Organization for the Development of the Gambia River

Energy Project of the OMVG

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

For

Electrical transformer stations in Gambia

November 2018
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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AfDB</td>
<td>African Development Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEC</td>
<td>Certificate of Environmental Compliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE &amp; CE-PM</td>
<td>Consulting Engineer – Project Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUP</td>
<td>Declaration of Public Utility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECWAS</td>
<td>Economic Community of West Africa States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESIS</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Impact Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPC</td>
<td>Engineering, Procurement and Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESMP</td>
<td>Environmental and Social Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EEESWA</td>
<td>Electrical Energy Exchange System of West Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAC</td>
<td>Follow-up Advisory Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAC</td>
<td>Information, Awareness, Consultation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGAP</td>
<td>Income-generating Activities Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KV</td>
<td>Kilovolt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCMC</td>
<td>Local Coordination and Monitoring Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>LIDAR</td>
<td>Light Detection and Ranging</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCFA</td>
<td>National Committee for the Fight against AIDS</td>
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<tr>
<td>NECS</td>
<td>National Electricity Company of Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMC</td>
<td>National Monitoring Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMVG</td>
<td>Gambia River Valley Development Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAP</td>
<td>People Affected by the Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>PREC</td>
<td>Polyvalent Rural Expansion Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>Project Management Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAP</td>
<td>Resettlement Action Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>RPF</td>
<td>Resettlement Policy Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>TFP</td>
<td>Technical and Financial Partner</td>
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<tr>
<td>WAPP</td>
<td>West African Power Pool</td>
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<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context 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 transformer stations (sub-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 is 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, what ever 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 RAPs 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 3. 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 substations 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 substations located near the main production or consumption centers in each country. These transformer stations 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 fed into the regional distribution power system that supplies the populations and industries.

Gambia has two transformer stations among the 15 substations of the OMVG Energy Project. These are the substations of: 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 positions, 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 transformer 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Lot</th>
<th>Substation</th>
<th>Builder</th>
<th>PTF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gambie</td>
<td>P2</td>
<td>Soma</td>
<td>Eiffage/Elecnor</td>
<td>FKDEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Brikama</td>
<td>Eiffage/Elecnor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. This land constitutes a right-of-way reserved exclusively for the needs of the OMVG within which will be built and operated the transformer station. This land within the substation right-of-way is permanently assigned to the exclusive use of 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.

If this is the case, 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 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, i.e. less than the area then the reserved right-of-way. 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 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.

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.

---

1 At the time of writing this PAR, the exact area of the part physically occupied by the stations is not established.
2 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 transformer stations 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 possible presence of substations will have a negligible impact on pastoralism. At most, we can consider the inconvenience caused to shepherds 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 Section 9.3.6.

2.3 Description of the transformer stations

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

Figure 2.2: Regional situation plan for the Brikama substation

Picture: Palm trees at Brikama substation
Figure 2.3: Local situation plan for the Brikama substation

Figure 2.4: Land Cover Plan at the Brikama substation site
Land Status of the Land 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)

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 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 without affecting anyone. 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 PAR

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, so no resettlement is required. The development of the Soma sub-station is therefore exempt from physical or economic relocation. 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.

2 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.
Figure 2.5: Regional Soma Position Plan

Figure 2.6: Local situation plan for the Soma substation
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 3a.

The location plan with coordinates is Annex 3b.

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, 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 MSA firm to conduct the parcel survey and socio-economic survey to allow the construction of the 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 PAR

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

- 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 beneficiaries of rights on the affected lands, whether they are legal owners, customary landowners, farmers, or those who have no customary rights or land rights that may be occupying the lands. The results of this survey were used to determine what to compensate in the resettlement plan.

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 description of the pre-project situation;
- PAP preferences for compensation methods;
- Size and composition of affected households;
- Their main economic activities and sources of income;
- Gender characteristics of the household;
- Vulnerable people affected and issues to be address.

3.2 Campaign Information/Awareness/Consultation (IAC) pre-inquiry

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. State services, cantons chiefs and affected populations have actively participated.
Meetings were held in Gambia in the Birkama (Central, Sibanor 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 notion of Declaration of Public Utility (DPU) and its corollaries,
- 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) was held with 6 radio stations. Subject where:

- the OMVG Energy Project and its benefits,
- the partial 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 Conduct of the IAC (Information/Awareness/Consultation)

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 specific issues such as:

- The survey program to be held in the Soma region.
- The villages involved
- The benefits of the project (including the potential improvement in long-term electricity availability for Soma
- The job creation during the construction phase of the electrical substations, Contractor’s recruitment of local labor.
- the social measures to be provided by the project for vulnerable populations
- The IGAP
- Other aid to the populations within the framework related to the Corporate Social Responsibility

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions/Districts</th>
<th>Number of participants</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soma centre</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farafinna</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwenella</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Women’s participation remains very low in Soma. The consultations meeting conducted attracted one woman (1). This can 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 (3) localities: Brikama center, Sibanor and the District of Bondaly. Following the community meetings, members of the project committees participated to interviews for local community radio stations. These radio programs were organized through the following community radio stations (Bwiam FM, Kulorokaira FM and Brikama FM). These broadcasts focused on:
- the presentation of the project,
- the parcel surveys
- the principles of compensation.
- the localities crossed by the interconnection lines
- the position of the substation
- the benefits of the project
- Identification of people who will be affected by some loss
- the compensation,
- the persons identified as occupiers / operators, with property substation site.

The overall participation statistics for community meetings are presented in Table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2: Participation in consultations in the Brikama region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions/Districts</th>
<th>Number of participants</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brikama</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sibanor</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bondaly</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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,
- their eligibility,
- fears about the influence of the substation site,
- the inventory method,
- the valuation of their assets.
Overall, the township chiefs and village chiefs enjoyed the information and awareness sessions. They say they are reassured following the sensitization and information received from the mission of OMVG / PMU and that for future field surveys; they are ready to remove all obstacles toward the smooth running of these surveys and other project activities.

After the information and sensitization sessions, a series of questions were asked by the participants and can be summarized as follows:
- The Compensation Methods and Payment procedures of the affected landowners;
- The Impacts of Interstate Conflicts on the Energy Project;
- Along the road between Kembujeh and the Brikama’s substation as well as the surrounding houses;
- Recruitment of young people for the construction of pylons;
- Villages that are not serviced by NAWEC for electricity;
- NAWEC high rates and frequent power cuts as well as brownouts;
- 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 from the various meetings and the attempts to answer each of the questions asked by the participants are presented in Table 3.3 below:

The concerns of PAPs and stakeholders, as well as their interests, are recorded in the minutes of meetings and have been taken into account in the development of the RAP. The report of awareness activities and consultations conducted in Gambia before the start of the parcel surveys can be found in Annex 6.

During the implementation of the Resettlement 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 & AVISU and the NGO Agency for Village Support (AVISU), Enda partner for Gambia) will use the OMVG communication structure to inform people regarding ongoing activities. This communication structure will use accessible media (community radios, and newspapers) and will advise via the LCMC, the PAPs verbally and in writing of the RAP and constructors’ activity.

