au présent procès-verbal. Les Coordonnées levées au GPS sont : N 13° 43,6079' - W 15° 52,3208'

Elhadj Abdoulaye DIAEK

Bambo FATY

Baye Lamine Sylla



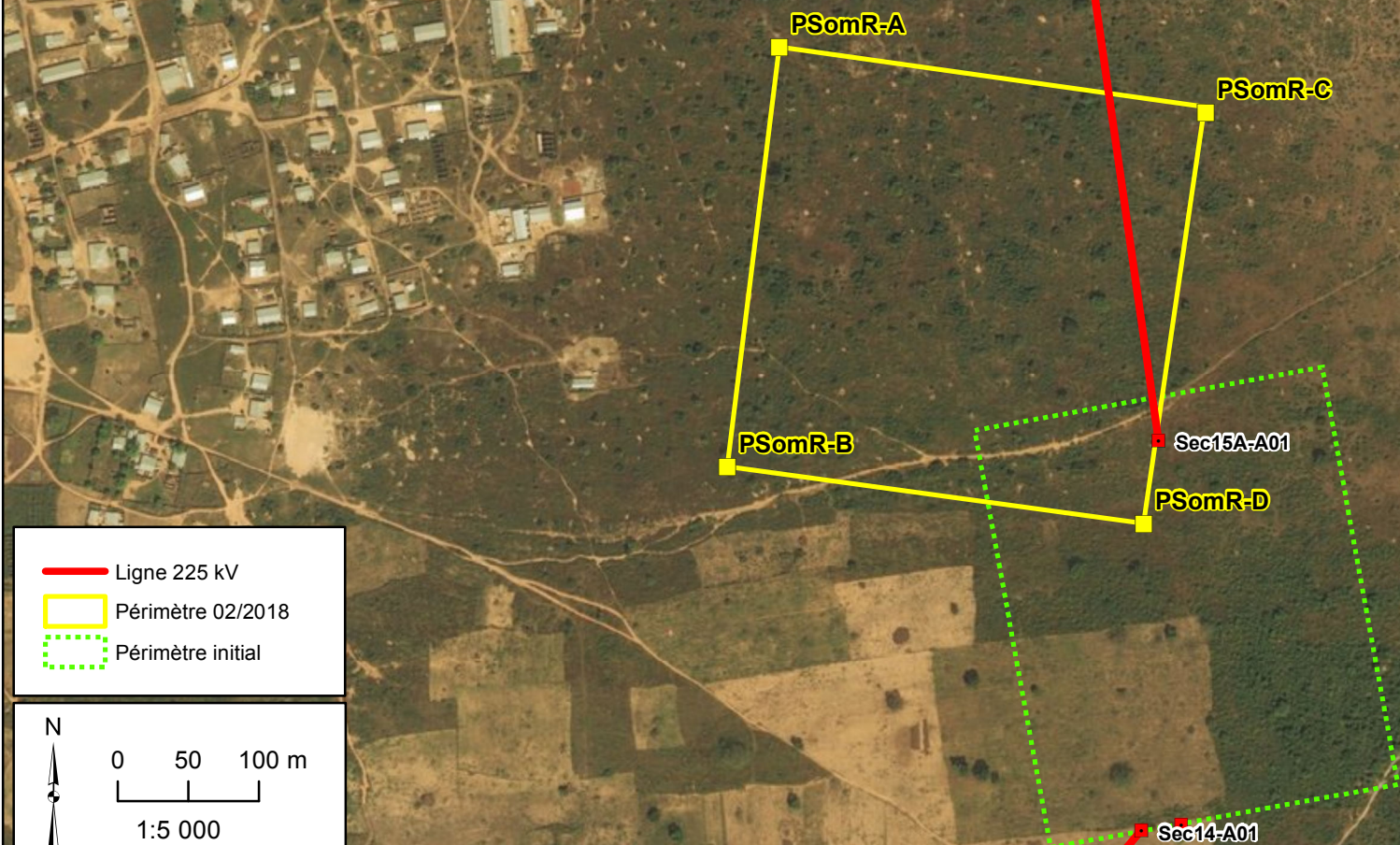


# Projet Énergie OMVG

## Poste Soma

### Plan de situation

Point	UTM WGS84 Zone 28		Degrés décimaux	
	X	Y	Longitude	Latitude
PSomR-A	443 114,37	1 485 928,35	-15,52551100	13,44066200
PSomR-B	443 077,64	1 485 631,31	-15,52584450	13,43797550
PSomR-C	443 416,41	1 485 882,20	-15,52271993	13,44025053
PSomR-D	443 372,34	1 485 591,30	-15,52312140	13,43761940



**AECOM**

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

## **Annex 4:** Technical note on RAP exempt zones



# **Organization for the Development of the Gambia River**

## **Energy Project of the OMVG**

### **Technical notes**

#### **Identification of Areas Exempt from Resettlement Plan along the Interconnection power lines corridor**

**and**

#### **Directives to Builders**

**August 2018**





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5a : Decree of Public Utility for Gambia

5b : Clearing authorization for the line

5c : Property of the land

## 1.1 Background

### 1.1.1 Urgency of the situation

The Line Builders are in the process of mobilization and some are ready to start the construction work. In particular, the firm KEC (Lots 1 and 6) is imposing a strong pressure on the OMVG and the IC to obtain the authorization to start the field work.

It is clear that all the processes to free the rights of way for construction, in accordance with the requirements of the TFPs, are long and complex and must be carried out under the best conditions. According to the IC timeline shown in Figure 1.1 (page 4), the gradual release of line rights of way is likely to extend to the end of 2018. The situation is urgent. KEC and other Builders are at risk of making claims due to delays in clearing rights of way.

### 1.1.2 Concept for line zone exempted from PAPs and Resettlement Plan

The results of the parcel surveys conducted in the four countries showed that several sections of the right-of-way corridor do not include any assets owned by individuals. Investigators who have traveled through along these sections of the corridor did not identify or been informed by local populations of any presence of sacred sites or particular heritage sites. These sections are in wild environments far from settlements or have public protection status with no human occupation. In addition, the systematic and detailed examination of high-resolution orthophotos (ground resolution = 10 cm) taken along the entire length of the corridor confirms that there is no apparent sign of occupation, farming, community structures or equipment. These sections, now referred to as "Exempt Areas" and therefore not subject to World Bank OP 4.12 and AfDB SO-2 resettlement guidance and do not require any RAP.

### 1.1.3 Objective of the exempt areas approach

The aim is to allow construction to start sooner on those sections of exempted areas, that do not require a resettlement plan. Starting construction on these exempt areas will reduce delays and cost of the OMVG Energy project.

### 1.1.4 Technical strategy for "Exempted areas"<sup>1</sup>

This exempt zone approach was proposed and discussed at a meeting held at the World Bank premises in Dakar on 5 April 2018. At this meeting, ICR proposed using an "Exempted Area" strategy to quickly release sections of corridor that do not involve physical or economic resettlement and that do not require application of the WB OP 4.12. Following discussions between the representatives of the World Bank, OMVG, PMU and IC, the World Bank requested that a technical note be submitted to evaluate and approve such strategy.

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<sup>1</sup> The concept of exempt zones concerns areas where there is no physical or economic foreseen resettlement within the meaning of OP 4.12. There is no exempted zone from the point of view of environmental protection. All the mitigation measures for the impacts on fauna and flora provided for in the project ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plans) and all of the guidelines and measures indicated in the construction contractors' ESMPs for forests and transmission lines do apply. It is IC's role to ensure that the Builders implement these measures that have been incorporated into the ESMPs. Details on the measures and guidelines are in section 6.3.



## 1.2 Technical note on areas exempt from resettlement

This technical note is produced in response to the TFP requests. It sets out the main justification for the strategy of exempting zones where there is no need to produce a RAP. It provides the clarifications and additional information required to start construction. This final version includes TFP comments & clarifications required for their non objection. The concerned TFP were: WB, AFD, EIB, KfW WADB and AfDB.

The technical note presents:

- the exempted zones for all the lines in the four countries, for each construction lot.
- the exempt zone criteria.
- the conditions that must be respected by the Builders before starting their work on these areas.

## 1.3 General Strategy to produce the Interconnection RAP

Where ever the project affects individuals or assets during construction for the lines and substations, the OMVG needs to apply the national policies and the policies and procedures for environmental and social safeguard of the PFT who requires production and implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

OMVG power lines and substation project will have construction activities in 4 countries, using different currencies & languages, having to deal with different administrative structures, using different contractors and subcontractors. Therefore, it was agreed to produce multiple RAP depending on the country and type of construction activities.

### 1.3.1 General organization of RAPs

The interconnection stations and lines of the OMVG Energy Project are spread over four countries, whose national laws, currencies, languages, scales and administrative structures differ. For these reasons, it was agreed to prepare eight (8) RAPs as follows:

#### RAPs for Substations

1. RAP substations in Senegal: Tambacounda, Kedougou, Tanaff and Kaolack
2. RAP substations in Gambia : Brikama and Soma
3. RAP substations in Guinea Bissau : Bissau, Mansoa, Bambadinca and Salinho
4. RAP substations in Guinea : Boke, Kaleta, Linsan, Labe and Mali

#### RAPs for lines

5. RAP Gambia : Lot 7; parties Lot 6a and Lot 6b in Gambia
6. RAP Guinea Bissau : Lot 5 in Guinea Bissau
7. RAP Senegal : Lots 1a and 1b; Lot 2; Lot 3 in Senegal ; Lot 6a and 6b in Senegal;
8. RAP Guinea : Lot 3 in Guinea; Lot 4 ; Lot 5 in Guinea

### 1.3.2 Forecast timing of RAP delivery

The overall schedule leading to the phasing out of line and substation rights of way will most likely extend to the end of 2018. The projected production timeline for the RAPs and the RAP revision / validation and implementation steps is presented in Figure 1.1. This chronogram is presented for information only and does not constitute a commitment.



## 2 Reminder of the project components

### 2.1 Project features

The OMVG 225 kV interconnection line project is intended to transport the energy produced by the Sambangalou and Kaleta facilities to the main centers of each of the OMVG countries. The interconnection line covers a total length of 1645.56 km across Senegal, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and The Gambia. It includes sections of monoterne type pylons and sections of biterne type pylons. The interconnection project also involves the construction of 15 substations located near the large cities in each country.

### 2.2 Project area

The line is divided into 16 sections running between the 15 substations to which is added an additional cut off point near Birkelane (Senegal), at the location of the junction between two monoterne lines which become a biterne line. Figure 2.1 below presents an overview of the route of the interconnection line divided into 16 sections across the four OMVG countries. It also shows the location of the substations and the junction point of Birkelane.

Figure 2.1 : Interconnection line, sections and types of line

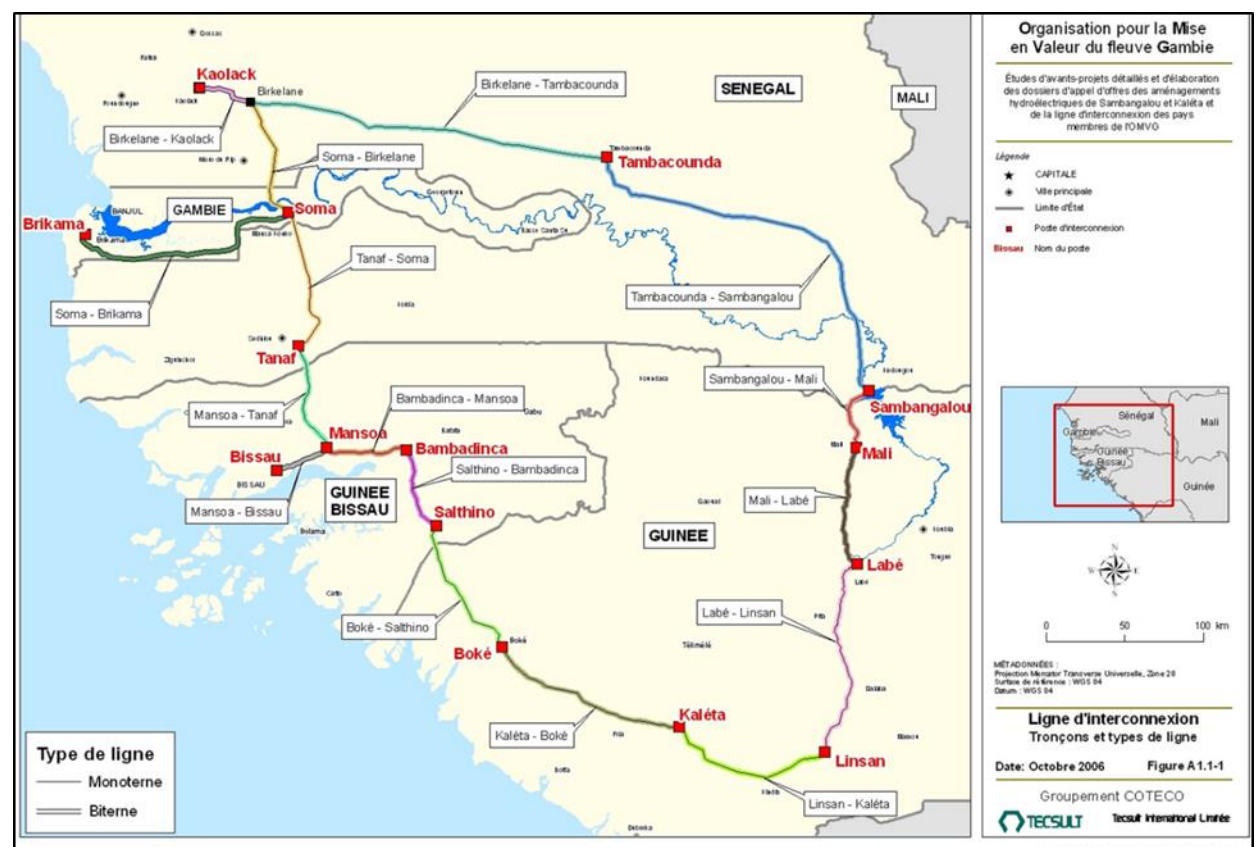


Table 3.1 shows the respective lengths of each of the line lots of the construction

Country	Lot		Company	TFP	Km	Total
Senegal	L5d	Mansoa-Tanaff	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	13,67	688,70
	L6a	Tanaff-Soma	KEC	IDA	86,24	
	L6b	Soma-Birkelane	KEC	KW	63,06	
	L1b	Kaolack-Birkelane	KEC	KFW	35,33	
	L1a	Birkelane-Tambacounda	KEC	AFD	222,55	
	L2	Tambacounda-Sambangalou	Vinci-Cegelec	BID	244,09	
	L3a	Sambangalou-Mali	Vinci-Cegelec	BAD	23,76	
Guinea	L3a	Sambangalou-Mali	Vinci-Cegelec	BAD	35,78	572,60
	L3b	Mali-Labe	Vinci-Cegelec	BAD	88,61	
	L3c	Labe-Linsan	Vinci-Cegelec	BAD	119,97	
	L4	Linsan-Kaleta	Sumec	BEI	115,38	
	L4	Kaleta-Boke	Sumec	BEI	128,84	
	L5a	Boke-Saltinho	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	84,01	
Guinea Bissau	L5a	Bokd-Saltinho	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	14,03	217,33
	L5b	Saltinho-Bambadinca	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	55,20	
	L5c	Bambadinca-Mansoa	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	53,79	
	L5e	Mansoa-Bissau	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	35,23	
	L5d	Mansoa-Tanaff	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	59,08	
Gambia	L6a	Tanaff-Soma	KEC	IDA	5,44	166,93
	L7	Soma-Brikama	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	143,03	
	L6b	Soma-Birkelane	KEC	KFW	18,46	
					<b>1 645,56</b>	<b>1 645,56</b>

## 2.3 Construction contractors for line lots & substations

To be ready for the preparation of the tender documents, the project was divided into 7 lots of lines and 4 lots of substations. Figure 2.1 shows how lots are distributed along the interconnection line. Table 3.1 shows the Contractors and Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) associated with each of the lots and sub-lots of the lines.

Table 2.1 : Lots of 225 kV lines: Length, Manufacturers and TFP

Lot	Section		Builder	TFP	Length (km)	
	No	Name			Total	RAP section
L1	L1a	01a	Birkelane-Tambacounda	KEC	257,89	222,55
	L1b	01b	Kaolack-Birkelane	KEC		35,33
L2	L2	02	Tambacounda-Sambangalou	Vinci-Cegelec	BID	244,09
L3	L3a	03	Sambangalou-Mali	Vinci-Cegelec	268,13	59,54
	L3b	04	Mali-Labe	Vinci-Cegelec		88,61
	L3c	05	Labe-Linsan	Vinci-Cegelec		119,97
L4	L4	06	Linsan-Kaleta	Sumec	244,23	115,38
	L4	07	Kaleta-Boke	Sumec		128,84
L5	L5	08	Boke-Saltinho	Vinci-Cegelec	315,01	98,04
	L5	09	Saltinho-Bambadinca	Vinci-Cegelec		55,20
	L5	10	Bambadinca-Mansoa	Vinci-Cegelec		53,79
	L5	11	Mansoa-Bissau	Vinci-Cegelec		35,23
	L5	12	Mansoa-Tanaff	Vinci-Cegelec		72,75
L6	L6a	13	Tanaff-Soma	KEC	172,84	91,68
	L6b	15	Soma-Birkelane	KEC		81,52
L7	L7	14	Soma-Brikama	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	143,03
					<b>1 645,56</b>	<b>1 645,56</b>

Table 2.2 : Lots of substations: Construction contractor and TFPs

Country	Lots	Substation	Builder	TFP
Senegal	P1a	Kaolack	KEC International	EIB
		Tanaff	KEC International	
	P1b	Tambacounda	KEC International	FDA/ BOAD/ FDE
		Sambangalou (Kedougou)	KEC International	
Gambia	P2	Soma	Eiffage/Elecnor	FKDEA
		Brikama	Eiffage/Elecnor	
Guinea-Bissau	P3	Bambadinca	Eiffage/Elecnor	IDA/ WADB
		Bissau	Eiffage/Elecnor	
		Saltinho	Eiffage/Elecnor	
		Mansoa	Eiffage/Elecnor	
Guinea	P4a	Kalea	Eiffage/Elecnor	EIB
		Boke	Eiffage/Elecnor	
	P4b	Mali	Eiffage/Elecnor	IDB
		Labe	Eiffage/Elecnor	
		Linsan	Eiffage/Elecnor	

### 3 RAP exempt area strategy

#### 3.1 Concept of exempt areas

The results of the parcel surveys conducted in the four countries showed that several sections of the right-of-way corridor do not include any assets owned by individuals.

Investigators who have traveled through these areas have not seen or been informed by local populations of any presence of sacred sites or particular heritage sites along these sections of the corridor.

These sections correspond to wild environments, far from any settlements or area having a protection status without human occupation.

In addition, the systematic and detailed examination of high-resolution orthophotos (ground resolution = 10 cm) taken along the entire length of the corridor, confirms that along the length of these sections of the corridor there is no:

- Apparent sign of occupation
- Farming
- Community structures
- Equipment.

These sections referred to as "Exempt Zones" are therefore not subject to World Bank OP 4.12 or ADB SO-2 and do not require RAP.

The concept of "exempt areas" is not new. This is an approach that has been used in the framework of the Electricity Sector Support Project (PASE, 2017) financed by the World Bank. In this project, the corridor of the line has been separated into red, orange, yellow and green zones.

#### 3.2 Definition of RAP exempt zones

##### 3.2.1 Zones exempted from RAP

Exempted areas are sections of the 40 m wide right-of-way corridor and some substation for which there is no:

- Individual who owns, occupies or work on the land;
- Aboriginal group<sup>23</sup> or other ethnic groups, religious or linguistic minority;
- Public / community infrastructure and equipment;
- Cultural heritage, or sacred site

that was identified during the parcel and socio-economic survey conducted along the corridor<sup>4</sup>. The close examination of the high-resolution orthophotos of May 2017 also confirmed that there are no visible signs of:

<sup>2</sup> African Development Bank Group, 2016: Development and Indigenous Peoples in Africa produced by the African Development Bank Group. Series on Safeguards and Sustainability. Volume 2 Publication 2, August 2016.

<sup>3</sup> The World Bank has conducted a social review of the project area and no one from the project area meets the requirements of the Bank's Operational Policy for Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10).

<sup>4</sup> A socio-economic survey was conducted jointly with the parcel survey along the line corridor in the four countries. The investigators visited each of the villages near the corridor. They questioned the village chiefs to identify the people in the right-of-way to meet them and pass them the survey questionnaire..



- Farming or human occupation other than pastoralism<sup>56</sup>
- Structure, infrastructure, community equipment,
- Heritage site
- Anything else visible showing human presence along these sections.

It is therefore clear that there will be no need for physical or economic resettlement of individuals along these exempt sections of the right of way. The World Bank OP 4.12<sup>7</sup> and ADB SO2 on resettlement is not applicable to these sections.

In practice, the exempted areas identified along the OMVG line corridor are in areas relatively remote from the population and correspond to:

- Land under the control of a government legal entity: Ministry, Regional Direction, local authorities; These are either: classified forest, forest of the public domain, community forest.
- Area of dense & diverse vegetation in wild regeneration: grassy savannas, shrubby savannas, wooded savannas, clear forests, dense forests, mangroves, fir trees, lowlands.
- Uncultivated land: bow-shaped, rocky outcrops, iron-ore breastplate shape, difficult to access hilly areas.

### 3.2.2 Resettlement areas

In contrast, resettlement areas are those sections of the corridor where land is owned by individuals. They occupy and use the land formally or under customary law<sup>8</sup>. Resettlement areas are those occupied land which will be affected by the project.

Corridor sections are considered as resettlement areas when:

- A person who owns, occupies or uses the land was identified as a PAP. These PAP were interviewed during the field survey.
- There is evidence of occupation or agricultural activity on orthophotos.
- There is doubt about the presence of a PAP because of the lack of information.

## 3.3 Nature and status of forests in exempt areas

The sections below describe the different types of forest areas in each country. As the transmission line will pass through the wooded areas, a number of trees will have to be cut. Each country has developed or is in the process of developing a protocol in collaboration with OMVG for reforestation activities, taking into account the environmental and economic costs (see section 6.3).

### 3.3.1 Senegal

#### 3.3.1.1 Definition of forest

The forest estate in Senegal is described in the 1998 Forest Code (Annex 1). In the Forest Code, forests are land covered with trees, shrubs or brush with a minimum area of one hectare, of which the exclusive or principal products are wood, bark, roots, fruits, resins, gums, exudates and oils, flowers and leaves.

<sup>5</sup> Pastoralism is the only human activity observed in the field and visible on orthophotos in certain exempt areas (see Annex 6: Lot 1a: Sec01-A18 and Sec01-A23). Pastoralism is an activity compatible with the presence of the 225 kV line and does not involve any physical relocation. It is well established that gardening, food and vegetable crops, animal husbandry, grazing or any other activity that does not interfere with the operation and maintenance of the line may continue and develop in the right-of-way. The draft Pastoral Code Act for Senegal contains no element prohibiting or indicating a constraint to pastoralism under power lines. On the contrary, Art L85 indicates that transhumant pastoralists' access to the spaces and resources of their rangelands is free. It is forbidden to occupy these spaces in such a way as to hinder or stay the progress of pastors on the move.

<sup>6</sup> If the project activities result in economic displacement of any kind, the relevant section of the transmission line corridor will be considered a red zone.

<sup>7</sup> World Bank, 2001: Operational Manual of the World Bank, Operational Policy 4.12 Involuntary resettlement of persons, December 2001.

<sup>8</sup> The place of customary law in the land management of each country is explained in each of the sectoral RAPs of substations and lines.

After being destroyed, exploited (cut) or burnt, forest will remain with their forest status for a period of ten years from the recorded day of the destruction.

The following are also considered as forests:

- Lands covered with forest that was recently cut or burned and are in natural regeneration or being replanted;
- Uncultivated land intended for reforestation;
- Private land where owner or the tenant are using the area for forest activities;
- All degraded land unsuitable for farming and requiring restoration action;
- Lands intended to be reforested for recreation.

### 3.3.1.2 State forest estate

State forest domain of the classified forest zones comprise: classified forests, sylvo-pastoral reserves, reforestation and restoration perimeters, national parks, nature reserves and special reserves.

- **Classified Forests** are established for the purpose of their conservation, enrichment and soil regeneration by any appropriate means of management or protection.
- **Sylvo-Pastoral Reserves** are natural formations where restrictions are brought, especially on industrial crops, in order to allow exploitation of the biomass compatible with the condition of the forest.
- **Reforestation Areas** or restoration sites are bare or insufficiently forested lands on which there is serious erosion or it is likely to occur.
  - These sites require reforestation or restoration from an agronomic, economic or ecological point of view.
  - These lands are temporarily classified for protection and reforestation.
  - These forest can be developed or removed from the regime of classified forests.
- **Integral Nature Reserves** are areas of natural formations, classified for ecological or scientific reasons. It is often a preserve collection of the past natural condition of the area. In these areas no hunting, fishing, farming, exploitation, grazing or management activities are permitted.
- **Special Reserves** are areas where, for scientific, tourist or ecological reasons, Restrictions can be temporary or permanent applied. Restriction can be for:
  - hunting, -fishing, -capture of animals, -exploitation of plants and products of the soil, -mineral, -construction of infrastructures,
- **National Parks** are areas of natural conservation where restrictions prohibit hunting, the capture of animals, the exploitation of plants, of the soil or underground products. Where possible, national parks are available to the public for education and recreation purposes.

### 3.3.1.3 Forest of Regional Interest

Forests of regional interest are forests outside the state forest domain and within the administrative boundaries of the region. They include communal forests and community forests.

- **Communal Forests** are forests located outside the State forest domain and within the administrative boundaries of the municipality managing the forest.
- **Community forests** are forests outside the state forest domain and within the administrative boundaries of the rural community managing the forest.

### 3.3.1.4 Forests in exempt areas in Senegal

In Senegal, the longest sections of exempted areas are in the Southern Tamba Forest. The other sections of exempted zones are in areas of unclassified forests of regional interest under the administrative control of Communes or Rural Communities. The forest areas are mainly shrub / tree savannas in the north, between Kaolack and Kedougou, and dense forests in Casamance.

In the exempt zones in Senegal, arrangements will be made to comply with Senegal's forestry laws.

- In the national domain, the exploitation can only be carried out after obtaining an exploitation permit issued by the forest service following the payment of taxes and royalties. In addition, Any tree cuts not included in a management plan as well as cuts in unmanaged forest must first be authorized by the Forest Service.
- Outside the areas of the State forest domain, particularly in community forests, the exercise of rights is transferred to the local authorities, which consequently dispose freely of the revenues resulting from the exercise of these rights.

### 3.3.2 Gambia

#### 3.3.2.1 Forest estate in Gambia<sup>9</sup>

**Forest management**, the Gambian Government has adopted the "Forest Act, 1998", which aims to ensure the maintenance and development of forest resources in order to strengthen the contribution of forestry to the socio-economic development of the country. According to the « *Forest Act, 1998* », forest means an area of at least 10% of trees, grown or planted naturally, and 50% or more of regeneration cover of shrubs and trees and includes public forest parks, community forests and protected forests. Forests in the Gambia are classified in the following categories:

- State forests that include:
  - Forest parks
  - Forest reserves
- Community forests,
- Private forests that include:
  - Private natural forests;
  - Private plantations.

#### 3.3.2.2 Forests in exempt areas in Gambia

As described in section 4.2.1 of this note, the main exempted areas in Gambia are in three forest parks: Furuyar Forest Park, Kahlenge Forest Park and Mutaro Kunda Forest Park and in community forests.

- Forest Parks are designated forests managed by the Ministry of Forests for forest production, demonstration of forest management techniques, forestry training of personnel and other persons involved in forestry research and conservation.
- Community forests are forests owned and managed by designated communities for the production of timber, fire wood and non-timber forest products, forest grazing, protection and conservation. Private forests are natural or planted forests on private or rented land.

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<sup>9</sup> From the Forest Act, Gambia, 1998

### 3.3.3 Guinea Bissau

#### 3.3.3.1 Guinea Bissau Forest Estate <sup>10</sup>

Decree 14/2011 of 22 February on forests, article 2, paragraph 3, define forest as: a natural formation or an artificial system of formations consisting of mangroves, palm groves, gallery forests and other types of vegetation such as sub humid, dense, moderately dense, subtropical regenerating forests and wooded and herbaceous savannas.

Article 10 of this law stipulates that classification under the forest regime must be motivated by the need for conservation of forest resources. This need of conservation as the duration that the State considers necessary to protect the general interest or to protect specific natural environment.

Forest law enforcement and compliance with other complementary international agreements is primarily the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Livestock. This ministry has several divisions, including the General Directorate of Forests.

#### 3.3.3.2 Forests in exempt zones in Guinea Bissau

Along the OMVG line corridor in Guinea Bissau, non-occupied zones are short and offer few opportunities to start construction activities. They constitute only 13% of the length of the line corridor between Boke and Tanaff. They are mainly wooded savannas and clear forests on the public domain.

### 3.3.4 Guinea

#### 3.3.4.1 Guinea's forest estate <sup>11</sup>

The forest estate consists of forest land with natural vegetation other than planted for agricultural purposes. It is also forest land with natural vegetation requiring improvement facilities for soil conservation, regularization of hydrological systems, increasing forest production and maintaining ecological balances.

This forest estate may belong to the State, to the Communities, to private individuals or legal entities. The forest estate is composed of:

- State Forest Estate;
- Forest domain of decentralized communities, districts and villages;
- Private forest estate;
- Unclassified forest estate.

Excavation, quarrying, mining operations, construction of communication infrastructures, requiring to pass in forest domain, must be authorize by the Ministry in charge of Forestry. Clearing forest for any use requires a clearing permit. This authorization (permit) provide the applicable protection and restoration measures to be taken by the beneficiary, in accordance with the applicable texts of the Forest Code.

A new Forest Code was adopted on April 24, 2017 by Parliament. It replaces the 1999 code. This revised code specifies:

- The forest revenue rate address to authorities of the local communities.
- The rate of use of these revenue for community work related to forest interest (Article 192);
- the obligation to replace (reforest), in timber equivalent in quantity and quality, any forest area cleared or deforested (art 122)
- The categories of logging permits (timber; industry, fire wood)
- The license categories and value for non-timber forest products.

The new code ensures better monitoring of the forest heritage with the creation of a paramilitary body responsible for enforcing forestry regulations.

<sup>10</sup> From Decree 14/2011 of 22 February on the forests of Guinea Bissau

<sup>11</sup> From the Guinea Forest Code, 1998

### 3.3.4.2 Forests in exempt zones in Guinea

The forests in the exempted zones in Guinea are forests in the state forest domain and forests managed by decentralized communities.

## 3.4 Summary of exempt areas for all lines (green)

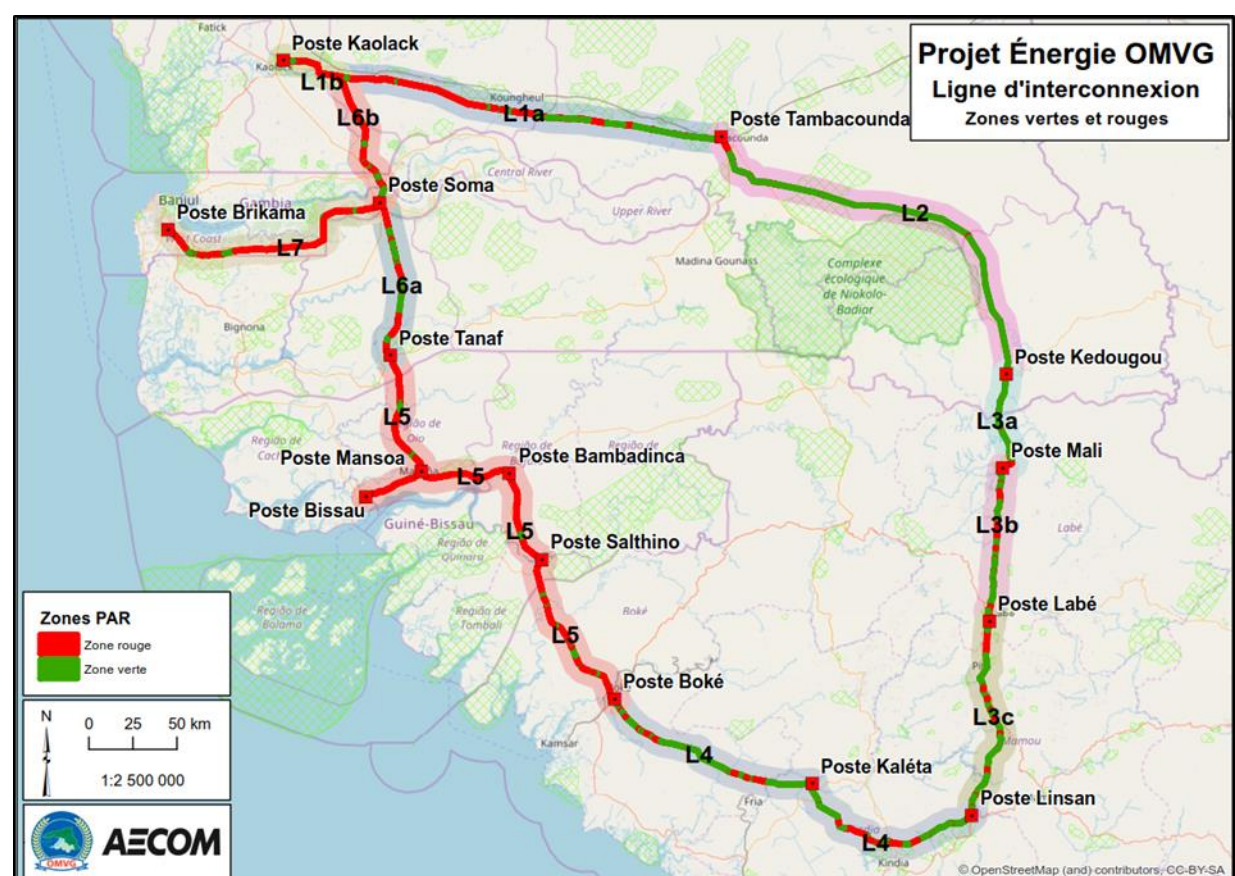
The total length of the interconnect lines is 1,645.56 km.

Of this total, there are 812.41 km of exempt areas <sup>12</sup>.

This represents 49.38% of the entire length of the right-of-way corridor.

In contrast, resettlement areas cover 832.79 km, which is 50.62% of the total length.

The map in Figure 2.1 shows the distribution of the main exempted zones along the entire corridor of the interconnection line. Table 2.1 presents the summary of exempt areas and resettlement for each of the construction lots.



<sup>12</sup> Note that the lengths of exempt areas are not necessarily continuous. Detailed information on the position and length of the exempted areas will be sent to the Manufacturers

Table 3.1 : Summary table of exempt areas for all OMVG lines<sup>13</sup>

Lot		Section		Builder	TFP	Length (km)		Exempted area		Resettlement area	
		No	Name			Total	Per section	km	%	km	%
L1	L1a	01a	Birkelane-Tambacounda	KEC	FDA	257,88	222,55	66,26	29,78	156,29	70,22
	L1b	01b	Kaolack-Birkelane	KEC	KFW		35,33	4,02	11,38	31,31	88,62
L2	L2	02	Tambacounda-Sambangalou	Vinci-Cegelec	BID	244,09	244,09	226,50	92,80	17,59	7,20
L3	L3a	03	Sambangalou-Mali	Vinci-Cegelec	ADB	268,12	59,54	196,50	73,29	71,63	26,71
	L3b	04	Mali-Labe	Vinci-Cegelec	ADB		88,61				
	L3c	05	Labe-Linsan	Vinci-Cegelec	ADB		119,97				
L4	L4	06	Linsan-Kaleta	Sumec	EIB	244,23	115,38	183,74	75,23	60,48	24,77
	L4	07	Kaleta-Boke	Sumec	EIB		128,84				
L5	L5	08	Boke-Saltinho	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	315,01	98,04	41,68	13,23	273,33	86,77
	L5	09	Saltinho-Bambadinca	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA		55,20				
	L5	10	Bambadinca-Mansoa	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA		53,79				
	L5	11	Mansoa-Bissau	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA		35,23				
	L5	12	Mansoa-Tanaff	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA		72,75				
L6	L6a	13	Tanaff-Soma	KEC	IDA	173,20	91,68	44,14	48,14	47,54	51,86
	L6b	15	Soma-Birkelane	KEC	KFW		81,52	20,71	25,52	60,81	74,48
L7	L7	14	Soma-Brikama	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	143,03	143,03	28,86	20,18	114,17	79,82
						1 645,56	1 645,56	812,41	49,38	833,15	50,62

<sup>13</sup> Note that the exempted zone lengths indicated for each lot are not necessarily continuous. Detailed information on the position and length of the exempted zones will be sent to the Constructors.



## 4 Line sections exempted from RAP

### 4.1 Exempted areas along KEC

#### 4.1.1 Lot L1

On Lot 1, the main exempted zones are in the eastern half of Lot L1a as shown in Figure 4.1. In this area, the corridor goes through an area of shrub & tree savannas and a classified forests. Pastoralism is the only activity observed in the field and visible on the orthophotos in these exempted zones ([Annex 3, page 1: Lot 1a Sec01-A18](#) and [page 2: Lot 1a Sec01-A23](#)).