Regarding fears of loss of property without compensation, PAPs have been informed that a compensation program will compensate for losses of property at replacement cost value.

These surveys have also enabled the development of a new substation location and line alternatives to minimize impacts.

The detailed list of PAP concerns is included in the consultation reports available in Appendix 4.

Table 3.3: Summary of questions and answers during the information, awareness and communication sessions in Gambia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Questions formulated</th>
<th>Answers provided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Who will be responsible for connecting the communities to</td>
<td>The various national electricity companies are responsible for connecting the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the interconnection line?</td>
<td>communities to the line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>What is NAWEC’s role in this project?</td>
<td>Distribution of electricity from the Brikama and Soma substations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Could interstate conflicts have an impact on this project?</td>
<td>Interstate conflicts should not occur. In any case, no country member of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Organization has the right to deprive other country of electricity. The dam and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the interconnection line are a common property of all member of the Organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The sharing power and of the common property is governed by laws and agreements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>signed between Member States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Will the people directly affected by the project have</td>
<td>Populations directly affected by the interconnection line will be favored when</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>access to employment under this project?</td>
<td>hiring during the pre-construction phase and construction of pylons in accordance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>with their competence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Management and distribution of electricity in member countries?

In each country, the departments responsible for electricity will ensure the distribution and management of electricity. This is part of the long-term goals according to the country’s political priorities. For the specific case of Gambia, it is NAWEG, for Senegal it is SENELEC, for Guinea Conakry it is EDG and for Guinea Bissau, it is EAGB.

Will the local workforce be used for work around the villages crossed by the interconnection line?

Yes, but according to their competence. Otherwise, labor can be recruited anywhere else in OMVG member countries.

I own a farmland that is operated by a third party and which is affected either by the interconnection line or by the stations causing the loss of some or all of the agricultural land. In this case, who would be compensated? The owner or the non-owner operator.

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.

- Compensation approach for parcels of land is to favor in kind compensation as far as possible. However, special attention will be paid to non-owner farmers who are considered vulnerable.
- 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 transformer stations will be permanently lost.

3.2.3 Arrangements to address the concerns of the PAPs

Payment terms have been explained to the PAPs and the provisions of the RAP confirm that the PAPs will be compensated prior to the takeover of the right-of-way.

Explanations were presented to the PAPs regarding access to electricity for rural populations. Rural electrification is a long-term goal of the Project. OMVG, via its communication structure, will raise awareness on this topic and will make people understand that this interconnection line is for the transmission of high voltage electricity, which will be transformed in substations located in the main localities. National companies are responsible for the distribution.

The concerns of the PAPs regarding compensation contributed to the planning of compensation measures for the various goods and assets.

To secure the ownership of the replacement lands, the local authorities consulted confirmed that replacement lands are available and will be the subject of an act of deliberation confirming the formal ownership of these new lands by the PAPs. The OMVG will be responsible for asking local authorities to acquire the land and ensure that the PAP owners, formal or customary of the affected lands, receive a copy of the act of deliberation concerning by each PAP. The project will closely monitor the performance of local governments in this process. The NGO will support the PAPs in the constitution of files and the administrative procedures necessary for the transfer of title deeds.

To properly identify the PAPs and their affected assets, the results of the parcel surveys were subject to 3 levels of verification: by survey operators, database managers and LIDAR images. In contentious cases, field missions were conducted to confirm or correct the data. All data are published on an online platform accessible to the relevant authorities and entities. These authorities include TFPs, OMVG, Builders, and NGOs responsible for implementing RAPs.

Consultations with the authorities have finalize the selection of the substation site and the lines path to take into account local community development plans. Several readjustments have reduced the impacts on these populations, their assets and their projects.
The concerns of the PAPs regarding the construction schedule of the project remain an issue of some uncertainty. The iterative mechanism of communication between the project and the PAPs is planned to maintain continuous feedback to and from parties. However, they were reassured that the start-up is only effective once they have been compensated. They will be informed well in advance of the start of activities, so that they can prepare for and be ready to participate. Crop compensation takes into account the timing of crops, 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 made after the cut-off date will be compensated.

### 3.2.4 Consultations on Eligibility criteria and compensation principles

The consultation of PAPs on the fundamental principles underlying all compensation decisions has so far reduced litigation. The consultation also provided a broad consensus on the transparency and fairness of the compensation process. During the consultation and identification missions where PAPs and assets were identified, the eligibility criteria and the compensation principles were communicated and adopted by the PAPs.

### 3.3 Preparation 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 surveys and the socio-economic characterization of the PAPs of the whole project. In Gambia, this questionnaire was written in English and administered to all persons affected by the project (individual or corporation). The content of the questionnaire was translated to the vernacular language of the PAPs by the interviewers during the implementation of the PAP survey. The questionnaire is in Annex 5.

#### 3.3.2 Training of the investigators

The training of the investigators was carried out in two phases:

- A basic general training workshop was held in Dakar, from July 31 to August 2, 2017, with the main stakeholders of sub-contractors responsible for parcel surveys.
- A training workshop for investigators was also held in each country. In Gambia, the training took place from 20 to 22 October 2017 in Banjul. The minutes of these training workshops are available by clicking on the following link:

  [https://www.dropbox.com/sh/oezgho6fl2z3q1n/AAA9waRGSCOzadBbmwrpNlNa?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/sh/oezgho6fl2z3q1n/AAA9waRGSCOzadBbmwrpNlNa?dl=0)

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

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

The data on the PAPs and their losses were collected during the census by the teams of investigators. The property inventory was done in the presence of the affected people and the village chief. An inventory document was provided to each PAP. Pictures were also taken of each PAP with his duly signed inventory document. The NGO Enda Ecopop & AVISU, 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 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 in these parcel surveys to be compensated in cash.

To promote the maintenance and development of PAP activities, the consultation team emphasized in its communication 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 (compensation in cash or rice equivalent) will be presented to PAPs, in order to offer affected people the option of their choice. NGO Enda Ecopop & AVISU and its however, 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 this investment and the risks associated with the adventure in a new investment in other sectors without a good mastery of the prerequisites.

3.3.4 Centralized database

Questionnaires are administered in the field by investigators using a tablet. The answers to the questions are saved directly in a central database installed on a 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. Execution plans and reports on the conduct of investigations by subcontractors are available by clicking on the following link:

https://www.dropbox.com/sh/mbbw849pmz5rbx2/AACWE1YeRlcvzAD2qw_I2q6Oa/Rapport%20avancement%20PM%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 the Gambia Substations

3.4.1 Soma substation (exempted by PAR)

Investigations have been completed since January 2018 at the two substations (Brikama and Soma) in Gambia. The results by substation are shown in Table 3.3.
Table 3.4: Statistics for Gambia substations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Soma</th>
<th>Brikama</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of parcels surveyed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of PAP heads of households</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of individuals surveyed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people listed as juridical</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of potential PAPs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of utility trees</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of fruit trees</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of forest trees</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of trees</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N. B. The SOMA Substation is exempt from physical and economic relocation.

3.4.2 The Brikama Substation

All the land of the Brikama substation is declared to be owned by NAWEC, as a result there is no loss of land for any affected people (Annex 2- 2a and 2b). The ownership is confirmed by official titles since 2005.

The parcel survey carried out at the Brikama substation site led to the identification of twenty-three (23) parcels occupied within the perimeter of the substation, occupied by 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, occupants 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Parcel Number</th>
<th>PAP identifier</th>
<th>Impacted property</th>
<th>Type of occupation(^4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carlos Domingos</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_W Co_0096_37</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0037_0001</td>
<td>1925 m² of peanut crop</td>
<td>unspecified(^4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlos Domingos</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_W Co_0055_37</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0037_0001</td>
<td>1 medium cashew + 1 mature cashew + 2566.49 m² of peanut</td>
<td>unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamin Saidy</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_W Co_0077_42</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0042_0033</td>
<td>1932.99 m² of mature millet + 2 mature cashew trees</td>
<td>Owner's permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsel Mendy</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_W Co_0036_40</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0040_0028</td>
<td>9 Forest trees (2 young + 7 medium) + 1 mature cashew tree</td>
<td>unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsel Mendy</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_W Co_0035_40</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0040_0028</td>
<td>2815.52 m² of millet + 3 utility trees (nere)</td>
<td>Customary occupent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Mendy</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_W Co_0034_39</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0039_0028</td>
<td>1005.5 m² of peanut and millet</td>
<td>Customary occupent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) This is the type of occupation that was reported to the investigator by the PAP.
\(^4\) 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Parcel Number</th>
<th>PAP identifier</th>
<th>Impacted property</th>
<th>Type of occupation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ebrima Manka</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_W Co_0099_37</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0037_0002_R1</td>
<td>2007.47 m² of groundnut and millet</td>
<td>Unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebrima Manka</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_W Co_0098_37</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0037_0002_R1</td>
<td>3195 m² of peanut and millet</td>
<td>unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebrima Manka</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_W Co_0097_37</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0037_0002_R1</td>
<td>3307.38 m² of peanut and millet</td>
<td>unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Bakery Domingos</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_W Co_0024_38</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0038_0024</td>
<td>1 medium forest tree + 1 utility tree (Neem) + 2 mature palms</td>
<td>Customary occupent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatoumatta Mendy</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_W Co_0078_42</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0042_0034</td>
<td>104,409 m² of peanut crop</td>
<td>Owner's permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyakunding Manjang</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_W Co_0045_40</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0040_0037</td>
<td>1338.1 m² of peanut crop</td>
<td>Owner's permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary J. Mendy</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_W Co_0080_42</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0042_0036</td>
<td>1 mature cashew</td>
<td>Owner's permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braima Sisse</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_W Co_0054_43</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0043_0061</td>
<td>2788.81 m² of peanut crop</td>
<td>Owner's permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdoullie Darboe</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_W Co_0095_37</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0037_0027</td>
<td>152.31 m² of millet</td>
<td>Owner's permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saidou Jallow</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_W Co_0034_42</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0042_0032</td>
<td>3 medium grafted mango trees + 2 mature grafted mango trees + 1 mature cashew</td>
<td>Customary occupent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamin Jammeh</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_W Co_0042_40</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0040_0034</td>
<td>5 mature palms + 4694.4 m² of peanut crop</td>
<td>Customary occupent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betty Gomez</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_W Co_0033_42</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0042_0031</td>
<td>2 mature cashew + 2 mature natural palms + 1 utility tree (Kinkeliba) + 10.72 m² of peanut culture</td>
<td>Customary occupent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbert Mendy</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_W Co_0036_42</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0035_0001</td>
<td>fallow</td>
<td>Customary occupent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musa Manneh</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_W Co_0042_36</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0036_0034</td>
<td>1359 m² of crops (corn + peanuts + beans)</td>
<td>Customary occupent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neneh Jatta</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_W Co_0036_39</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0039_0030</td>
<td>fallow</td>
<td>Owner's permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antoua nJatta</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_W Co_0037_39</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0039_0031</td>
<td>1,353.6 m² of peanut crop</td>
<td>Owner's permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malang Njie</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_W Co_0041_40</td>
<td>GA_L7_SomBri_WC o_0040_0033</td>
<td>4488.25 m² of peanut crop</td>
<td>Customary occupent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

_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:

- The Brikama substation is owned by NAWEC, as a result there is no loss of land for affected people (Annex 2-2a and 2b). 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 m²;
- Loss of fruit trees: 23 (9 cashew trees, 5 mango trees and 9 palm trees);
- Loss of utilitarian forest trees: 5 (1 Neem, 1 Kinkeliba 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 information base to identify:

- 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 displaced (residences) or economically affected;
- The vulnerable groups or people;
- Special provisions for vulnerable groups or persons;
- Mechanisms for updating RAP before implementation;
- Land tenure and transfer systems;
- Common natural resources used by PAPs;
- Public and private infrastructure that will be affected;
- The social and cultural characteristics of PAPs.

These results of the parcel surveys also give:

- 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 whether agricultural, commercial or other.
- The enlarged household dimension, including the nuclear family as well as more or less distant relatives, friends and neighbors.

The analysis of the results shows:

- That the gender breakdown of PAPs in the project is about equal.
- That the main activity of the PAPs for the whole project is farming.
- That the size of households is relatively limitless and that for the purposes of compensation in this RAP, we will only consider the nuclear family consisting of the head of the household, the spouse or wives, the children and the grandparents.

The socio-economic characterization of PAPs is obtained on the basis of the survey questionnaire of the parcel study. This section identifies the type and number of people affected by their income and other activities, 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 78 women (48%). The main occupation of all households is farming.

4.1.1 Composition of affected households

Table 4.1: Household composition of Brikama substation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Composition</th>
<th>Number of people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heads of households</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wives</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandparents</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>161</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Number of people</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monogamous</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygamous</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of people</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age class</th>
<th>Number of people</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 35</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 36-59</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 and older</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1.4 Age class of affected populations

The analysis of the distribution of the population affected by the Brikama station by age group shows that 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age class</th>
<th>Men Population</th>
<th>Men %</th>
<th>Women Population</th>
<th>Women %</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Total Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 16</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 to 35</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 59</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 and older</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>161</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In view of this analysis, it appears that it is important to ensure compensation of the property lost by these young population majorities and farmers in order to support them in their land and consequently 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 all households have less than 20 people (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Size of the households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of people</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 10 people</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to 20 people</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 20 people</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of study</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Education</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koranic school</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No education</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 78 PAPs at the Brikama substation are women, including 65 women aged 16 and over. These women are gender vulnerable person. They will receive support as specified in the 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 organized into groups, for the development of their collective vegetable garden. An amount of 45 000 dalasi (500 000 FCFA) will be dedicated for this activity. The NGO Enda Ecopop & AVISU of Gambia, is in charge of the implementation this activity of the RAP. The Local Committee for Coordination and Monitoring (LCMC), will designate a gender monitoring committee will ensure that the implementation of this IGA is for the exclusive benefit of these women.