Pastoralism is compatible with the presence of the 225 kV line and does not involve any physical resettlement. Livestock will still be able to wander. Construction work will not prevent transhumance. Compensation measures for the disadvantages caused to pastoralism during construction are described in the RAP of the lines of each country. These sections are therefore considered exempt areas. However, if the project activities ever result in economic displacement of any kind, the relevant section of the transmission line will be considered as a red zone for which a RAP would be required.

#### 4.1.2 Lot L6

On lot L6, the main exempted areas are on lot L6a, between Soma and Tanaff (Figure 4.1). In this sector, the line crosses natural areas made up of wooded savannas and open forests that are still unoccupied and unexploited. ([Annex 3, page 2 : Lot 6 Sec13-A06](#)). These natural areas are under state control. The lost trees in the area will be reforested according to a protocol that complies with the project's ESMP as well as laws and regulations of the country. It is the national government that will bear the costs of implementing this protocol. No individual PAP will be compensated.



Figure 4.1 : Exempted areas along L1 and L6 lots<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup>In the figure: Green zone = zone exempted from RAP; Red zone = area subject to RAP

## 4.2 Exempted areas along Vinci / TTE lots

### 4.2.1 Lot L7

On lot L7, the main exempted zones are in forest parks crossed by the line corridor <sup>15</sup> (Figure 4.2). These forest parks are: Furuyar Forest Park, Kahlenge Forest Park ([Annex 3, page 12 : Lot 7 Sec14-A15-A4](#)) and Mutaro Kunda Forest Park. The cut of trees will be recovered and the cut areas will be restored in accordance with the protocol that will be established between the forestry department and the OMVG.

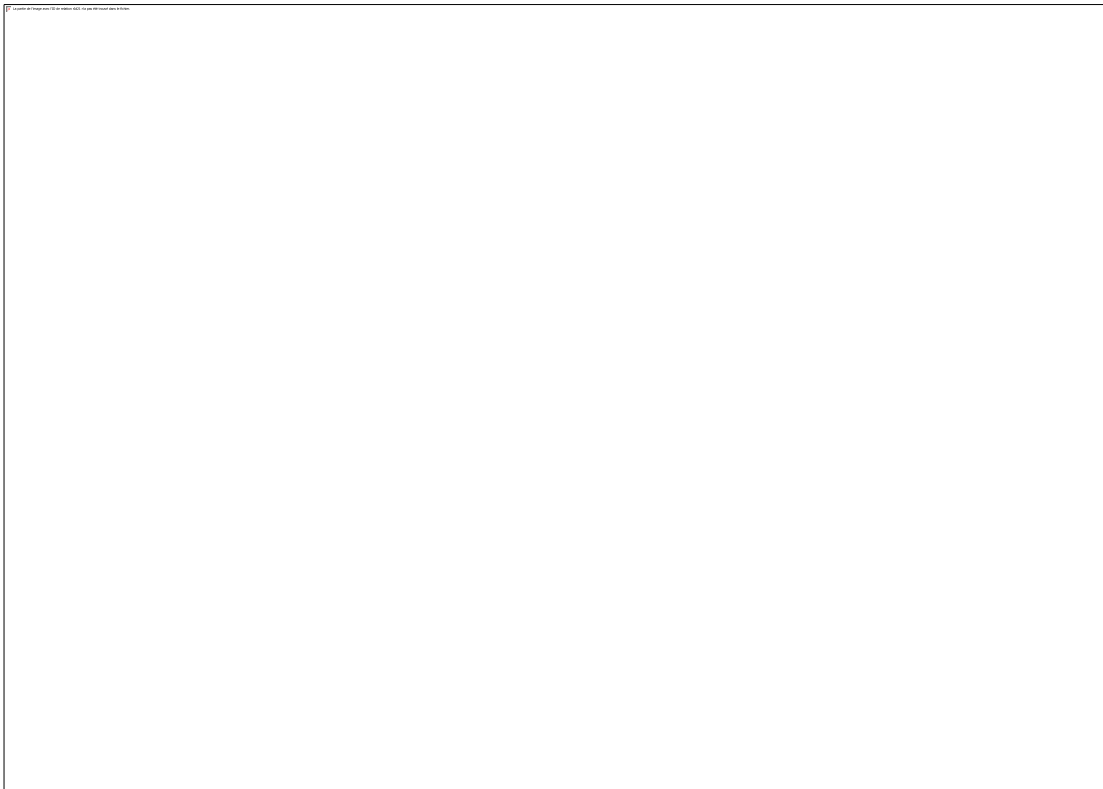


Figure 4.2 : Exempted areas along lot L7<sup>16</sup>

### 4.2.2 Lot L5

In Guinea Bissau, the line corridor crosses several plantations of cashew, mango and oil palm. These plantations are exploited under customary law by individuals who will be subject to economic resettlement.

More specifically, lot 5 is 315 km, 70 km are occupied by cashew plantations ([Annex 3, page 10: Lot 5 Sec12-A12](#)). In addition to the cashew plantations, the corridor also crosses several mango plantations and areas of palm oil trees easily identified on orthophotos. The few sections of exempted areas between plantations are areas of wooded savanna or unoccupied or unmanaged open forest, for which there is no economic relocation to be expected ([Annex 3](#),

<sup>15</sup> Forest parks are designated forests that are solely managed by the Ministry of Forests for forest production, demonstration of forest management techniques, forestry training of personnel and other persons involved in forestry, applied research and conservation.

<sup>16</sup> In the figure: Green zone = zone exempted from RAP; Red zone = area subject to RAP

page 9 : Lot 5 Sec12 – A02-A03). Figure 4.3, which shows an overview of the areas exempted and relocation along the L5 lot, highlights the dominance of the road zones on the L5 lot.

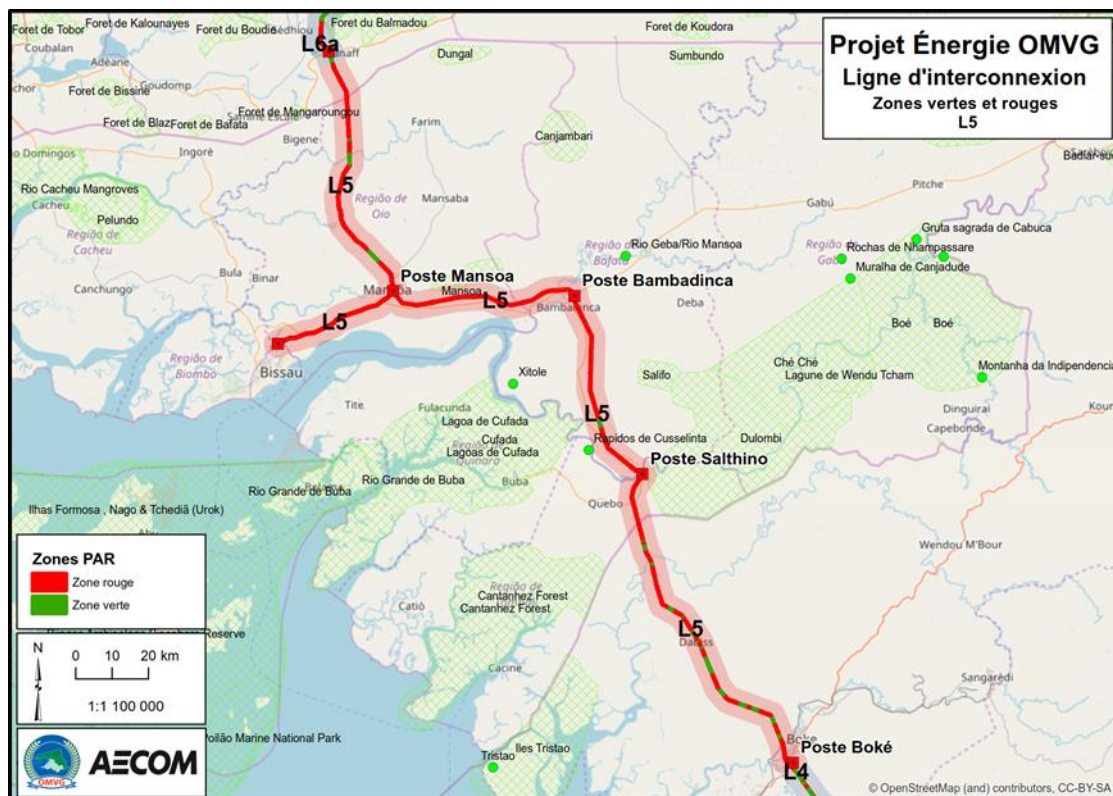


Figure 4.3 : Exempted areas along lot L5 <sup>17</sup>

### 4.3 Exempted areas along the Vinci / Cegelec Morocco lots

#### 4.3.1 Lot L2

The lot L2 corridor, which extends between the Tambacounda substation and the Kedougou substation, is 92.8% exempt zones (Figure 4.4). The corridor crosses the Diambor classified forest and bypasses the Niokolo-Koba National Park (Annex 3, page 4: Lot 2 Sec02-A07). This sector of Senegal, crossed by the OMVG line, consists of natural areas of wooded savannas and is unoccupied and unexploited forests (Annex 3, page 3 : Lot 2 Sec02-A03). Deforested areas will be reconstituted in accordance with a protocol established between OMVG and the Regional Directorate of Water and Forests of Senegal. Except for a few specific resettlement areas, no PAPs will be compensated along these exempt areas.

#### 4.3.2 Lot L3

The Lot 3 corridor has several long sections of exempted zones. This is particularly the case for Lot L3a between Kedougou and Mali (Figure 4.5). This section of the OMVG line crosses a relatively wild, sparsely populated area made up of bowels and open forest (Annex 3, page 5 : Lot 3 Sec03-A04). Between Mali and Labe (L3b), the density of human occupation is higher, but there are still several sections of exempted zones between the villages (Figure 4.6). Along the lot L3c between Labe and Linsan, we still find long sections of exempted zones (Figure 4.7). The density of human occupation is quite high, but concentrated in small villages. Between the villages, the line corridor passes on iron-leather breastplate shape, which are unoccupied uncultivated lands, and in forests (Annex 3, page 6 : Lot 3 Sec04-A20). The forests that will have to be cut will be the subject of compensatory reforestation. A protocol for the implementation of reforestation will be developed between OMVG and the government authorities responsible for the Guinea forest. This protocol will specify in particular the species of trees to be the subject of compensatory reforestation. No individual is involved and will

<sup>17</sup> In the figure : Green zone = zone exempted from RAP; Red zone = area subject to RAP

receive compensation for lost natural forest areas. World Bank Group specific guidelines for power transmission projects are provided in section 6.2.5 of this note.

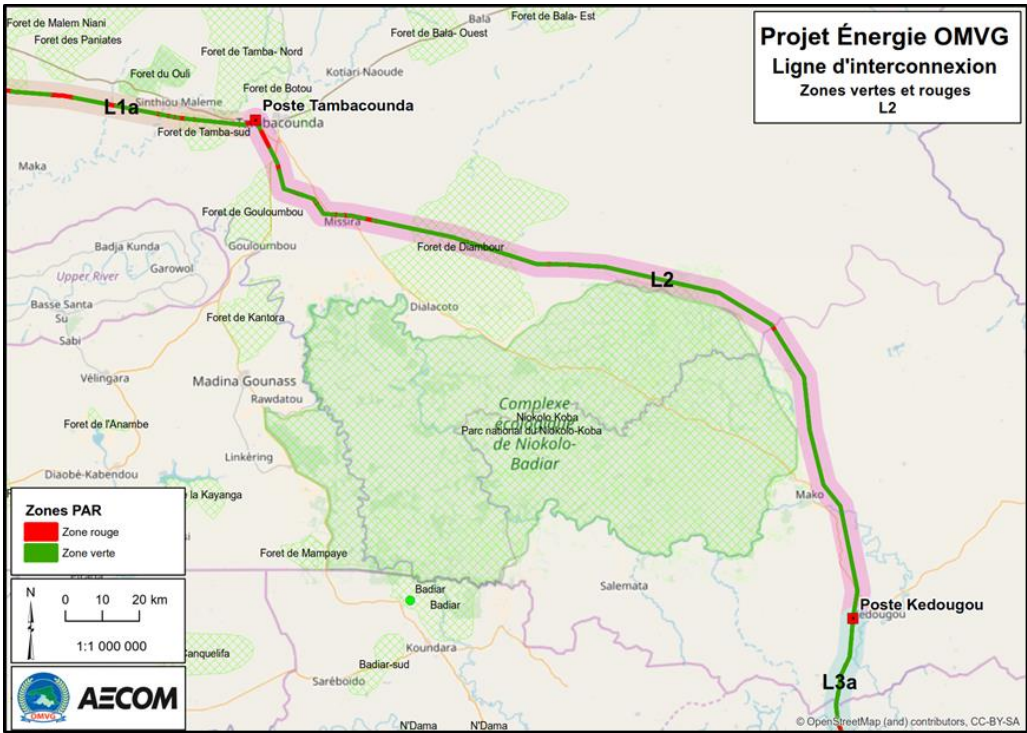


Figure 4.4 : Exempted areas along the lot L2 <sup>18</sup>

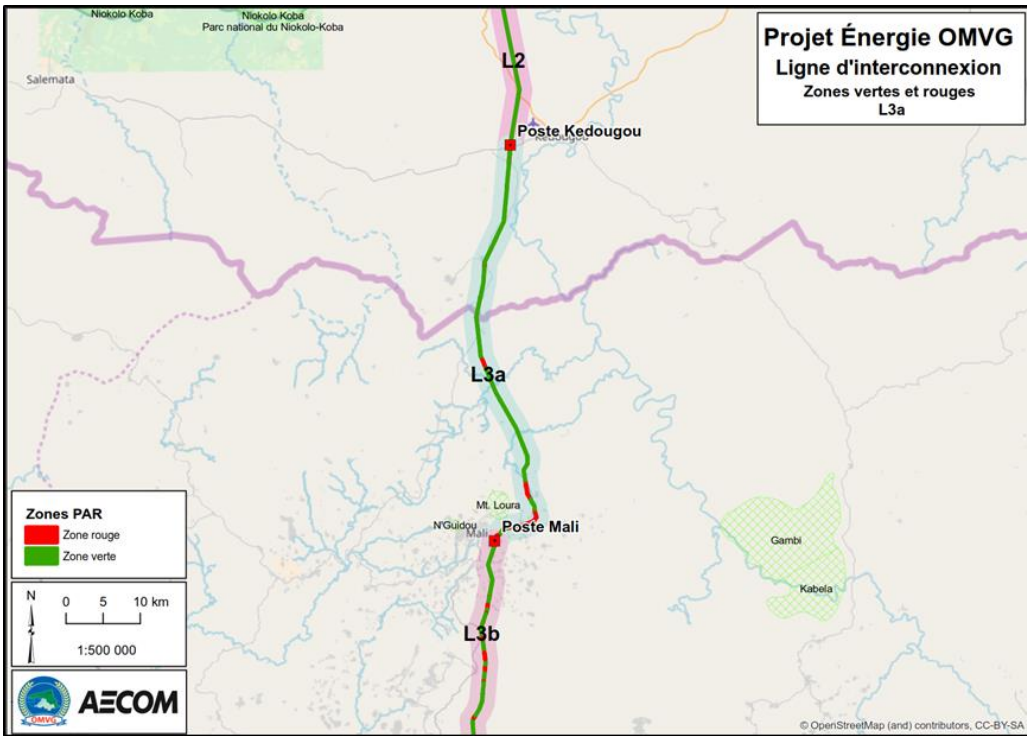


Figure 4.5 : Exempted areas along the lot L3a<sup>19</sup>

<sup>18</sup> In the figure: Green zone = zone exempted from RAP; Red zone = area subject to RAP  
<sup>19</sup> In the figure: Green zone = zone exempted from RAP; Red zone = area subject to RAP



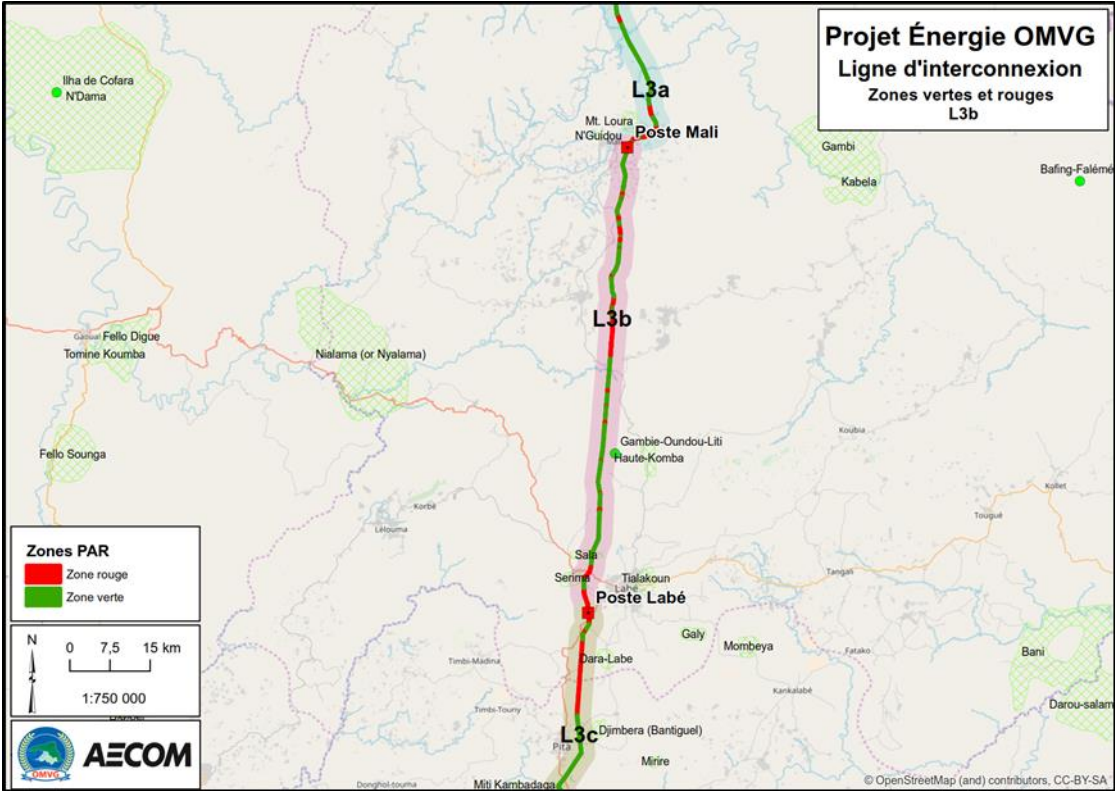


Figure 4.6 : Exempted areas along the lot L3b<sup>20</sup>

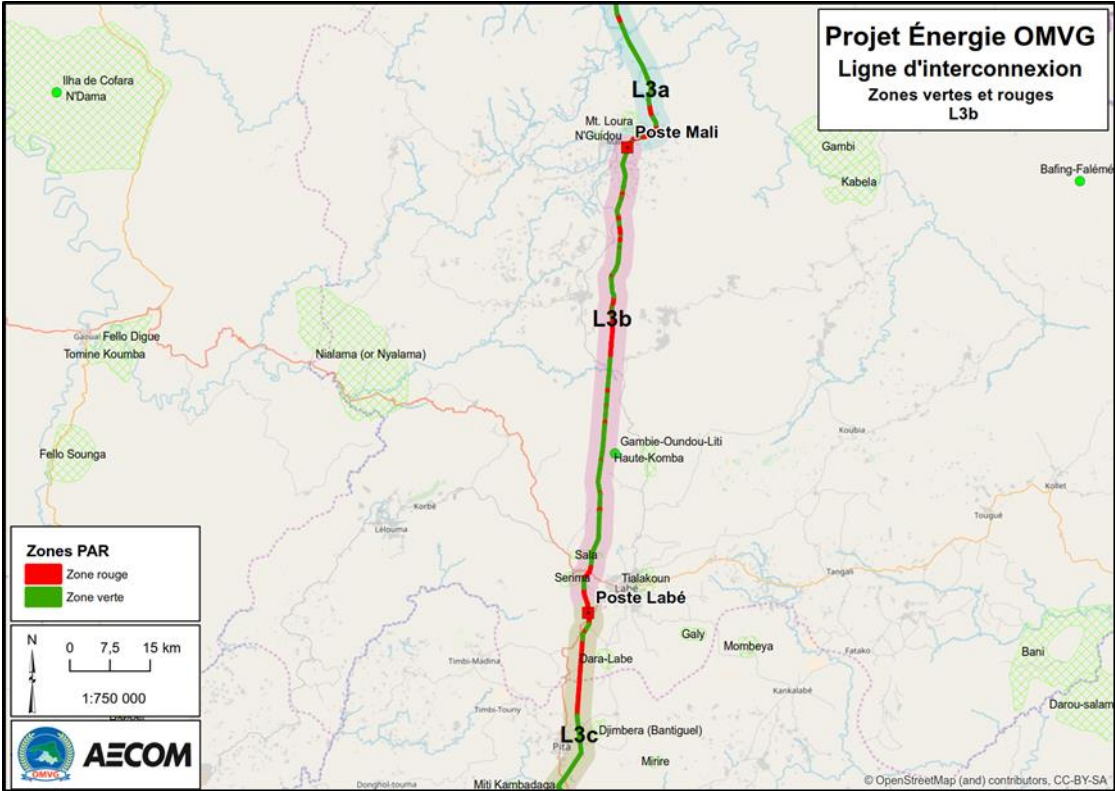


Figure 4.7 : Exempted areas along the lot L3c<sup>21</sup>

<sup>20</sup> In the figure: Green zone = zone exempted from RAP; Red zone = area subject to RAP  
<sup>21</sup> In the figure: Green zone = zone exempted from RAP; Red zone = area subject to RAP

#### 4.4 Exempted areas along the Sumec lot (L4)

The exempted zones constitute 75.23% of the length of lot L4 which crosses a very rugged area of Guinea between Linsan and Boke (Figure 4.8). The land on which the 225 kV line will be built consist of bowal (lateritic zone with practically no vegetation cover) and forests ([Annex 3, page 7 : Lot 4 Sec06-A04 and page 8 : Lot 4 Sec07-A13](#)).

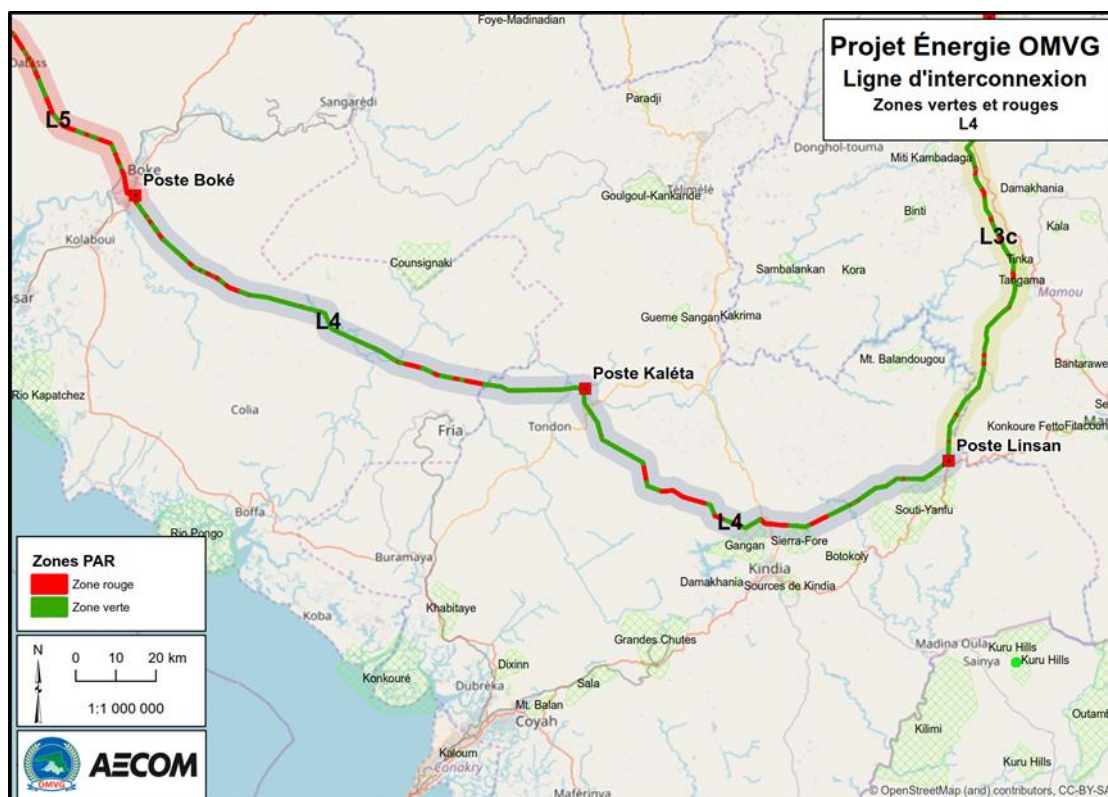


Figure 4.8 : Exempted areas along the lot L4 <sup>22</sup>

<sup>22</sup> In the figure: Green zone = zone exempted from RAP; Red zone = area subject to RAP



## 5 Processing substations exempted from RAP

### 5.1 Lot P1 Senegal (KEC)

#### 5.1.1 Decree of public utility (DPU)

The President of the Republic of Senegal issued a decree of public utility (DUP) on January 19, 2017, valid for a period of 3 years (Annexe 2a). This decree indicates in particular that as part of its development program, the OMVG plans to carry out an energy project that includes the construction of a hydroelectric facility in Sambagalous in Senegal, on the Gambia River, and an interconnected electric power transmission network connecting hydroelectric facilities to the power grids of the four member countries. For the realization of this important project, which groups together Gambia, Senegal, Guinea and Guinea Bissau, it is declared of public utility. The decree drawn up pursuant to the provisions of Law No. 76-67 of 02 July 1976 on expropriation for reasons of public utility and other public utility land transactions has been prepared to declare the OMVG Energy Project to be of public utility.

#### 5.1.2 Kaolack substation exempted from RAP

##### 5.1.2.1 Land use

The Kaolack substation is located approximately 5 km northeast of Kaolack City, near Kahone Township, Mbadakhoun District, Gossas Department, Fatick Region. From Kaolack, the station's location is accessible via the RN-6 towards Kaffrine and taking the exit on the left towards Kahone. This planned location for the Kaolack substation is on land adjoining a thermal power plant belonging to the Senegal National Electricity Company (SENELEC).

The project consists of an extension of the existing substation to receive the additional equipment required for the OMVG 225 kV line. Figure 5.1 below presents a detailed view of the area planned for the extension of the station within the SENELEC field.



Figure 5.1 : Site of the Kaolack substation on a land owned by SENELEC

### 5.1.2.2 Provision of land to the OMVG

The OMVG facilities will be placed inside the enclosure of the existing SENELEC station. As a result, there are no agricultural uses, homes or other structures owned by third parties. The closest houses are more than 100 m away. The only assets on the site are those of SENELEC (partner and beneficiary of the OMVG project). SENELEC has made available to OMVG the site required for the extension of the existing station in Kaolack. The confirmation letter sent by SENELEC to the OMVG High Commissioner can be found in Annex 2b of this note.

### 5.1.3 Sambangalou substation exempted from RAP(Kedougou)<sup>23</sup>

#### 5.1.3.1 Land use

The Sambangalou substation (in Kedougou) is located in a grassland, shrub or tree savanna zone. Figure 5.2 shows that no agropastoral activity is practiced. No dwelling or structure occupies the site or its surroundings. The closest houses are located in Kedougou more than 5km away. The assets on the site are forest resources in the public domain. No occupant or operator has been identified on the 9 hectares of the site.

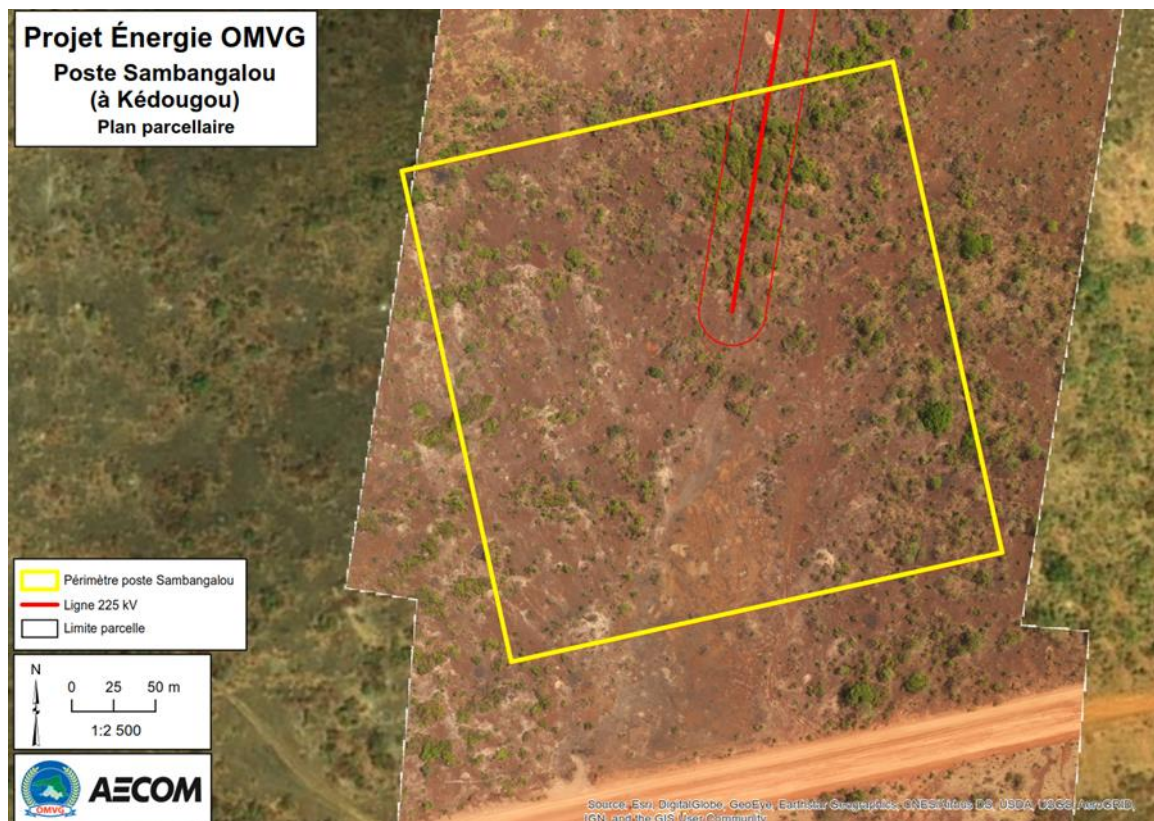


Figure 5.2 : Sambangalou substation site (at Kedougou)

A team of PMC investigators visited the substation site on December 19, 2017. It has been noted that the planned lot for the position is vacant and unexploited. There is no affected person. The report of this visit can be found in Annex 2c.

#### 5.1.3.2 Assignment of the land to the OMVG

The authorities of the Municipality of Bandafassi met to deliberate and agreed to the assignment of the substation site as a public utility land for the use of OMVG and of its partners for the installation of the electricity transformation equipment of the interconnection network. The act of deliberation is attached in Annex 2d. The cadastre plan of the land reserved for the position is in Annex 2e.

<sup>23</sup> The site planned in the DAO for the Sambangalou substation has been moved near Kedougou.



## 5.2 Gambia Lot P2 (Eiffage/Elecnor)

### 5.2.1 Decree of public utility in Gambia

On November 7, 2016, the Republic of Gambia issued a Public Utility Decree for the OMVG Energy Project. This decree in English is presented in Annex 5a. It can be summarized as follows:

#### **STATEMENT OF PUBLIC INTEREST CONCERNING THE AREAS COVERED BY THE OMVG ENERGY PROJECT IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF GAMBIA**

In fulfillment of the Executive approval for the declaration of "Right-of-Way" for OMVG Power Transmission Interconnection Lines as Public Property, the Honorable Minister of Lands and Regional Government, Under the Gambia River Basin Development Organization (OMVG), declares the areas earmarked as being of public interest for power transmission as follows:

The road right-of-way to the surface area underneath the power transmission lines stretching from Soma to Brikama, and also from Soma to the border with Senegal at Farafenni, as State Land.

- A. National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC) Substations at Jarra Soma, in the Lower River Region, and at Brikama in the West Coast Region respectfully.
- B. The above areas have been declared to be the property of the State and made available to OMVG.

The modalities and conditions for this provision shall be stipulated in specific international conventions on joint projects. The following are forbidden at the reserved areas:

- Any new occupation in any capacity Whatsoever
- Any transaction and transfer in any capacity whatsoever of developed or undeveloped land, in the said areas.

### 5.2.2 Exempted Soma substation from RAP

#### 5.2.2.1 Land use

The Soma substation is located at the « *Lower River Region (LRR)* » in the district of Jarra West. The job site is limited:

- To the east by the village of Karantaba, whose closest homes are more than 600 meters;
- To the west by the new districts located at a hundred meters; and the Trans-Gambian Highway within 2 km;
- North by the « South Bank Road » about 500 meters away, and the villages of *Kani kunda* and *Mango Garden*.

The site is accessible by the paved road on the south bank of the river. The substation site is located 200 meters from the paved road. The land at Soma substation is vacant and unexploited. There is no building, no structure and no trace of recent or old farm (Figure 5.3). The site is based on lateritic soils partly iron-leather breastplate shapes largely uncultivated. The soil surface is occupied by a shrub savanna as can be seen in the following photos:



#### 5.2.2.2 Deforestation authorization

As requested by the OMVG, the Forestry Department of the Republic of Gambia has given permission for deforestation for the purpose of the interconnection line. The official authorization text can be found in Annex 5b.

### 5.2.2.3 Property of the land

The land reserved for the Soma station is 300 X 300m (Figure 5.3). It is owned by the National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC). NAWEC makes this site available to OMVG for the construction and operation of a transformer station under the Energy Project (Annexe 5c).

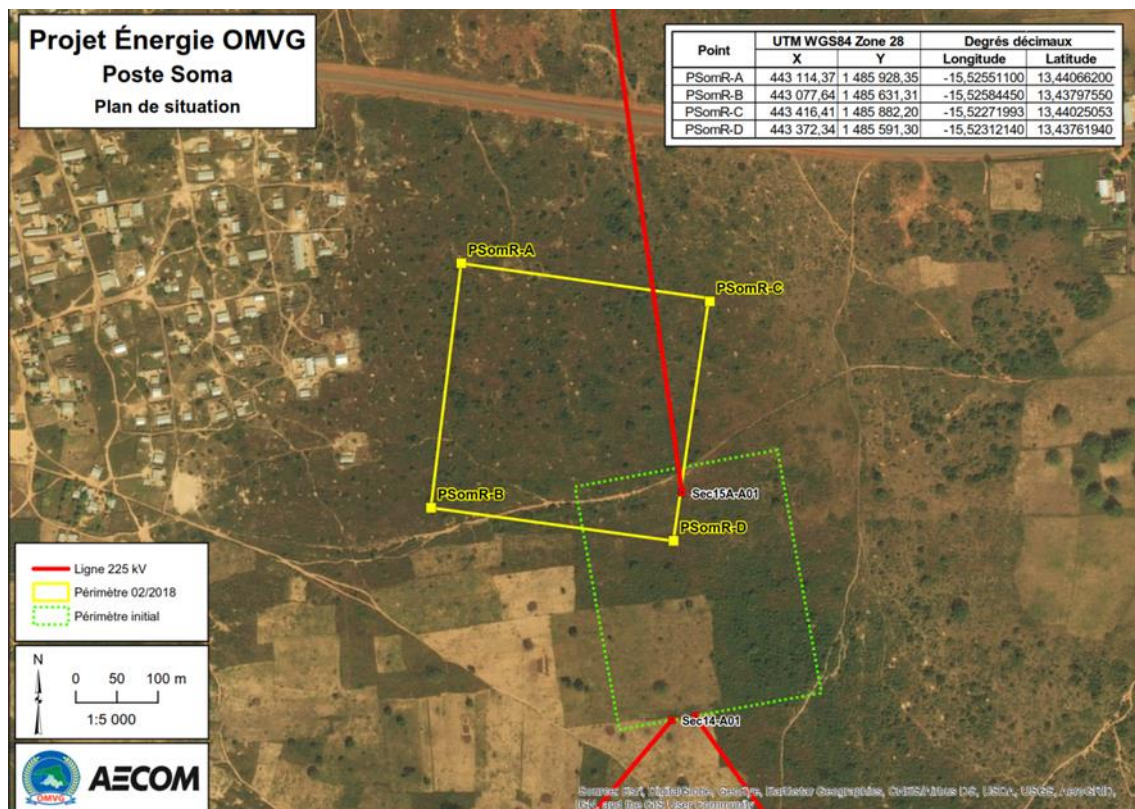


Figure 5.3 : Reserved area of the Soma substation site

### 5.3 Lot P3 Guinea Bissau (Eiffage/Elecnor)

### 5.3.1 Decree of public utility (DPU)

The government decree N ° / 2017 promulgated on July 5, 2017 stipulates, in article 7, that the authorities of Guinea Bissau have reserved an area of 90 000 m<sup>2</sup> for each of the grounds of the four future OMVG substations (Bissau, Mansoa, Bambadinca and Saltinho) and for a 40 m wide corridor along the entire 225 kV line in Guinea Bissau. This decree of public utility is presented in Annex 3a.

### 5.3.2 Deforestation permit

The General Directorate of Forests and Wildlife of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Livestock issued a deforestation order (N02/GDGFF/2017/2018) on February 6, 2018 (Annex 3b). This official document informs that the OMVG Project is superiorly authorized to proceed with the felling of 9 hectares of forest, in the southern, eastern and northern provinces, for the construction effect of 4 substations and for the conduction of high voltage electrical current. The General Directorate of Forests and Wildlife informs that the OMVG project will bear all the financial costs concerning the inventory and the reforestation project for deforested areas. It is



also indicated that, as part of this deforestation activity, all felled tree species and their areas will be drained and used by the DGFF. The works will be monitored and supervised by the respective Regional Offices of Forests and Wildlife and by the command of the Nature and Environment Protection Brigade.

### 5.3.3 Saltinho substation exempted from RAP

#### 5.3.3.1 Land occupation

The area originally planned for the substation has been relocated and its area has been reduced to avoid planting cashew trees and minimize the impact. At this new location, the site is in an undeveloped or degraded forest. The nearest building is 200 m north-east along the national road (Figure 5.4). During the parcel survey carried out on the spot, the investigators of the MSA found that the site of the substation is free from any occupation. No PAPs have been identified within this area. There is no sacred or heritage site within the perimeter. The restricted perimeter of the Bissau substation is therefore considered to be an exempt zone because it does not trigger BM OP 4.12, neither the SO-2 of ADB. Similarly, the access road has been relocated to avoid crops and fruit trees.

#### 5.3.3.2 Substation Cadastre Plan

A cadastre plan for the Saltinho substation site was prepared by the Directorate General of Geography and Cadastre of the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Urbanism. This cadastral plan is presented in Annex 3c. It was sent to the coordinator of the OMVG national unit of Guinea Bissau.

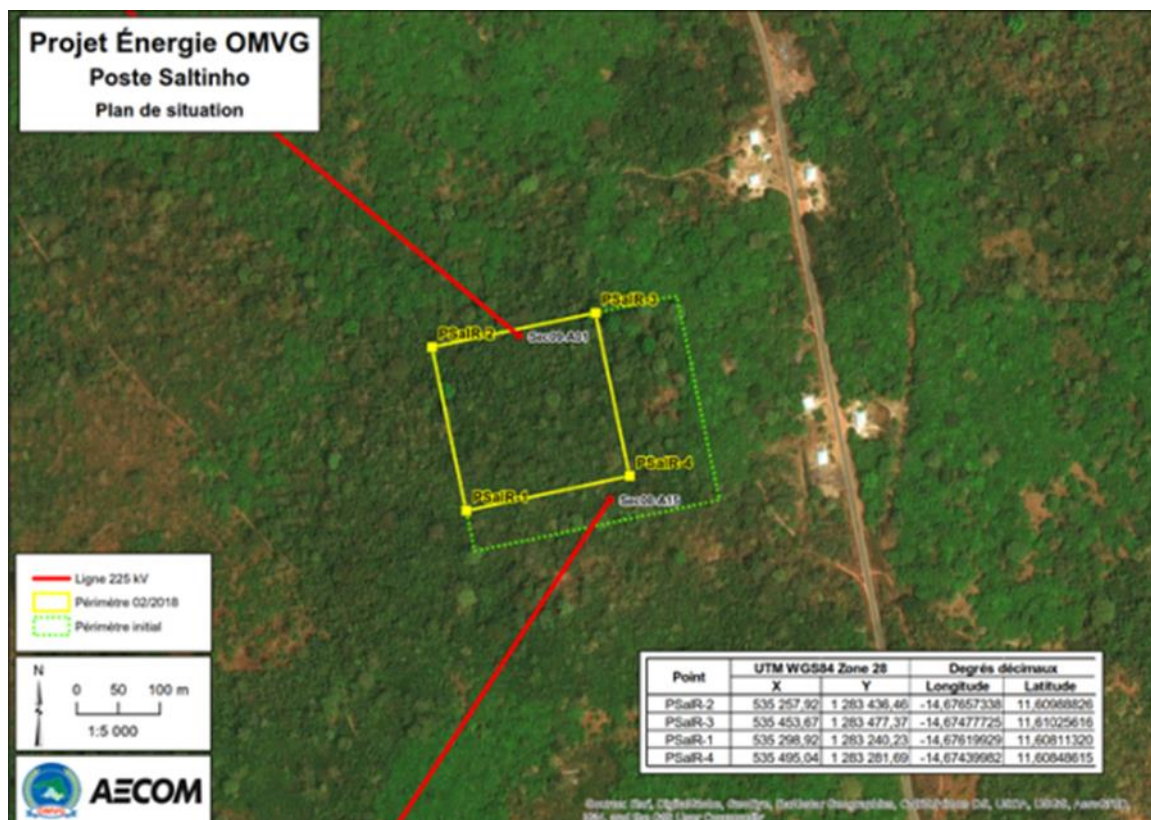


Figure 5.4 : Perimeter of the Saltinho substation site

### 5.3.4 Bissau substation exempted from RAP

#### 5.3.4.1 Land occupation

Bissau substation is located in the autonomous sector of Bissau about 9 km north on the road to Antula. The substation is located between two streams east and west at approximately 1500 and 500 m respectively. The nearest houses are located about 500 m to the southeast.

The substation of Bissau is uninhabited and untapped. It has no building or agricultural structure. The site is covered by a grassy shrubby savanna. Figure 5.5 shows that the site is free from any occupation or human exploitation.

The perimeter of the land initially planned in the DAO has been reduced in order to minimize the impact on the environment. Figures 5.4 and 5.5 show the current perimeter of 4 ha retained for the development of the substation compared to the originally planned perimeter and in relation to the land allocated to the OMVG substations in the 2015 Master Plan.

#### 5.3.4.2 Assignment of land to the OMVG

The site planned for the Bissau substation in the Detailed Design Study (DDS) and in the Tender Document (DAO) was the subject of a first expropriation agreement signed on 11 July 2008 between the « Câmara municipal » of Bissau and the owner of the land in 2008, Mr. Francisco Antonio Sila (Annexe 3d). Another expropriation agreement took place on 17 April 2015 between the "Câmara Municipal of Bissau" and Mr. Francisco Antonio Sila, as traditional occupant (Annexe 3d). Since 2015, it is thus the municipal Câmara of Bissau which owns the rights on the ground envisaged for the substation of Bissau.

On February 8, 2018, in a letter addressed to the "Célula Nacional da OMVG" of Guinea Bissau, « the municipal Câmara of Bissau » confirms the reservation of a 4-hectare site in the district of Ndam-Tete for the Bissau substation of OMVG. It is this 4-hectare site within the perimeter that is shown in Figure 5.4. This 4-hectare site is located within the perimeter reserved for the Bissau substation in the Antula Ndam-Tete district plan shown in Figure 5.6.

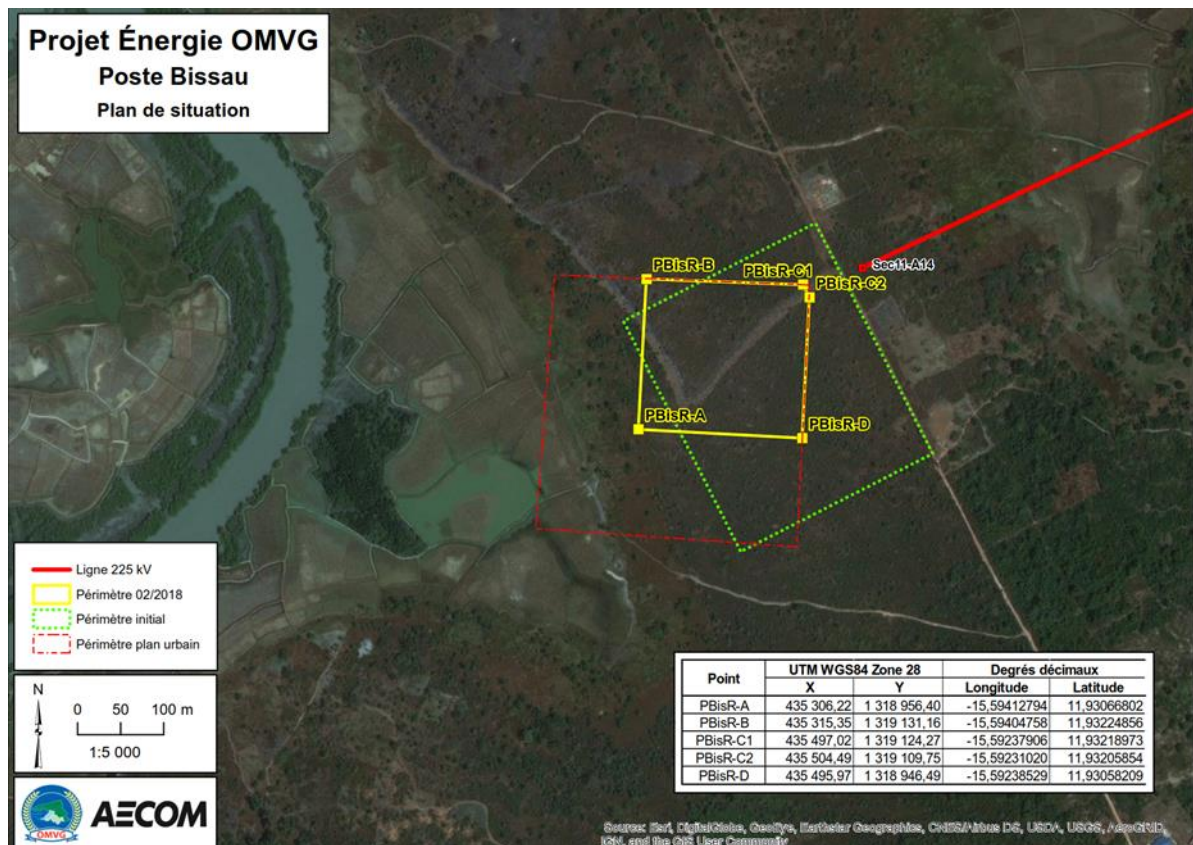


Figure 5.5 : Unoccupied and undeveloped land at the Bissau substation



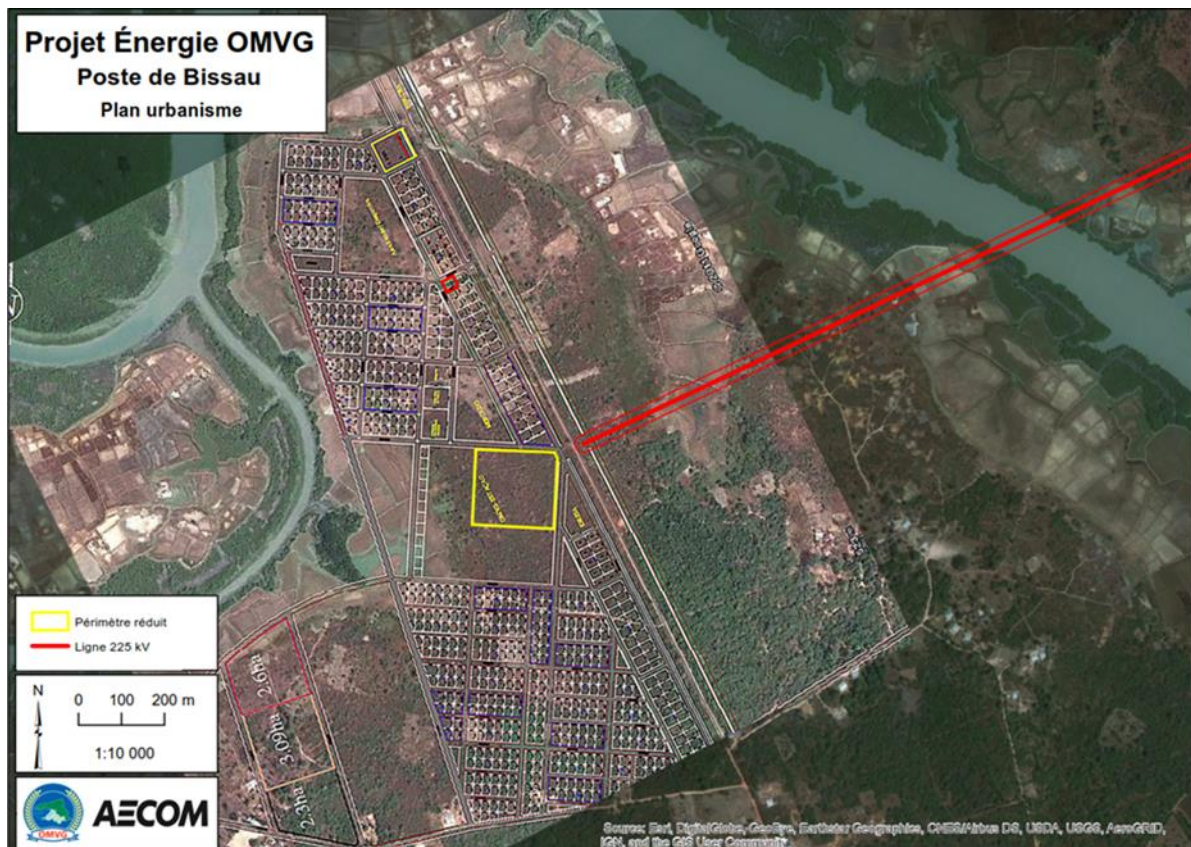


Figure 5.6 : Bissau substation integrated into the 2015 urban plan

## 5.4 Lot P4 Guinea (Eiffage/Elecnor)

### 5.4.1 Public utility decree for Guinea

A decree of public utility D / 2009/110 / PRG / SG was issued in 2009 by the Republic of Guinea (Annexe 4a). This decree declaring public utility areas covered by the Energy Project OMVG in Guinea. Here are some extracts from this decree:

*« As part of the Energy Project of the Gambia River Development Organization (OMVG), are declared of public utility for hydraulic power development and energy distribution operations, the following areas:*

- *The sites of the five (5) processing stations, of a surface area of 9 hectares per station, i.e. 45 hectares located in the localities of Mali, Labe, Linsan, Kaleta and Boke.*
- *The route of the transmission line of 575 kilometers long and 40 meters wide, crossing the Prefectures of Mail, Labe, Pita, Dalaba, Mamou, Kindia, Dubreka, Boffa, Fria and Boke divided into six sections.*

*These areas are declared state property and made available to the Energy Project of the Gambia River Basin Development Organization (OMVG). The terms and conditions of provision will be defined in the specific international conventions relating to common works.*

*Prohibitions on these reserved areas:*

- *Any new occupation for any reason whatsoever;*
- *Any transaction and transfer for any reason whatsoever of built and undeveloped land included in the said zones.*

*The occupants of these areas will be evacuated as and when the needs of development of the Public Power dictate. The State undertakes to compensate and resettle, in accordance with the procedure in force in this matter, the occupants of these «areas before their eviction. »*

#### 5.4.2 Agreement in principle for cutting and pruning trees in Guinea

In response to a request from the Minister of Energy and Hydraulics of Guinea, the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Guinea, in a letter dated May 16, 2018 (Annex 4b), agrees in principle for the cutting or pruning of forest trees that will be affected by the construction work of the OMVG interconnection line.

However, the authorization for the clearing of the corridor rights of the line and Interconnection substations must comply with the provisions of the Joint Decree A / 2017/6671 / MEEF / MEF of December 12, 2017, fixing the forest royalty rates and the selling price of timber from state forest plantations.

Thus, Mr. Minister, you will kindly ask your competent technical services to contact the National Directorate of Water and Forests for all the formalities of preparation of clearance documents.

#### 5.4.3 Linsan substation exempted from RAP

##### 5.4.3.1 Land occupation

The Linsan agglomeration is about 50 km northeast of Kindia and about 40 km west of Mamou. The substation is located 1.5 km northwest of Linsan City on the Garafiri Road. As can be seen in Figure 5.7, the 15-hectare reserved area for the Linsan substation is uninhabited and does not include any building or other structure. Similarly, no agro-pastoral activity is practiced on the site of this substation. The perimeter is 50% occupied by a wooded savanna and 50% by a bowal, that is to say a zone of lateritic cuirass with practically no vegetation cover.

##### 5.4.3.2 Compensation agreement entered into by the LCMC (Local Coordination and Monitoring Committee)

The 15-hectare Linsan substation site was the subject of a compensation agreement for the loss of property resulting from the activities of the Côte d'Ivoire-Liberia-Sierra Leone Electric Interconnection Project of Guinea, hereinafter referred to as the LCMC Project. This indemnification agreement was concluded on February 28, 2018 by, and between, TRANSCO LCMC and Linsan, Walia and Tafory communities in Linsan sub-prefecture. By this agreement, the Communities concerned have agreed to purge the site of its customary rights and to yield the land to the LCMC against the sum of 780 000 000 GNF. The details of this agreement are presented in Annex 4c. The RAP of the Linsan substation was implemented by the LCMC before being handed over to the OMVG.

##### 5.4.3.3 Provision of the site to the OMVG

The land is deemed to have been indemnified on February 28, 2018 by TRANSCO LCMC and the property rights have been transferred to OMVG. The certificate of provision of land by the CLSG project at OMVG and the cadastre plan are presented in Annex 4d of this note.

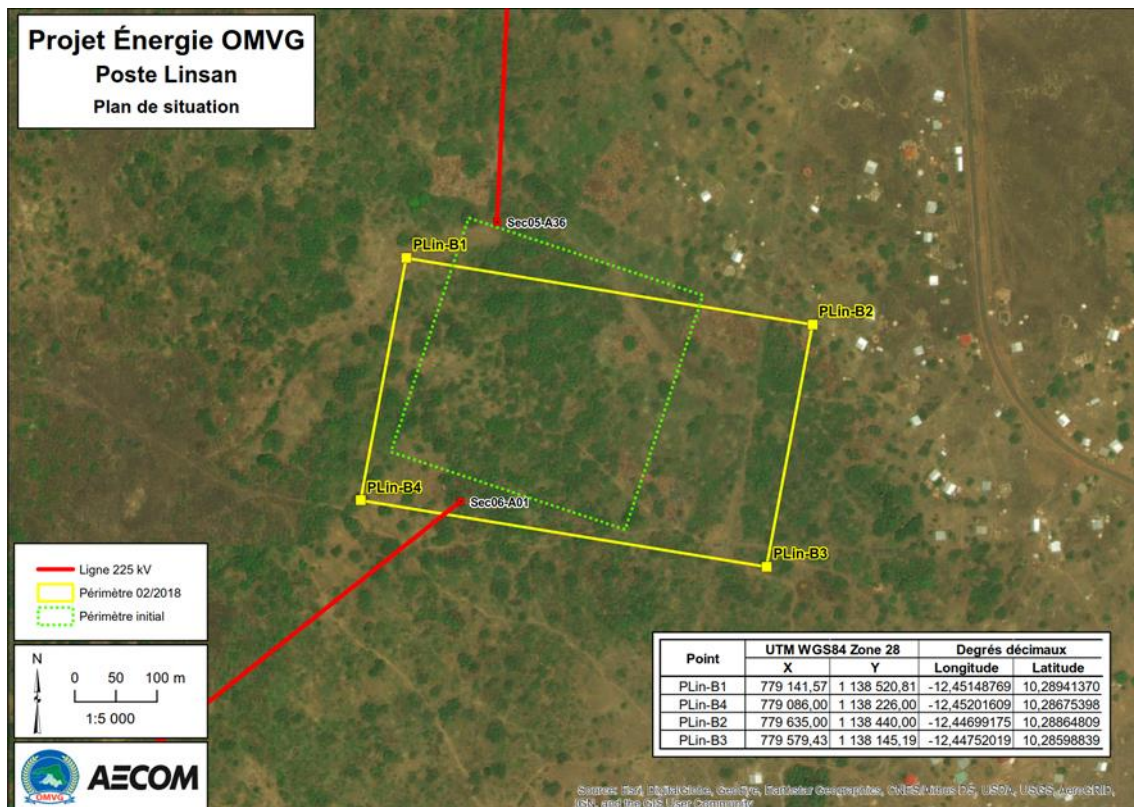


Figure 5.7 : Land occupation at the Linsan substation site

#### 5.4.4 Kaleta substation exempted from RAP

The Kaleta station is located 32 km northeast of Fria and 65 km northwest of Kindia. The exact location is on a plateau south of the Kaleta Central. This sector is in the Lower Guinea Natural Region. At the administrative level, the location of the Kaleta substation is in Khorira sub-prefecture, Dubreka prefecture, Kindia region.

The land is owned by the Guinea Energy Company (EDG) and is currently used as an energy transformation substation at the Kaleta Dam. The OMVG Kaleta substation is an extension of the existing substation which will be mostly within the current perimeter of the substation. No individual will be affected by the project and no compensation is expected for this position. An agreement between EDG and OMVG is appropriate for the installation of OMVG equipment in the Kaleta substation. Figure 5.8 shows the current layout of the Kaleta station.



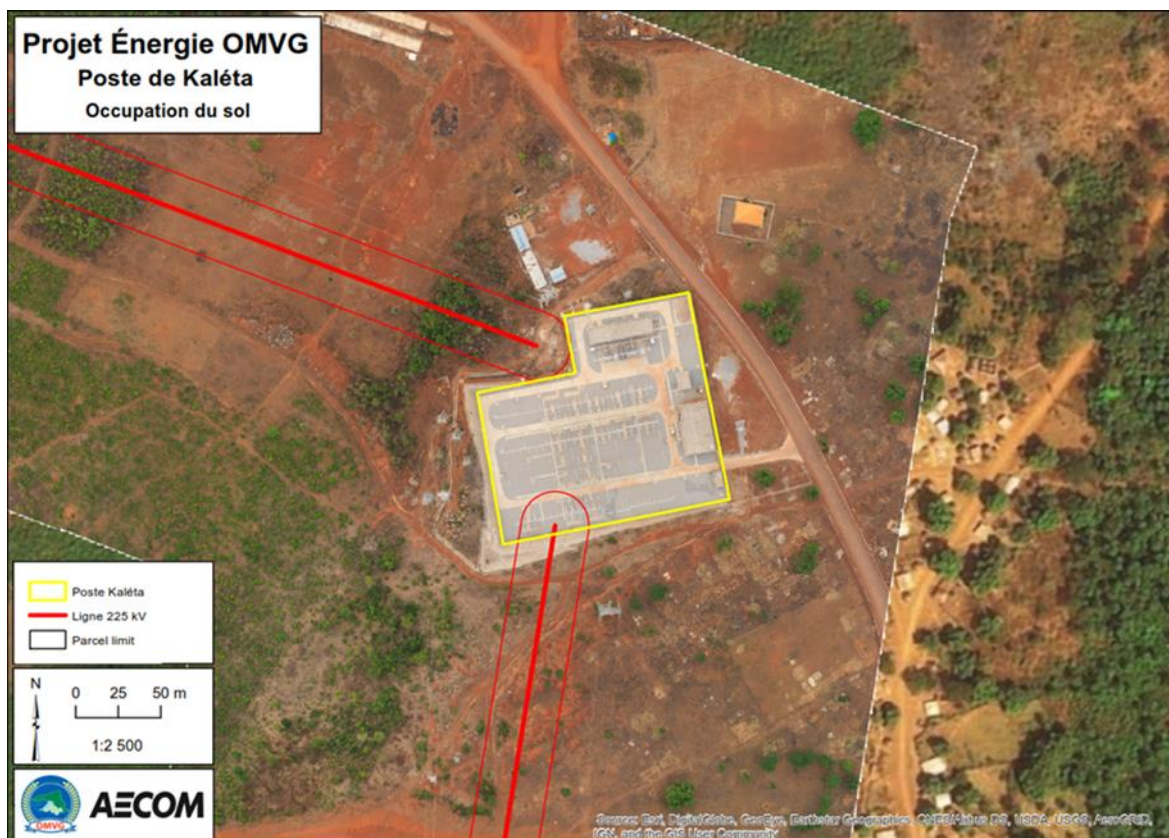


Figure 5.8 : Current layout at the Kaleta substation site

## 6 Directives and recommendations to Builders

### 6.1 Choice of areas exempted by the Builders

Each of the lots of line has a succession of exempt zones and resettlements zone. These areas can be viewed on the online tool used for parcel surveys and extracting data for RAPs <sup>24</sup>. Each Builder must use this online tool to accurately identify the exempted zones and on which he wishes to start the work. Each of the Builders is responsible for mounting their file to obtain the required permits and authorizations.

### 6.2 Prerequisites for starting the work

Although the sections of exempted areas do not include resettlement constraints, the fact remains that, in order to comply with the ESMPs of the project and to make sure the authorities and local people are well informed and do agree. The following conditions must be fulfilled by the builder contractor, before the start of work in the field:

#### 6.2.1 Communications with local authorities and populations

Communication with the people is the responsibility of the LCMC. The Builder, under the responsibility of the IC, will have to get in touch with the LCMC concerned who will take charge of the organization of sensitization and information sessions with local authorities and neighboring populations. It is essential that the local populations and authorities (village chief, mayor, sub-prefect, etc.) be:

- informed of the location and start date of the work
- made aware of the safety and health risks
- the use of local labor. Authorities and local populations will be asked about the presence of sacred sites or other heritage sites along the exempt area to validate the choice of this area.

#### 6.2.2 Obtaining government-specific permits or authorizations<sup>25</sup>

As indicated in the project ESMP and included in each of the ESMP, Builders are required to comply with the laws and regulations of the country. They must obtain the necessary permits and authorizations before the start of construction work in the exempt zones. It is the responsibility of the Builder to inform himself of all the required permits and to take the necessary steps to obtain all authorizations. At the request of the builder contractor, the SNC and the LCMC concerned may provide support as a facilitator for obtaining these permits. As an indication, the list of permits or authorizations normally required before starting work may include:

- ESMP validated by the TFPs and the competent regional authorities before start of implementation
- Authorization to intervene in forest classified by the Ministry in charge of forests.
- Permit for clearance of the right of way: clearing, deforestation
- Permit for the installation of bases-lives and storage areas
- Permit for opening and operating borrow pits or quarries
- And others ?

The memorandum of understanding with the Ministry in charge of forests is a prerequisite for starting work in forests.

<sup>24</sup> All the contractors, TFP, OMVG, UGP and IC have received the links and passwords to access this site.

<sup>25</sup> Permits and authorizations required may differ from country to country. The Builder is responsible for checking the permits and authorizations to be obtained in the country that concerns him.

### 6.2.3 Protocol for compensating reforestations

Deforested areas in the right-of-way and along access roads will be subject to compensatory reforestation. The procedures leading to obtaining authorizations for the clearing of rights-of-way and implementation of compensatory deforestation will be included in a protocol to be established between the OMVG and the entities responsible for forest management in each of the States. Protocols will be established between the OMVG and the forest organizations in each state.

These protocols are agreements that define the conditions and requirements that the OMVG must meet, to obtain authorization for cutting trees on the line right-of-way. These protocols include details of:

- forest inventory;
- open areas in the right-of-way;
- off site reforestation areas; reforestation method;
- selection of a contractor for reforestation work;
- implementation and monitoring of reforestation;
- Cost estimate.

Currently, the OMVG is in final discussion with the officials of the Forests Administration of each country to establish a protocol for the clearing of the rights of way.

It is the OMVG that is responsible for developing these compensatory reforestation protocols in each country and for funding them.

### 6.2.4 Authorization to access mining areas

If necessary, the Builder will be responsible for informing the managers of the mining companies and obtain the required authorizations before starting work in or near a mining area.

### 6.2.5 Specific World Bank Guidelines

The World Bank has issued ESS guidelines for logging and power line development. These EHS guidelines, which have been taken into account in the ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Studies) and the ESMP of the project, must also be included in the ESMPs of the Manufacturers and actually implemented afterwards. These guidelines must also be taken into account by the OMVG in the development of protocols for obtaining permits and authorizations and compensatory reforestation in each country.

#### 6.2.5.1 Environmental, health and safety guidelines for the transport and distribution of electricity <sup>26</sup>

Right-of-way construction can transform habitats, depending on topographic features and existing vegetation, as well as the height of the transport lines. Examples of habitat alteration resulting from these activities include fragmentation of forest habitat; habitat loss for wildlife, including nesting; the appearance of exogenous invasive plant species; and noise and visual disturbances related to the presence of machinery, construction workers, pylons and other associated equipment. The most relevant measures recommended preventing and controlling the adverse effects of deforestation of line rights-of-way on terrestrial habitats include:

- locating the transmission and distribution right-of-way, access roads, lines, pylons and substations to avoid critical habitats, using rights-of-way and utilities already established for the transmission and distribution of electricity, and using existing roads and trails as access routes, where possible,
- installing transportation lines over existing vegetation to avoid clearing land;
- no undertaking of construction activities during breeding periods or other seasons and times of the day deemed sensitive;
- replanting in disturbed areas of native species;

<sup>26</sup> IFC, 2007: Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Forest Exploitation. IFC World Bank Group  
<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/955191489582977502/text/113491-WP-FRENCH-Forest-Harvesting-Operations-PUBLIC.txt>



- removing invasive plant species during regular vegetation maintenance (see Right-of-Way Maintenance section below)

#### 6.2.5.2 Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Forest Exploitation <sup>27</sup>

Deforestation along the line right-of-way and compensatory reforestation will involve the replacement of existing vegetation cover with native and / or exogenous species. This may result in a decrease in habitat diversity and the corresponding loss of wildlife species. The loss of biodiversity in logged natural forests can be caused by several factors. Some species of plants or animals may be driven out of the work zone because of the potential for disruption caused by logging and harvesting activities. Other species may not survive habitat alterations caused by deforestation of rights-of-way. For example, species that depend on forest cover may not be able to cross open spaces through roads or the right-of-way of the line and find themselves cut off from an essential resource for their survival. The most relevant recommendations drawn or adapted from the WB Forest Directive to limit and prevent loss of biodiversity in both lost natural forests and compensatory reforestation areas:

For the clearing of rights-of-way and access roads, it is necessary to:

- keep / maintain trees or groves within the deforested right of way for regeneration purposes, and provide sites for burrows or nests, food sources, vegetation cover and corridors for wildlife, including raptors. Appropriate conservation of undergrowth species should also be considered, and strains, slaughter waste and wood debris should be left on site to protect wildlife habitat;
- develop riparian zones crossed by the line corridor to preserve water quality and wildlife habitat;
- schedule deforestation activities outside the breeding and nesting seasons for threatened or endangered species;
- verify that any area of natural or modified habitat does not contain sensitive habitats;
- verify the presence of threatened or endangered species in the right-of-way and in the immediate vicinity of each side (including the chimpanzee);
- leave the natural vegetation cover at the roadside;
- avoid treating natural vegetation with pesticides.

In the case of compensatory reforestation or disturbed areas:

- the diversity of plantations should be promoted (i.e. trees of different ages and species);
- avoid the deliberate or accidental introduction of wildlife species and exogenous, non-native flora, in areas where they are not normally found, this can pose a serious threat to biodiversity that must be avoided. Instead, tillage and replanting temporary access roads should be done to facilitate reforestation, preferably with native species.

The Consulting Engineer will ensure that these specific measures are incorporated into the Manufacturer's ESMPs and properly implemented.

#### 6.2.6 ESMP Approval by Donors

The builders are contractually obliged to respect the requirements that concern them indicated in the project's ESMP. These requirements and the ESSH commitments of the contractors must be clearly defined in the ESMPs of each of the contractor.

##### 6.2.6.1 Initial ESMP approved by IC

<sup>27</sup> IFC, 2007 : Environmental, health and safety guidelines for the transport and distribution of electricity. World Bank Group.  
[https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/1a00aa0048855d788f0cdf6a6515bb18/004\\_Electric%2BPower%2BTtransmission%2Bband%2BDistribution.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=1a00aa0048855d788f0cdf6a6515bb18](https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/1a00aa0048855d788f0cdf6a6515bb18/004_Electric%2BPower%2BTtransmission%2Bband%2BDistribution.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=1a00aa0048855d788f0cdf6a6515bb18)

The initial ESMP (before mobilization) of each of the builder contractor has been approved by the IC. This first ESMP sets the usual objectives, methods, standards and general measures to ensure the health and safety of local populations and workers, as well as environmental and environmental mitigation measures and which apply to this type of project for all sites. Special measures and additional information specific to each of the substation sites will be added as the staff mobilization progresses and real start on the field. In addition, the IC may request clarification or specific additional instructions from Builders in addition to the ESPM. It is IC's role to ensure that contractors implement their own PGESC.

#### 6.2.6.2 Updated ESMP to be approved by the relevant TFPs

However, before starting the actual construction work (excavation, foundation, assembly, etc.), Builders will have to update their ESMP to make it more in line with TFP expectations and more specific to field conditions. Instructions will be sent on this subject to the builders. The updated version of the ESMPs will need to be approved by the relevant TFPs before the work starts in the exempted zones.

#### 6.2.7 Fortuitous discovery of element of cultural or religious heritage

As stipulated in ADB Operational Safeguard 1 (Environmental Assessment and when the proposed location of the project is in an area where it is likely to find tangible cultural heritage, incidental discovery procedures must be incorporated into the ESMP. Unforeseeable discoveries will only be affected when an assessment by a competent specialist is made and that measures the adequacy with the operational safeguard. The procedure to be followed is in the Contractor ESMP in case of accidental discoveries of artifact or sites with tangible or intangible heritage elements (funerary site, sacred site, etc.). This procedure must be applied by Builders in both exempt and resettlement areas.

#### 6.2.8 Guidelines for access to exempt areas

Access to the exempted zones must be made by existing paths or tracks or by new runways within the corridor section considered to be an exempt area.

### 6.3 Authorization to start the consulting engineer

The Builder may obtain formal authorization to start the work in an area exempt from RAP only after having demonstrated that he has obtained all the required authorizations from local authorities and that local communities are well informed and sensitized.

## **7 Management of complaints and disputes in zones exempted from RAP**

On exempted areas, no individual with customary or formal rights has been identified during the parcel survey conducted in December 2017 and January 2018. In addition, on these sections, examination of high-resolution orthophotos revealed no evidence of human occupation or agricultural activity. Field identification of PAPs and orthophoto analysis was done systematically and conscientiously. From our point of view, these are exempt areas.

However, given the size of territory covered by the project, and difficulties of access certain communities, it is still possible for PAPs to come after the start of construction to indicate that they have been forgotten and to claim compensation. Also, if the project activities lead to economic displacement of any kind, the relevant section of the transmission line will be considered a red zone.

In these cases, the complainant will be taken care of by the LCMC and his complaint will be dealt with in accordance with the litigation and redress procedure developed for the OMVG project and described in the project RAP. It should be noted, however, that the OMVG is responsible for ensuring the establishment of an easily accessible complaints management mechanism, effective and fair to the people concerned. Depending on the case, the work may be stopped on the land in question, the time to settle the dispute.

## 8 Summary and conclusion

The situation is urgent, some contractors are ready and waiting for the release of rights-of-way and substations to start the work. This exempted zone approach along the OMVG line corridor and substation sites is intended to allow construction work to commence sooner in these areas that do not require physical or economic relocation and are not subject to the various TFP safeguard policies for involuntary resettlement.

In practice, following the approval of this strategy by the TFPs, the OMVG will have to brief the builder contractors and agree with them on the implementation of this approach, which is not the one originally planned. Agreement on the subject will need to be signed between contractor and OMVG.

The IC will ensure that the work proceeds

- accordingly, to specified exempt areas and that
- prerequisites are met
- required permits are obtained.

It is also clear that:

During construction, if project activities affect a person or a local community (displacement, loss built or economic loss) t, the relevant section of the transmission line will be considered a red zone.

The early start of construction work on these exempt areas will reduce the risk of delays of the OMVG Energy project. It will reduce major claims from the Builders Contractors. It will also provide greater leeway to ensure the production, approval and implementation of RAPs in the resettlement areas under the best conditions.

## **Annex 5:** Report of the IAC Campaign for Gambia



# ORGANIZATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GAMBIA RIVER



## ENERGY PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

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### AWARENESS CAMPAIGN REPORT PRIOR TO PARCEL & SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE INTERCONNECTION LINE

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Report prepared by: S. Fofana, Expert S&E (PMU)  
A.M.Diouf, Environnement Expert OMVG

Gambia, from 5 au 15 November 2017

## Index of Abbreviations

Abréviations/ Abbreviations	Français/ French	English/Anglais
ATMO/TATO	Assistance Technique au Maître d'Ouvrage	Technical Assistance to the Owner
TDR/TOR	Termes de références	Terms of Reference
AHES/HDS	Aménagement Hydroélectrique de Sambagalo	Hydroelectric Development of Sambagalo
PR/RO	Plan de réinstallation	Relocation Plan
LCMC/LCMC	Comités locaux de coordination et de suivi	Local Coordination and Monitoring Committee
CLS/LMC	Comités locaux de suivi	Local Monitoring Committees
ISC/IAC	Information, Sensibilisation, Communication	Information, Awareness, Communication
S-E/ME	Suivi-Evaluation	Monitoring and Evaluation
IC-MOE	Ingénieur Conseil – Maître d'œuvre	Consulting Engineer - Project Manager
OMVG	Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Gambie	Gambia River Development Organisation
PMU/PMU	Unité de Gestion du Projet	Project management unit
PTF	Partenaires Techniques et Financiers	Technical and Financial Partners
NAWEG/NECG	Société Nationale d'Electricité en Gambie	National Electricity Company in Gambia
ONG/NGO	Organisation Non Gouvernementale	Non Governmental Organization
ENDA ECOPOP	Environnement et Développement en Afrique	Environment and Sustainable Development
CADES/Guinée SOESD/ Guinea	Centre d'Appui pour le Développement Economique et Social	Support Center for Economic and Social Development
MSA	Malick Sow et Associés	Malick Sow and Associates
CEDEAO/ ECWAS	Commission Economique des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest	Economic Community of West Africa States
PAR/RAP	Plan d'Action de Réinstallation	Resettlement Action Plan
EDG/NEC	Energie de Guinée	Guinea's Energy
SENELEC	Société Nationale d'Electricité	National Electricity Company

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

To produce the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of the OMVG Energy Project Interconnection, it is planned to carry out parcels and socioeconomic surveys which clearly identify the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) their affected assets and impacted activities. Prior to the survey a Communication, Consultation and Awareness Campaign was organized. Parcel surveys are scheduled to start in October 2017, while the recruitment of operators is still not finalized.