- Educational vulnerability. The analysis focused on the level of education of heads of households directly affected by compensation and other PAPs in a more comprehensive way. The ten (10) heads of household affected (53% of PAP heads of households) are educationally vulnerable, because they did not attend general education to understand the documents related to the compensation process. Among these heads of households, only one woman out of the three female heads of household did not attend general education. Support will be provided to heads of households and all other PAPs by the NGO Enda Ecopop & AVISU in Gambia to ensure a good understanding of the compensation process and documents.

- Economical vulnerability, this vulnerability analysis was done on the basis of the total population of
each affected household. The analysis of household income presented in Table 4.7 below reveals that the average income is 491,041 FCFA / 44,194 Dalasi per year. These nineteen households have an annual income per day and per member below the poverty line of 1,000 FCFA or 90 Dalasi / day / member of the household. Therefore, the lump sum allowance defined in section 8.11 of the RAP will be allocated to them:

- **Social vulnerability.** It concerns the elderly (60 years old and over) and the women farming the land on the site of the Brikama substation. Social vulnerability analysis reveals that 7 people are over 60 and 26 women are farmers fulfilling the criteria. The social vulnerability allowance established in the scale will be allocated to them. Household heads will be sensitized when compensation is paid these person so that the amounts allocated to vulnerable people are actually remitted to them.

- **Physical vulnerability** concerns the existence of a physical disability among the affected household members. At the Brikama substation, no person living with a physical disability has been identified.

In summary, a household may be affected by one or more vulnerabilities. As a result, the household will benefit from the allocation allocated to each type of vulnerability of which they are concerned. The synthesis of the different vulnerabilities of PAPs at the Brikama substation is as follows:

Table 4.7: Vulnerability analysis of affected household members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerability</th>
<th>Number of households affected</th>
<th>Number of vulnerable population</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Percentage vulnerable population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The 15,000 FCFA proposed as a scale for compensation by type of vulnerability were inspired by the example of the family security grants (25,000 FCFA per quarter, or 100,000 FCFA / households / year, which is a social initiative of the Senegalese government aimed at supporting vulnerable households with a view to combating poverty. The results of the parcel surveys conducted along the interconnection line revealed that 80% of affected households are economically vulnerable and also the average household size is 7 members. Which makes that 7 members x 15,000 FCFA = 105,000 FCFA. This amount is equal to the cumulative annual amount granted per vulnerable household. The results of this initiative are very conclusive by the different 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. A comparison between the World Bank's resettlement policies; of the African Development Bank (AfDB) with the Gambia's national procedures is also presented to identify gaps and apply those that favor PAP the most.

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 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 «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 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.

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 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»⁶ 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:

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⁶ 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.
• 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;
• 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 (KW)
7. West African Development Bank (WADB)
8. The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED)

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

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 8). 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:

- 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

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;

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8 Operational Safeguard 2 – Involuntary Resettlement Land Acquisition, Displacement and Compensation, 2001
• 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.

5.5.3 Application to the World Bank OP 4.12 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, where the "land-to-land" replacement option should be favored everywhere where this is possible for the PAPs whose means of life depend on the land;

• Compensation and assistance granted to customary rights holders and traditional ones recognized by the country's legislation 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, soft loans);

• Specific assistance to vulnerable people.

Table 5.1 below 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.
Table 5.1: Comparison between the Gambian Legislation and World Bank Rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>National Legislations</th>
<th>World Bank Policy</th>
<th>Proposals versus differences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ELIGIBILITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Titled Land owners</strong></td>
<td>Recognized for Compensation but differences exist in the evaluation of compensation level</td>
<td>These people receive compensation to replace lost land and other full replacement cost assets in local markets Resettlement assistance</td>
<td>Difference between texts Apply the WB OP4.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Customary Landowners</strong></td>
<td>Susceptible to be recognized for compensation of land in case of duly ascertained development</td>
<td>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 Resettlement assistance</td>
<td>No difference in eligibility, but differences exist in the level of benefits Apply the WB OP4.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Informal occupants</strong></td>
<td>Not taken into account by legislation</td>
<td>Compensation of structures and crops allocated to the full cost of replacement. 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</td>
<td>Difference between texts. Apply the WB OP4.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tenants</strong></td>
<td>Not taken into account by legislation</td>
<td>Compensation of affected crops if relevant Assistance with relocation and relocation.</td>
<td>Difference between texts. Apply the WB OP4.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deadline</strong></td>
<td>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</td>
<td>The date on which the OMVG completes the census or, where appropriate, the socio-economic survey of affected persons and the inventory of their property.</td>
<td>In any case, in the case of Gambia, the deadline has to be formally communicated to the PAPs and to the people by the competent national authority Apply the WB OP4.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RAP / INDEMNISATION / COMPENSATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type / nature of compensation /</td>
<td>* Compensation required</td>
<td>Land relocation strategies should be favored for displaced</td>
<td>Difference between texts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>National Legislations</td>
<td>World Bank Policy</td>
<td>Proposals versus differences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land compensation</td>
<td></td>
<td>populations whose livelihoods are derived from the land. The cash payment of compensation for loss of property is acceptable in cases where a) 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. Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to finance the replacement of lost land and other full replacement cost assets in local markets.</td>
<td>Apply the WB OP4.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculation of the compensation</td>
<td>Calculation of the value of compensations on the basis of the market value for constructions Calculation based on net farm income for crops</td>
<td>- Compensation in kind) or cash compensation at full replacement value, including labor and transaction costs - Compensation to the total replacement value. - For perennial crops, this means that the transition period between planting and actual production must be taken into account</td>
<td>Comparable Principles, but Differences in Scales Apply World Bank Policy - Establish scales for all affected assets, including crops and for buildings (materials and labor) - Regularly update these scales Apply the WB OP4.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation for affected activities / rehabilitation of standard of living</td>
<td>The compensations are not mentioned</td>
<td>Investment support and in the form of development projects, compensation or temporary assistance if necessary</td>
<td>Difference between texts. Apply the WB OP4.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative compensation</td>
<td>Not treated by national legislation</td>
<td>Alternatives to land allocation are provided in some cases, especially if there is not enough land available</td>
<td>Difference between texts. Apply the WB OP4.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resettlement Assistance for Displaced Persons</td>
<td>Not provided for in national legislation</td>
<td>The people affected by the project must also receive the allowance for relocation during resettlement and support for the restoration of their livelihoods. Follow-up is done after the relocation</td>
<td>Divergence between texts, Apply the WB OP4.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PROCEDURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>National Legislations</th>
<th>World Bank Policy</th>
<th>Proposals versus differences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payment of compensation and displacement</td>
<td>Not specified in national legislation</td>
<td>Payment before moving and starting work</td>
<td>Difference between texts. Apply the WB OP4.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerable groups</td>
<td>No specific provision in national regulations</td>
<td>Specific procedures with special attention to those living below the poverty line, landless people,</td>
<td>Difference between texts. Apply the WB OP4.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>National Legislations</td>
<td>World Bank Policy</td>
<td>Proposals versus differences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>elderly people, women, women heads of households and children, ethnic minorities.</td>
<td>Privilege in general settlements out of court. Provide a conflict management system close to the people concerned, simple, easy to access, transparent and documented. The affected persons must have easy access to a complaint handling system</td>
<td>Difference between texts. Apply the WB OP4.12 PAP as permanent right to use the national judicial system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of complaints and grievances</td>
<td>Repair are provided by the judicial system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td>National legislation provides for limited consultation procedures.</td>
<td>The affected persons must be informed and consulted in advance of the options available to them, then be involved in their implementation and monitoring. The provisional RAP should be presented and the remarks of the population taken into account</td>
<td>Difference between texts Apply the WB OP4.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participatory monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>Not mentioned in the legislation</td>
<td>Required by World Bank Policy</td>
<td>Difference between texts Apply the WB OP4.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.7 Legal Framework in Gambia and AfDB Procedures