In order to prevent any delay in the planning, the TFPs have retained in the memorandum that the PMU and the OMVG will supervise the National Monitoring Committees (NMC) and Local Coordination and Monitoring Committees (LCMC) to lead the information and awareness campaign in Gambia and Guinea Bissau.

It is in this context that a joint OMVG/PMU mission, including the OMVG Environmental Expert, Mr. A. Matar Diouf and the Follow-up Expert and Evaluation of the PMU, Mr. Sékou Fofana stayed in Gambia from 05 to 15 November 2017. The objective of the mission was to inform consult and sensitize the populations of the affected villages prior to the parcel and socioeconomic surveys. The survey was to closely follow the mission. This campaign of information, sensitization and communication with the affected populations is a formal requirement of the donors.

For Senegal and Guinea, recruitment of NGOs is finalized. Two NGOs were selected, ENDA ECOPOP for Senegal and CADES/Guinea for Guinea. These NGOs will be responsible of the awareness-raising phase in these two countries.

## 2. MISSION OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of this campaign is to inform people of villages and towns along the interconnection line right-of-way, of the parcel surveys planning, to get the best support from authorities, and have a large participation of the affected people and the population in general. The specific objectives are:

- Set up an information and awareness committee prior to investigations in areas crossed by the interconnection line;
- Share the content of messages and communication tools with members;
- Organize group focus or sectoral meetings in the villages along the line.

## 3. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

To implement the information, sensitization and communication activities, the following approach was adopted by the OMVG/PMU team:

### ***3.1. Preliminary meeting of officials at the Banjul offices***

1. Preparatory Meeting with the Focal Point of the OMVG National Cell in Banjul, Mr. B. Lamine Sylla,

2. Meeting with the Minister of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources of Gambia to present the objectives of the mission.

### **3.2. Organization of field meetings:**

1. **Presentation Meeting** with the Brikama and Soma Governors, to present mission objectives

2. **Community Meetings :**

Information and awareness meeting regarding the Brikama and Soma axes 1, 2 and 3.

These meetings brought together:

- the chiefs of cantons,
- the heads of the project affected villages,
- representatives of the National Electricity Company of Gambia (NECG),
- the Focal Point representative of the OMVG National Cell in Gambia,
- the representative of AECOM in the field,
- the representatives of the technical services of the Environment, Water and Forests and Agriculture,
- community secretaries,
- local officials and some
- influential people from these localities.

The community meetings were held in official meeting rooms and activities were presented as follows:

- ✓ PowerPoint presentation on main objectives of the Information, Awareness and Communication Campaign. Presentation was given in the national language (Ouolof) and simultaneous translation into the local Maninka language. Translator were identified by the focal point representative of OMVG Cell in Banjul. Mr. Matar Diouf, OMVG Environment Expert, lead this presentation.
- ✓ Questions and answers after the presentation of each main subject.
- ✓ Organization of the focus groups after each presentation (5 to 6 groups of 4 to 5 individuals) for discussion and reporting to the assembly: Recommendations to improve efficiency of the campaign .
- ✓ Summary of the day.

The main tools used in Gambia by the OMVG / PMU team at the community meetings were:

- Computer,
- Video projector,
- Maps of the regions and districts affected by the interconnection line in Gambia and other OMVG member countries (Senegal, Guinea and Guinea Bissau)
- Various other documents on the Energy project.

### **3. Radio broadcasts**

To reach the greatest number of people in the communities affected by the interconnection line, the OMVG/PMU committee members organized, multiple radio

events, interviews, debates and discussions. Largely broadcast by community radio stations.

Six (6) radio stations were involved in regions, three (3) stations in the Soma Region and three (3) in the Brikama region.

Radio broadcasts were also organized with three (3) community radio stations in the Brikama Region. These interviews have been translated into 2 local languages and broadcast by the following community radio stations:

- Bwiam FM,
- Kulorokaira FM
- Brikama FM.

### **3.1. Content of the information and awareness activity:**

The agenda for the Communication Awareness Campaign, focused on the following points:

1. Opening Ceremony at the level of the 6 axes chosen, including:
  - 3 at Brikama (Brikama center, SIBANOR Community and Bondaly District)
  - 3 at SOMA (Jara West District, Farafinna and Kwenalla);
2. Presentation of the participants;
3. POWERPOINT presentation of:
  - the objectives of the OMVG mission,
  - the Energy Project and interconnection line by the OMVG
4. Questions/Answers;
5. Summary of the awareness workshop;
6. Closing of the workshop either by the governors, or by the chiefs of villages according.

#### **3.1.1 Opening ceremony**

For each of the selected axes:

- Brikama center, Sibanor and Bondaly for the Brikama Region;
- Soma Center, Farafinna and Kwenalla for Soma Region,

The opening was carried out either by the Governor or by the Village Chiefs.

Following the opening, presentations were given by:

- Mr. Sylla, the focal point of Gambia OMVG Cell,
- The representative of the National Society of Electricity (NAWEC) of Gambia, who provide information on the objectives of the mission in local languages of the areas affected by the interconnection line.

#### **3.1.2 Presentation of the themes of the meeting**

The OMVG Environmental Expert presented, in a "PowerPoint" format, the details of the Project and the interconnection line according to the following sequence:

1. Introduction
2. Presentation of the OMVG Energy Project (Kaléta Dam, Sambangalou Dam and Interconnection Line) (substations, sections, total length of line and number of kilometers per country).
3. Assembly of the tower structure using the example of the 225 kV line from Manantaly.
4. Presentation of affected Regions and Districts in Gambia: West Coast (Brikama) and the Districts of (Foni Jarrol, Foni Bondali, Foni Kansala, Foni



Bintang Karenai, Foni Brefet, Kombo East, Kombo Central); Lower River (Mansa Konko) and the Districts of (Jarra West, Kiang East, Kiang Central, Kiang West) and North Bank (Kerewan) and the Districts of (Upper Baddibu) and project benefits for Gambia.

5. Presentation of the substations (approximate size and positions) and example of the Brikama substation.
6. Presentation of the pylons and the transformation line, the characteristics of the pylons and their dimensions (height, dimension at the base).
7. Reserved right-of-way under the line: What is permitted in the right of way and what is prohibited in the right-of-way.
8. Construction work.
9. Parcel Surveys (Census of All People Affected by the Project (PAP), Inventory of Land and Right-of-Way Property, Socio-Economic Studies).

The presentation of the OMVG's environmental expert was completed by the punctual intervention of the monitoring and evaluation expert of the PMU in the local Maninka/Mandingo languages.

### **3.2. Questions/Answers:**

After the presentation of each point by the Environmental Expert, questions were asked by the participants. All questions were answered to the satisfaction of the participants. Some of these issues are presented in Section IV (Summaries of discussions).

### **3.3. Closing Ceremonies of Meetings:**

The sensitization and information sessions were closed between 17:30 and 18:00 either by the Governors or by the Canton Chiefs. All meetings ended on a note of satisfaction of the participants to the various meetings organized by OMVG / PMU in collaboration with the technical services of Gambian State.

## **4. Messages transmitted during information and awareness campaigns**

Apart from the detailed presentation provided by the OMVG the messages sent to the participants in the various meetings were as follows:

- The Energy Project was initiated by OMVG on behalf of its member states (Senegal, Gambia, Republic of Guinea and Guinea Bissau);
- It is a project of regional scope that aims to reduce the energy deficit of Member States and ECWAS (Economic Community of West Africa States) countries;
- It is a **public utility** ;
- The project consists of the Sambangalou dams and a 1641 km long transmission line and 16 source substations;
- Surveys will be conducted to identify those whose goods and activities will be temporarily or permanently impacted by the interconnection line. These investigations concern only the interconnection line and not the dam;
- It will be necessary to receive the interviewers and answer precisely their questions;
- Based on the results of these surveys, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) that clearly identifies the people affected by the Project, their impacted goods/activities to produce and the terms and conditions of compensation for each PAP;
- OMVG will return to the PAPs to validate the RAP;
- A fair compensation process will take place, and at the end of which the PAPs will have to release the right of way of the line.

It should be noted that the meetings held in the different districts had the effective participation of the people concerned (governors, chiefs of cantons, village chiefs, technicians of the State services, etc.).

## 4. POINT OF PARTICIPATION

### ***A. Awareness meeting in the Brikama region:***

#### ***Axe 1 : Brikama Center***

The first sensitization and information session was held in Brikama center on November 7th, 2017 in the meeting room of the Governorate. Taking part in this meeting, in addition to Mr. Ebrima MBallow, Governor of the Brikama Region were the Chief of Canton, the heads of the villages concerned by the interconnection line, the representatives of the National Electricity Company of Gambia (NECG), the representative of AECOM in Banjul, the OMVG Focal Point in Banjul, the representatives of the Local Coordination and Monitoring Committees (LCMC), and various stakeholders in the technical services of Agriculture, Environment, Water and Forests and the Community Secretary.

The session was opened at 10:50 am by the Governor of West Coast Region (WCR) in the person of Mr Ebrima MBallow.

A total of 32 people including 5 women were present during the information and awareness activities. Participants came from affected villages in the Kombo East District of Brikama Region (Mandina, Basori, Tubakuta, Kembujen, Kuloro, Bullock, Duwasu, etc.) and State and private structures (Agriculture, Water and Forests, NAVEC, Design Offices, etc.).

The photos below are some of the pictures taken during the information and awareness sessions in the Brikama center.



**Partial view of the meeting room of the Governorate of Brikama during the information and awareness meeting**

#### ***Brikama: Axe 2 - Sibanor Community***

Sibanor held the second awareness and information session on 08 November 2017 in the meeting room of the Sibanor Community School. Present at this meeting were the Canton Chiefs, the heads of villages affected by the interconnection line, the agents of the National Electricity Company of Gambia (NAWEG), the representative of AECOM in Banjul, the OMVG Focal Point in Banjul, the representative of the Governor of Brikama and the representatives of the Local Coordination and Monitoring Committees (LCMC), etc.

In total, 29 people including 2 women were present during information and awareness activities. Participants came from affected villages in Foni Brefet, Bintang Karanai and Kansala Districts and state and private structures (Agriculture, Water and Forests, NAVEC, Study Offices, etc.).

An overview of the meeting room is presented in the photos below taken in Sibanor and the attendance statistics are presented in the Appendix to this report.



**An overview of the room at Sibanor Community Outreach and Information Meeting**

#### *Brikama: Axe 3 - Bondaly District*

The information and awareness work began at 12h 24m in Bondaly. After the usual presentations of the participants, the objectives of the mission were presented by the OMVG Focal Point in Banjul followed by the presentation of the theme of the meeting by the OMVG Environmental Expert Mr A.M. Diouf.

Present at this information and sensitization meeting were the village chiefs, the agents of the Electricity Company of Gambia (ECG), the representative of AECOM in Banjul, the representative of the National Office of the OMVG in Banjul, the representative of the Governor of Brikama and representatives of Local Coordination and Monitoring Committees (LCMC), representatives of Agriculture and Environment, etc.

In total, 29 people including 3 women were present during information and awareness activities. The participants came from affected villages in the Foni Jarrol and Bondali District of the Brikama region and from state and private structures (Agriculture, Waters and Forests, NAVEC, Design Offices, etc.).

An overview of the meeting room is presented below, and the attendance statistics are presented in the Appendix of this report.



**An overview of the room at the Awareness and Information Meeting in Bondaly District**





The different working groups on awareness and information in Bondaly



The different working groups on awareness and information in Bondaly

Following the community meetings, radio broadcasts were also organized with three local radio stations. Details about the debates in community radio are presented below:

#### Debates on community radios in Brikama

1. **Debates on Radio Foni Kansala District:** The debates were held in Diola and Mandingo local languages. Several listeners called to participate in the debates in 5 districts of Foni covered by this radio. The audio recording is attached to the report.
2. **Debates on Kuloro Radio in the Kombo East District:** As on the Foni Kansala District radio, on Kuloro Radio in the Kombo East District, there were also many listeners who participated in the discussions. The show was conducted in Mandingo only since every one present spoke Mandingo. Nevertheless, some listeners who called during the program were asked to spread the message to Diola listeners. The coverage of this radio station extends to Kiang and throughout Kombo and Foni. The audio recording is attached.
3. **The debates on the community radio of Brikama:** Mandingos and Wolofs were targeted in this program, but the translator Wolof did not show up. Nevertheless, the program has attracted many listeners and phone calls. At one point, we had to stop phone calls to give details of the project. The coverage of this radio is limited to the city of Brikama and the surrounding villages. The audio recording is attached.

### **B. Awareness meeting in the SOMA region:**

A three-day awareness and information campaign was organized by the OMVG and the PMU with the collaboration of the administrative authorities and the OMVG Energy Project Interconnection Line in the Lower River Region (Jarra West, Kiang East, Kiang Central and Kiang West districts) and North Bank Region (Badibou East District).

Three main axes were selected for awareness and information, namely: Soma center, Farafinna and Kwenalla.

#### **SOMA :AXE 1 : Soma center (Jarra West District)**

The information and awareness work began at 11:30 am in the Jarra West District (Soma Center) court room. The local authorities (village leaders called Alikalolu, VDC vice presidents, district chiefs, governors and some actors) took part in this sensitization and information session. Apart from these people, the agents of the National Electricity Company of Gambia (NECG), the AECOM representative in Banjul, the OMVG Focal Point in Banjul, and representatives of state and private structures (Agriculture, Waters and Forests, NAVEC, Design Offices, etc.) also took part.

A total of 29 people, including one woman, participated in the information and awareness activities. Attendance statistics are presented in the Appendix of this report.



**An overview of the room during the sensitization and information meeting in Soma center**



**The different awareness and information working groups in Soma center**



### **SOMA Axe 2 : Farafinna**

Information and awareness work began at 11:35 am in the village meeting room. Took part in this sensitization and information session, the governor, the chief of canton, the heads of the villages, the representatives of the villages concerned by the project, the agents of the National Electricity Company of Gambia (NAWEG), the representative of AECOM in Banjul, the OMVG Focal Point in Banjul, and the representatives of the Local Coordination and Monitoring Committees (LCMC), the representative of the environment service, etc.

In total, 29 people, all men, participated in information and awareness meetings. In addition to participants from villages in the SOMA region, representatives of state and private structures (Agriculture, Water and Forests, NAVEC, Design Offices) also took part. The list of participants is attached as an appendix to this report.



**An overview of the room at the awareness and information meeting in Farafinna**



**On the left the Governor and the Chief of Canton at the awareness and information meeting in Farafinna**

### **SOMA Axe 3 : Kwenalla**

The information and sensitization meetings began on November 13, 2017 at 12.00pm in the Kwenalla meeting room. The village leaders, the village representatives involved in the project, the agents of the National Electricity Company of Gambia (NAWEG), the AECOM representative took part in this sensitization and information session, Banjul, the OMVG Focal Point in Banjul, the representatives of the LCMC, etc.



A total of 29 male participants were present at Kwenalla's information and awareness activities. Participants came from villages affected by the interconnection line in the SOMA region and from state and private structures (Agriculture, Water and Forests, NAVEC, Design Offices, etc.).

The attendance list is presented in the Annex of this report.



Information and awareness session in Kwenalla



Summary of group work in Kwenalla

Following the community meetings, radio broadcasts were also organized in three community radios in Soma and radio Kabada in Casamance.

The three community radio stations targeted are: Soma Community Radio in the LRR which is received within 12 km and Farafenni Community Radio with similar coverage. Another radio station, Kabada, has been identified in the neighboring region of Casamance which has greater coverage and will therefore have to be targeted for radio broadcasts.

Radio broadcasts in Soma reached a wider audience compared to community meetings.

As in the community radios of the Brikama area, in Soma several listeners called to participate in the debates. These radio broadcasts have reach about 25,000 people in this region.

In summary, information and sensitization activities went well in Gambia (in the Brikama and Soma Regions). A total of 177 people including 11 women took part in community meetings and nearly

45,000 people were sensitized through community radios. The overall participation statistics for community meetings are presented in the table below.

Attendance Chart of Participants in Awareness and Information

Regions / Districts	Number of participants		Total
	Men	Women	
<b>Brikama</b>			
Axe1 : Brikama	27	5	32
Axe2 : Sibanor	27	2	29
Axe3 : Bondaly	26	3	29
<b>Sub-total Brinkama</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Soma</b>			
Axe1 : Soma	28	1	29
Axe2 Farafinna	29	0	29
Axe3 Kwenella	29	0	29
<b>Sub-total SOMA</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Sub-Total General</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>177</b>

## 5. SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

The exchanges took place in very good conditions. All invited guests fully participated in awareness and information campaign.

Overall, the village chiefs and village chiefs appreciated the information and the awareness sessions. They were reassured by the awareness and information received from the OMVG/PMU mission. For the coming parcel and socioeconomic survey mission, authorities are ready to remove any obstacles a smooth execution of survey activities as well as for future project activities.

After the information and awareness sessions, the main concerns of the participants **had been taken into account. A series of questions were asked by the participants, important one are presented below:**

### 5.1. Main concerns of participants:

The summary of the main concerns of the participants is presented below:

- The villages that will actually be affected by the interconnection line
- Compensation methods and payment procedures of affected landowners
- Impact of inter-state conflicts on the Energy project
- What will be the Impacts along the road between Kembujeh and the Brikama substation as well as on houses around?
- Windstorms and pylons
- Permanent loss of 3 meters access road and 6x6 meters for the installation of each pylon
- Recruitment of young people for the construction of pylons
- NECTG and the road of its transmission line
- Villages that are not serviced by NECTG for electricity
- NECTG high rates and frequent power cuts
- The expected duration of the project

- As the interconnection line path to Farafinna is not yet decided, another meeting will have to be organized to discuss with appropriate stakeholders
- The safety aspect of the line: after the completion of the project, children especially those who hunt in the bush. They may be tempted to climb the pylons.
- NECG's slowness in the distribution of electricity in rural communities such as Kiangs.
- High cost and irregular supply of electricity in Gambia

## 5.2. Analysis of the questions asked by the participants

Given the agricultural importance in the villages crossed by the interconnection line, during the various presentations, many important concerns and questions were asked by the participants. A summary of these questions and answer are presented in the table below:

No	Questions	Answers
1	Who will be responsible for connecting the communities to the interconnection line?	The various national electricity companies are responsible for connecting the communities to the line.
2	Since the land is the main asset of the people, will these people be able to access farmland for agricultural work once the construction of the line is complete?	Yes, but, the possible works are: Gardening, food crops and vegetables, livestock, grazing and other compatible activity. However, it is strictly forbidden to build houses, huts, sheds, agricultural buildings, latrines, etc. and to plant trees whose size exceeds 3.5m. The lands under the pylons will be permanently lost (no crops will be allowed).
3	Who will have to identify the location of the pylons?	The location of the pylons will be determined with GPS support.
4	What is NECG's role in this project?	Distribution of electricity from the Brikama and Soma substations.
5	Could interstate conflicts have an impact on this project?	Interstate conflicts should not apen. No member country of the Organization has the right to deprive other country in electricity. The dam and the interconnection line are common property of all member countries of the Organization. This is governed by laws and agreements between States member.
6	Can land or farm owners oppose the installation of pylons in their properties?	From the moment your land or farm is on the interconnection line which is declared to be of public utility by the OMVG member countries, under no circumstances should an owner oppose the installation of the towers on his properties.
7	With the new system, will homes that already benefit from NAWEC service redo their electrical installations and change the "Cash Power" meters (prepaid) made available by NECG?	This case will be duly studied by NAWEC.
8	Will the people directly affected by the project have access to employment under this project?	Populations directly affected by the interconnection line will be favored when hiring during the pre-construction phase and the construction of pylons in accordance with their competence.

9	Is agricultural work possible under the interconnection line?	Under the line of interconnection, the possible works are: Gardening, food crops and vegetables, Livestock, grazing and other compatible activity. However, it is strictly forbidden to build houses, huts, sheds, agricultural buildings, latrines, etc. and plant trees whose size exceeds 3.5m.
10	The impact of the interconnection line on migratory birds?	A study on bird migration corridors was carried out by specialists recruited by AECOM. A first version of the study is available.
11	Management and distribution of electricity in member countries?	In each country the structures responsible for electricity will ensure the distribution and management of electricity. For the specific case of Gambia, it is NECG, for Senegal it is SENELEC, for Guinea Conakry it is EDG and for Guinea Bissau, it is EAGB.
12	Will the villages crossed by the interconnection line benefit from electricity?	The main concern of the OMVG is to ensure the availability of current in quantity and in quality for the four countries in order to meet the demand of the populations by the different national services in charge of electricity.
13	Will the local workforce be used for work at the villages crossed by the interconnection line?	Yes, but according to their competence. Otherwise, labor can be recruited anywhere else in OMVG member countries.
14	What is the expected distance between the pylons?	The planned distance between the pylons is 500 m.
15	How will the surfaces lost after the installation of the pylons be compensated?	First, these losses are classified in the category of surface lost permanently. The compensation will be either in kind or in cash in proportion to the area occupied by the pylons (lost).
16	My land is probably on the interconnection line. But I'm not very sure. My intention is to build a house there. What will you recommend to me?	We recommend that you do not build first. First, make sure that your land is not impacted by the interconnection line before doing anything.
17	If for example my field is crossed by the interconnection line and I lose some or all of my farmland and for compensation I am offered a certain amount for which I do not agree, how will this conflict be resolved?	<p>For the interconnection component, the vast majority of PAPs will fall into the third category (crop, tree or pasture losses). Several proposals exist to resolve this dispute or conflict.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A first method is to provide additional explanations to the complainant (example: explain in detail how the project calculated the compensation of the complainant and show him that the same rules apply to all),</li> <li>- Use elders or respected people in the community to play the role of arbitration.</li> <li>- Make use of the courts according to the laws of each of the 4 member countries of the OMVG. But this process does not seem to be the best way to resolve this conflict, as it often requires lengthy delays before the case is dealt with and this can result in significant costs for the complainant, and requires a complex mechanism, with experts and lawyers, who often can escape the complainant and eventually turn against him.</li> </ul>

		<p>Finally, courts are not expected to hear disputes over untitled properties, which in the case of the interconnection project are likely to constitute the majority of cases.</p> <p>That is why for the OMVG Energy Project, the project manager will set up an extra-judicial dispute resolution mechanism involving the explanation and mediation by third parties. It will comprise two main stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the registration by the supervisor of the complaint or the dispute,</li> <li>- amicable treatment, calling on independent project mediators.</li> </ul> <p>PAP may appeal to recommendation or decision of this mechanism. Each affected person, as the right to uses at any time the justice system of his country,</p>
18	I own farmland that is operated by a third party and is affected either by the interconnection line or by the substations causing the loss of some or all of the agricultural land. In this case between me the owner and the non-owner operator will be compensated?	<p>For a farmer who does not own a farmland that will lose access to some or all of the land he was farming, it is proposed to pay in kind or in cash the equivalent of an annual harvest according to the cultivated area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The compensation approach for parcels of land is to focus on offsets in kind to the extent possible. However, special attention will be paid to non-owner farmers who are considered vulnerable.</li> <li>- For the owner, the compensation will be made from the following year in accordance with the affected area. And this compensation can be done either in kind or in cash. Generally, only areas under pylons and substations will be permanently lost.</li> </ul>

## 6. MAIN RESULTS OBTAINED

Main results obtained from these meetings are as follows:

- The participants have learned the objectives of the Energy Project and who are the 4-member states of the OMVG.
- The main components of the OMVG Energy Project are now known to all participants.
- Participants are informed and sensitized about the importance to participate to the parcel and socio-economic surveys that will start in the coming days, with the aim of identifying the people whose goods and activities will be impacted temporarily or permanently by the interconnection line.
- 177 people including 11 women from local structures and state structures are trained and ready to spread information on the coming activities in their respective structures/villages.
- The message for the execution of parcel and socio-economic surveys as been delivered to the administrative authorities and to the populations of the villages concerned by the interconnection line.
- 6 media information campaigns on the radio, 3 in the Brikama region and 3 in Soma populations on the imminent conduct of parcel surveys. Information as been given in the local languages (Ouolof, Mandingo, Sosseh, etc.) to people of the villages concerned by the investigation.
- Nearly 45,000 people were reach during the various radio broadcasts in the regions of Brikama and Soma.
- Two audio CDs are produced and given to the OMVG and the PMU.



- The concerns of those affected are known and taken into account in the report of the awareness and information campaign.
- A final report of the activity is written and presented to
  - o the OMVG,
  - o the Coordination of the PMU
  - o the Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs).

## 7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

At the end of these information and awareness sessions, we note the following:

**7.1 At Community level:** Local authorities (the village leaders called Alikalolu, the VDC vice-presidents, the governors and other actors), and all those who were invited to participate in its sensitization sessions, did strongly mobilized. They appreciated the information and awareness sessions and were reassured by the awareness and information received from the OMVG/PMU mission and its partners in the field. For the coming surveys, they will remove obstacles for smooth execution of activities, particularly with regard to the parcel surveys and other future activities of the project.

For these village populations, one thing counts above all: « **Gambia belongs to all Gambians** », and only one slogan: « **One Gambia, One People, One Nation** ».

**7.2 At the level of the authorities:** The Minister of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources of Gambia and the Governors reassured their unconditional support for the success of the mission. They thanked all the participants for the quality of the interventions and for the large participation. They reassured the representatives of the PMU/OMVG of the availability of their populations to support the OMVG Energy project, for a harmonious development of the four countries concerned by the interconnection of the entire subregion.

### Recommendations

As awareness and information were a prerequisite for the start of the parcel surveys, to date, these activities have been finalized in Gambia on November 15, 2017.

The mission of the PMU/OMVG invites the OMVG, to quickly mobilize in the field the subcontractors who will conduct the parcel surveys, in order to be able to release the rights-of-way as quickly as possible.

## **8. ANNEX**

# **RELEASE OF THE RIGHT OF WAY FOR THE INTERCONNECTION OF THE OMVG ENERGY PROJECT**

## **TDR: PHASE INFORMATION SENSITIZATION COMMUNICATION (I S C): Gambia and Guinea Bissau.**

### **Introduction**

As part of the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of the OMVG Energy Project Interconnection, it is planned to carry out partial surveys which clearly identify the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and their goods/activities impacted. These surveys must follow a phase of information, awareness and communication. Parcel surveys are scheduled to start in October 2017, while the recruitment of interviewer is still not finalized. The construction companies have all deployed in the field and must start the work of the substations and the line.

In order to prevent any delay in the planning of construction companies, the TFPs have retained in the memorandum that the PMU and the High Commission of the OMVG supervise the national monitoring committees (CNS) and the local coordination and monitoring committees (LCMC) to take charge of the information and awareness-raising phase in Gambia and Guinea Bissau.

For Senegal and Guinea, the recruitment of NGOs is being finalized. These NGOs will take charge of the awareness-raising phase in these two countries. The NGO for Gambia and Guinea Bissau are in the process of recruiting NGO implementors.

The CNS and LCMC in the institutional set-up of the project were to relay information between OMVG, construction contractors, local authorities and PAPs. These bodies are composed of representatives of technical services, socio-professional organizations, community-based organizations (CBOs) and NGOs operating in the area.

The purpose of this communication strategy is to provide information and awareness activities to be implemented by NSC and LCMC members, as a prelude to parcel surveys.

### **1. Objective**

- Establishment of an information, awareness and communication committee;
- Sharing the contents of messages and communication tools;
- Focus group organization in the Axes along the line.

## 2. Proposed Activities

ACTIVITIES	TASKS	TERMS	RESPONSIBLE
<b>Local communication campaign</b>	Establishment of an information, awareness and communication committee	This Committee will be set up in each LCMC concerned and composed of 3 members including 1 President, his deputy and a 3rd resource person. It is important to note that these 3 people will be selected from the LCMC members who have benefited from the training courses of the High Commission on PGES including an NGO Representative.	LCMC
		OMVG will ask the Chairs of the LCMC concerned to appoint as Chairman a consensual person deemed to be eloquent and capable of drafting the final report of the activity. He will be assisted by an agent just as able to write the final report of the activity. A third person known and respected by the populations will be designated to complete the trio.	
		One of the 3 members of the Committee must be able to carry out media communication activities.	
	Training meeting of Information Committee members in each LCMC	The objectives of these meetings is to convey to the members of the Information Committee the message to issue to the populations for the purpose of the surveys, to agree on the manner of doing it and to present to them the framework of the final report of the activity.	PMU/High Commission
	Conduct of the information campaign by Committee members		Members of Information Committee
	Drafting of the final report		Members of Information Committee
<b>Media campaign</b>	Development of a press release to inform the population of the imminent conduct of parcel surveys.		PMU/High Commission
	Broadcast of the communiqué in the local radio stations of the LCMC		PMU/High Commission /LCMC

### 3. LCMC concerned

At the level of Gambia and Guinea Bissau, the LCMCs are distributed along the route of the line according to the following table:

Countries	LCMC	Administrative divisions affected	
		Region	County / District
Guinea Bissau	Quebo	Tombali, Bafata	Quebo, Xitole, Bambadinca
	Mansoa	Oio	Mansoa, Nhacra, Bissora, Farim, Mansaba
Gambia	West Coast	West Coast (Brikama)	Foni Jarrol, Foni Bondali, Foni Kansala. Fon Bintang, Karenai, Foni Brefet, Kombo East, Kombo Central
	Lower River	Lower River (Mansa Konko)	Jarra West, Kiang East, Kiang Central, Kiang West
	North Bank	North Bank (Kerewan)	Upper Baddibu



#### 4. Messages to be transmitted

- The Energy Project was initiated by the OMVG on behalf of its Member States;
- It is a project of regional scope that aims to reduce the energy deficit of Member States and ECOWAS countries;
- It is a **public utility**;
- The project consists of Sambangalou dams and a 1641 km long transmission line and 16 source substations;
- Surveys will be conducted to identify those whose goods and activities will be temporarily or permanently impacted by the interconnection line. These investigations concern only the interconnection line and not the dam;
- It will be necessary to receive the investigators and answer precisely their questions;
- Based on the results of these surveys, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) that clearly identifies the People affected by the Project, their impacted assets / activities and compensation arrangements will be developed;
- The OMVG will return to PAPs to validate RAP;
- A fair compensation process will take place and at the end of which the PAPs will have to release the right of way of the line.

#### 5. PMU / High Commission groups in the field

	Members	Countries	Zones
<b>Group 1</b>	Condétto Tourré Mamadou Saliou Diallo Babacar Raymond Mbaye	Guinea Bissau	Guinea Bissau : Manssoa and Bambadinka
<b>Group 2</b>	Dior Mbacké Dia Amadou Matar DIOUF Sékou Fofana	Gambia	Gambia: Soma and Brikama.

#### 6. Mission planning of the 2 groups:

##### Group : Gambia

Date	Planned activities	Responsible
05 /11/2017	Traveling to Banjul	OMVG/PMU
06 /11/2017	Preparatory meeting with the Ministry and the OMVG National Cell	OMVG/PMU/Cell
07 /11/2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe 1 Brikama.	OMVG/PMU/Cell/LCMC/RP
08 /11/2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe 2 Brikama	OMVG/PMU/Nat Cell/LCMC/RP
09/11/2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe3 Brikama	Same
10 /11/2017	Travel to Soma	
11/11/2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe 1 Soma	Same
12 /11/2017	Information and awareness meeting	

	Axe 2 Soma	
13/11/2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe 3 Soma	Same
14/11/2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe 4 Soma	Same
15 /11/2017	Travel Back	

### Groupe : Guinea Bissau

Date	Planned activities	Responsible
05 /11/2017	Travel to Bissau	OMVG/PMU
06 /11/2017	Preparatory meeting with the Ministry and the OMVG National Cell	OMVG/PMU/Nat Cell
07 /11/2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe 1 Bissau.	OMVG/PMU/Nat Cell /LCMC/RP
08 /11/2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe 2 Bissau	OMVG/PMU/Nat Cell/LCMC/ RP
09/11/2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe3 Bissau	Same
10 /11/2017	Voyage sur Mansoa	
11/11/2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe 1 Mansoa	Same
12 /11/ 2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe 2 Mansoa	
13/11/2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe 3 Mansoa	Same
14/11/2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe 4 Mansoa	Same
15 /11/ 2017	Travel Back	

**Annex 6:** Questionnaire of the parcel and socio-economic survey carried out in Gambia

<b>OMVG</b>	<b>OMVG ENERGY PROJECT</b> <b>Parcel and socio-economic survey along the interconnection line</b>
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## Part 1: OCCUPANT / FARMER

### i) SINGLE IDENTIFIER OF THE PARCEL

Country	Lot	Section	CLCS	-	Sequential parcel number by country		

### ii) Have you ever been surveyed? 1- YES      2- NO

- If yes, request the PAP Identification Sheet (FIP) and enter the occupant/farmer unique code on this questionnaire Part 1 and Part 2 and complete only Part 2 describing the parcel. If administering the survey papers, please mark pages 2 to 7 of the survey.
- If No, enter a new occupant/farmer code and run the survey (Part 1 and Part 2)

### SINGLE IDENTIFIER OF THE OCCUPANT / FARMER:

CLCS	-	Surveyor no		Occupant / Farmer no			

Take a picture of the Occupant/Farmer with his unique identification number  
iii) Picture no: \_\_\_\_\_

### Codes to use

Countries	Senegal (SE); Guinea (GC); Guinea Bissau (GB); Gambia (GA)															
Lot	L1b	L1a	L2	L3		L4			L5					L6a	L6b	L7
Section	KaBir	BirTam	TamSam	SamMal	MalLab	LabLin	LinKal	KalBok	BokSal	SalBam	BamMan	ManBis	ManTan	TanSom	SomBir	SomBri
CLCS	Kaolack (Kao); Kaffrine (Kaf); Tambacounda (Tam); Kedougou (Ked); Goudomp (Gou); Boke (Bok); Kindia (Kin); Mamou (Mam); Labe (Lab); Mali Centre (Mlc); Lebekere (Leb); Quebo (Que); Mansoa (Man); West Coast (WCo); Lower River (LRi); North Bank (NBa)															

v) Tablet no: \_\_\_\_\_ vi) Camera no: \_\_\_\_\_ vii) GPS no: \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ /  
(dd / mm / yyyy)

## A - IDENTIFICATION OF THE OCCUPANT / FARMER

**Note to the surveyor:** An occupant/farmer here is a recognized occupant/farmer (male or female) by customary chiefs, notability and neighbors. The occupant/farmer can be an individual or a legal person (community, association, economic interest groups, etc.)

**A1 Is the occupant/farmer? (Circle 1 or 2)**

1- An individual (if Yes, answer questions A2 to A4) or

2 – A legal entity (if Yes, go directly to A11 question)

**A2 – Information about the occupant/farmer (individual):**

(Occupant/farmer recognized (man or woman) by the Customary chiefs, notability and neighbors)

a) First names: \_\_\_\_\_

b) Name: \_\_\_\_\_

c) Nickname: \_\_\_\_\_

**A3 – Name of the respondent, if different from the Occupant/farmer**

a) First names: \_\_\_\_\_

b) Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**A4- a) Occupant/farmer date of birth (individual):**

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_  
( dd /mm /yyyy)

**c) National Identity Card Number (NIC) :** \_\_\_\_\_

**d) Issue Date :**

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_  
( dd /mm /yyyy)

**b) Sex 1- Male 2- Female**

**No NIC**

**e) Other identification documents. 1- YES (go to f) 2-NO (if No go to h)**

**f) Specify the type of documents: 1- Birth Certificate 2- Driver's license 3- Association card**

**4- Other : Specify here:** \_\_\_\_\_

**g) Document identification no:** \_\_\_\_\_

**h) Recognized by the authorities and neighbours? 1-YES 2-NO**

**i) Phone no of the Occupant/farmer (or from another contact) :** \_\_\_\_\_

**If the occupant has no phone no, first names and name of the phone owner:**

**j) First Names:** \_\_\_\_\_ **k) Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**j) Place of residence :** \_\_\_\_\_

**Very Important :**

**l) Take a picture of the occupant/farmer with his ID card**

**Picture no :** \_\_\_\_\_

**A5- Occupant/Farmer nationality (individual)?** (Circle the no corresponding to the answer)

Senegalese	1	Gambian	2	Guinean	3
Guinean Bissau	4	Malian	5	Mauritanian	6
Sierra Leone	7	Liberian	8	Other (specify)	9

**A6 – Ethnic group of the occupant/farmer (individual)?** (Only one choice possible)

Wolof	1	Mandingue / Malinke	2	Peulh/Toucouleur / Fula	3
Jola / Diola	4	Soninke / Sarakholee	5	Papel/Pepel	6
Serere	7	Mandjack/Ballante	8	Nalu/Nalou	9
Bassari	10	Baga	11	Soussou	12
Other ethnicity (specify): _____					13

**A7 – Current civil status of the occupant/farmer (individual)?** (Only one choice possible)

Married monogamous	1	Married polygamous M2	2	Married polygamous M3	3
Married polygamous M4	4	Divorced	5	Widower/Widow	6
Single	7	Other (specify):			

**A8 – Highest level of education of the occupant/farmer (individual)?** (Only one choice possible)

None	0	Koranic	1	Read/Write	2
Elementary	3	Junior High 1 <sup>st</sup>	4	Junior High 2 <sup>nd</sup>	5
Technical/vocational	6	Higher education	7	Other level (specify) _____	

**A9 – a) Do you own a bank account under your name? : 1 - YES 2 - NO** (If No, go to c)

b) If YES, what is the name of the institution? \_\_\_\_\_

c) **Can you receive money on your cellular phone?:** 1 - YES 2 - NO (if No go to A9)

d) If YES: d) No : \_\_\_\_\_ and e) Society : \_\_\_\_\_



**A10 – Check the box depending if you agree or disagree with the following statements:** *(the surveyor must read each line and wait for the farmer's response)*

Assertions		Totally agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Totally disagree
a)	Our household has enough money to meet the normal needs of its members				
b)	Our household never has the opportunity to lend money or give some food to others who need it				
c)	Our household can count on people outside the household to help us in case of need of money or food				
d)	Our household is still in debt				

**A11 – IF THE OCCUPANT/FARMER IS A LEGAL PERSON** (Answer in this section to question (A11) and sections B and C)

- a) Is it 1- a community/village 2- an economic interest group 3- an association 4- Other: specify \_\_\_\_\_
- b) What is its name? \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Does he own a land title : 1- YES 2- NO if yes, d) What is the title no \_\_\_\_\_ e) Picture of the document no: \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Number of members: \_\_\_\_\_ g) ) Name of its representative: \_\_\_\_\_
- h) Phone no: \_\_\_\_\_ i) Own a bank account? 1- YES 2- NO
- j) Name of the institution: \_\_\_\_\_

## SECTION B - PREFERENCES OF COMPENSATION (individual, corporation)

a) **What is your preference in terms of compensation for any losses you may suffer?** (Do not read the answers)

Type of compensation for lost land, crops, trees and agricultural equipment	Circle only one choice
Nature: Replacing lost ground with new land	1
Cash: Fully offset cash losses	2
Mixed: Obtain land to replace the lost land and compensation for remaining cash losses	3

Do not know or do not want to answer, no opinion expressed	4
Other, specify: _____	5

**SECTION C – CONCERNS ABOUT THE IMPACTS OF THE INTERCONNECTION LINE AND SUBSTATIONS (individual, legal person)**

a) *Do you have any concerns regarding the installation of the power line right-of way?* 1- Yes    2- No  
 If so, what are they?


## SECTION D – INFORMATION ON THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

ID	First names and nickname	NAME	Age  <i>Indicate the age by number of years.</i>  <i>0 – for children under one year</i>	Relationship with the Head of Household <i>1 – CH- chief of the household</i> <i>2 – Spouse</i> <i>3 – Son/daughter</i> <i>4 – Stepson / stepdaughter</i> <i>5 – Father/mother</i> <i>6 – Sister/ brother</i> <i>7 – Other parent</i> <i>0 – Without relatives</i>  <i>(circle only one answer)</i>	Sex  <i>1 – M Male</i>  <i>2 – F Female</i>  <i>(circle only one answer)</i>	Handicap/Vulnerability <i>0 – No disability or incurable disease</i> <i>1 – Blind</i> <i>2 – Deaf</i> <i>3 – Dumb</i> <i>4 – Disability/lower limb paralysis</i> <i>5 – Disability/upper limb paralysis</i> <i>6 – Mental deficiency</i> <i>7 – Incurable disease</i>  <i>(circle only one answer)</i>	Main Occupation	Secondary Occupation	Participation in the farming operation of the household?  <i>0 – No - None</i> <i>1 – Nursery</i> <i>2 – Labour</i> <i>3 – Semi / transplanting</i> <i>4 – Upkeep</i> <i>5 – Harvest</i> <i>6 – Post harvest / Transformation</i> <i>7 – Marketing</i>  <i>(circle one or more answers)</i>	Average annual household income  <i>1- FCFA</i> <i>2- Gambian Dalasi</i>  <i>3- Guinean franc</i>
							<i>0 – No income generating occupation</i> <i>1 – Farmer and/or processor</i> <i>2 – Arboriculture and/or processing</i> <i>3 – Breeding and/or processing</i> <i>4 – Picking</i> <i>5 – Craft</i> <i>6 – Trade or restoration</i> <i>7 – Trades (masonry, mechanic, etc.)</i> <i>8 – Maneuver</i> <i>9 – Person offering a service</i> <i>10 – Official/ Contractual</i> <i>11 – Student</i> <i>“Other » (specify on the line)</i> <i>(Only one choice of answer per question)</i>			
D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11
01 CH				1	1 - M 2 - F	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7			0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
02				2 3 4 5 6 7 0	1 - M 2 - F	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7			0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
03				2 3 4 5 6 7 0	1 - M 2 - F	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7			0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
04				2 3 4 5 6 7 0	1 - M 2 - F	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7			0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
05				2 3 4 5 6 7 0	1 - M 2 - F	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7			0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
06				2 3 4 5 6 7 0	1 - M 2 - F	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7			0 1 2 3 4 5 6	

ID	First names and nickname	NAME	Age  <i>Indicate the age by number of years.  0 – for children under one year</i>	Relationship with the Head of Household  1 – CH- chief of the household 2 – Spouse 3 – Son/daughter 4 – Stepson / stepdaughter 5 – Father/mother 6 – Sister/ brother 7 – Other parent 0 – Without relatives  (circle only one answer)	Sex  1 – M Male  2 – F Female  (circle only one answer)	Handicap/Vulnerability  0 – No disability or incurable disease 1 – Blind 2 – Deaf 3 – Dumb 4 – Disability/lower limb paralysis 5 – Disability/upper limb paralysis 6 – Mental deficiency 7 – Incurable disease  (circle only one answer)	Main Occupation	Secondary Occupation	Participation in the farming operation of the household?  0 – No - None 1 – Nursery 2 – Labour 3 – Semi / transplanting 4 – Upkeep 5 – Harvest 6 – Post harvest / Transformation 7 – Marketing  (circle one or more answers)	Average annual household income  1- FCFA 2- Gambian Dalasi 3- Guinean franc
							0 – No income generating occupation 1 – Farmer and/or processor 2 – Arboriculture and/or processing 3 – Breeding and/or processing 4 – Picking 5 – Craft 6 – Trade or restoration 7 – Trades (masonry, mechanic, etc.) 8 – Maneuver 9 – Person offering a service 10 – Official/ Contractual 11 – Student "Other » (specify on the line) (Only one choice of answer per question)			
D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11
07				2 3 4 5 6 7 0	1 - M 2 - F	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7			0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	

## Part 2: PARCEL

### i) SINGLE IDENTIFIER OF THE PARCEL

Country	Lot	Section	CLCS	-	Sequential Parcel number by country		

### ii) Single IDENTIFIER OF THE OCCUPANT/FARMER:

CLCS	-	Surveyor no	Occupant/Farmer no			

### Codes to use

Country	Senegal (SE); Guinea (GC); Guinea Bissau (GB); Gambia (GA)															
Lot	L1b	L1a	L2	L3		L4			L5					L6a	L6b	L7
Section	KaBir	BirTam	TamSam	SamMal	MalLab	LabLin	LinKal	KalBok	BokSal	SalBam	BamMan	ManBis	ManTan	TanSom	SomBir	SomBri
CLCS	Kaolack (Kao); Kaffrine (Kaf); Tambacounda (Tam); Kedougou (Ked); Goudomp (Gou); Boke (Bok); Kindia (Kin); Mamou (Mam); Labe (Lab); Mali Center(Mlc); Lebekere (Leb); Quebo (Que); Mansoa (Man); West Coast (WCo); Lower River (LRi); North Bank (NBa)															

iii) Tablet no : \_\_\_\_\_ iv) Camera no : \_\_\_\_\_ v) GPS no : \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ (dd / mm / yyyy)

## SECTION A- OCCUPANCY RIGHTS

### A1 – What right of occupation do you have on this parcel?

- 1 - Traditional occupation      2 – State assignment right      3 – State surface right issued by the State      4- State lease  
5 – Land title      6 – Permission of the owner      7 – Tenant      8 - Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_

A2- a) If you have an official right, specify the registration number of this right: \_\_\_\_\_

b) Take a photo of the title or official document Photo number: \_\_\_\_\_

A3- a) If you are a tenant of this parcel? (Do you pay with your nature (harvest/animals) or in cash to exploit this land)?

- 1- YES      2 - NO (If no, go to A4)

b) If yes, what is the amount of rent paid in nature or in cash? i) in nature: \_\_\_\_\_ ii) cash/money: \_\_\_\_\_

c) What is the name of the owner: \_\_\_\_\_

d) City / village of residence of the owner: \_\_\_\_\_ e) Phone no of the owner : \_\_\_\_\_

Note to the surveyor: If the main farmer is a man asked the question A4.

:

A4- a) Does your wife or your wives cultivate a well-defined portion of this parcel (a portion dedicated to women and where the women are sovereign of the work done on this parcel)?

1- YES 2-NO (if no, go to section B)

If yes, what is the area of land used by your wife or your wives (m<sup>2</sup>)? \_\_\_\_\_

If YES, ask to see his wife or his wives. If two wives work on the same parcel, arbitrarily divide the parcel of women in two and fill out a survey questionnaire and a parcel questionnaire for each of the women and sketch the parcel. Indicate well and number the parts exploited by these women

## SECTION B- CROPS INSIDE THE RIGHT-OF-WAY OF THE LINE



► **B1 - a) Within your parcel, do you have crops that are located inside the line right-of-way?**

1- YES 2- No (→ *section C*)

b) If yes, indicate the cultivation surface (m<sup>2</sup>) that you operate that is entirely located inside the line right-of-way?

No ID	<b>Speculation</b> 1- Rice 2- Corn 3- Fonio 4- Peanuts 5- Mil 6- Sorghum 7- Manioc 8- Cowpea 9- Cotton 10 – Market garden products 11- Others, specify _____	Area (m <sup>2</sup> ) in the parcel	Number of harvests per year	Harvest month	
				Harvest 1	Harvest 2
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					

## SECTION C- ANIMAL GRAZING IN THE LINE RIGHT-OF-WAY

**C1 - a) In what parcel do your cattle graze or do they graze inside the line right-of-way?** 1- Yes 2- No (→ *question C3*)

**C2 - Is it a free pasture or a fenced area?**

1- Free pasture 2- Fenced area

**C3 - Do other farmers' cattle graze on your parcel?** 1- Yes 2- No

## SECTION D – TREES/PLANTATIONS WITHIN THE LINE RIGHT-OF-WAY

1 – YES (→ D2)                      2 – NO (→ section E)

Kinds of trees	Number of trees on the parcel according to their degree of maturity		
	Young (Early growth)	Average (has not yet produced)	Adult (at least one crop per year)
1 – Mango tree grafted			
2 – Ungrafted Mango			
3 – Tamarind			
4 – Baobab			
5 – Jujube			
6 – Balanitès (Soump)			
7 – Nere (Oul)			
8 – Sclerocarya (Berr)			
9 – Natural Palm			
10 – Improved Palm			
11 – Ronier			
12 – Lemon tree			
13 – Guava tree			
14 – Orange tree			
15 – Papaya			
16 – Avocado			
17 – Kapok tree			
18 – Acacia albida (Kadd)			
19 – Cashew tree			
20 – Nim			

**D3- If it is a plantation take one or two pictures representative of the plantation**

AECOM - A1 - Occupant/Farmer Survey

b) No of picture 2 : \_\_\_\_\_

## SECTION E – MAIN AND SECONDARY STRUCTURES AND BUILDINGS INSIDE THE LINE RIGHT-OF-WAY

**E1 – a) Do you have a structure or buildings (residences, business, etc.) and secondary structures (such as graves, enclosures, wells, hydro-agricultural equipment, etc.) located wholly or partly within the line right-of-way?**

1- YES 2- NO (→ section F)

**If Yes, answer the following questions**

E1	E2	E3	E4		E5	E6			E7
No ID	Structure/equipment 1- House 2- Store 3- Hangar 4- Animal shelters 5- Graves, cemetery 6- Wells 7- Cemented basin 8- Hydro-agricultural equipment 9- Others: specify _____	GPS Location	Coordinates (decimal degrees)		Picture no	Description			Type of occupation/rights of use 1- Property 2- Rental 3- Customary use 4- Use with the permission of the owner 5- Other; specify _____
			Latitude	Longitude		Type of construction (1,2 or 3)	Length (m)	Width (m)	
A									
B									
C									
D									

### Type of construction:

- 1- Durable : baked brick walls, cement blocks, cement and tile roof, sheet metal
- 2- Semi-durable: adobe walls/banco, earthen brick, adobe, boards and tiled roof, sheet.
- 3- Unsustainable: adobe / banco walls, earthen brick, adobe and other, thatched roof and straw.

**Signature of the surveyor:** \_\_\_\_\_

## SECTION F – SURVEYOR COMMENTARIES

**IMPORTANT  
Do not forget**

<b>!</b>	<b><i>Take the operator/farmer's picture with his/her operator/farmer single identifier number clearly visible (use a slate)</i></b>
<b>!</b>	<b><i>Take a picture of the occupant/farmer with his/her identity card</i></b>
<b>!</b>	<b><i>Give the occupant/farmer or the person who answered the questions the Identification Sheet with Summary of Potentially Assigned Assets Completed</i></b>
<b>!</b>	<b>If incomplete, indicate why the OCCUPANT/FARMER questionnaire is not complete:</b> 1 - Occupant absent      2 – Uncertain occupant      3 - Unknown occupant 4 – No occupant 5- Other : _____

**Sketch of the parcel and its divisions and subdivisions (if necessary)**  
(Indicate the line direction)

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for a hand-drawn sketch of a parcel and its divisions. The box occupies the majority of the page area below the title.



# PAP identification sheet (FIP) with summary of potentially affected assets<sup>1</sup>

Occupant/farmer ID :

CLCS	Surveyor no		Occupant/Farmer no			

Name of the occupant/farmer: \_\_\_\_\_

Survey date : \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/2017  
dd/ mm

## Summary of Losses of Land and Property

PARCEL		
Parcel no	Speculation	Total area (m2) in the right-of-way

BUILDING/HOUSE/OTHER ANNEXED STRUCTURES			
Houses or structures ID	Use	Surface (m <sup>2</sup> )	Type of construction

TREES/PLANTS			
Species	Number of feet		
	Young	Average	Adult

<sup>1</sup> To be produced in duplicate. A copy to be given to the operator/farmer

**Name and Signature of the Occupant/Farmer or representative:** .....

**Name and Signature of the surveyor:** .....

## **Annex 7:** Decree of public utility (DUP)

THE REPUBLIC



OF THE GAMBIA

MINISTRY FOR LANDS  
AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENT  
THE QUADRANGLE  
BANJUL

ARRIVEE	
N°	4726
DATE	20/11/16

LA 110/112/01 PART 6/ (BMD)

7<sup>th</sup> November, 2016

The Permanent Secretary  
Ministry of Environment, Climate Change &  
Natural Resources  
GIEPA House  
**KANIFING**

**STATEMENT OF PUBLIC INTEREST CONCERNING THE AREAS COVERED BY  
THE OMVG ENERGY PROJECT IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA**

In fulfilment of the Executive approval for the declaration of "Right of Way" for OMVG Power Transmission Interconnection Lines as Public Property, the Honourable Minister of Lands and Regional Government, Under the Gambia River Basin Development Organization (OMVG), declares the areas earmarked as being of public interest for power transmission as follows:

- (A) The road right of way to the surface area underneath the power transmission lines stretching from Soma to Brikama, and also from Soma to the border with Senegal at Farafenni, as State Land.
- (B) National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC) Substations at Jarra Soma, in the Lower River Region, and at Brikama in the West Coast Region respectfully.
- (C) The above areas have been declared to be the property of the State and made available to OMVG.

The modalities and conditions for this provision shall be stipulated in specific international conventions on joint projects.

The following are forbidden at the reserved areas:

- Any new occupation in any capacity whatsoever
- Any transaction and transfer in any capacity whatsoever of developed or undeveloped land, in the said areas.

The present public interest statement shall serve as a deed of transfer.

**Housing are** each required to ensure the proper application of this declaration.

The present declaration, which supersedes all other previous provisions to the contrary, shall be registered and published in the Government official gazette.

Banjul, 7 November 2016



**Hon. Musa Amul Nyassi**  
**Minister for Lands and Regional Government**



**Annex 8:** Examples of forms in preparation for the implementation of RAP

- 8a: PAP and Impacted Property Fact Sheet
- 8b: Certificate of customary occupation certificate
- 8c: Registration and complaint form
- 8d: Compensation Agreement sheet



ORGANIZATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GAMBIA RIVER



ENERGY PROJECT

# INFORMATION SHEET PAP

CATEGORY : .....		CODE : .....		
IDENTIFICATION	Mr. Miss Ms.: ..... Sex: .....		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 150px; margin: 0 auto; text-align: center; padding-top: 50px;">PAP PICTURE</div>	
	Date and place of birth: .....			
	Nationality :.....			
	Country:.....Region:..... LCMC: .....			
	Main occupation of the PAP:			
	N° CNI : .....			
	Tel PAP : .....			
MATRIMONIAL STATUS and member of the household	Married: <input type="checkbox"/> Single: <input type="checkbox"/> Widower: <input type="checkbox"/> Widow : <input type="checkbox"/>			
	Number of children: <input type="checkbox"/> Boys: <input type="checkbox"/> Girls: <input type="checkbox"/> Other Dependents: <input type="checkbox"/>			
LOCATION AND EVALUATION OF IMPACTED ASSETS		surface	Monetary value:	Compensation mode
	<b>1. Land</b> <b>2.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residential</li> <li>Agricultural use</li> </ul>	<div style="border-bottom: 1px dashed black; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px dashed black; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div>	<div style="border-bottom: 1px dashed black; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px dashed black; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px dashed black; height: 15px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div>	
	<b>3. Other types of lost property</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of fruit trees:</li> <li>Loss of forest trees</li> <li>Losses buildings</li> <li>Others</li> </ul>			
	<b>Total indemnisation</b>			
PAYMENT OPTION	Cheque <input type="checkbox"/>	Bank account: ----- BanK : ----- Bank ID: -----	provision <input type="checkbox"/>	Other payment mode <input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>OBSERVATIONS</b>			
Level and type of vulnerability:				

# **Certificate of Customary Ownership**

I, the undersigned Mr.....,  
Village chief or (customary chief) of .....  
declare that Mr / Mrs ....., holder of the identity  
document ..... N°....., is occupying land  
and with customary ownership on the housing plot ....or Agricultural plot.....  
N°..... of a surface of .....m<sup>2</sup> identified during the  
parcel survey for the implementation of the OMVG Energy Project,  
He is recognized by the community as the customary holder of the unregistered  
land he has been continuously occupying for ..... years. This occupation  
has never been disputed.

**Therefore I issue for is use, this Certificate of Customary Ownerships**

Signed at .....,  
on .....20....

The village chief  
or customary chief.

**Approval of the administrative or communal authority**



## Individual agreement

-----

### Resettlement Action Plan: Interconnection Line

**Code PAP :**

Between

Mr.

Name :

Date and place of birth:

CIN n° /Passeport :

Address :

Firstly,

And

The High Commission of the Gambia River Development Organization (HC / OMVG) O.M.V.G Building  
Sérigne Bassirou Mbacké Ouakam Road, Tel : + 221 33 859 28 45, Fax : + 221 33 864 29 88 Dakar  
– Senegal, representative of the four member states of the organization. Secondly

That In view of implementing the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the construction of the interconnection line and substations of the OMVG Energy Project and with reference to the Government's Declaration of Public Utility (DPU) signed in each of the 4-member countries for the provision of the rights of way of the project, we therefore agree the following:

**Article 1:** Mr. Miss Ms. .... holding or carrying on activities within the required site of the project (activity: .....)

located on the right-of-way reserve for construction work on plot.....

is consider as a Project Affected Person (PAP), within the meaning of World Bank Operational Policy on Resettlement (OP 4.12).

***The OMVG has committed to apply this policy on projects under its responsibility.***

**Article 2:** As such, he or she agrees, without constraint or influence of any kind, to release the occupied right-of-way in return for full and effective compensation.

# ORGANIZATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GAMBIA RIVER



## ENERGY PROJECT

**Article 3:** After being duly informed of his or her various options open to him, Mr / Ms / Miss ..... reiterates his/her choice to receive:

- ☐ Full compensation in cash of a total amount of ..... (....) currency..... covering the losses mentioned in the PAP file attached to his personal file.
- ☐ A main in-kind compensation, which is to be provided within a maximum of 02 months from the date of signature of the present agreement by both parties, a parcel of an area of .....m<sup>2</sup> equivalent at least to the gross loss surface.  
In addition, the PAP will receive an additional compensation of an amount of..... currency..... equivalent to the compensation of losses recorded in his PAP file.

**Article 4:** If Mr. / Ms / Miss chooses to be compensated in-kind for replacement of loss land, OMVG agrees to pay in cash an amount of ..... currency..... equivalent to other losses appearing on the PAP sheet. However, if at the end of 02 months no land is available, the OMVG undertakes to discuss with M / Mrs / Miss the possibility of a cash payment in the amount of ..... currency..... equivalent to the loss of the land or the opportunity to benefit from economic support measures. This additional compensation will be the subject of a Memorandum of Understanding signed between Mr. / Ms / Miss and OMVG.

**Article 5:** If after the analysis on vulnerability, it turns out that M / Ms / Miss ..... is considered as vulnerable person, the OMVG undertakes to provide assistance in the form of economic support whose nature and amount will be agreed upon.

**Article 6:** the PAP undertakes to release the project footprint no later than 15 days after receipt of its cash compensation for all its losses of property (except land for land) or other values directly affected by the implementation of the project.

**Article 7:** After receipt of this compensation, the PAP expressly withdraws from any instance or action against the State (OMVG member), HC / OMVG and any other collaborator or agent of the organization, involved in the implementation of the project.

Done at \_\_\_\_\_, on

six (06) copies

### The Interested Party (PAP)

(Signature preceded by "read and approved")

For the OMVG

Visa from the competent administrative authority

# ORGANIZATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GAMBIA RIVER



## ENERGY PROJECT

<b>REGISTRATION AND PROCESSING FORM COMPLAINT / CLAIM</b>	
COUNTRY :	REGION/DEPARTEMENT :
Claim number	Claim date
PAP Code	
Structure receiving the complaint	
Person who registered	
<b>THE COMPLAINANT</b>	
First and last name of the complainant	
Residential address of the Complainant	
Geographical location of the claim	
Type of complaint	1-Omission 2-Land 3-Disbursement 4-Area
<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPLAINT</b>	
Members of the commission having dealt with the complaint	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">-</div> <div style="flex-grow: 1;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">-</div> <div style="flex-grow: 1;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">-</div> <div style="flex-grow: 1;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">-</div> <div style="flex-grow: 1;"></div> </div>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Actions taken to process the complaint</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land visit</li> <li>Review of the calculation of compensation</li> </ul>	
<b>Conclusion of the structure (commission) that processed the complaint</b>	
SIGNATURE of the complainant attesting the examination of his complaint.	SIGNATURE of the representative of the organization having processed the complaint
<b>Decision of the Administrative Authority Governor / Prefect</b>	

Sign at .....On .....

## **Annex 9: PO 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement**



## BP 4.12 – Bank Procedure Involuntary Resettlement

These policies were prepared for use by World Bank staff and are not necessarily a complete treatment of the subject.

BP 4.12  
December, 2001

Note: [OP](#) and BP 4.12 together replace OD 4.30, *Involuntary Resettlement*. These OP and BP apply to all projects for which a Project Concept Review takes place on or after January 1, 2002. Questions may be addressed to the Director, Social Development Department (SDV).

1. The planning of resettlement activities is an integral part of preparation for Bank-assisted<sup>1</sup> projects that cause involuntary resettlement. During project identification, the task team (TT) identifies any potential involuntary resettlement<sup>2</sup> under the project. Throughout project processing, the TT consults the regional social development unit,<sup>3</sup> Legal Vice Presidency (LEG) and, as necessary, the Resettlement Committee (see para. 7 of this BP).
2. When a proposed project is likely to involve involuntary resettlement, the TT informs the borrower of the provisions of [OP/BP 4.12](#). The TT and borrower staff
  - (a) assess the nature and magnitude of the likely displacement;
  - (b) explore all viable alternative project designs to avoid, where feasible, or minimize displacement;<sup>4</sup>
  - (c) assess the legal framework covering resettlement and the policies of the government and implementing agencies (identifying any inconsistencies between such policies and the Bank's policy);
  - (d) review past borrower and likely implementing agencies' experience with similar operations;
  - (e) discuss with the agencies responsible for resettlement the policies and institutional, legal, and consultative arrangements for resettlement, including measures to address any inconsistencies between government or implementing agency policies and Bank policy; and
  - (f) discuss any technical assistance to be provided to the borrower (see [OP 4.12, para. 32](#)).
3. Based on the review of relevant resettlement issues, the TT agrees with the Regional social development unit and LEG on the type of resettlement instrument (resettlement plan, abbreviated resettlement plan, resettlement policy framework, or process framework) and the scope and the level of detail required. The TT conveys these decisions to the borrower and also discusses with the borrower the actions necessary to prepare the resettlement instrument,<sup>5</sup> agrees on the timing for preparing the resettlement instrument, and monitors progress.
4. The TT summarizes in the Project Concept Document (PCD) and the Project Information Document (PID) available information on the nature and magnitude of displacement and the resettlement instrument to be used, and the TT periodically updates the PID as project planning proceeds.
5. For projects with impacts under [para. 3 \(a\) of OP 4.12](#) the TT assesses the following during project preparation:
  - (a) the extent to which project design alternatives and options to minimize and mitigate involuntary

resettlement have been considered;

(b) progress in preparing the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework and its adequacy with respect to [OP 4.12](#), including the involvement of affected groups and the extent to which the views of such groups are being considered;

(c) proposed criteria for eligibility of displaced persons for compensation and other resettlement assistance;

(d) the feasibility of the proposed resettlement measures, including provisions for sites if needed; funding for all resettlement activities, including provision of counterpart funding on an annual basis; the legal framework; and implementation and monitoring arrangements; and

(e) if sufficient land is not available in projects involving displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based and for whom a land-based resettlement strategy is the preferred option, the evidence of lack of adequate land ([OP 4.12, para. 11](#)).

6. For projects with impacts under [para. 3 \(b\) of OP 4.12](#), the TT assesses the following during project preparation:

(a) the extent to which project design alternatives and options to minimize and mitigate involuntary resettlement have been considered; and

(b) progress in preparing the process framework and its adequacy in respect to [OP 4.12](#), including the adequacy of the proposed participatory approach; criteria for eligibility of displaced persons; funding for resettlement; the legal framework; and implementation and monitoring arrangements.

7. The TT may request a meeting with the Resettlement Committee to obtain endorsement of, or guidance on, (a) the manner in which it proposes to address resettlement issues in a project, or (b) clarifications on the application and scope of this policy. The Committee, chaired by the vice president responsible for resettlement, includes the Director, Social Development Department, a representative from LEG, and two representatives from Operations, one of whom is from the sector of the project being discussed. The Committee is guided by the policy and, among other sources, the *Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook*, which will be regularly updated to reflect good practice.

### Appraisal

8. The borrower submits to the Bank a resettlement plan, a resettlement policy framework, or a process framework that conform with the requirements of [OP 4.12](#), as a condition of appraisal for projects involving involuntary resettlement (see [OP 4.12, paras. 17-31](#)). Appraisal may be authorized before the plan is completed in highly unusual circumstances (such as emergency operations) with the approval of the Managing Director in consultation with the Resettlement Committee. In such cases, the TT agrees with the borrower on a timetable for preparing and furnishing to the Bank the relevant resettlement instrument that conforms with the requirements of [OP 4.12](#).

9. Once the borrower officially transmits the draft resettlement instrument to the Bank, Bank staff—including the Regional resettlement specialists and the lawyer—review it, determine whether it provides an adequate basis for project appraisal, and advise the Regional sector management accordingly. Once approval for appraisal has been granted by the Country Director, the TT sends the draft resettlement instrument to the Bank's InfoShop.<sup>6</sup> The TT also prepares and sends the English language executive summary of the draft resettlement instrument to the Corporate Secretariat, under cover of a transmittal memorandum confirming that the executive summary and the draft resettlement instrument are subject to change during appraisal.

10. During project appraisal, the TT assesses (a) the borrower's commitment to and capacity for implementing the resettlement instrument; (b) the feasibility of the proposed measures for improvement or restoration of livelihoods and standards of living; (c) availability of adequate counterpart funds for resettlement activities; (d) significant risks, including risk of impoverishment, from inadequate

implementation of the resettlement instrument; (e) consistency of the proposed resettlement instrument with the Project Implementation Plan; and (f) the adequacy of arrangements for internal, and if considered appropriate by the TT, independent monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the resettlement instrument.<sup>7</sup> The TT obtains the concurrence of the Regional social development unit and LEG to any changes to the draft resettlement instrument during project appraisal. Appraisal is complete only when the borrower officially transmits to the Bank the final draft resettlement instrument conforming to Bank policy ([OP 4.12](#)).

11. In the Project Appraisal Document (PAD), the TT describes the resettlement issues, proposed resettlement instrument and measures, and the borrower's commitment to and institutional and financial capacity for implementing the resettlement instrument. The TT also discusses in the PAD the feasibility of the proposed resettlement measures and the risks associated with resettlement implementation. In the annex to the PAD, the TT summarizes the resettlement provisions, covering, inter alia, basic information on affected populations, resettlement measures, institutional arrangements, timetable, budget, including adequate and timely provision of counterpart funds, and performance monitoring indicators. The PAD annex shows the overall cost of resettlement as a distinct part of project costs.

12. The project description in the Loan Agreement describes the resettlement component or subcomponent. The legal agreements provide for the borrower's obligation to carry out the relevant resettlement instrument and keep the Bank informed of project implementation progress.<sup>8</sup> At negotiations, the borrower and the Bank agree on the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework or process framework. Before presenting the project to the Board, the TT confirms that the responsible authority of the borrower and any implementation agency have provided final approval of the relevant resettlement instrument.

### **Supervision**

13. Recognizing the importance of close and frequent supervision<sup>9</sup> to good resettlement outcomes, the Regional vice president, in coordination with the relevant country director, ensures that appropriate measures are established for the effective supervision of projects with involuntary resettlement. For this purpose, the country director allocates dedicated funds to adequately supervise resettlement, taking into account the magnitude and complexity of the resettlement component or subcomponent and the need to involve the requisite social, financial, legal, and technical experts. Supervision should be carried out with due regard to the Regional Action Plan for Resettlement Supervision.<sup>10</sup>

14. Throughout project implementation the TL supervises the implementation of the resettlement instrument ensuring that the requisite social, financial, legal, and technical experts are included in supervision missions. Supervision focuses on compliance with the legal instruments, including the Project Implementation Plan and the resettlement instrument, and the TT discusses any deviation from the agreed instruments with the borrower and reports it to Regional Management for prompt corrective action. The TT regularly reviews the internal, and where applicable, independent monitoring reports to ensure that the findings and recommendations of the monitoring exercise are being incorporated in project implementation. To facilitate a timely response to problems or opportunities that may arise with respect to resettlement, the TT reviews project resettlement planning and implementation during the early stages of project implementation. On the basis of the findings of this review, the TT engages the borrower in discussing and, if necessary, amending the relevant resettlement instrument to achieve the objectives of this policy.

15. For projects with impacts covered under [para. 3\(b\) of OP 4.12](#), the TT assesses the plan of action to determine the feasibility of the measures to assist the displaced persons to improve (or at least restore in real terms to pre-project or pre-displacement levels, whichever is higher) their livelihoods with due regard to the sustainability of the natural resource, and accordingly informs the Regional Management, the Regional social development unit, and LEG. The TL makes the plan of action available to the public through the InfoShop.

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16. A project is not considered complete--and Bank supervision continues--until the resettlement measures set out in the relevant resettlement instrument have been implemented. Upon completion of the project, the Implementation Completion Report (ICR)<sup>11</sup> values the achievement of the objectives of the resettlement instrument and lessons for future operations and summarizes the findings of the borrower's assessment referred to in [OP 4.12, para. 24](#).<sup>12</sup> If the evaluation suggests that the objectives of the resettlement instrument may not be realized, the ICR assesses the appropriateness of the resettlement measures and may propose a future course of action, including, as appropriate, continued supervision by the Bank.

### Country Assistance Strategy

17. In countries with a series of operations requiring resettlement, the ongoing country and sector dialogue with the government should include any issues pertaining to the country's policy, institutional, and legal framework for resettlement. Bank staff should reflect these issues in country economic and sector work and in the Country Assistance Strategy.

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1. "Bank" includes IBRD and IDA; "loans" includes IDA credits and IDA grants, guarantees, Project Preparation Facility (PPF) advances, and grants; and "projects" includes projects under (a) adaptable program lending; (b) learning and innovation loans; (c) PPFs and Institutional Development Funds (IDFs), if they include investment activities; (d) grants under the Global Environment Facility and Montreal Protocol for which the Bank is the implementing/executing agency; and (e) grants or loans provided by other donors that are administered by the Bank. The term "project" does not include programs under development policy lending operations. "Borrower" also includes, wherever the context requires, the guarantor or the project implementing agency.
  2. See [OP 4.12, Involuntary Resettlement](#).
  3. Unit or department in the Region responsible for resettlement issues.
  4. The Bank satisfies itself that the borrower has explored all viable alternative project designs to avoid involuntary resettlement and, when it is not feasible to avoid such resettlement, to minimize the scale and impacts of resettlement (for example, realignment of roads or reduction in dam height may reduce resettlement needs). Such alternative designs should be consistent with other Bank policies.
  5. Such actions may include, for example, developing procedures for establishing eligibility for resettlement assistance; conducting socioeconomic surveys and legal analyses; carrying out public consultation; identifying resettlement sites; evaluating options for improvement or restoration of livelihoods and standards of living; or, in the case of highly risky or contentious projects, engaging a panel of independent, internationally recognized resettlement specialists.
  6. See [The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information, para. 34](#) (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 2002).
  7. For projects with impacts covered under [para. 3 \(b\) of OP 4.12](#), the analysis referred to in (b) and (d) above is carried out when the plan of action is furnished to the Bank (see para. 15 of this BP).
  8. In case of resettlement policy framework, the borrower's obligation also includes preparing a resettlement plan in accordance with the framework, for each sub-project giving rise to displacement, and furnishing it to be the Bank for approval prior to implementation of the sub-project.
  9. See [OP/BP 13.05, Project Supervision](#).
  10. The Plan is prepared by the regional social development unit in consultation with the TTs and Legal.
  11. See [OP/BP 13.55, Implementation Completion Report](#).
  12. The ICR's assessment of the extent to which resettlement objectives were realized is normally based on a socioeconomic survey of affected people conducted at the time of project completion, and takes into account the extent
-

of displacement, and the impact of the project on the livelihoods of displaced persons and any host communities.

**Annex 10:** Content of the training and upgrade of the NMC and LCMC in  
Gambia



## TERMS OF REFERENCES

### TRAINING OF:

#### MONITORING NATIONAL COMMUNITY (MNC)

#### MONITORING LOCAL COORDINATION COMMUNITY (CLCC)

### 1. Introduction

The Project Management Unit (PMU) in relation with the Environmental Climate Change office of the High Commissary of OMVG intend to start the training and enhancement of resources involved with MNC and CLCC in the national territories of its members.

### 2. Training objectives

This training will allow:

- Confirm roles and responsibilities of key players
  - PMU
  - MCN
  - CLCC
  - NGO facilitators
- Provide working tools to permanent members of MCN & CLCC as well as government technical services to assist the PMU in the implementation of Environment & Social Management Plans (ESMP) including Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
- Provide MCN & CLCC with all document and useful material for the implementation of all task define in their terms of reference (TOR).

The training will consist of 5 modules provided by PMUexperts in collaboration with the Environmental Climate Change office of the High Commissary of OMVG.

### 3. **Content of the training modules** of the CNS / CLCS permanent team is extended to government technical services.