The comparative analysis of the Gambian legislation and AfDB policies reveals the main points presented in Table 5.2:

#### Table 5.2: Comparison of the Gambian Legislation and SO2 Rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>National legislation</th>
<th>SO2 requirement</th>
<th>Proposals versus differences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avoiding or minimizing relocation</td>
<td>Not taken into account by national legislation</td>
<td>Required by SO2</td>
<td>Apply the requirements of SO2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The deadline for eligibility</td>
<td>Not treated in national legislation</td>
<td>Must be fixed and communicated to PAPs</td>
<td>Apply the requirements of SO2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The irregular occupants</td>
<td>Not taken into account by national legislation</td>
<td>Right to resettlement assistance</td>
<td>Apply the requirements of SO2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate of value of land</td>
<td>Scale not fixed by the regulations</td>
<td>Full cost based on current market value</td>
<td>Apply the requirements of SO2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood improvement</td>
<td>Not treated in national legislation</td>
<td>Required by SO2 including vulnerable people</td>
<td>Apply the requirements of SO2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>Not treated in national legislation</td>
<td>Required by SO2</td>
<td>Apply the requirements of SO2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 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 the cutting at the national domain level 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 frame

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 has at its disposal 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 asset and asset losses incurred by PAPs as a result of the construction of the substations project in Gambia. It also describes the types and levels of compensation proposed under local law, and any 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 discusses two critical issues from the point of view of the people affected by the project. These are the eligibility criteria that determine who is entitled to compensation, and the eligibility deadline, which excludes from the compensation process any person who has not been identified before this deadline.

7.1.1 Eligibility criteria of the affected persons

Any affected person who as 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-generating 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.

Thus, 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, insofar as they occupied the premises before deadline for eligibility set by the Governments of Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal for the Interconnection Project, in agreement with the African Development Bank (AfDB).

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 consider 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:

- not make new investments since they will not be compensated;
- continue their usual activities (agro pastoral or commercial).

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 of substations and Lines of Gambia are as follows:

1. Affected persons are informed of the options open to them and rights related to resettlement;
2. The affected people are consulted, made to several choices and informed of the technically and economically feasible alternatives;
3. The affected persons are quickly provided with effective compensation at full replacement cost for loss of property directly attributable to the project. In addition, PAPs will benefit from support such as support and capacity building through training, travel allowances and vulnerabilities, the development of opportunities related to income-generating activities dedicated to women;
4. The affected persons are provided with dwellings or building plots or, as required, agricultural lands with a combination of productive potential, geographic advantages and other factors at least equivalent to the benefits of the previous site;
5. The affected people are provided with development aid in addition to compensation measures such as land servicing, credit mechanisms, training or job creation;
6. The land and the assets attached thereto may be taken only after payment of compensation and, where applicable, after providing displaced persons with resettlement and travel 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. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are put in place for IDPs and host communities;

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 IDPs and host communities to services;

10. Payment of indemnities;

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. They confirmed their endorsement of the content of the affected population compensation matrix presented below and the complaint management process.

Table 7.1: Type of compensation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of compensation</th>
<th>Forms of compensation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash payments</td>
<td>The compensation will be calculated and paid in the local currency. A provision will be included in the compensation budget for inflation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation in kind</td>
<td>Compensation may include items such as parcels of land, dwellings, other buildings, food products, building materials, seeds, agricultural inputs, means of production, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With regard to built 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 Specific principles 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 needs.

The compensation scale for each of the structures in the family concessions present in the concessions is estimated from market prices and without depreciation.

7.3.3 Compensation for loss of land

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

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

The land tenure system that dominates the right-of-way is customary. Parcel studies identified the owners and the operators in the right-of-way. In certain contentious cases, local authorities will be called upon to reconcile positions in a search for amicable solutions.

For the management of complaints and litigation, the LCMC, with the social safety coordinator of the builder contractor and the NGO Enda Ecopop & AVISU are under the responsibility of the OMVG are the implementer of the RAP and will provide the necessary technical assistance to the Mediation Committee so that they can play their full role in the process to handle complaints and disputes.

Allocation of replacement lands, is under the responsibility of the OMVG. The LCMC and the RAP implementation operator will provide the necessary technical assistance with local land management authorities playing their role in the process of allocating replacement lands.

No land title were identified during parcel surveys in substation sites in Gambia. For all parcels of substation, the right of occupancy is based on authorization from 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 farmers considered vulnerable.

In the rare cases where the lost area cannot be replaced near other PAP plots or that there is no equivalent parcel acquired by the project for the PAP, the lost area will be paid in cash to the PAP and will cover 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 of the parcel. Ownership of the replacement land must be confirmed by the minutes 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.

As most of the project has a linear character, resettlement will be on adjoining lands, there is no need to search for host sites. Indeed, the analysis of the land use and the low density of the zone ensure that it is possible to move the assets of the affected populations either on their own land, or on adjoining lands not exploited in the surrounding terroir.

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, desoldered, 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 crop loss 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

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 agricultural land who will lose access to some or all of the land he or she cultivated, will not receive land compensation, however it 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 maintain its livelihood.

7.3.8 Compensation for tree loss

The scales of productive trees (fruit trees) are evaluated on the basis of market prices according to the local realities in each country. They take 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.

7.3.8.1 Restoration activities for cut forest trees:

For forest trees felled under the OMVG Interconnection Project, a restoration program is funded in a project that falls under the project ESMP. The forest department of the Ministry of Forests 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 monitoring the implementation of these restoration activities over three (3) years.

A list of the PAP owners of the parcels and their lost forest trees will be handed over to the national departments responsible for reforestation for their replacement. This list will be an integral 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-ways 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 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

Physical cultural properties such as sacred sites (trees, rocks, graves, places of worship, etc.) have been largely avoided. However, if one of these asset is found in the corridor of the line it will not be moved, as it does not constitute a major obstacle to the presence of the line. However, should displacement become unavoidable, traditional and religious authorities would be consulted to determine
what action to take. An appropriate ritual may be necessary so that such move can be done in accordance with local beliefs. The related expenses will be covered by the RAP. The necessary funds will come from the contingency budget.

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 were 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 7.3.9.1 and 7.3.9.2.

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 IGAPs 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 agropastoral field, women face specific obstacles (low access to land, agricultural inputs, financing, processing of local products and the 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 150,000 / per group of 20 women) for the development of income-generating activities (IGAPs). These IGAPs will be supervised by the NGO 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 including cashew trees in the vast majority. 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.

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 & AVISU for implementation of compensation so that the disabled person can fully enjoy all the benefits of the PAR.

7.3.11.3 Economic vulnerability

In the project area, the majority of PAPs live below the poverty line, or 1000 FCFA / 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, 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 & AVISU 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 & AVISU to alleviate these difficulties.

Table 7.2: Summary of vulnerabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerability</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Mesure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Female gender individual</td>
<td>Women 16 years and + = lump sum allowance/individual + IGAP support 15000 CFA or 1350 Dalasi per women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>Physical or mental handicap</td>
<td>Compensation package and accompanied in the compensation process 15000 CFA or 1350 Dalasi per handicapped person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>PAP under the poverty line (BM) (1000 FCFA / member of the household / day) and the landless</td>
<td>A package allocated by member of the household and support 15000 CFA or 1350 Dalasi per handicapped person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>Marginalized group, gender, female head of household, widows, orphans, aged 60 and older</td>
<td>A package allocated per vulnerable person and support 15000 CFA or 1350 Dalasi per household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Persons who did not attend general education / Inability to read contracts or agreements in French</td>
<td>Support for the understanding of agreements and contracts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Eligibility</th>
<th>Right to compensation or resettlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of title land</td>
<td>Being the holder of a valid and registered title deed</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Loss of customary | 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 | 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 |

RAP processing substations in Gambia
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Eligibility</th>
<th>Right to compensation or resettlement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of cultivable land not titrated</td>
<td>To be the occupant of a plot cultivable and cultivated.</td>
<td>No monetary compensation for the plot. The recognized occupants of cultivable farming land are eligible for resettlement. The resettlement package, includ: The replacement of the buildings therein, if applicable (see below), the replacement of 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.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of uncultivated land used as pasture</td>
<td>Village Communities - Breeders</td>
<td>Compensation at Community level, - Support to find new pastures, new corridors for transhumance or support for animal health (vaccination of livestock)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of building</td>
<td>Not applicable. No building are found on the substation site in Gambia</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of crops</td>
<td>To be recognized as having established the crops</td>
<td>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: compensation by the equivalent of 2 years of rice harvest or the corresponding current value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of commercial or craft activity</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job disruption</td>
<td>Is an employee of an activity affected by the move.</td>
<td>Temporary allowance for the transition period corresponding to the period of the move and reconstruction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural resources, lost bush</td>
<td>Anyone recognized as directly deriving income from the lost resource</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact</td>
<td>Eligibility</td>
<td>Right to compensation or resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Support for the cost of the move (i.e. the provision of 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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                                            | 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 if they are spouses.  
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) |
|                                            | 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. |
|                                            | 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 AVISU 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 assets.

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. Nerveless 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:

- Gambian ministries / administrations,
- Companies that have conducted parcel studies on the concerned local markets,
- 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 Scale for permanent loss of land

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, 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.

8.5 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:

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

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

$\text{CLPC} =$ Compensation permanent loss of crops in Dalasi

$\text{CS} =$ Each Culture value for the Scale (dalasi / square meter)

$\text{EY} =$ Estimated yield of the speculation expressed in kg / square meter

$\text{DP} =$ Declared parcel area of the PAP crop plot in square meter

$\text{AP} =$ Average price in Kg / square meter on the local (or international) market

$2 =$ 2 years of production

Table 8.1: Crop Schedule (FCFA / square meter) (RE x PM))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Price in FCFA / square meter</th>
<th>Price in Dalasi / square meter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peanut</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bean</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millet</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.6 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 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:

\[
\text{CLFT} = \text{NTA} \times \text{MLFT}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Productive trees</th>
<th>Price in FCFA(^{10}) / foot</th>
<th>Price in Dalasi / foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Young</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Anacardium</td>
<td>1 000</td>
<td>31 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mango tree graft</td>
<td>1 000</td>
<td>18 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ungrafted mango</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>12 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil palm tree</td>
<td>1 000</td>
<td>10 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8.2: Scale of fruit trees (productive)

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

8.7 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.

8.8 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:

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\(^{10}\) 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.
- Lost of income from these trees;
- The maintenance work done;
- Other PAP’s benefits from such trees.

\[
CLFTU = NAFTU \times UFT
\]

\( CLFTU \) = Compensation loss of use of forest trees in Dalasi
\( NAFTU \) = Number of affected useful forest trees
\( UFT \) (Utility Forest Trees (dalasi / foot)) = Average yield / square meter x market price

Table 8.3: Scale for utilitarian forest trees in PAP private plots

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

a) Other species include unidentified or rarely sold species on the market
Source: Scale BY Project TER 12 (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.

8.9 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

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11 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.

12 The Regional Express Train (TER) is financed by France (135 billion CFA francs); the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), which was CFA 197 billion (42% of the total cost); The African Development Bank for 120 billion.
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 m². The substation of Brikama is occupied by agro-pastoral activities. The grazing area is estimated at 20% of the substation. That is 90 000 x 20% = 18 000 m² or 1.8 ha.

The fodder produced in the wild produces an average tonnage of 1.75 ton forage dry matter / ha / year\(^{13}\). This gives a quantity of forage lost estimated at: 1.8 ha ha x 1.75 ton per ha. = 3.15 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)\(^{14}\) 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 190000 CFA or 17,100 Dalasi / tonne of fodder.

8.10 Compensation scale for loss of housing
At substation offices in Gambia, no buildings have been inventoried. As a result no scale is required.

8.11 Compensation 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.

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 & AVISU are responsible for translating documents into local languages and to accompany all PAPs to fully understand the process and the compensation agreements.

\(^{13}\) Source: Le Houerou 1996 published by HAL archive open.fr Plant biomass and fodder production on land of transhumance (INRA / ADP Sciences 1996.

\(^{14}\) NMA means "New African Flour Milling". It is a Senegalese industrial company that manufactures feed for livestock, poultry and pasta.
9 Implementation of the PAR

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:

1. Disclose and remind PAPs eligibility criteria and compensation principles;
2. Present to PAPs the estimate of individual and collective losses;
3. Agree with the PAPs on the compensations retained;
4. Conclude agreements or use mediation;
5. Pay the benefits;
6. Support the affected people;
7. Settle disputes.

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 & AVISU or AVISU knowing 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 reach, 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 AVISU responsible for the implementation of the RAP 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 NGO Enda Ecopop & AVISU to implement RAP in Gambia. In Gambia. These NGOs are recognized for their professionalism and their experience in compensation.