- a. Module 1:     -Introduction of the project permanent team  
                  -Presentation of the OMVG and its projects

Facilitators: Sékou FOFANA and Mamadou Saliou DIALLO

- Presentation of the permanent team to the representatives of the government technical services member of the CLCC
- Defining roles and responsibilities of the permanent team and its interrelation with the technical services;
- Presentation of the OMVG and its projects
  - Interconnection Line
  - Sambangalou Dam)
- Definition intervention area of each CLCC.

b. Module 2: Environmental and Social Training Program

Facilitators: Amadou Matar DIOUF and Babacar Raymond MBAYE

- Environment aspects
  - Definitions and concepts (ESIA, PGES, PGESC etc ...)
  - Monitoring the ESMP;
  - CNS / CLCS role and responsibilities in the implementation of the ESMP and the construction ESMPs.
- PAR
  - Definition RAP / PR / CPR
  - Principles of RAP;
  - Eligibility criteria of the affected persons;
  - Deadline & cut off date;
  - CNS / CLCS role and responsibilities in the implementation of the RAP
  - Relation with the NGO in charge of information, sensitization and compensation;
  - Losses and Compensation
    - Identification and Types of losses
    - Rules for Compensation;
    - Compensation scale;
    - Payment procedure for compensation
  - Resettlement measures;
  - Management of grievances & complaints
    - Procedures of appeal and dispute settlement
  - Case studies and role plays;
    - Summary and distribution of available documents
      - List of ESMP tasks for CLCC
      - Summary guidance for RAP implementation
      - Etc ...

c. Module 3: Project Procedures (Implementation Manual)

Animator: Awa Dione CISSE

- Summary Table of Contents on Procedures
  - ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES
    - Staff management
    - Management of missions and displacements
    - Management of meetings and workshops
    - Mail processing
  - BUDGET PROCEDURES
    - Development of the AWPB
    - Budget execution
    - Budget Control
    - Presentation of activity reports

- FINANCIAL PROCEDURES
  - Management of bank accounts
  - Management of the fund
  - Accounting procedures
  - Fixed asset management
- ACQUISITION PROCEDURES
  - Direct purchases
  - Quotation purchases
- d. Module 4: Training on Financial and Accounting Aspects
 

Moderator: Matar SARR

  - Disbursement
  - Accounting, etc.
- e. Module 5: Communication Strategy
 

Moderator: DIOR Mbacked

#### 4. Training schedule

Country	Dates of Training	Days	Site of Training	Numbers of participants	Observations
Guinée Bissau	October 15th to 17 th 2018	3	Mansoa		
Guinée	October 22 <sup>nd</sup> to 26th 2018	5	Labé ou Linsan		
Gambie	October 29 <sup>th</sup> to au 31st 2018	3	Brikama		
Sénégal	November 5th to 7th 2018	3	Tamba		

#### 5. Training budget

Country	No. of participants	Allocated Budget
Guinea Bissau		
Guinea		
Gambia		
Senegal		

**6. Documents to provide to the CLCS**

- a. - Information leaflets on OMVG Project;
- b. - CLCC zoning plan (AO Format);
- c. – Interconnection Project Plan (Format A0);
- d. - Information leaflets on the PAR;
- e. - List of all CLCC members

## **Annex 11:** Detailed costs of PAP compensation for the Brikama substation

# **CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FOR GAMBIA SUBSTATIONS**

Type of compensation	Quantity	Value in FCFA	Value in Dalasi	Value in USD Rate used = \$559.18
Crop losses allowance (in m <sup>2</sup> )	32229,42	1 924 635	173 217	3 442
Loss compensation for forest trees	10	Restoration	Restoration	Restoration
Utility Forest Tree Loss Benefits	5	42 000	3 780	75
Loss compensation for fruit trees	23	696 250	62 663	1 245
Gender vulnerability allowances	72	1 080 000	92 700	1 931
Social vulnerability allowances	33	495 000	44 550	885
Economic vulnerability allowances	161	2 415 000	217 350	4 319
IGAP WOMEN Brikama station	26	500 000	45 000	894
<b>TOTAL (1) PAP COMPENSATION GAMBIA SUBSTATIONS</b>		<b>7 152 885</b>	<b>639 260</b>	<b>12 791</b>
NGO BUDGET TO IMPLEMENT PAR	All PAPs	included in NGO budget		
BUDGET FOR EDUCATIONAL VULNERABILITY				
BUDGET FOR LIVESTOCK VACCINATION		598 500	53 865	1 070
COST OPERATION OF THE DISPUTE MEDIATION COMMITTEE				
COST CAPACITY BUILDING FOR WOMEN AND PLANTING OPERATORS		500 000	45 000	894
<b>TOTAL BUDGET for GAMBIA SUBSTATIONS</b>		<b>8 251 385</b>	<b>742 625</b>	<b>14 755</b>
CONTINGENCY (15%)		1 215 208	109 369	2 173
EXTERNAL AUDIT		6 989 750	629 078	12 500
<b>GLOBAL BUDGET for IMPLEMENTATION of GAMBIA SUBSTATIONS</b>		<b>16 456 343</b>	<b>1 481 071</b>	<b>29 428</b>



Detailed compensation costs for the Gambia substations (updated on 26_09_2018)						
BRIKAMA SUBSTATION						
Parcel N°	ID N°	Type of goods	Quantity	Value in FCFA	Value in Dalasi	Value in USD Rate used = \$559.18
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0096_37	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0001	Land (m²)	1925	0	0	0
		Peanuts (m²)	1925	103 950	9 356	186
		Vulnerability: Social : 2 Economic: 3 Gender : 2	7	105 000	9 450	188
		<b>Total</b>		<b>208 950</b>	<b>18 806</b>	<b>374</b>
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0077_42	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0033	Land (m²)	1932,99	0	0	0
		Fruit trees : 2 Mature cashew trees	2	101 500	9 135	182
		Mil (m²)	1932,99	92 784	8 351	166
		Vulnerability: Social : 1 Economic : 10 Gender : 3	14	210 000	18 900	376 376
		<b>Total</b>		<b>404 284</b>	<b>36 386</b>	<b>723</b>
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0055_37	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0001	Land (m²)	3125	0	0	0
		Fruit trees : 1 Mature Cashew trees	1	50 750	4 568	91
		Fruit trees : 1 Average cashew tree	1	31 250	2 813	56
		Peanuts	2566,49	138 590	12 473	248
		Vulnerability: Social : 2 Economic : 3 Gender : 2	7	105 000	9 450	188

		<b>Total</b>		<b>325 590</b>	<b>29 303</b>	<b>582</b>
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_40	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0028	Land (m²)	10410	0	0	0
		Forest trees : 2 young + 7 average	9	0	0	0
		Fruit trees : 1 Mature cashew	1	50 750	4 568	91
		Vulnerability: Social : 2 Economic : 10 Gender: 4	16	240 000	21 600	429
		<b>Total</b>		<b>290 750</b>	<b>26 168</b>	<b>520</b>
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_39	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0028	Land (m²)	1008,37	0	0	0
		Peanut and Mil (m²)	1005,5	54 297	4 887	97
		Vulnerability: Social : 2 Economic : 9 Gender : 6	17	255 000	22 950	456
		<b>Total</b>		<b>309 297</b>	<b>27 837</b>	<b>553</b>
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0099_37	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0002_R1	Land (m²)	2007,46	0	0	0
		Peanut and Mil	2007,46	108 403	9 756	194
		Vulnerability: Social : 2 Economic : 5 Gender : 2	9	135 000	12 150	241
		<b>Total</b>		<b>243 403</b>	<b>21 906</b>	<b>435</b>
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0098_37	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0002_R1	Land (m²)	3195	0	0	0
		Peanut and Mil	3195	172 530	15 528	309
		Vulnerability:	9	135 000	12 150	241

		Social : 2 Economic : 5 Gender: 2				
		<b>Total</b>		<b>307 530</b>	<b>27 678</b>	<b>550</b>
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0024_38	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0038_0024	Land (m²)	5230,16	0	0	0
		Forest tree :	1	0	0	0
		Utility trees : 1 neem	1	8 000	720	14
		Fruit trees : 2 Mature palms	2	30 000	2 700	54
		Vulnerability: Social : 2 Economic: 8 Gender: 5	15	225 000	20 250	402
		<b>Total</b>		<b>263 000</b>	<b>23 670</b>	<b>470</b>
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0078_42	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0034	Land (m²)	104,409	0	0	0
		Peanuts	104,409	5 638	507	10
		Vulnerability: Social : 1 Economic : 8 Gender: 5	14	210 000	18 900	376
		<b>Total</b>		<b>215 638</b>	<b>19 407</b>	<b>386</b>
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0045_40	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0037	Land	1338,43	0	0	0
		Peanuts	1338,1	72 257	6 503	129
		Vulnerability : Social : 2 Economic: 8 Gender : 2	12	180 000	16 200	322
		<b>Total</b>		<b>252 257</b>	<b>22 703</b>	<b>451</b>

GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0080_42	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0036	Land (m <sup>2</sup> )	3215,2	0	0	0
		Fruit trees: 1 Mature cashew	1	50 750	4 568	91
		Vulnerability: Social : 1 Economic: 8 Gender: 7	16	240 000	21 600	429
		<b>Total</b>		<b>290 750</b>	<b>26 168</b>	<b>520</b>
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0054_43	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0061	Land	2788,81	0	0	0
		Peanuts	2788,81	150 596	13 554	269
		Vulnerability: Social : 1 Economic: 7 Gender: 3	11	165 000	14 850	295
		<b>Total</b>		<b>270 596</b>	<b>24 354</b>	<b>484</b>
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0095_37	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0027	Land	152,31	0	0	0
		Mil	152,31	7 311	658	13
		Vulnerability: Social : 1 Economic: 8 Gender:4	13	195 000	17 550	349
		<b>Total</b>		<b>202 311</b>	<b>18 208</b>	<b>362</b>
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_42	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0032	Land (m <sup>2</sup> )	3439	0	0	0
		Fruit trees: 3 medium graft mango trees	3	54 000	4 860	97
		Fruit trees: 2 medium graft mango trees	2	70 000	6 300	125

		Fruit trees: 1 cashew adult	1	50 750	4 568	91
		Vulnerability: Social:1 Economic: 8 Gender :4	13	195 000	17 550	349
		<b>Total</b>		<b>369 750</b>	<b>33 278</b>	<b>661</b>
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_40	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0034	Land (m²)	4694,4	0	0	0
		Fruit trees : 5 Mature palms	5	75 000	6 750	134
		Peanuts	4694,4	253 498	22 815	453
		Vulnerability: Social: 0 Economic:6 Gender: 2	8	120 000	10 800	215
		<b>Total</b>		<b>448 498</b>	<b>40 365</b>	<b>802</b>
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0033_42	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0031	Land (m²)	4889,48		0	0
		Fruit trees: 2 Mature cashew	2	101 500	9 135	182
		Fruit trees: 2 Mature natural palms	2	30 000	2 700	54
		Utility tree: 1 Kinkeliba	1	10 000	900	18
		Peanuts (m²)	10,72	579	52	1
		Vulnerability: Social : 1 Economic : 9 Gender : 3	13	195 000	17 550	349
		<b>Total</b>		<b>337 079</b>	<b>30 337</b>	<b>603</b>
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_42	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0035_0001	Land (m²)	2964	0	0	0

		Vulnerability: Social : 2 Economic: 3 Gender: 2	7	105 000	9 450	188
		<b>Total</b>		<b>105 000</b>	<b>9 450</b>	<b>188</b>
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_36	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0034	Land (m²)	3131,4	0	0	0
		Corn + Peanuts + Beans	1359	135 900	12 231	243
		Vulnerability: Social : 1 Economic : 10 Gender: 2	13	195 000	17 550	349
		<b>Total</b>		<b>330 900</b>	<b>29 781</b>	<b>592</b>
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_39	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0030	Land (m²)	1615,6	0	0	0
		Vulnerability: Social : 1 Economic: 7 Gender: 4	12	180 000	16 200	322
		<b>Total</b>		<b>180 000</b>	16 200	322
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_39	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0031	Land (m²)	1353,6	0	0	0
		Peanuts (m²)	1353,6	73 094	6 578	131
		Vulnerability: Social : 1 Economic6 Gender: 2	9	135 000	12 150	241
		<b>Total</b>		<b>208 094</b>	<b>18 728</b>	<b>372</b>
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_40	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0033	Land (m²)	4488,25	0	0	0
		Peanuts (m²)	4488,25	242 366	21 813	433



		Vulnerability: Social : 1 Economic : 6 Gender: 2	9	135 000	12 150	241
		<b>Total</b>		<b>377 366</b>	<b>33 963</b>	<b>675</b>
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0097_37	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0002_R1	Land (m²)	3307,38	0	0	0
		Peanuts and Mil (m²)	3307,38	178 599	16 074	319
		Vulnerability: Social : 2 Economic: 5 Gender: 2	9	135 000	12 150	241
		<b>Total</b>		<b>313 599</b>	<b>28 224</b>	<b>561</b>
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0035_40	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0028	Land	2815,52	0	0	0
		Utility trees : 3 neres	3	24 000	2 160	43
		Mil (m²)	2815,52	134 244	12 082	240
		Vulnerability: Social : 2 Economic: 8 Gender: 2	12	180 000	16 200	322
		<b>Total</b>		<b>338 244</b>	<b>30 442</b>	<b>605</b>
<b>TOTAL INDEMNIFICATION OF PAP LOSSES IN BRIKAMA SUBSTATIONS</b>				<b>6 427 885</b>	<b>578 510</b>	<b>11 495</b>
Lump sum cost for the IGAP (program of income-generating activities) for 26 women				500 000	45 000	894
<b>GLOBAL BUDGET FOR THE SUBSTATION</b>				<b>6 927 885</b>	<b>623 510</b>	<b>12 389</b>
SOMA SUBSTATION			Green Zone	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL COMPENSATION PAP SUBSTATIONS OF GAMBIA</b>				<b>6 927 885</b>	<b>623 510</b>	<b>12 389</b>
Budget NGO implementing RAP (note1)					0	0

Budget for Educational Vulnerability		All PAPs	included in NGO budget		
Budget for physical vulnerability	0	0	0	0	0
Budget for the cattle vaccination campaign			598 500	53 865	1 070
Capacity building cost of women in the management of their IGAP (vegetable production)			500 000	45 000	894
<b>TOTAL PAR BUDGET FOR THE GAMBIA SUBSTATIONS</b>			<b>8 251 385</b>	<b>742 625</b>	<b>14 755</b>
<b>COST OF CONTINGENCY</b>	15%		1 215 208	109 369	2 173
EXTERNAL AUDIT			6 989 750	629 078	12 500
<b>TOTAL PAR BUDGET IMPLEMENTED FOR THE GAMBIA SUBSTATIONS</b>			<b>16 456 343</b>	<b>1 481 071</b>	<b>29 428</b>

N.B: The Soma substation site is owned by NAWEC.

Please note that for the following PAPs and their households, owners of more than one parcel, vulnerability allocations are only granted once:

## **Annex 12:** Forest protocol Gambia

**PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT**

**BETWEEN**

**GAMBIA RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION (OMVG)  
REPRESENTED BY  
MR EL HADJ LANSANA FOFANA, HIGH COMMISSIONER**

**AND**

**DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE  
CHANGE AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE GAMBIA, (DoF-MECCNAR)  
REPRESENTED BY  
MUHAMMED JAITEH, DIRECTOR**

**FOR:**

**THE MITIGATION OF THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION  
OF SUBSTATIONS AND THE INTERCONNECTION LINE OF THE OMVG  
ENERGY PROJECT ON FOREST COVERS THROUGH REFORESTATION  
AND RESTORATION IN 3 CLASSIFIED FORESTS**

**SEPTEMBER 2018**



## Partnership Agreement between OMVG and DoF-MECCNAR

### PREAMBLE

The Conference of Heads of State and Government of the OMVG has instructed the Organisation to implement the Energy Project which comprises two (2) major structures: (i) an interconnected network linking the power grids of the four (4) OMVG member countries (The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Senegal) consisting of a 225 kV line stretching across 1,677 km, and (ii) the Sambangalou hydroelectric dam on the river Gambia in Kédougou (Senegal) with an installed capacity of 128 MW and an annual production capacity of 402 GWh.

In The Gambia, the line stretches across a distance of 183 km over a width of 40 m and includes two (2) substations. It runs from Soma in the Lower River Region to Brikama in the West Coast Region.

The construction of these substations and the interconnection line undertaken by the OMVG shall impact part of the forest areas in the two (2) aforementioned regions along the line corridor. Activities including the releasing of rights-of-way, construction of access roads, and erection of pylons and poles may thus have a negative impact on the protective and ecological role of forests and on floral diversity.

Forest resources in The Gambia, which cover about 44% of the territory, mainly comprise savannah woodlands and shrubs as found in the bio-climatic zones of Sahelian and Sudanian ecosystems. Open forests and patches of dense forests converge in the project area, specifically in the East, Centre and South of the country, where there is production of timber.

They also include sites with a high density of animal and plant biodiversity which contribute to maintaining the balance in biogeochemical cycles and meeting the priority needs of populations in the spiritual, cultural and economic spheres.

The Forest also plays an important role in the supply of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and range lands which represent a substantial source of income for rural populations and, in particular, the most vulnerable groups (women and youths).

Analysis of the negative impacts that the electricity networks will have on forest cover reveals the vital need to address the conflict between the requirement to cut down trees for public interest and the ever-increasing demand of the population for timber and non-timber forest products so as to actively safeguard the protective and ecological role of forests.

In light of the fact that a participatory development of natural forests emerges as the main alternative, the OMVG and the Energy Project's technical and financial partners have decided to enlist the services of the **DoF-MECCNAR**, which has the mandate in The Gambia.

## **Partnership Agreement between OMVG and DoF-MECCNAR**

**THEREFORE, THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN AGREED UPON**

**BETWEEN:**

The Gambia River Development Organisation (OMVG), which includes The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and Senegal, and whose headquarters are located at: Immeuble Serigne Bassirou Mbacké, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Route de Ouakam - P.O. Box: 2353 – Dakar – RP – Senegal – Tel: 33 859 28 39 – Email: [omvg@omvg.sn](mailto:omvg@omvg.sn), represented by Mr El Hadj Lansana FOFANA, OMVG High Commissioner, duly authorized for this purpose (hereinafter referred to as “OMVG”),

On the one hand,

**AND**

The Department of Forestry at the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR), located at 5 Marina Parade, P.O. Box 504 – Banjul, Tel : (+220) 4201203, represented by its Director, Muhammed JAITEH, duly authorised for this purpose (hereinafter referred to as “DoF-MECCNAR”)

On the other hand,

The DoF-MECCNAR and OMVG are hereinafter collectively referred to as the “Parties” or individually as the “Party”.

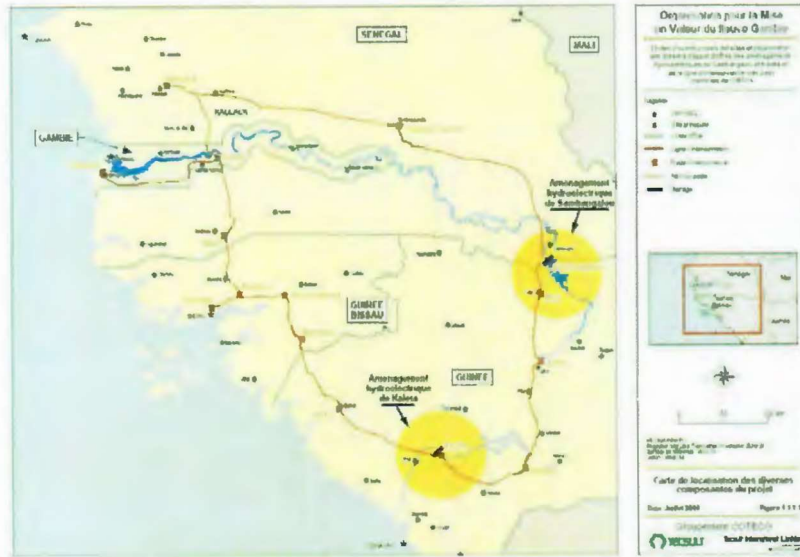
### **ARTICLE 1: PURPOSE**

The purpose of this Partnership Agreement is to establish the partnership framework between DoF-MECCNAR and OMVG and lay down the terms and conditions for the release of rights-of-way and the restoration and/or compensation for the loss of forest areas estimated at 160.2 hectares including 16,339 forest trees in the two regions concerned by the interconnection line as indicated in Article 2 and Annex 2 (Excel spread sheet).



## **ARTICLE 2: PRESENTATION OF THE OMVG PROJECT**

The Energy Project comprises two components, namely, the Sambangalou hydroelectric dam and the interconnection line.



The interconnection component, the subject matter of this Agreement, will provide the four member countries with electricity generated by the Sambangalou and Kaléta dams. The interconnection line stretches across 1,677 km.

In The Gambia, it covers a distance of 183 km and runs through the following localities: Soma, Mutaro Kunda Forest Park, Kalagi, Kangfenda, Bwiam, Sibanor, Kafuta, Sotokoi, Furuya and Brikama. It includes two substations in Soma and Brikama.

## **ARTICLE 3: OBLIGATIONS OF THE OMVG**

The OMVG undertakes to:

- Contact the Regional heads of forestry services at the commencement of works for each Lot to present to them the line route and the schedule of works;
- Finance reforestation and restoration activities in 3 classified forests in compensation for losses due to works over a surface area of 160.2 hectares including 16, 339 forest trees;
- Provide the DoF-MECCNAR with all the necessary logistics to facilitate travel for implementation and monitoring restoration operations;
- Support field implementation and monitoring missions of DoF-MECCNAR officers within the context of implementing this project; and
- Conduct evaluation missions in the field in collaboration with DoF-MECCNAR to ensure the implementation of activities within the required time frame.

**ARTICLE 4: OBLIGATIONS OF THE DoF-MECCNAR**

The DoF-MECCNAR has already provided OMVG with clearance permit to fell trees covering the entire project zone.

It undertakes to:

- Develop, and submit to OMVG for approval, a detailed plan and budget and timetable for implementation to serve as the reforestation and restoration plan in compensation for losses due to the works being carried out;
- Ensure that alien species are not introduced deliberately or by accident in the intervention zones;
- Make available the fuel wood from felled trees to inhabitants in the villages along the line corridor for domestic use;
- All merchantable logs from state-owned forests must be commercialized by the Department of Forestry to generate revenue, the above procedure must be observed by Community Forest Management Committees as well
- Conduct monitoring missions in the field in collaboration with the OMVG to ensure optimal implementation of the Partnership Agreement;
- Prepare and submit to the OMVG monthly quarterly and annual technical and financial reports on activities undertaken to monitor the mitigation of forest degradation as a result of the project;
- Perform any activity for the effective implementation of the Partnership Agreement;
- Select, in agreement with the OMVG, a Professional Operator/Service provider with recognised expertise, who will be responsible for implementing the reforestation and restoration plan in compensation of forest losses due to the OMVG Energy Project.

The detailed costing schedule and timetable for implementation will focus on activities regarding the protection of reserved forest areas, Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR), firebreaks as well as the development and implementation of local conventions consisting of codes of conduct established on the basis of agreements with community-based populations and organisations for the conservation of targeted forest areas.

**ARTICLE 5: Monitoring and evaluation of the Partnership Agreement**

The DoF-MECCNAR shall be in charge of monitoring activities on the ground and measuring the performance of the operator in relation to the assigned objectives. The OMVG shall be responsible for the evaluation of the Agreement.

**ARTICLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL OBLIGATIONS**

The two (2) Parties undertake to strengthen the capacities of affected local authorities and communities to ensure preservation of restored areas as well as the implementation of environmental enhancement actions.

Each Party shall remain responsible for its activities. Consequently, this Partnership Agreement does not in itself create or imply any obligation of solidarity between the stakeholders.



## **Partnership Agreement between OMVG and DoF-MECCNAR**

### **ARTICLE 7: DURATION AND ENTRY INTO FORCE**

This Partnership Agreement shall enter into force upon signature. It is entered into for a period of five (5) years.

Failing the full realisation of the Project within the aforementioned time frame, the Parties accept to extend the duration of this Agreement. In this case, the DoF-MECCNAR hereby waives all rights to any claim, as a result of this extension or renewal.

### **ARTICLE 8: FINANCIAL CONDITIONS**

The implementation budget of this Partnership Agreement as well as the details will be provided in the costing schedule and timetable for implementation to be prepared.

The selected operator/service providers will sign a service provider contract with the OMVG to implement the reforestation and restoration programme in compensation for the loss of forest areas. The DoF-MECCNAR shall guarantee the adequate performance of the work to be accomplished within the required time frame.

The terms of payment are as follows:

- 25% of the amount shall be paid upon signature of the contract, subject to a security deposit acceptable to the OMVG, in the case of the private operator;
- 65% of the amount shall be paid based on the progress of works effectively accomplished, subject to certification by DoF-MECCNAR and approval by OMVG;
- 10% of the amount shall be paid after the completion report is validated by DoF-MECCNAR and approved by OMVG.

The terms of payment for DoF-MECCNAR activities to monitor and supervise the performance of the Operator are as follows:

- 30% of the amount shall be paid upon signature of this Partnership Agreement and following approval, by the OMVG, of the intervention plan;
- 70% of the amount shall be paid based on the progress of works, subject to approval by the OMVG of the monitoring reports.

### **ARTICLE 9: DETAILED COSTING SCHEDULE AND TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

The detailed costing schedule and timetable for implementation is among the deliverables to be produced by the DoF-MECCNAR under this Agreement and will be submitted to Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) for approval after validation by the OMVG. It shall include the budget, detailed activities and implementation schedule.

**ARTICLE 10: CONFIDENTIALITY**

The Parties undertake to keep confidential all documents or information exchanged or communicated in the performance of their obligations under this Partnership Agreement.

In this regard, each Party undertakes not to disclose any confidential information to a third party, without the prior approval of the other Party, unless such disclosure or statement is required by prevailing laws or regulations, or is necessary in order to protect the interests of the Party concerned in respect of the settlement of a dispute, or is requested by the technical and financial partners of the project.

This confidentiality clause shall remain valid throughout the performance of this Agreement and up to five (5) years after its expiry, regardless of the reason for termination.

**ARTICLE 11: AMENDMENTS**

Any amendment to this Agreement shall be decided by mutual consent between the two Parties in writing and signed by the duly authorized representative of each Party.

**ARTICLE 12: TERMINATION**

In the event of default by one of the Parties in the performance of the obligations under the present Agreement, the non-defaulting Party shall serve the defaulting Party a formal notice to act. This notice shall be sent by registered mail with an acknowledgement of receipt or by email.

Where there has been no response to the letter of formal notice to act, the non-defaulting Party may terminate the Agreement within a period of three (3) months from the date of formal notice to act. However, the termination may be effective only after obtaining the opinion of the supervisory authorities.

In the event one of the Parties terminate this Agreement under the provisions of this Article, and should the timing of this termination have a significant impact on works, the Parties shall engage in consultations as regards the terms and conditions for the execution of the works prior to termination.

**ARTICLE 13: SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES**

In the event of a dispute arising from or relating to this Agreement, including all matters regarding its existence, validity, termination or violation, the Parties undertake to meet and utilise their best efforts to settle this dispute by mutual consent.

To this effect, the requesting Party shall send a written notification to the other Party specifying:

- the subject of the dispute; and
- a proposal for a meeting to settle the dispute amicably.

## **Partnership Agreement between OMVG and DoF-MECCNAR**

The Parties expressly agree that failing settlement of the dispute within thirty (30) calendar days from the date of receipt of the written notification, it shall be submitted to the respective supervisory authorities of the Parties for arbitration.

### **ARTICLE 14: NOTIFICATION**

All correspondences or notifications under this Agreement shall be delivered in person, by registered mail with an acknowledgement of receipt, by email or by fax to the following addresses:

#### **For the OMVG:**

Immeuble Serigne Bassirou Mbacké, 5<sup>th</sup> floor, Route de Ouakam

P.O. Box: 2353 - Dakar – RP - Senegal -Tel: 33 859 28 39

Email: [omvg@omvg.sn](mailto:omvg@omvg.sn)

#### **For the DoF-MECCNAR:**

5 Marina Parade P.O. Box 504, Banjul

For the attention of: The Director

Email: [modikaba2002@yahoo.com](mailto:modikaba2002@yahoo.com) / [mjaiteh016@gmail.com](mailto:mjaiteh016@gmail.com)

Tel.: (+220) 4201203

Mob: (+220) 9879695/7979596/7689028

**Partnership Agreement between OMVG and DoF-MECCNAR**

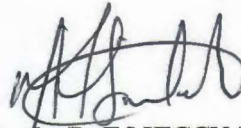
**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the undersigned have concluded this Partnership Agreement in four (4) original copies, all being equally authentic.

**Done in Dakar: 27 September 2018**



**FOR THE OMVG  
El hadji Lansana FOFANA  
High Commissioner**

P.O. Ababacar NDIAYE  
SG



**For the DoF-MECCNAR  
Muhammed JAITEH  
Director**



## **Annex 13:** Protocol of Agreement between ENDA ECOPOP and ADWAC

**Annex 14:** Report of the recruitment process of the NGO ENDA ECOPOP  
for the OMVG Project

**ORGANISATION POUR LA MISE EN VALEUR DU FLEUVE GAMBIE**



## **PROJET ÉNERGIE OMVG**

**OPERATEUR DES INDEMNISATIONS ET EN CHARGÉ  
INFORMATION, SENSIBILISATION ET COMMUNICATION  
COMPOSANTE INTERCONNEXION**

**SÉNÉGAL**

## **RAPPORT LISTE RESTREINT**

**Avis N ° : 007/OMVG/PE-OMVG/UGP/SN/10-2017**

## Introduction

Afin d'établir une liste restreinte pour la sélection de structures facilitatrices pour l'information, la communication et la sensibilisation dans le cadre de la composante interconnexion du projet énergie de l'OMVG, une manifestation d'intérêt a été envoyée à des Structures facilitatrices dans les quatre Etats membres de l'OMVG.

### Vue d'ensemble des structures facilitatrices qui ont soumis une manifestation d'intérêt

Un total de cinq (04) manifestations d'intérêt a été reçu pour le Sénégal. Elles sont présentées tel qu'il suit dans le tableau ci-dessous.

NON.	ONG	PAYS
1	Enda ECOPOP	SÉNÉGAL
2	HPR ANKH et CA-GES	SÉNÉGAL
3	MS et Associé	SÉNÉGAL
4	ICE	SENEGAL

## Processus d'évaluation

Le 7 Août 2017, les manifestations d'intérêt ont été évaluées en tenant compte de l'expérience et de la qualification des structures facilitatrices pour mener à bien la communication et le processus d'indemnisation en Gambie et au Sénégal.

Le comité désigné pour évaluer les soumissions et préparer une liste restreinte est composé comme suit :

- Paul A. Turcotte, expert environnemental et social, UGP ;
- Ndèye Dior Mbacké, spécialiste des communications, UGP ;
- Ngenarr Sosseh, Expert en Passation de Marchés ; UGP ;
- Babacar Raymond Mbaye, Expert sauvegarde sociale, UGP.

### Critère d'évaluation :

Les critères suivants ont été retenus pour établir une liste restreinte :

- Expérience dans le domaine des processus d'information, communication, sensibilisation
- Expérience dans le domaine de la réinstallation involontaire
- Expérience avec la politique de réinstallation
- Expérience dans le pays

Suite à l'évaluation des soumissions, quatre (04) ONG a été sélectionnées en Sénégal. Le tableau ci-dessous donne un aperçu de ces quatre ONGs.

### **Résumé des résultats de l'évaluation**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Pays</b>	<b>Nom ONG</b>	<b>Résumé de l'expérience et la qualification</b>
1	Sénégal	Enda ECOPOP	ENDA ECOCOP a de nombreuses références dans le domaine de la mise en œuvre de programme IEC donc certain relié à la mise en œuvre de plan de réinstallation
2	Sénégal	HPR ANKH et CA-GES	Il a une seule expérience dans la mise en œuvre de plan de réinstallation tous les autres expériences sont dans la préparation des documents de sauvegarde Il n'a pas suffisamment d'expérience dans la mise en œuvre de programme IEC
3	Sénégal	MS et Associé	Ils ont déjà des contrats pour la réalisation des relevés parcellaires. Ils ne peuvent pas être partie de ces actions pour cause de conflit d'intérêt Leur expérience est concentré dans la réalisation de PAR. Il sous-traite fréquemment les aspects communications sensibilisation à ENDA -ECOPop (comparaison des expériences des deux organisations)
4	Sénégal	ICE	Présente des expériences en IEC sensibilisation, communication dans le domaine de la santé sur des projets d'infrastructure. Elle a peu d'expérience sur les PAR

### **Qualification et développement de la liste**

#### **a) Qualification**

Suite à l'évaluation des dossiers de manifestation d'intérêt, les ONG qualifiées ci-dessous ont été présélectionnés :

<b>NON</b>	<b>ONG</b>	<b>PAYS</b>
1	Enda ECOPOP	Sénégal
2	ICE	Sénégal
3	HPR ANKH et CA-GES	Senegal

MS et Associé a été invalidée pour risque de conflit d'intérêt

#### **b) Conclusion**

L'évaluation des AMIS reçues des différentes ONG a permis de produire une liste restreinte de 3 ONG. Le comité a examiné attentivement toutes les soumissions, notant l'importance de sélectionner les ONG ayant les compétences les plus élevées pour ce projet.

Le Comité recommande que la demande de propositions (DP) soit transmise à **Enda ECOPOP** pour l'obtention d'une proposition technique et financière dans les 14 jours suivant la réception.

**ONT SIGNÉ**

**LE COMITÉ D'ÉVALUATION À COURT LISTE**

<b>Nom</b>	<b>Titre</b>	<b>Fonction au sein du Comité</b>	<b>Signature</b>
Paul A. Turcotte	Expert environnemental et social, UGP	Président	
Ndèye Dior Mbacké	Communications Expert	Assesseur	
Babacar Raymond Mbaye	Expert sauvegarde sociale UGP	Assesseur	
Ngenarr Sosseh	Expert Passation de Marchés	Pour guider le processus d'évaluation	



**Annex 15:** Expression of interest of the ONG ENDA ECOPOP for the OMVG Project (in French language)



ORGANISATION POUR LA MISE EN VALEUR DU FLEUVE GAMBIE (OMVG)

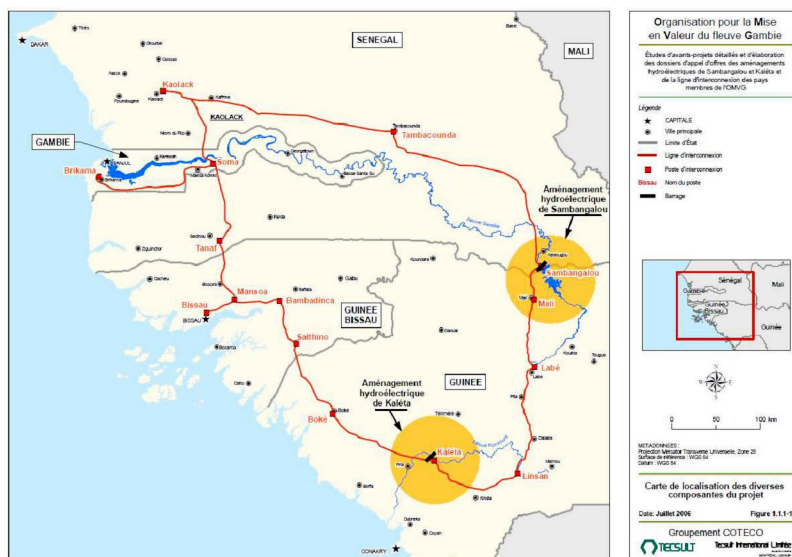
GAMBIA RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

## Unité de Gestion du Projet Energie

Cité Keur Gorgui – Villa N – R/03 – Rosy Sacré Cœur, DAKAR-SENEGAL

# DEMANDE D'EXPRESSIONS D'INTERET

**Manifestation d'intérêt pour sélection  
« Opérateur des indemnisations et chargé  
information, sensibilisation et communication  
- Composante interconnexion ».**



Présentée par :



**Enda ECOPOP ; Complexe Administratif Sicap POINT - E**

Avenue Cheikh Anta DIOP x Canal 4, Bâtiment B, 2ème étage

BP : 3370 Dakar - Tél. : 33 859 64 11 6 Fax : 33 860 51 33

Email: [ecopop@endatiersmonde.org](mailto:ecopop@endatiersmonde.org) Site web: [www.endaecopop.org](http://www.endaecopop.org)

Juillet 2017



# enda ECOPOP

*plus d'un quart de siècle au service des collectivités territoriales pour le bien être des communautés de base*

Espaces de Co-production des Offres POPulaires pour l'environnement et le développement en Afrique

EV/POP/17.247

Dakar, Le 25 juillet 2017

**A Monsieur Le Coordonnateur  
de l'Unité de Gestion du Projet Energie  
Organisation pour la Mise en valeur du fleuve Gambie –(OMVG)  
Cité Keur Gorgui – Villa N – R/03 – Rosy Sacré Cœur  
DAKAR-SENEGAL**

**Objet : V/Lettre de Demande d'Expressions d'intérêt du 19 Juillet 2017**

**Réf : 170719/MKL/UGP/LT/000022**

**Opérateur des indemnisations et chargé information, sensibilisation et communication –  
Composante interconnexion.**

**Monsieur le Coordonnateur,**

Suite à votre demande d'expressions d'intérêt en date du 19 Juillet 2017, nous manifestons notre intérêt et avons l'honneur de vous proposer les services de notre organisation ENDA ECOPOP, à titre de Consultant, pour les prestations de « **Opérateur des indemnisations et chargé information, sensibilisation et communication – Composante interconnexion** ».

Nous vous soumettons par la présente, des informations relatives à nos compétences pour exécuter ces services, dans le cadre des procédures prévues à cet effet. Cette proposition fournie en un (01) document original et deux (2) copies, est relative à nos références en matière d'ingénierie sociale et, de manière spécifique dans le domaine de la mission.