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 & AVISU 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 AVISU 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 vulnerable groups are represented (economically, socially, physically and educationally and genderally)

In this RAP, community participation is an essential activity. 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 NGO Enda and Avisu 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 Procedures for appeal and dispute resolution

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 Recourse mechanisms

Settlement and 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);
- 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.

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 claim or complaint 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 7c.

- 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.

- **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.

- **Treatment delays:**
  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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Maximum processing time (days)</th>
<th>Cumulative days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registry</td>
<td>Filing of the complaint Registration</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preliminary examination</td>
<td>Preliminary examination and filing Constitution of the complaint file</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment 1</td>
<td>Meeting with the complainant LCMC Deliberation OMVG Deliberation of the Mediation Committee (monthly meeting) Corrective action</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment 2 Corrective follow-up &amp; closing</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment 3 Corrective follow-up &amp; closing</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referral to national courts</td>
<td>Legal procedure</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. These trusted persons should be able to report their complaints based on data that document the “seeking help” behaviors of survivors of the SEA / GBSA.
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 orthophotos 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 relocation.

The sections without economic or physical relocation 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 head of the Builder; to the field representative of the CE or LCMC in the field. The NGO responsible for the implementation of the RAP, at compensation payment forums will inform the people and the customary authorities of all available remedies. His 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Internal organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| OMVG         | The OMVG is the Project Client and the ultimate leader in front of the Member States. | • Office of the High Commissioner to oversee the Energy Project and the general socio-environmental coordination  
               |                                                                                  | • Department of Environment and Sustainable Development  
               |                                                                                  | • Directorate of Studies, Planning and Infrastructure  
               |                                                                                  | • Financial direction  
               |                                                                                  | • Directorate of Administration and General Resources |
| PMU          | 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. | • An environmental cell  
               |                                                                                  | • A technical management cell  
               |                                                                                  | • An administrative and financial management unit  
               |                                                                                  | • Based in Dakar |
| **TATO** 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. | • Recrutement international  
• Based in Dakar |
| **CFC** 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. | • Actors involved in the project: representatives of PAPs, NGOs, experts, ministries, public bodies, technical and financial partners, etc. |
| **CE-CE-PM** 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. | • International recruitment  
• Based in Dakar |
| **NMC** 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. | • Chaired by the head of the OMVG national unit  
• PAP representative who is also at LCMC  
• Ministry of Energy  
• Ministry of the Interior  
• Ministry responsible for communities  
• Ministry of Finance  
• Ministry of the Environment  
• Ministry of Agriculture  
• Ministry responsible for domains  
• National Electricity Company.  
• Project Team: Team Leader, Responsible for Administration and Communications Relations, Accountant, Secretariat |
| **LCMC** Local Coordination and Follow-up Committees | 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. | • Under the responsibility of the OMVG National Officer the permanent staff is as follows:  
• a coordinator and facilitator;  
• a communication manager;  
• a secretariat; an accounting assistant  
  - Other participants, depending on the issues: PAP representatives  
  - Representatives of local authorities  
  - Representatives of the State services  
  - Development projects  
  - Private institutions and ONG  
  - Territorial Administration |
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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| OMVG         | • Client of the project  
• Supervision of the PMU through the monitoring of his performance contract  
• Approval of RAP programs and budget  
• Request local authorities to acquire land | Regional |
| PMU          | • Daily monitoring of the implementation of RAP measures  
• Coordination, planning and proper execution of project components  
• Monitoring and evaluation and control of activities  
• Administrative, financial and accounting management  
• Support to the OMVG for the launching of tenders and the awarding of contracts for the launching of tenders and the awarding of contracts  
• Secretariat of the Project Monitoring Advisory Committee (PMAC). | Regional |
| PMAC         | • Participatory and consultant role  
• Coordination, guidance and monitoring of project activities | Regional |
| TATO         | • Contribution to the establishment and strengthening of monitoring and evaluation capacities within the PMU | Regional |
| NMC          | • Monitoring and supervision of field activities  
• Administrative facilitation  
• Monitoring and implementation of the environmental and social component | National |
| LCMC         | • Relationship between the project and local people  
• Litigation and complaints management  
• Monitoring the implementation of development measures  
• Monitoring people's acceptance of the measures implemented: compensation, compensation, resettlement, consultation, information, awareness raising, litigation management | Local |
| CE-CE-PM     | • Control, supervision and monitoring of the construction works of the interconnection works and Sambangalou  
• Representative of the OMVG with Builders | Local |
| NGO          | • NGOs recruited by OMVG will have the following responsibilities and tasks:  
• Information, awareness and consultation of PAPs  
• Preparation, validation of census data and scales  
• Opening of bank accounts and payment of PAPs  
• Support, document and monitor land acquisition  
• Organization of compensation in kind  
• Support to PAPs for income restoration  
• Support to vulnerable PAPs  
• Follow-up of PAP complaints  
• Monitoring and evaluation  
• Production of reports and compensation documentation | Local |
| Builders     | 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 & AVISU recruited by tender, who will implement the RAP measures in cooperation with the Gambian NGO AVISU 15 a Gambian NGO (Table 12.2). The PMU is responsible for the work of the NGO and ensures the daily monitoring of the RAP implementation by the NGO Enda Ecopop & AVISU.

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.

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15 AVISU's advocacy and working for the vulnerable and poor people with a particular focus on the welfare of the marginalized Gambian women in rural communities: [http://www.accessgambia.com/biz1/avisu-agency-for-village-support.html](http://www.accessgambia.com/biz1/avisu-agency-for-village-support.html)
12.3 Functioning 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 aspects 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 & AVISU 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 & AVISU, 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 9.
13 Schedule of execution

The implementation of the RAP is subject to its approval by the TFPs. The date of approval of the RAP of the Gambia’s substations by the AMTs is expected on November 15, 2018. Payments to 19 PAPs are expected to last two weeks and end at the end of November 2018.\footnote{This 2-week period is the goal to compensate those affected. It is clear that the handling of certain cases or the handling of complaints and other follow-up actions will take the required time and may extend beyond these two weeks.}

The OMVG and NGO PAP compensation activities that will take place during this implementation period include:

- the validation of the compensation agreement;
- the constitution with the LCMC of the compensation commission;
- payment of benefits to PAPs;
- implementation of accompanying measures for PAPs;
- allocation of replacement lands;
- the application of other compensation and income rebuilding measures.

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

- producing a detailed report of the compensation activities;
- carrying out activities and preparing monitoring reports;
- the management of any complaints and complaints.