Elle comprend :

- une lettre de réponse à la manifestation d'intérêt ;
- une note de présentation de notre organisation et les Profils de ses ressources humaines.
- une présentation des expériences de notre organisation en ingénierie sociale en général et de manière spécifique dans le milieu socio culturel, ainsi que dans le domaine distinctif de la mission ;

Nous déclarons que toutes les informations contenues dans la présente proposition de services sont authentiques.

Veuillez agréer, **Monsieur le Coordonnateur**, l'assurance de notre considération distinguée.

**Mamadou KANOUTE**  
**Coordonnateur Exécutif**



# 1<sup>ère</sup> Partie : Organisation et Capacités

Enda ECOPOP



Complexe Administratif Sicap POINT E; Immeuble B, 2<sup>ème</sup> Etage Av. Cheikh A. DIOP  
Email : [ecopop@endatiersmonde.org](mailto:ecopop@endatiersmonde.org) - Téléphone : +221 33 859 64 11-  
Fax : +221 33 860 51 33 ó BP: 3370 Dakar, SENEGAL  
Site web : [www.endaecopop.org](http://www.endaecopop.org)

IDENTITE ET CONTACT D'ENDA ECOPOP	
Dénomination de l'organisation et forme juridique	Espace de co production et d'offres populaires pour l'environnement et le développement ; -Organisation Non Gouvernementale (ONG)
Acronyme	ENDA ECOPOP
Siège social	Complexe Sicap POINT E ; Immeuble B 6 2 <sup>ème</sup> Etage ; Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop X canal IV; Dakar Sénégal Email : <a href="mailto:ecopop@endatiersmonde.org">ecopop@endatiersmonde.org</a> Téléphone : +221 33 859 64 11 Fax : +221 33 860 51 33 Site web : <a href="http://www.endaecopop.org">www.endaecopop.org</a>
Représenté (e) par le soussigné (Nom, prénom et qualité) :	Bachir KANOUTE Coordonnateur Exécutif <a href="mailto:bkanoute@endatiersmonde.org">bkanoute@endatiersmonde.org</a>

## -NOTRE VISION ET NOS MISSIONS

Enda Tiers Monde est un Réseau Internationale d'organisations non gouvernementale internationale qui existe depuis 1972 et œuvre pour **"un monde solidaire et en paix, respectueux des droits et de la dignité humaine, de la justice sociale et de la diversité culturelle, où les différentes ressources sont réparties équitablement et gérées dans l'intérêt des générations actuelles et futures"**.

Enda ECOPOP, est une organisation sans but lucratif membre du réseau international Enda Tiers Monde/ Elle a été créée en 1990, comme entité au sein de Enda Tiers Monde avant de se transformé en ONG à la faveur des mutations institutionnelles de Enda Tiers Monde. ECOPOP agit pour **"Des collectivités territoriales africaines durables, respectueuses des droits humains et gouvernées de manière responsable"**. En développant une approche alternative du développement local basée sur la mobilisation et la valorisation des initiatives portées par les collectivités locales et les groupes de base en matière d'amélioration des conditions et du cadre de vie.

Enda ECOPOP concentre l'essentiel de ses activités sur des problématiques locales et intervient de manière spécifique pour l'émergence des collectivités territoriales durables en Afrique par la lutte contre la pauvreté, la gestion de l'environnement, la planification stratégique avec les communautés et les collectivités, la démocratie sociale et l'économie populaire.

## NOS AXES STRATEGIQUES D'INTERVENTION

Enda Ecopop articule sa mission autour de trois axes stratégiques:

1. Droits Humains, cadre de vie, prévention des catastrophes et des crises, adaptation aux changements climatiques ;
2. Développement Economique Local ;
3. Gouvernance Locale Participative pour le développement.

A travers ses programmes, Enda Ecopop cherche à allier action, réflexion, documentation, formation des acteurs locaux autour de trois grands axes qui caractérisent sa méthode de travail consistant notamment en:



- l'appui à la maîtrise d'œuvre sociale : ingénierie sociale, assistance et accompagnement social, eau et assainissement ; planification urbaine ; urbanisme/gestion urbaine ; décentralisation ; développement économique local ;
- la formation et le renforcement des capacités des acteurs locaux (élus et associatifs) ;
- l'appui à l'élaboration des plans locaux de développement.

Le travail d'Enda Ecopop repose avant tout sur l'action menée dans les villes et les quartiers, en accompagnement des municipalités et des groupes de base, afin de soutenir et de renforcer le foisonnement d'initiatives locales visant à améliorer les conditions de vie des populations.

## NOS PRINCIPES DE TRAVAIL POUR TOUCHER LE PLUS GRAND NOMBRE

Ecopop articule son intervention du **local** (niveau quartier) au **global** (niveau international), en passant par l'échelle municipale et nationale. Ce cheminement est soutenu par :

- des **études - recherches, expérimentation - action**,
- La **capitalisation** de nos actions et la **modélisation** pour mettre à disposition des outils pour l'action,
- la **formation** des acteurs pour renforcer leurs capacités d'intervention pour un changement social, et
- le **plaidoyer - échange** pour un changement des politiques urbaines.



Visant l'innovation et l'émergence de politiques locales inclusives, Enda Ecopop intervient avec les communautés de base pour construire un discours cohérent et pertinent pour le plaidoyer, afin d'influer positivement sur les décisions touchant les citoyens à différentes échelles d'intervention.



## NOS RESSOURCES HUMAINES MOBILISEES

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Enda Ecopop est **une équipe pluridisciplinaire composée de plus de 30 agents** spécialisés dans les domaines :

- **l'urbanisme, gestion territoriale et environnement ;**
- **l'aménagement et géographie ;**
- **l'anthropologie et la sociologie ;**
- **l'ingénierie sociale, la planification et l'animation ;**
- **la communication, le marketing social, la mobilisation sociale et communautaire ;**
- **la formation et développement des capacités d'intervention.**

L'équipe mobilise régulièrement, en fonction des interventions, un réseau de personnes ressources extérieures, des animateurs, facilitateurs et relais communautaires pour prolonger l'action dans les différents sites d'intervention.

## NOS CAPACITES ORGANISATIONNELLES ET RESSOURCES MATERIELLES

Le **siège social et administratif** d'Enda ECOPOP est situé à Dakar au Sénégal (Complexe Sicap Point E, *Avenue Cheikh Anta DIOP x Canal 4, Bâtiment B, 2ème étage*).

L'organisation dispose également de **bureaux délocalisés** dans la banlieue de Dakar et dans les régions du Sénégal (Tama, , Kolda, etc), en rapport avec ses interventions. Elle dispose également d'un parc informatique, d'un **matériel de facilitation** des approches et ateliers participatifs (*valise et panneaux METAPLAN, des guides et outils d'animation et de formation*) et de **projection** (*vidéo et rétro projecteurs, magnétoscope, télévision*), de **véhicules** (tout terrain et voitures légères et motos de liaison), de **lignes téléphoniques**, de **télécopie** et d'une connexion **Internet haut débit**.

## **2<sup>ème</sup> Partie**

### **EXPERIENCES SPECIFIQUES ET GENERALES DE ENDA ECOPOP**

**TABLEAU DES EXPÉRIENCES : DÉPLACEMENT INVOLONTAIRE DE POPULATIONS, FACILITATION SOCIALE, MARKETING SOCIAL, GESTION DURABLE D'OUVRAGES, DÉVELOPPEMENT LOCAL ...**

Description des projets	Période	Durée	Client	Assistance technique	accompagnement	Études sociales	IEC/marketing
<b>1. Projet Train Express Régional (TER) /Dakar – Diamniadio-AIBD /APIX FACILITATION ET ACCOMPAGNEMENT DANS LE CADRE DE LA LIBERATION DE L'EMPRISE DU PROJET DE TRAIN EXPRESS REGIONAL (TER) SUR LE TRONÇON PIKINE</b>	2017	11 mois	Agence pour la promotion des investissements au Sénégal /APIX - Banque Mondiale/AFD	X	X	X	X
<b>2. Projet Autoroute à Péage Dakar-Diamniadio/ Restructuration de Pikine Irrégulier Sud – (PIS)</b>	2016/2017	6 mois	Agence pour la promotion des investissements au Sénégal APIX - SA / BANQUE MONDIALE	X	X	X	X
<b>3. Projet Autoroute à Péage Dakar-Diamniadio/ Restructuration de Pikine Irrégulier Sud – (PIS)</b>	2016	6 mois	Agence pour la promotion des investissements au Sénégal APIX - SA / BANQUE MONDIALE	X	X	X	X
<b>4. Projet Autoroute à Péage Dakar-Diamniadio/ Restructuration de Pikine Irrégulier Sud – (PIS)</b>	2014/2016	24 mois	Agence pour la promotion des investissements au Sénégal APIX - SA / BANQUE MONDIALE	X	X	X	X
<b>5. PROGEP (Projet De Gestion Des Eaux Pluviales Et D'adaptation Au Changement Climatique)</b>	2016/2017	12 mois	Agence de Développement Municipal (ADM)/Banque Mondiale/Fonds Nordique	X	X	X	X
<b>6. PROGEP (Projet De Gestion Des Eaux Pluviales Et D'adaptation Au Changement</b>	2013/2016	30 mois	Agence de Développement Municipal	X	X	X	X

Description des projets	Période	Durée	Client	Assistance technique	accompagnement	Études	IEC/marketing social
<b>Climatique)</b>			(ADM)/Banque Mondiale/Fonds Nordique				
7. <b>Projet d'autoroute à péage Dakar – diamniadio - Troncons - Patte d'Oie - Pikine /Addendum au PAR Patte d'Oie-Pikine Suivi de la réinstallation de PAP</b>	2011/20 12	6mois	Agence pour la promotion des investissements au Sénégal APIX - SA / BANQUE MONDIALE/Banque Africaine de Développement /BAD	X		X	
8. <b>Projet d'autoroute à péage Dakar – diamniadio - Troncons - Patte d'Oie - Pikine /La facilitation et l'accompagnement dans le cadre du déplacement et de la réinstallation des populations touchées par le projet</b>	2009/20 11	24 mois	Agence pour la promotion des investissements au Sénégal APIX - SA / BANQUE MONDIALE/BAD	X	X		X
9. <b>Projet UrbaPEJ Dalifort</b>	2014/20 17	32 mois	Cities Alliance, Banque Mondiale, ONU Habitat	X	X	X	X
10. <b>Projet test d'assainissement de Ouakam</b>	2001	12 mois	<b>Service de Coopération et d'action culturelle (Coopération Française)</b>	X	X	X	X
11. <b>Elaboration des agendas 21 locaux</b>	2005	12 mois	Le Programme des Nations Unies pour les Etablissements Humains (ONU HABITAT)/le Ministère de l'Urbanisme et	X	X		X

Description des projets	Période	Durée	Client	Assistance technique	accompagnement	études	IEC/marketing social
			deAménagement t du Territoire (M.U.A.T)				
<b>12.</b> Initiative régionale pour l'atteinte des objectifs du millénaire de développement au niveau local dans les domaines de l'eau et de l'assainissement (IROMDEL)	2003-2005	24 mois	Water Aid, Collectivité Locales Partenaires, Onu Habitat	X	X		X
<b>13.</b> Projet d'amélioration de l'accès à l'eau potable et l'assainissement (AEPA)	2000	12 mois	Unicef, Sones, et le Gouvernement Sénégalais	X	X		X
<b>14.</b> Projet de Développement Social Urbain De Quartier Et Promotion D'emplois Jeunes-Urbapej -Dalifort	2014	24 mois	Cities Alliance ONU Habitat, Banque Mondiale	X	X		X
<b>15.</b> Projet de Développement Social des Quartiers (Projet DSQ) de Pikine	2001	78 mois	- Unesco (programme MOST/Unesco - Coopération française	X	X		X
<b>16.</b> Projet de ville de Pikine : élaboration participative des monographies du plan local de développement dans 16 communes de Pikine : Guinaw rail nord Guinaw rail sud, Keur Massar, Mbao, Diamaguene Sicap Mbao, Tivaouane Diaksao, etc.	2000	24 mois	Ville de Pikine / CNUEH et Coopération française	X	X	X	
<b>17.</b> Projet d'amélioration continu de la qualité de l'école (PACQUE)	2000	24 mois	JICA/ETAT du Sénégal	X	X		X
<b>18.</b> Projet de mobilisation sociale	2004	24 mois	Ministère des Collectivités	X	X		X

IEC/marketing social	Études	accompagnement	Assistance technique	Client	Durée	Période	Description des projets
				locales/PADELU / Collectivités Locales			autour de la gestion participative des équipements communautaires dans les communes de (Yeumbeul Nord, Thiaroye sur mer, Nioro, Dioffior, Louga) :



## Expérience 1.

<b>Nom de la Mission : Projet Train Express Régional (TER) /Dakar – Diamniadio- AIBD /APIX</b> <b>FACILITATION ET ACCOMPAGNEMENT DANS LE CADRE DE LA LIBERATION DE L'EMPRISE DU PROJET DE TRAIN EXPRESS REGIONAL (TER) SUR LE TRONÇON PIKINE</b>	<b>Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA) :</b> 81. 000.000
<b>Pays :</b> Sénégal  <b>Lieu :</b> Département PIKINE (communes de Guinaw rail Nord, Guinaw rail Sud, Mbaou, Dalifort, Pikine Est, Pikine Ouest, Yeumbeul Sud, Mbaou, Keur Massar, Thiaroye Gare, Diameguene Sicap Mbaou)	<b>Durée de la mission (mois) :</b> 18
<b>Nom du Client :</b> Agence pour la promotion des investissements au Sénégal APIX - SA /	<b>Nombre total d'employés/mois ayant participé à la Mission :</b> 18
<b>Adresse :</b> Rue Mouhamed 5  Dakar ; Senegal	<b>Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA) :</b>
<b>Date de démarrage :</b> 2016  <b>Date d'achèvement :</b> 2017	<b>Nombre d'employés/mois fournis par les consultants associés :</b> -néant
<b>Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels :</b> néant	<b>Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées :</b> Mamadou Mansour Diagne, Superviseur Mission Khadidiatou Bodian , Chef de Mission ; Bakary diatta, Urbaniste ; Diakaria Diallo, animateur ; Alassane Bâ, animateur Alassane Ndiaye, animateur; Maguette NDiaye , Animatrice Mor Djitté ; Animatrice NGaïta Bâ, Animatrice Ousmane Ndiaye, animateur Abdoulaye Touré, animateur Mamadou Aliou Diop, animateur Ousmane Ndiaye, animateur Thioro Sarr, Animatrice Marième Sall, Animatrice Amadou Lamine Fall, Spécialiste Communication Moustapha Ly, Spécialiste Base de Données Lucie Sané, Animatrice
<b>Description du projet :</b> <p>L'État du Sénégal dans la mise en œuvre de sa politique gouvernementale pour un pays émergent, a opté pour la réalisation de grands projets d'infrastructures. C'est pourquoi dans la perspective d'amélioration de la croissance économique et de la mobilité urbaine, de grands travaux d'aménagement urbain sont lancés. L'État, dans le prolongement de réalisations autoroutières, veut désormais axer sa démarche sur la promotion, la modernisation et la rationalisation des transports ferroviaires. Dans ce cadre, l'État a pour ambition de doter le triangle Dakar ó Diamniadio ó Thiès ó Mbour, d'un système de transport performant. C'est ainsi qu'il a initié le Projet de Train Express Régional (TER) Dakar ó AIBD.</p> <p>La particularité du projet TER, à la suite du projet autoroute, réside dans le fait qu'il intervient dans un tissu urbain déjà constitué et nécessite un déplacement de populations.</p> <p>Compte tenu de l'importance du caractère social qu'il donne à ce projet, l'État a mis en place une politique de déplacement par la création d'un dispositif opérationnel nommé Plan d'Action de Réinstallation (PAR). Il est créé pour que les populations frappées de servitude soient traitées d'une manière équitable et puissent aussi tirer avantage</p>	

des retombées du projet.

Les enseignements tirés du projet Autoroute à péage ont vu la nécessité de faire intervenir une ONG pour assurer une facilitation sociale dynamique pour la mise en œuvre du PAR du projet. La mission de l'ONG ENDA ECOPOP sur le tracé du projet TER consiste essentiellement en l'information, la sensibilisation et l'encadrement des Personnes Affectées par le Projet (PAP), sur les objectifs du projet et les procédures du Plan d'Action de Réinstallation.

**Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission :** Les activités portent sur :

- Appui et fiabilisation du recensement (PAP agricoles, concessions, places d'affaires, etc.)
- Conception, élaboration d'une stratégie d'information, de plaidoyer, sensibilisation, communication, médiation sociale auprès des populations en général, en particulier celles impactées par le projet ;
- L'accompagnement à la constitution des dossiers des Personnes affectées par le projet ;
- l'enregistrement, l'instruction et le traitement des conflits et réclamations portant sur le recensement, les compensations et les attributions de parcelles ;
- études de vulnérabilité et appui à l'accompagnement social à travers l'identification, aux fins d'assistance, des ménages les plus vulnérables qui pourraient avoir des difficultés particulières à la suite du déplacement et de la réinstallation ;
- la communication de proximité avec l'ensemble de la population des zones d'intervention.
- appui/accompagnement des populations réinstallées dans la gestion des ordures, eaux usées ;
- appui aux passages de PA en commission de conciliation

## Expérience 2.

<b>Nom de la Mission :</b> PROJET AUTOROUTE A PEAGE DAKAR 6 DIAMNIADIO/RESTRUCTURATION DE PIKINE IRRÉGULIER SUD 6 (avenant 2)	<b>Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA) :</b>  42. 000.000
<b>Pays :</b> Sénégal  <b>Lieu :</b> Communes de Gunaw rail Nord, Gunaw rail Sud, Diameguene Sicap Mbao, Thiaroye Gare, Tivaouane Diacksao)	<b>Durée de la mission (mois) :</b> 06
<b>Nom du Client :</b> Agence pour la promotion des investissements au Sénégal APIX - SA / BANQUE MONDIALE	<b>Nombre total d'employés/mois ayant participé à la Mission :</b> 15
<b>Adresse :</b> Rue Mouhamed 5  Dakar ; Senegal	<b>Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA) :</b>  21.000.000
<b>Date de démarrage :</b> 2016  <b>Date d'achèvement :</b> 2017	<b>Nombre d'employés/mois fournis par les consultants associés :</b> -5
<b>Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels :</b> MS et Associés	<b>Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées :</b> Mamadou Mansour Diagne , Chef de Mission du Groupement MSA/ENDA ECOPOP; Bakary diatta, Urbaniste ; Diakaria Diallo, Animateur ; El hadji Doudou Ndiaye, Animateur Abdoul Aziz Niang, Animateur; Madjiguène Dieng , Animatrice Mareme sall ; Animatrice Gisèle Tavaréz, assistance administrative Thoiro Sarr, Animatrice Maguette Ndiaye Alassane NDiaye
<b>Description du projet :</b> <p>Le passage de l'axe autoroutier Dakar-Diamniadio en plein Pikine Irrégulier Sud est à l'origine d'une importante opération de recasement de la population située dans l'emprise de l'autoroute, une infrastructure qui nécessite la mise en place de mesures d'accompagnement permettant l'amélioration des conditions de vie de la population de la zone qui vit dans des conditions très difficiles: Guinaw rail Nord et Sud, Thiaroye Gare, Diameguene Sicap Mbao, Yeumbeul Sud</p> <p>Le programme de restructuration de la zone de Pikine Irrégulier Sud a pour objectif d'atténuer les répercussions négatives de la traversée de l'autoroute à péage Dakar-Diamniadio sur la population et les activités économiques de la zone. Le programme retenu est scindé en trois composantes : Composante 1 : concerne la mise hors d'eau de la zone par la réalisation d'un système de drainage des eaux pluviales ; Composante 2 : relative à la mise à niveau du réseau viaire de la zone en vue d'améliorer la mobilité des personnes et des biens ; Composante 3 qui consiste au développement d'équipements socio-collectifs structurants permettant l'amélioration des conditions de vie de la population et la création de nouvelles sources d'emploi.</p>	
<b>Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission :</b> Les activités portent sur : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recensement complémentaire des PAP ;</li> <li>- Conception, élaboration d'une stratégie d'information, de plaidoyer, sensibilisation, communication, médiation sociale auprès des populations en général, en particulier celles impactées par le projet ;</li> <li>- l'enregistrement, l'instruction et le traitement des conflits et réclamations portant sur le recensement, les compensations et les attributions de parcelles ;</li> <li>- l'identification, aux fins d'assistance, des ménages les plus vulnérables qui pourraient avoir des difficultés particulières à la suite du déplacement et de la réinstallation ;</li> <li>- la proposition d'actions d'amélioration et de mesures d'accompagnement pour les populations de Pikine Sud ;</li> </ul>	

- la communication de proximité avec l'ensemble de la population des zones d'intervention.
- l'accompagnement des populations réinstallées dans la construction de leurs maisons ;
- appui/accompagnement des populations réinstallées dans la gestion des ordures, eaux usées ;
- Le suivi accompagnement des PAP de PIS et de Pikine-Keur Massar dans la construction de logements et les branchements à l'égout ;
- accompagnement des populations du site de réinstallation dans la disponibilité des services eaux, électricité et assainissement, et gestion des équipements réalisés dans les sites de départ
- suivi de la réinstallation sur le site de recasement

### Expérience 3.

<b>Nom de la Mission :</b> PROJET AUTOROUTE A PEAGE DAKAR 6 DIAMNIADIO/RESTRUCTURATION DE PIKINE IRREGULIER SUD 6 (avenant1)	<b>Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA) :</b> 42. 000.000
<b>Pays :</b> Sénégal  <b>Lieu :</b> Communes de Gunaw rail Nord, Gunaw rail Sud, Diameguene Sicap Mbao, Thiaroye Gare, Tivaouane Diacksao)	<b>Durée de la mission (mois) :</b> 06
<b>Nom du Client :</b> Agence pour la promotion des investissements au Sénégal APIX - SA / BANQUE MONDIALE	<b>Nombre total d'employés/mois ayant participé à la Mission :</b> 16
<b>Adresse :</b> Rue Mouhamed 5 Dakar ; Senegal	<b>Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA) :</b> 21.000.000
<b>Date de démarrage :</b> 2015  <b>Date d'achèvement :</b> 2016	<b>Nombre d'employés/mois fournis par les consultants associés :</b> 5
<b>Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels :</b> MS et Associés	<b>Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées :</b> Mamadou Mansour Diagne , Chef de Mission du Groupement MSA/ENDA ECOPOP; Bakary diatta, Urbaniste ; Diakaria Diallo, Animateur ; El hadji Doudou Ndiaye, Animateur Abdoul Aziz Niang, Animateur; Madjiguène Dieng , Animatrice Mareme sall ; Animatrice Gisèle Tavarez, assistance administrative Thoiro Sarr, Animatrice Maguette Ndiaye Alassane NDiaye
<b>Description du projet :</b> <p>Le passage de l'axe autoroutier Dakar-Diamniadio en plein Pikine Irrégulier Sud est à l'origine d'une importante opération de recasement de la population située dans l'emprise de l'autoroute, une infrastructure qui nécessite la mise en place de mesures d'accompagnement permettant l'amélioration des conditions de vie de la population de la zone qui vit dans des conditions très difficiles: Guinaw rail Nord et Sud, Thiaroye Gare, Diameguene Sicap Mbao, Yeumbeul Sud</p> <p>Le programme de restructuration de la zone de Pikine Irrégulier Sud a pour objectif d'atténuer les répercussions négatives de la traversée de l'autoroute à péage Dakar-Diamniadio sur la population et les activités économiques de la zone. Le programme retenu est scindé en trois composantes : Composante 1 : concerne la mise hors d'eau de la zone par la réalisation d'un système de drainage des eaux pluviales ; Composante 2 : relative à la mise à niveau du réseau viaire de la zone en vue d'améliorer la mobilité des personnes et des biens ; Composante 3 qui consiste au développement d'équipements socio-collectifs structurants permettant l'amélioration des conditions de vie de la population et la création de nouvelles sources d'emploi.</p>	
<b>Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission :</b> Les activités portent sur : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conception, élaboration d'une stratégie d'information, de plaidoyer, sensibilisation, communication, médiation sociale auprès des populations en général, en particulier celles impactées par le projet ;</li> <li>- l'enregistrement, l'instruction et le traitement des conflits et réclamations portant sur le recensement, les compensations et les attributions de parcelles ;</li> <li>- l'identification, aux fins d'assistance, des ménages les plus vulnérables qui pourraient avoir des difficultés particulières à la suite du déplacement et de la réinstallation ;</li> <li>- la proposition d'actions d'amélioration et de mesures d'accompagnement pour les populations de Pikine Sud ;</li> <li>- la communication de proximité avec l'ensemble de la population des zones d'intervention.</li> </ul>	

- l'accompagnement des populations réinstallées dans la construction de leurs maisons ;
- appui/accompagnement des populations réinstallées dans la gestion des ordures, eaux usées ;
- Le suivi accompagnement des PAP de PIS et de Pikine-Keur Massar dans la construction de logements et les branchements à l'égout ;
- accompagnement des populations du site de réinstallation dans la disponibilité des services eaux, électricité et assainissement, et gestion des équipements réalisés dans les sites de départ
- suivi de la réinstallation sur le site de recasement



### Expérience 4.

<b>Nom de la Mission :</b> PROJET AUTOROUTE A PEAGE DAKAR 6 DIAMNIADIO/RESTRUCTURATION DE PIKINE IRRÉGULIER SUD -	<b>Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA) :</b> 159. 767.000
<b>Pays :</b> Sénégal  <b>Lieu :</b> Communes de Gunaw rail Nord, Gunaw rail Sud, Diameguene Sicap Mbao, Thiaroye Gare, Tivaouane Diacksao)	<b>Durée de la mission (mois) :</b> 18
<b>Nom du Client :</b> Agence pour la promotion des investissements au Sénégal APIX - SA / BANQUE MONDIALE	<b>Nombre total d'employés/mois ayant participé à la Mission :</b> 28
<b>Adresse :</b> Rue Mouhamed 5 Dakar ; Senegal	<b>Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA) :</b> 79.500.000
<b>Date de démarrage :</b> 2013 <b>Date d'achèvement :</b> 2015	<b>Nombre d'employés/mois fournis par les consultants associés :</b> -14
<b>Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels :</b> MS et Associés	<b>Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées :</b> Mamadou Mansour Diagne , Chef de Mission du Groupement MSA/ENDA ECOPO; Mamadou Boye Diallo, Sociologue, chef de bureau Bakary diatta, Urbaniste ; Diakaria Diallo, Animateur ; El hadji Doudou Ndiaye, Animateur ; Madjiguène Dieng , Animatrice Awa Konaré ; Animatrice Awa Cissé, Animatrice
<b>Description du projet :</b> <p>Le passage de l'axe autoroutier Dakar-Diamniadio en plein Pikine Irrégulier Sud est à l'origine d'une importante opération de recasement de la population située dans l'emprise de l'autoroute, une infrastructure qui nécessite la mise en place de mesures d'accompagnement permettant l'amélioration des conditions de vie de la population de la zone qui vit dans des conditions très difficiles: Guinaw rail Nord et Sud, Thiaroye Gare, Diameguene Sicap Mbao, Yeumbeul Sud</p> <p>Le programme de restructuration de la zone de Pikine Irrégulier Sud a pour objectif d'atténuer les répercussions négatives de la traversée de l'autoroute à péage Dakar-Diamniadio sur la population et les activités économiques de la zone. Le programme retenu est scindé en trois composantes : Composante 1 : concerne la mise hors d'eau de la zone par la réalisation d'un système de drainage des eaux pluviales ; Composante 2 : relative à la mise à niveau du réseau viaire de la zone en vue d'améliorer la mobilité des personnes et des biens ; Composante 3 qui consiste au développement d'équipements socio-collectifs structurants permettant l'amélioration des conditions de vie de la population et la création de nouvelles sources d'emploi.</p>	
<b>Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission :</b> Les activités portent sur : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conception, élaboration d'une stratégie d'information, de plaidoyer, sensibilisation, communication, médiation sociale auprès des populations en général, en particulier celles impactées par le projet ;</li> <li>- l'enregistrement, l'instruction et le traitement des conflits et réclamations portant sur le recensement, les compensations et les attributions de parcelles ;</li> <li>- l'identification, aux fins d'assistance, des ménages les plus vulnérables qui pourraient avoir des difficultés particulières à la suite du déplacement et de la réinstallation ;</li> <li>- la proposition d'actions d'amélioration et de mesures d'accompagnement pour les populations de Pikine Sud ;</li> <li>- la communication de proximité avec l'ensemble de la population des zones d'intervention.</li> <li>- l'accompagnement des populations réinstallées dans la construction de leurs maisons ;</li> <li>- appui/accompagnement des populations réinstallées dans la gestion des ordures, eaux usées ;</li> <li>- Le suivi accompagnement des PAP de PIS et de Pikine-Keur Massar dans la construction de logements</li> <li>- accompagnement des populations du site de réinstallation dans la disponibilité des services eaux, électricité et assainissement , et gestion des équipements réalisés dans les sites de départ</li> <li>- suivi de la réinstallation des PAP</li> </ul>	

### Expérience 5.

<b>Nom de la Mission :</b> La facilitation et l'accompagnement dans le cadre du déplacement et de la réinstallation des populations touchées par le projet d'autoroute à péage Dakar - Diamniadio	<b>Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA) :</b> 143 026 014 FCFA
<b>Pays :</b> Sénégal <b>Lieu :</b> Département de Pikine (Tronçon Patte d'Oie à Pikine)	<b>Durée de la mission (mois) :</b> 24 mois
<b>Nom du Client :</b> Agence nationale chargée de la promotion de l'investissement et des Grands Travaux (APIX) /BANQUE MONDIALE/Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD)	<b>Nombre total d'employés/mois ayant participé à la Mission :</b> 18
<b>Adresse :</b> 54, Rue Mohamed 5, Dakar Sénégal	<b>Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA) :</b> 143 026 014 FCFA
<b>Date de démarrage :</b> 2009 <b>Date d'achèvement :</b> 2011	<b>Nombre d'employés/mois fournis par les consultants associés :</b> NEANT
<b>Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels :</b> NEANT	<b>Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nfally BADIANE, Sociologue,</li> <li>- Mamadou Mansour DIAGNE, Expert Communication, supervision de programme</li> <li>- Pape BEYE, Socio économiste,</li> <li>- Cheikh Sadibou SIDIBE, Génie Civil,</li> </ul>
<p><b>Description du projet :</b></p> <p>Pour parer aux désagréments et pertes économiques engendrés par l'engorgement de la Route nationale n°1, l'État du Sénégal, avec l'appui de la Banque Mondiale, a lancé le projet de construction de l'Autoroute à péage Dakar Diamniadio pour le trafic plus fluide et entre Dakar, sa banlieue et le reste du Sénégal et renforcer la compétitivité économique de la région et du pays.</p> <p>Intervenant dans un tissu urbain déjà constitué, le projet comportait d'importants impacts sociaux et a impliqué la mise en œuvre de PAR (plan d'action de réinstallation). Le volet ingénierie sociale occupe une place privilégiée dans la mise en œuvre du Plan d'Actions de Réinstallation (PAR).</p> <p><b>Description des services effectivement fournis par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mise à niveau des acteurs sur le Mécanisme Indépendant d'Inspection de la Banque Africaine de développement (MII/IRM)</li> <li>- Mise en place d'une stratégie de communication;</li> <li>- Complément et validation du recensement des populations concernées ;</li> <li>- Déploiement d'une campagne d'information et de communication auprès de l'ensemble des populations</li> <li>- la vérification et la validation des listes du recensement constituant la base de données de 1800 PAP</li> <li>- l'instruction et le traitement des conflits et réclamations portant sur le recensement, les attributions des indemnités et les compensations ;</li> <li>- l'élaboration d'une base de données des PAP ;</li> <li>- appui à la constitution de dossiers pour les PAP ;</li> <li>- l'appui conseil et l'accompagnement des PAP pour leur passage en commission de conciliation ;</li> <li>- l'organisation de Commissions de Conciliation ;</li> <li>- la résolution des problèmes dans le cadre des comités de médiation sociale ;</li> <li>- l'identification et assistance des ménages les plus vulnérables ;</li> <li>- la mise en place d'un cadre de concertation entre promoteurs fonciers et PAP.</li> </ul> <p><b>Nom de la Société :</b> Enda ECOPOP</p>	

## Expérience 6.

<b>Nom de la Mission :</b> LA FACILITATION ET L'ACCOMPAGNEMENT DANS LE CADRE DU DÉPLACEMENT ET DE LA RÉINSTALLATION DES POPULATIONS TOUCHÉES PAR LE PROJET D'AUTOROUTE À PÉAGE DAKAR 6 DIAMNIADIO/ ADDENDUM PAR-	<b>Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA) :</b> 14 025 000 F CFA
<b>Pays :</b> Sénégal <b>Lieu :</b> Malick Sy- Patte d'Oie - Pikine	<b>Durée de la mission (mois) :</b> 3 mois
<b>Nom du Client :</b> Agence nationale chargée de la promotion de l'investissement et des Grands Travaux (APIX) /BANQUE MONDIALE	<b>Nombre total d'employés/mois ayant participé à la Mission :</b> 5
<b>Adresse :</b> 54, Rue Mohamed 5, Dakar Sénégal	<b>Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA) :</b> 14 025 000 F CFA
<b>Date de démarrage :</b> 2010 <b>Date d'achèvement :</b> 2010	<b>Nombre d'employés/mois fournis par les consultants associés :</b> NEANT
<b>Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels :</b> NEANT	<b>Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bachir KANOUE, Coordinateur</li> <li>- Mamadou Mansour DIAGNE, Sociologue, Chef d'équipe</li> <li>- Hélène Dang, Animatrice,</li> <li>- Ndèye Binta Sy, Animatrice,</li> <li>- Alassane Ndiaye, animateur,</li> </ul>
<p><b>Description du projet :</b></p> <p>Pour parer aux désagréments et pertes économiques engendrés par l'engorgement de la Route nationale n°1, l'Etat du Sénégal, avec l'appui de la Banque Mondiale, a lancé le projet de construction de l'Autoroute à péage Dakar Diamniadio pour le trafic plus fluide et entre Dakar, sa banlieue et le reste du Sénégal et renforcer la compétitivité économique de la région et du pays.</p> <p>Intervenant dans un tissu urbain déjà constitué, le projet comportait d'importants impacts sociaux et à impliqué la mise en œuvre de PAR (plan d'action de réinstallation). Le volet ingénierie sociale occupe une place privilégiée dans la mise en œuvre du Plan d'Actions de Réinstallation(PAR).</p> <p><b>Description des services effectivement fournis par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mise en place d'une stratégie de communication;</li> <li>- Complément et validation du recensement des PAP concernées,</li> <li>- l'instruction et le traitement des conflits et réclamations portant sur le recensement, les attributions des indemnités et les compensations ;</li> <li>- l'information des populations sur les procédures de règlements des réclamations;</li> <li>- le suivi de l'indemnisation des PAP impactées et indemnisées,</li> <li>- le suivi du processus de réinstallation des PAP ,</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	

**Nom de la Société :** Enda ECOPOP

## Expérience 7.

<b>Nom de la Mission :</b> PROGEP (PROJET DE GESTION DES EAUX PLUVIALES ET D'ADAPTATION AUX CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES) / Assistance De Facilitateurs Sociaux A La Mise En Œuvre De Projets D'investissements Communautaires Dans Le Secteur Dalifort Thiourour	<b>Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA) :</b> <b>61 232. 000 FCFA</b>
<b>Pays :</b> Sénégal  <b>Lieu :</b> Départements de Pikine et Guédiawaye : communes de Djida Thiaroye Kao, Yeumbeul Nord, Yeumbeul Sud, Hann Bel Air (Dakar) , Dalifort Foirail, Ville de Pikine ; Wakhinane Nimzatt, Medina Gounas ; Ville de Guédiawaye	<b>Durée de la mission (mois) :</b> 12
<b>Nom du Client :</b> ADM/ Agence de développement Municipal/Banque Mondiale/Fonds Nordique	<b>Nombre total d'employés/mois ayant participé à la Mission :</b> 15
<b>Adresse :</b>  Dakar Senegal	<b>Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA) :</b> <b>61 232. 000 FCFA</b>
<b>Date de démarrage :</b> 2016  <b>Date d'achèvement :</b> 2017	<b>Nombre d'employés/mois fournis par les consultants associés :</b> -----
<b>Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels :</b> -----	<b>Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées :</b>  - Mamadou Mansour Diagne, Ingénieur social, Chef de mission - Mamadou Lamarana Barry, Chargé mobilisation sociale - Djibril Mangane Chargé suivi évaluation- Formation Jean Charles Diedhiou, superviseur animation sociale Moctar Diallo, Génie civil- Alassane Ndiaye, Animateur Abdoulaye Touré, Animateur Lucie Sané, Animatrice
<p><b>Description du projet :</b> Le Gouvernement du Sénégal, dans le cadre de sa politique de développement urbain, bénéficie de l'appui financier de l'Association Internationale pour le Développement (AID) ó Banque Mondiale, pour mettre en œuvre le Projet de Gestion des Eaux Pluviales et d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique (PROGEP).</p> <p>L'exécution de ce programme est confiée à l'Agence de Développement Municipal (ADM). Le PROGEP vise principalement à améliorer le drainage des eaux pluviales dans les quartiers périphériques de l'agglomération de Dakar. Il englobe, essentiellement, quatre (4) composantes : <u>Composante A</u> : le renforcement des capacités de gestion du drainage des eaux pluviales ainsi que l'intégration de la dimension risque d'inondation dans la planification urbaine ; <u>Composante B</u> : le développement d'infrastructures prioritaires de drainages primaires ; <u>Composante C</u> : Engagement et mobilisation communautaires ; <u>Composante D</u> : gestion et coordination du projet</p>	
<p><b>Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission :</b> Les activités conduites portent sur la mise en œuvre de la Composante C du PROGEP : la promotion de l'engagement des organisations communautaires dans la réduction des risques d'inondation et l'adaptation au changement climatique. A travers la mise en œuvre d'une mission de facilitation sociale pour une bonne prise en charge de tous les aspects liés à la maîtrise d'œuvre sociale des infrastructures de drainage des eaux pluviales, il s'agit de développer des stratégies de :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maîtrise des zones d'intervention (Situation de référence physique et socioéconomique; Profils et jeux des acteurs) dans 6 communes (Pikine Guédiawaye, Dakar);</li> <li>- Information, éducation, communication (IEC) pour l'appropriation du PROGEP et pour le changement de comportements, attitudes et pratiques (CAP) à risques inondations et insalubrité ;</li> <li>- Appui à la réalisation des ouvrages d'eaux pluviales dans les départements de Pikine et Guédiawaye;</li> <li>- marketing social pour la gestion communautaire durable des ouvrages et équipements connexes de drainage des eaux pluviales ;</li> <li>- Réalisation d'émissions radiophoniques (information et sensibilisation des acteurs communautaires) et production de spots de sensibilisation ;</li> <li>- Mise en place de 7 comités communautaires pour l'engagement et la mobilisation sociale ;</li> </ul>	

- Renforcement des capacités techniques et organisationnelles des acteurs;
- Veille et Management des risques communautaires liés à la réalisation des travaux ;
- et Accompagnement des acteurs;
- Formulation et accompagnement à la réalisation de 50 microprojets communautaires ;
- Accompagnement processus Opérations Quartiers Propres (OQP)
- Suivi évaluation des travaux des projets d'investissement communautaires :

## Expérience 8.

<b>Nom de la Mission :</b> PROGEP (PROJET DE GESTION DES EAUX PLUVIALES ET D'ADAPTATION AUX CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES) / Assistance De Facilitateurs Sociaux A La Mise En ōuvre De Projets D'investissements Communautaires Dans Le Secteur Dalifort Thiourour (Dalifort foirail, Hann Bel Air, Djida Thiaroye Kao, Médina Gounass, Yeumbeul Nord, Yeumbeul Sud, Wakhinane Nimzatt)	<b>Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA) :</b> <b>165. 937. 500 FCFA</b>
<b>Pays :</b> Sénégal <b>Lieu :</b> Villes de Pikine ; Ville de Guédiawaye	<b>Durée de la mission (mois) :</b> 30
<b>Nom du Client :</b> Agence de développement Municipal/Banque Mondiale/Fonds Nordique	<b>Nombre total d'employés/mois ayant participé à la Mission :</b> 24
<b>Adresse :</b>  Dakar Senegal	<b>Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA) :</b> <b>165 937 500 FCFA</b>
<b>Date de démarrage :</b> 2013 <b>Date d'achèvement :</b> 2017	<b>Nombre d'employés/mois fournis par les consultants associés :</b> -----
<b>Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels :</b> -----	<b>Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées :</b>  - Mamadou Mansour Diagne, Ingénieur social, Chef de mission - Mamadou Lamarana Barry, Chargé mobilisation sociale - Djibril Mangane Chargé suivi évaluation - Formation - Cheikh Sadibou Sidibé, Génie civil
<p><b>Description du projet :</b> Le Gouvernement du Sénégal, dans le cadre de sa politique de développement urbain, bénéficie de l'appui financier de l'Association Internationale pour le Développement (AID) ó Banque Mondiale, pour mettre en ōuvre le Projet de Gestion des Eaux Pluviales et d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique (PROGEP).</p> <p>L'exécution de ce programme est confiée à l'Agence de Développement Municipal (ADM). Le PROGEP vise principalement à améliorer le drainage des eaux pluviales dans les quartiers périphériques de l'agglomération de Dakar. Il englobe, essentiellement, quatre (4) composantes : <u>Composante A</u> : le renforcement des capacités de gestion du drainage des eaux pluviales ainsi que l'intégration de la dimension risque d'inondation dans la planification urbaine ; <u>Composante B</u> : le développement d'infrastructures prioritaires de drainages primaires ; <u>Composante C</u> : Engagement et mobilisation communautaires ; <u>Composante D</u> : gestion et coordination du projet</p>	
<p><b>Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission :</b> Les activités conduites portent sur la mise en ōuvre de la Composante C du PROGEP : la promotion de l'engagement des organisations communautaires dans la réduction des risques d'inondation et l'adaptation au changement climatique. A travers la mise en ōuvre d'une mission de facilitation sociale pour une bonne prise en charge de tous les aspects liés à la maîtrise d'œuvre sociale des infrastructures de drainage des eaux pluviales, il s'agit de développer des stratégies de :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maîtrise des zones d'intervention (Situation de référence physique et socioéconomique; Profils et jeux des acteurs) dans 6 communes (Pikine Guédiawaye, Dakar);</li> <li>- Information, éducation, communication (IEC) pour l'appropriation du PROGEP et pour le changement de comportements, attitudes et pratiques (CAP) à risques inondations et insalubrité ;</li> <li>- Appui à la réalisation des ouvrages d'eaux pluviales dan les départements de Pikine et Guédiawaye;</li> <li>- marketing social pour la gestion communautaire durable des ouvrages et équipements connexes de drainage des eaux pluviales ;</li> <li>- Réalisation d'émissions radiophoniques (information et sensibilisation des acteurs communautaires) et production de spots de sensibilisation ;</li> <li>- Mise en place de 7 comités communautaires pour l'engagement et la mobilisation sociale ;</li> <li>- Renforcement des capacités techniques et organisationnelles des acteurs;</li> <li>- Veille et Management des risques communautaires liés à la réalisation des travaux ;</li> <li>- et Accompagnement des acteurs;</li> <li>- Formulation et accompagnement à la réalisation de 50 microprojets communautaires ;</li> <li>- Accompagnement processus Opérations Quartiers Propres (OQP)</li> <li>- Suivi évaluation des travaux des projets d'investissement communautaires :</li> </ul>	

**Nom de la Société :** Enda ECOPOP

## Expérience 9.

<b>Nom de la Mission :</b> PROJET DE VILLE DE PIKINE : ELABORATION PARTICIPATIVE DES MONOGRAPHIES DU PLAN LOCAL DE DEVELOPPEMENT DANS 16 CA : DONT CELLES DE GUINAW RAIL NORD ET SUD, KEUR MASSAR, MBAO, DIAMAGUENE SICAP MBAO, TIVAOUANE DIAKSAO	<b>Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA) :</b> 300.407.890 FCFA
<b>Pays :</b> Sénégal <b>Lieu :</b> 16 CA de Pikine	<b>Durée de la mission (mois) :</b> 34 mois
<b>Nom du Client :</b> Ville de Pikine / CNUEH et Coopération française	<b>Nombre total d'employés/mois ayant participé à la Mission :</b> 102
<b>Adresse :</b> Dakar ; Senegal	Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA) : 42.000.000
<b>Date de démarrage :</b> mars 1998 <b>Date d'achèvement :</b> décembre 2000	Nombre d'employés/mois fournis par les consultants associés : NEANT
Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels : NEANT	<b>Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées</b> - Mohamed SOUMARE, Coordinateur - Bachir KANOUTE, Chargé de programme, chef d'équipe - Evariste DJETEKE, Chargé de programme
<b>Description du projet :</b> Ce programme mis en œuvre en partenariat avec les Cités Unies de France s'est fixé comme objectifs majeurs : (1) de susciter et d'appuyer l'élaboration de politiques concertées de développement local, (2) d'appuyer le renforcement organisationnel et institutionnel des acteurs sociaux associatifs, et des élus, (3) de favoriser la mise en place de cadres de concertation, (4) de capitaliser de manière permanente les expériences et innovations en matières de lutte contre la pauvreté.	
<b>Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission :</b> la mise en œuvre du projet a permis d'obtenir es résultats suivants : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ l'élaboration pour chacune des seize (16) communes d'arrondissements de Pikine d'une monographie et d'un Programme d'Actions Prioritaires de développement local ;</li> <li>▪ la mise en place et l'appui dans toutes les communes d'arrondissement des Comités locaux de suivi (CLS) ;</li> <li>▪ la mise en place et l'appui au niveau de la ville de Pikine d'une commission technique et de cinq (5) Commissions Thématiques Spécialisées (CTS) ;</li> <li>▪ l'organisation de plusieurs sessions thématiques de formation au bénéfice des groupements de femmes, des OCB, des élus et des techniciens municipaux (Secrétaires Municipaux, agents techniques, présidents des commissions des communes, etc.).</li> </ul>	

**Nom de la Société :** Enda Ecopop



## Expérience 10.

Nom de la Mission : <b>Projet test d'assainissement de Ouakam</b>		Nom de l'Intervenant : Enda ECOPOP	
Pays : <b>Sénégal</b> Lieu : <b>Quartier Gouye Sor à Ouakam</b>		- Nom du Client/Partenaire : <b>Service de Coopération et d'action culturelle (Coopération Française)</b> - Adresse : Dakar Sénégal.	
Période : <b>2000-2001</b>			
Description du projet : <b>il s'agit d'un projet qui vise à tester un système rénové d'assainissement suivi collectif (mise en place de fosses industrielles, canalisation d'eaux usées et de puits)</b>			
Description des services effectivement rendus par notre personnel dans le cadre de la mission : <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>formation des relais communautaire à l'éducation à l'hygiène,</b></li><li>- <b>Animation, sensibilisation des communautés de base dans le quartier,</b></li><li>- <b>Réalisation de fosses septiques en plastiques et d'un réseau à faible diamètre</b></li><li>- <b>Suivi technique ; Evaluation</b></li></ul>			
Nom de la Mission : <b>Elaboration des agendas 21 locaux</b>		Nom de l'Intervenant : Enda ECOPOP	
Pays : <b>Sénégal</b> Lieu : <b>Louga, Saint-Louis, Guédiawaye, Tivaouane, et Matam.</b>		Nom du Client/Partenaire : <b>Le Programme des Nations Unies pour les Etablissements Humains (ONU HABITAT) et le Ministère de l'Urbanisme et de l'Aménagement du Territoire (M.U.A.T)</b>	
Période : <b>2005- 2006</b>			
<b>Description du projet :</b> Le programme qui est basé sur une bonne compréhension des interactions développement/environnement, a pour objectif principal de renforcer les capacités de planification environnementale et de gestion urbaine. L'agenda 21 local est à la fois un document stratégique et opérationnel : c'est un projet local à long terme qui se décline en programmes d'actions soumis à une évaluation régulière. Ce projet résulte d'un large débat organisé à l'échelle de chaque collectivité locale concernée. Le projet AL 21 au Sénégal est une initiative du Ministère de l'Urbanisme et de l'Aménagement du Territoire soutenue par ONU- HABITAT. Il est porté conjointement par ENDA ECOPOP en partenariat avec l'Institut Africain de Gestion Urbaine (IAGU) et l'Association des Maires du Sénégal (A.M.S) et les Maires des collectivités locales concernées. Le projet Agenda 21 local vise à soutenir le développement des capacités des collectivités locales et de leurs partenaires, pour monter des projets et mobiliser les ressources nécessaires à la mise en œuvre des plans d'actions prioritaires, à travers la conduite de processus participatifs d'élaboration d'agendas 21 locaux			
<b>Description des services effectivement rendus par notre personnel dans le cadre de la mission :</b> Les activités conduites ont porté sur : <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ la sensibilisation des acteurs locaux,</li><li>▪ l'évaluation des besoins de formation,</li><li>▪ la définition d'une stratégie de formation des cinq (5) communes,</li><li>▪ l'édition et la validation de manuels de formation adaptés aux besoins des élus,</li><li>▪ la formation des élus et leaders locaux des communes ciblées,</li><li>▪ la capitalisation et le partage des enseignements tirés de ce processus,</li><li>▪ l'évaluation d'impact des sessions de formation.</li></ul> Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de ce programme : <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <b>147 personnes dont 110 élus</b> parmi lesquels <b>45 femmes</b> ont été formées sur <b>les textes de lois</b> dans les Communes de Guédiawaye, Tivaouane, Louga, Saint Louis et Matam en 2004</li><li>- <b>161 personnes ( 55 élus et 54 leaders d'OCB)</b> ont été formées <b>sur le leadership local</b> dans les Communes de Guédiawaye, Tivaouane, Louga, Saint Louis et Matam en 2005</li></ul>			

### Expérience 11.

<b>Nom de la Mission :</b> Initiative régionale pour l'atteinte des objectifs du millénaire de développement au niveau local dans les domaines de l'eau et de l'assainissement (IROMDEL)	<b>Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA) :</b> 360.086.300 FCFA
<b>Pays :</b> Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Mauritanie, Nigéria, Sénégal <b>Lieu :</b> Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Mauritanie, Nigéria, Sénégal	<b>Durée de la mission (mois) :</b> 24 mois
<b>Nom du Client :</b> Water Aid, Collectivité Locales Partenaires, Onu Habitat	<b>Nombre total d'employés/mois ayant participé à la Mission :</b> 15
<b>Adresse :</b> Londres, Grande Bretagne, Nairobi Kenya	<b>Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA) :</b> 114.291.339 FCFA
<b>Date de démarrage :</b> Avril 2003 <b>Date d'achèvement :</b> Mai 2005	<b>Nombre d'employés/mois fournis par les consultants associés :</b> Néant
<b>Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels :</b> Néant	<b>Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées :</b> - Bachir KANOUTE, Coordinateur - Adjia A. THIAW, chargée de programme, - Seydou N. SOW, chargé de programme,
<b>Description du projet :</b> La présente Initiative Régionale pour la Gouvernance Locale vers l'atteinte des Objectifs du Millénaire de Développement, s'inscrit dans ce cadre et se veut un axe d'accompagnement et une composante soft des projets et programmes mis en œuvre pour la lutte contre la pauvreté et plus spécifique dans les domaines de l'accès à l'eau potable et l'assainissement. Ses objectifs sont : -- Renforcer le leadership et les capacités des élus à concevoir, mettre en œuvre et évaluer des projets d'amélioration de l'accès des populations à l'eau potable et l'assainissement; - Élaborer des plans locaux de développement et mettre en œuvre de projets démonstratifs ; Informer et Sensibiliser les autorités locales sur les objectifs du Millénaire de Développement, rôles et responsabilité des acteurs locaux - Conduire des études et recherches (état des lieux et situation de référence, niveau de couverture et gap, panorama et contexte de décentralisation) ; - Assurer le suivi et évaluation des progrès réalisés en matière d'accès et de couverture des besoins en eau potable et assainissement ; - Capitaliser les enseignements et leçons tirées des expériences nationales en vue d'influer qualitativement sur le cadre institutionnel de la décentralisation et du transfert des compétences liées à l'eau et à l'assainissement.	

**Nom de la Société :** Enda ECOPOP

## Expérience 12.

<b>Nom de la Mission :</b> Projet d'amélioration de l'accès à l'eau potable et l'assainissement (AEPA)	<b>Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA) :</b> 31.859.340 FCFA
<b>Pays :</b> Sénégal <b>Lieu :</b> Matam, Fatick, Vélingara, Ziguinchor, Saint-Louis, Diourbel, Dakar, Ourosogui, ....	<b>Durée de la mission (mois) :</b> 13 mois
<b>Nom du Client :</b> Unicef, Sones, et le Gouvernement Sénégalais	Nombre total d'employés/mois ayant participé à la Mission :
<b>Adresse :</b>	<b>Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA) :</b> 7.200.000 FCFA
<b>Date de démarrage :</b> Mars 2000 <b>Date d'achèvement :</b> Mars 2001	Nombre d'employés/mois fournis par les consultants associés
<b>Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels :</b> Néant	Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées (indiquer les postes principaux, par ex. Directeur/Coordonnateur, Chef d'équipe) :
<b>Description du projet :</b> Ce projet est une initiative soutenue par l'Unicef et le Gouvernement Sénégalais. Il a été mis en œuvre par Enda Ecopop avec l'appui de la SONES, l'ONAS et la Direction de l'Hydraulique de mars 2000 à mars 2001	
<b>Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission :</b> Ce projet a permis la mise en place de : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ vingt cinq mille (25 000) mètres linéaires de réseau d'adduction d'eau potable ;</li> <li>▪ deux cent vingt et une (221) bornes fontaines pour seize mille six cent quatre vingt (16 680) personnes ;</li> <li>▪ mille deux cent soixante dix sept 1 277 branchements sociaux ;</li> <li>▪ la formation de quarante cinq (45) relais et des agents du service d'hygiène aux techniques de mobilisation sociale et gestion participative des équipements communautaires (MARF, SARAR, Plaidoyer).</li> </ul>	

**Nom de la Société :** Enda ECOPOP

### Expérience 13.

<b>Nom de LA MISSION :</b> PROJET DE DEVELOPPEMENT SOCIAL URBAIN DE QUARTIER ET PROMOTION D'EMPLOIS JEUNES-URBAPEJ -DALIFORT	<b>Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA) :</b> 120. 000. 000 FCFA
<b>Pays :</b> Sénégal <b>Lieu :</b> Dalifort Foirail	<b>Durée de la mission (mois) :</b> 24 mois
<b>Nom du Client :</b> Cities Alliance ; Banque Mondiale, ONU HABITAT	Nombre total d'employés/mois ayant participé à la Mission : 30
<b>Adresse :</b> CITIES ALLIANCE Rond Point Schuman 6 ; 1040 Brussels, Belgium	<b>Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA) :</b> 120. 000.000 FCFA
<b>Date de démarrage :</b> Mars 2014 <b>Date d'achèvement :</b> Mars 2016	Nombre d'employés/mois fournis par les consultants associés
<b>Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels :</b> Néant	<b>Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées (indiquer les postes principaux, par ex. Directeur/Coordonnateur, Chef d'équipe) :</b> Bachir Kanouté, Superviseur Mamadou Mansour DIAGNE ; Coordonnateur Djibril Mangane, Chargé de projet ; Jean Charles Diédhiou, animateur ;
<b>Description du projet :</b> Ce projet est une initiative concertée de Cities Alliance et ENDA ECOPOP, soutenue par la Banque Mondiale et ONU HABITAT. Le projet UrbaPEJ-Dalifort vise à favoriser une insertion socioprofessionnelle des jeunes et lutter contre la pauvreté urbaine par l'affermissement de la vie communautaire, l'amélioration du cadre de vie urbain et de la sécurité publique des populations de la ville de Dalifort.	
<b>Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission :</b>  <b>De manière plus spécifique, l'intervention intègre la mise en place de :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 135 emplois jeunes créés dans les métiers de l'assainissement, la sécurité publique, l'environnement, l'hygiène publique (économie verte);</li> <li>- 2 comités de gestion sont créés pour la Case Foyer des jeunes et le camion de vidange</li> <li>- 10 Comités de salubrité/sécurité publique;</li> <li>- 10 brigades de sécurité urbaine sont créés ;</li> <li>- aménagement de site de Dépôt de transit des ordures</li> <li>- Plan Communal Environnemental et Cadre de vie</li> <li>- 1 Groupe Communal Environnement et Cadre de vie .</li> <li>- 1 Plan Communal Sécurité et Prévention de la Délinquance</li> <li>- 1 Groupe Communal Sécurité et Prévention de la Délinquance</li> <li>- "Guide pour la Gestion des déchets liquides en zones péri urbaines</li> <li>- « Guide pour la sécurité communautaire en zone périurbaine»</li> <li>- 4 Plans collectifs stratégiques et opérationnels mis en place (gestion ordures, vidange fosses, sécurité publique, Case Foyer).</li> <li>- formation des opérateurs communautaires en marketing social et hygiène</li> <li>- formation en exploitation et maintenance des équipements</li> <li>- réunions d'évaluation collective des sous projets sont organisées aux échelles quartiers et commune</li> <li>- appui aux initiatives locales d'insertion socio économique des jeunes au sein des associations sportive et culturelle et à la promotion du civisme communautaire</li> <li>- Campagne de sensibilisation des populations par les jeunes (éducation à l'environnement, l'hygiène et promotion de la santé publique)</li> <li>- Appui institutionnel pour le fonctionnement durable des équipements et organisations</li> <li>- Enquêtes auprès des ménages et des jeunes (s'agit il d'Enquêtes ménages pour mesurer ou enquêtes de perception) d'impact projet</li> <li>- réunions d'évaluation collective des sous projets organisées aux échelles quartiers et commune</li> </ul>	

### Expérience 14.

<b>Nom de la Mission :</b> Projet de Développement Social des Quartiers (Projet DSQ) de Pikine	<b>Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA) :</b> 145.722.551 FCFA
<b>Pays :</b> Sénégal <b>Lieu :</b> Malika, Yeumbeul nord et sud	<b>Durée de la mission (mois) :</b> 72 mois
<b>Nom du Client :</b> - Unesco (programme MOST/Unesco) - Coopération française	<b>Nombre total d'employés/mois ayant participé à la Mission :</b> 3
<b>Adresse :</b> Paris, France	<b>Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA) :</b> 145.722.551 FCFA
<b>Date de démarrage :</b> 1996 <b>Date d'achèvement :</b> 2001	<b>Nombre d'employés/mois fournis par les consultants associés :</b> NEANT
<b>Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels :</b> NEANT	<b>Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées</b> - Mohamed SOUMARE, Coordinateur - Bachir KANOUTE, chargé de programme - Pape BA, Chargé de projet
<b>Description du projet :</b> Gestion des transformations sociales et de l'environnement qui est une contribution apportée aux stratégies de lutte contre la pauvreté et de promotion d'une culture démocratique). Ce projet a axé son intervention autour de trois volets essentiels : l'amélioration du cadre de vie avec un accès facilité à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement, l'insertion socio économique des jeunes et des femmes, la mise en place des infrastructures sociales de base et la promotion de la citoyenneté.	
<b>Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission :</b> La mise en œuvre de ce projet a permis de réaliser : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ dix neuf (19) bornes fontaines dans des quartiers déficitaires ;</li> <li>▪ cinquante trois (53) latrines ;</li> <li>▪ deux cent cinquante deux (252) puits ;</li> <li>▪ 600 mètres linéaires de tuyaux d'adduction d'eau potable (ce qui ramène le nombre de bénéficiaires directs accédant à l'eau potable à plus de 10 240 personnes ;</li> <li>▪ mise en place d'un système communautaire de pré collecte des ordures ménagères avec dix (10) véhicules hippomobiles,</li> <li>▪ mise en place d'un véhicule de vidange de fosses septiques ;</li> <li>▪ la formation et l'appui de cinquante (50) groupements de promotion féminine dans la banlieue dakaroise pour la mise en place des mutuelles et d'une boutique communautaire ;</li> <li>▪ la construction et l'appui à l'équipement, à la gestion et à la maintenance d'un centre polyvalent socio éducatif à Yeumbeul ;</li> <li>▪ la formation des organisations communautaires pour la mobilisation sociale de l'ensemble de la communauté scolaire (élèves, parents d'élèves et enseignants), des écoles de l'IDEN de Pikine après des séances d'animation avec les élèves et enseignants sur l'analyse des situations clés à risque sanitaires. Cette mobilisation a conduit à la réalisation, avec l'appui financier d'Enda et l'Unesco, d'un bloc d'édicules publics et d'un point d'eau aménagé et auto géré.</li> </ul>	

**Nom de la Société :** Enda ECOPOP

### Expérience 15.

<b>Nom de la Mission :</b> Projet de ville de Pikine : élaboration participative des monographies du plan local de développement dans 16 ca : dont celles de Guinaw rail nord et sud, Keur Massar, Mbaou, Diamaguene Sica, Mbaou, Tivaouane Diakao	<b>Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA) :</b> 300.407.890 FCFA
<b>Pays :</b> Sénégal <b>Lieu :</b> 16 CA de Pikine	<b>Durée de la mission (mois) :</b> 34 mois
<b>Nom du Client :</b> Ville de Pikine / CNUEH et Coopération française	<b>Nombre total d'employés/mois ayant participé à la Mission :</b> 102
<b>Adresse :</b> Dakar ; Senegal	Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA) : 42.000.000
<b>Date de démarrage :</b> mars 1998 <b>Date d'achèvement :</b> décembre 2000	Nombre d'employés/mois fournis par les consultants associés : NEANT
Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels : NEANT	<b>Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées</b> - Mohamed SOUMARE, Coordinateur - Bachir KANOUTE, Chargé de programme, chef d'équipe - Evariste DJETEKE, Chargé de programme
<b>Description du projet :</b> Ce programme mis en œuvre en partenariat avec les Cités Unies de France s'est fixé comme objectifs majeurs : (1) de susciter et d'appuyer l'élaboration de politiques concertées de développement local, (2) d'appuyer le renforcement organisationnel et institutionnel des acteurs sociaux associatifs, et des élus, (3) de favoriser la mise en place de cadres de concertation, (4) de capitaliser de manière permanente les expériences et innovations en matière de lutte contre la pauvreté.	
<b>Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission :</b> la mise en œuvre du projet a permis d'obtenir les résultats suivants : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ l'élaboration pour chacune des seize (16) communes d'arrondissements de Pikine d'une monographie et d'un Programme d'Actions Prioritaires de développement local ;</li> <li>▪ la mise en place et l'appui dans toutes les communes d'arrondissement des Comités locaux de suivi (CLS) ;</li> <li>▪ la mise en place et l'appui au niveau de la ville de Pikine d'une commission technique et de cinq (5) Commissions Thématiques Spécialisées (CTS) ;</li> <li>▪ l'organisation de plusieurs sessions thématiques de formation au bénéfice des groupements de femmes, des OCB, des élus et des techniciens municipaux (Secrétaires Municipaux, agents techniques, présidents des commissions des communes, etc.).</li> </ul>	

**Nom de la Société :** Enda Ecopop

### Expérience 16.

<b>Nom de la Mission :</b> Projet d'amélioration continu de la qualité de l'école (PACQUE)	<b>Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA) :</b> 199.456.699 FCFA
<b>Pays :</b> Sénégal <b>Lieu :</b> 103 écoles élémentaires localisées à Dakar, Thiès, Louga, Fatick et Kaolack	<b>Durée de la mission (mois) :</b> 48 mois
<b>Nom du Client :</b> JICA / Etat du Sénégal	<b>Nombre total d'employés/mois ayant participé à la Mission :</b> 18
<b>Adresse :</b> Dakar Sénégal	<b>Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA) :</b> 43.000.000 FCFA
<b>Date de démarrage :</b> 2001 <b>Date d'achèvement :</b> 2005	<b>Nombre d'employés/mois fournis par les consultants associés :</b> Néant
<b>Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels :</b> Néant	<b>Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées :</b> - Bachir KANOUE, Coordination des activités ; - Birama NDIAYE, Chargé de projet ; - Bachir DIENG, Chargé de projet ; - Jean Charles Diédhiou, Chargé de projet
<p><b>Description du projet :</b> Ce projet s'inscrit dans le cadre du Programme Décennal pour l'Éducation et la Formation (PDEF) à travers lequel le Gouvernement sénégalais s'est fixé comme objectif la scolarisation universelle d'ici l'an 2015 et accorde la priorité à la construction de salles de classe dans les écoles élémentaires. Il a permis de construire et/ou de réhabiliter 103 écoles élémentaires dans cinq régions (Dakar, Thiès, Louga, Kaolack et Fatick).</p> <p>Le projet s'est appuyé sur un important programme de formation et de sensibilisation visant l'éducation à l'hygiène pour faire acquérir aux acteurs communautaires les bons réflexes quant à l'utilisation des équipements tels que les points d'eau, les sanitaires d'une part, et la maintenance et l'entretien des équipements et infrastructures d'autre part. D'autre part, il a permis de mettre en place et/ou de redynamiser les structures de fonctionnement et de gestion (Comité de Gestion, Cellules Qualité, etc.) pour le développement de l'école.</p>	
<p><b>Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission :</b> La réalisation du projet a permis :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ la mise en place et/ou le renforcement du système de maintenance et les initiatives d'entretien des infrastructures et équipements scolaires dans 104 écoles ;</li> <li>▪ la sensibilisation des acteurs de la communauté scolaire pour un changement des comportements liés à l'hygiène et à la salubrité en milieu scolaire ;</li> <li>▪ la mobilisation des partenaires de l'école (autorités locales, OCB, partenaires au développement, leaders d'opinion) pour une implication et un appui sans failles à l'amélioration de la qualité de l'école ;</li> <li>▪ le renforcement des capacités de cent dix huit (118) enseignants et de quarante (40) personnes ressources (OCB, ONG, élus locaux).</li> </ul>	
<b>Nom de la Société :</b> Enda Ecopop	



### Expérience 17.

<b>Nom de la Mission :</b> Projet de mobilisation sociale autour de la gestion participative des équipements communautaires dans les communes de (Yeumbeul Nord, Thiaroye sur mer, Nioro, Dioffior, Louga) :	<b>Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA) :</b> 42.256.087 FCFA
<b>Pays :</b> Sénégal <b>Lieu :</b> Yeumbeul Nord, Thiaroye sur mer, Nioro, Dioffior, Louga	<b>Durée de la mission (mois) :</b> 36 mois
<b>Nom du Client :</b> PADELU / Collectivités Locales	<b>Nombre total d'employés/mois ayant participé à la Mission :</b> 06
<b>Adresse :</b> Dakar Sénégal	<b>Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société :</b> 9.000.000 FCFA
<b>Date de démarrage :</b> 2004 <b>Date d'achèvement :</b> 2007	<b>Nombre d'employés/mois fournis par les consultants associés :</b> Néant
<b>Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels :</b> Néant	<b>Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées</b> - Bachir KANOUTE, Coordinateur des activités ; - Cheikh T. SARR, Chef d'équipe - Mamadou DIA, Chargé projet - Birama NDIAYE, Chargé Projet; - Bachir DIENG, Chargé Projet;; - Jean Charles Diédhiou, Chargé Projet;
<b>Description du projet :</b> La finalité visée par le projet est le respect du principe du droit des communautés de base aux services sociaux de base, mais aussi du devoir des bénéficiaires de gérer et d'utiliser de manière durable les équipements communautaires. En d'autres termes, il s'agit de renforcer les capacités de gestion, d'entretien et de maintenance des acteurs locaux ainsi que leurs capacités d'initiative, d'organisation et de communication autour de la problématique que constitue la gestion des équipements et infrastructures communautaires.	
<b>Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel :</b> Le projet a permis d'obtenir les résultats suivants entre 2004 et 2005 dans les communes d'arrondissement de Yeumbeul Nord, de Thiaroye sur Mer, les communes de Louga, de Dioffior et de Nioro. - Plus de 1000 personnes sensibilisées ; - Formation de 250 membres d'organisations de la société civile, en comptabilité simplifiée ; - 30 cadres de concertation (comité de gestion, cellule de suivi qualité de service) installés ; - Elaboration de plans d'action participatifs dans 7 écoles primaires ; - Elaboration d'un plan d'actions participatif pour la gestion du foyer des jeunes et collège ; - 7 ateliers communautaires de planification de stratégies d'entretien et de maintenance pour les Equipements et Infrastructures communautaires.	
<b>Nom de la Société :</b> Enda Ecopop	

### **3<sup>ème</sup> Partie**

## **PERSONNEL MOBILISABLE EN RAPPORT AVEC LES TERMES DE REFERENCE DE LA MISSION**

## 1. PERSONNEL TECHNIQUE CLE DE GESTION MOBILISABLE

Postes	Références	Tâches
Chef d'équipe indemnisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expert en économie rurale</li> <li>- Formation bac+5 en économie ou développement agricole, sociologie ou équivalent</li> <li>- 10 ans d'expérience dans la conduite d'opérations d'indemnisation ou le financement d'actions de développement rural (microcrédit, tontine, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Responsable du cadre stratégique de la mission:</li> <li>- Assure le contact avec l'Unité de Gestion du projet (UGP) et des acteurs locaux .</li> <li>- Représentant général de l'Equipe d'animation</li> <li>- Assure le contrôle de qualité de l'intervention</li> <li>- Appui-conseil et coaching de l'équipe</li> <li>- Coordonne les opérations avec les PAP et l'UGP</li> <li>- Coordonne la production des livrables (rapports, etc)</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
Chargé de communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Spécialiste communication</li> <li>- Formation Bac+3 en minimum en communication ou équivalent</li> <li>- 5 ans d'expérience en tant que chargé de plan de consultation, communication et</li> <li>- d'information aux parties prenantes, au public</li> <li>- Il devra communiquer en Français et en langue locale.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sous la supervision du chef d'équipe, coordonne l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre de la stratégie de communication et de marketing social.</li> <li>- gère la campagne d'information et de sensibilisation des PAP et du public en relation avec les autres membres de l'équipe animateurs.</li> <li>- Participe au suivi évaluation</li> </ul>
Comptable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expert-comptable</li> <li>- Formation bac+5 en comptabilité</li> <li>- 5 ans d'expérience dans le suivi comptable d'opérations d'indemnisation ou le suivi d'activité de petites entreprises en milieu rural</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- assure la gestion de toutes les opérations</li> <li>- procède au monitoring financier</li> </ul>
Logisticien	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Logisticien</li> <li>- Formation bac+3 en économie, commerce, gestion ou équivalent</li> <li>- 5 ans d'expérience dans l'acheminement de biens dans les zones reculées</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assure la gestion logistique des opérations</li> </ul>

## 2. PERSONNEL D'APPUI MOBILISABLE

Postes	Tâches
<p>Personnel d'appui en rapport avec besoins définis par les Termes de référence de la mission :</p> <p>Géomètre, socio économiste, aménagiste, informaticien, animateurs/relais, chauffeur, etc)</p>	<p>Assistance technique et Appui conseil :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gestion base de données/TIC ;</li> <li>- animation communautaire ;</li> <li>- aménagement et gestion parcellaire ;</li> <li>- gestion de projet et plans d'affaires, renforcement de capacités ;</li> <li>- gestion technique et opérationnelle de la mission</li> </ul>

## **Annex 16:** Description of the expertise of the Gambian NGO ADWAC

## **Agency For The Development of Women and Children, Gambia (ADWAC)**

### **Information:**

ADWAC Gambia is a registered non-governmental organisation which was established in 1996. Their main objective is to increase the capacity of women and children to overcome poverty in their agricultural communities by utilising a multi-sectoral approach.

Its main areas of community intervention are in food security, school education, training of women, healthcare, HIV/Aids information, women's enterprise development, community resources management, microfinancing and loans, literacy campaigns and adult education.

For example in carrying out marketing research for growers of garden vegetables in Kerewan in 2008 in order to evaluate the commercial viability of their crops and to formulate appropriate strategies to overcome hurdles faced by female growers.

As the strategic partner of gorta in Gambia ADWAC has developed a water storage pond in Njabba Kunda Eco-Zone in the North Bank. This was followed by a small scale village watershed management program. A study of the target area was made to look at water movement which caused erosion and the fast run-off. This was later scaled up to programs used to increase ground penetration, tree planting exercises, management of water transit points to reduce erosion and the development of gullies.

Over time it is hoped these best practices will create sustainable agriculture and improve the productivity of the Njabba Kunda horticultural area as well as the lives of the local villagers.

Agence pour le développement des femmes et des enfants

Qui nous sommes

---

Nous sommes une organisation qui travaille avec les communautés et les partenaires pour améliorer de manière durable la qualité de vie des femmes et des enfants vivant dans les communautés rurales en créant un accès à des installations pour l'alimentation, l'éducation et des soins de santé.

Pourquoi faisons-nous ce que nous faisons

---

L'Agence pour le développement des femmes et des enfants (ADWAC) a été créée en septembre 1996 par les Gambiens à la suite de la fermeture de Save the Children USA, une organisation internationale qui exerce ses activités à North Bank pendant 14 ans. Le personnel national, qui représente 98% de la main-d'œuvre de Save the Children, a créé ADWAC pour continuer à améliorer les conditions de vie en milieu rural.

## Notre vision

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Les femmes et les enfants pauvres et marginalisés sont autonomisés et la pauvreté est atténuée sur la rive nord.

Comment nous travaillons

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Nous nous concentrons sur la création de moyens de subsistance durables. Nos principaux domaines d'expertise sont: la santé, en particulier le VIH / sida et le paludisme, l'éducation pour encourager l'alphabétisation fonctionnelle des femmes. Sécurité alimentaire et gestion de l'environnement Nous avons reçu des fonds des donateurs Oxfam, ActionAID International, Gorta, Irlande, New Field, Terre Nouvelle Monde) et Catholic Relief Service (CRS) pour nos projets.

ADWAC a contribué à ...



### Trousse d'outils d'adaptation - page de navigation

*ENDA-TM, SEI et des partenaires locaux en Gambie ont co-développé une boîte à outils pour la vulnérabilité et l'adaptation. Cela a été testé et amélioré pour son utilisation par les praticiens locaux.*

[Lire la suite](#)



### Adaptation au changement climatique

[Lire la suite](#)



**Évaluation de la vulnérabilité aux changements climatiques et adaptation à celle-ci dans l'agglomération de Banjul, en Gambie**

[Lire la suite](#)



## **Annex 17:** Contract between OMVG and ENDA ECOPOP