These additional activities will be carried out over a period of 3 months after the compensation. The right of way clearance schedule in section 1.2.3 also provides guidance on the timelines envisaged to implement the RAP of the Gambia substations.
14 Monitoring and Participatory evaluation

The provisions of the RAP for monitoring and evaluation are intended to ensure, on the one hand, that proposed actions are implemented as planned within established deadlines, and 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 completion of the Energy Project. Thus, the monitoring and evaluation of the actions proposed in the Resettlement Plan should 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 the implementation of PAR

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 & AVISU 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Follow-up action</th>
<th>Responsible</th>
<th>Indicator/periodicity</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Performance objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demographics and population</td>
<td>Identify the affected population and control opportunistic immigration</td>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>Number of PAPs identified during the parcel survey</td>
<td>Parcel Survey Campaign</td>
<td>Ensure that only those affected are the ones who are actually compensated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Respect of the rules of eligibility</td>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Number of PAP added after the parcel survey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of claims relating to the addition of PAP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality and standard of living</td>
<td>Ensure that farmland compensation and compensation measures and their production allow the PAP to maintain production.</td>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>Number of square meter of land temporarily lost during the works</td>
<td>Implementation of PAR</td>
<td>Compensation for temporary and permanent losses allowing PAP to maintain or improve its productivity and availability of food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ensure that offsets help maintain or improve the food availability of PAPs</td>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>Number of square meter of land temporarily lost and returned to farmers after construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ensure the effectiveness of the measures provided for in</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of square meter of permanent soil lost during construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMVG Energy Project</td>
<td>Interconnection line</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The RAP so that PAPs do not suffer a deterioration in their living conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PMU</th>
<th>Number of square meter of land replaced during the compensation for that permanently lost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Harvest volume available preliminary draft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Volume of crops temporarily lost during the works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Volume of offsets in kind (rice) delivered upon compensation to PAPs for temporary losses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Volume of crops on areas permanently lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of cash benefits reinvested in productive activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation of PAR

Gender equity and vulnerability

Ensure that women and vulnerable people receive fair and adequate compensation as proposed in the RAP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGO</th>
<th>Amount of compensations planned and paid in compensation to women producers and vulnerable people affected by the project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implementation of PAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compensation for losses of women and vulnerable people is paid fairly before displacement, including to those who are not formal owners.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Avoid increasing women's workload during displacement and resettlement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PMU</th>
<th>Number of PAP compensated for compensation for loss of natural resources.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implementation of PAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All PAPs that lost access to natural resources were compensated and found alternative resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All complaints from people about impacts on natural resources are resolved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PMU</th>
<th>Number of PAP compensated for compensation for loss of natural resources.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implementation of PAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All PAPs that lost access to natural resources were compensated and found alternative resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All complaints from people about impacts on natural resources are resolved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use of natural resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NGO</th>
<th>The number of complaints formulated and resolved regarding women and vulnerable persons throughout the duration of the project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of women to be compensated vs. those who received financial compensation and support during the compensation campaign

Number of timber collection and natural resource processing

Volume of timber felled and given to the people for their use.
### OMVG Energy Project
**Interconnection line**

**Activities implemented by PAPs**

- Wood frame (volume):
- Coal (bag):
- Others:

**Agriculture and Livestock**

- **NGO**
  - Check the effectiveness of the implementation of the compensation following the loss of fodder for livestock

  - **Implementation of PAR**
    - The pursuit and maintenance of agricultural and pastoral activities under the influence of the line.

- **Types of crops grown and number of violations under RAP restrictions during and after construction (2-4 years).**
  - 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**

- **PMU**
  - Recruitment of the local men and women workforce during construction
  - Use of local companies or micro-enterprises to supply the yards with goods and services

  - **Implementation of PAR**
    - Use the workforce (male and female) and local businesses.
    - Encourage the involvement of local companies in the supply of goods and services from local worksites.

  - Number of days / men and days / women worked by local labor during construction
  - Number of IGAP participants
  - 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

**RAP processing substations in Gambia**

- page 78
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

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. This supervision will identify planned actions, 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.

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. At the end of the program, a closing audit will be conducted by an auditor who will take stock of the implementation of the RAP.
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 PAR

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 (TPFs) 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 **9,443,093 CFFA / 849,878 Dalasi** or **$16,887.00 US**. The PAP compensation budget in this overall budget is **7,112,885 CFFA / 640,160 Dalasi** or **$12,720.00 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value in FCFA</th>
<th>Value in Dalasi</th>
<th>Value in Dollar US Rate = 559,18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crop losses allowance (in square meter)</td>
<td>32229,42</td>
<td>1 531 674</td>
<td>137 851</td>
<td>2 739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss compensation for forest trees</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Restoration Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utility Forest Tree Loss Benefits</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>42 000</td>
<td>3 780</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productive Tree Loss Benefits (Fruit)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>686 250</td>
<td>61 763</td>
<td>1 227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender vulnerability allowance</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>1 050 000</td>
<td>94 500</td>
<td>1 878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social vulnerability allowance</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>495 000</td>
<td>44 550</td>
<td>885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic vulnerability allowance</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>2 415 000</td>
<td>217 350</td>
<td>4 319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGR Women substation Brikama</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>500 000</td>
<td>45 000</td>
<td>894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (1) PAP Compensation for the Gambia substations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>7 112 885</strong></td>
<td><strong>640 160</strong></td>
<td><strong>12 720</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO Budget for RAP Implementation<strong>18</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget for Educational Vulnerability (- included in the budget of the NGO Enda Ecopop &amp; AVISU)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget for cattle vaccination campaign</td>
<td></td>
<td>598 500</td>
<td>53 865</td>
<td>1 070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating cost of the dispute mediation committee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of capacity building for women in the management of their IGAP (vegetable production)</td>
<td></td>
<td>500 000</td>
<td>45 000</td>
<td>894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total RAP budget for the Gambia substations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>8 211 385</strong></td>
<td><strong>739 025</strong></td>
<td><strong>14 685</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of contingency (15%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 231 708</td>
<td>110 854</td>
<td>2 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall Budget Implemented for the Gambia substations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>9 443 093</strong></td>
<td><strong>849 878</strong></td>
<td><strong>16 887</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 PAR.

- 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.

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17 Budget updated on September 24, 2018
18 The 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 jointly. The part of this budget that would apply to the Brikama substation is minimal. The budget of the NGO will therefore be included in the RAP of the Gambia lines.
Bibliography

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AfDB, 2013: Operational Safeguard 2 - Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Displacement and Compensation


WAPP, 2015: Operational policies and intervention procedures of the West African Development Bank (WAPP) in terms of environmental and social management in the financing of projects. May 2015.


Annex 1: Land Transfer Letter from Brikama and Soma Sites by NAWEC to OMVG
Annex 2: Brikama Substation

2a: Land lease by NAWEC
2b: NAWEC land location plan for the Brikama substation.
Annex 3: Soma Substation

3a:  Land lease of Soma land of NAWEC
3b:  NAWEC land location plan for the Soma substation.
Annex 4: Technical note on RAP exempt zones
Annex 5: Report of the IAC Campaign for Gambia
Annex 6: Questionnaire of the parcel and socio-economic survey carried out in Gambia
Annex 7: Decree of public utility (DUP)
Annex 8: Examples of forms in preparation for the implementation of PAR

8a: PAP and Impacted Property Fact Sheet
8b: Certificate of customary occupation certificate
8c: Registration and complaint form
8d: Compensation Agreement Sheet
Annex10: Content of the training and upgrade of the NMC and LCMC in Gambia
Annex 11: Detailed costs of PAP compensation for the Brikama substation