



NATIONAL WATER AND ELECTRICITY COMPANY (NAWEC)

**ECOWAS REGIONAL ELECTRICITY ACCESS PROJECT
(ECOWAS-REAP)**

**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE ADDITIONAL
COMMUNITIES ALONG THE SOMA FEEDERS**

FINAL

OCTOBER, 2022

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AOI	Area of Influence
BF	Brikama Feeder
COVID-19	Corona Virus pandemic
CRR	Central River Region
CRR-N	Central River Region-North
CRR-S	Central River Region-South
DOF	Department of Forestry
DPPH	Department of Physical Planning and Housing
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECOWAS-REAP	ECOWAS Regional Electricity Access Project
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GBOS	Gambia Bureau of Statistics
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
LACA	Land Acquisition and Compensation Act
LV	Low Voltage
MOLRGRA	Ministry of Lands Regional Governments and Religious Affairs
MV	Medium Voltage
NEA	National Environment Agency
NRA	National Roads Authority
NAWEC	National Water and Electricity Company
NBR	North Bank Region
NEMA	National Environment Management Act
OMVG	Organization pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Gambie (French acronym for Gambia River Basin Development Organization)
PDO	Project Development Objectives
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
REAP	Regional Electricity Access Project

SDF	Sustainable Development Focus
SF	Soma Feeder
SOP	Series of Projects
T&D	Transmission and Distribution
WB	World Bank
WCR	West Coast Region

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THE REPORT

Unless the context dictates otherwise, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

“Alkalo”pl. Alkalolu: The administrative head of the village usually from the founding family /clan of the village

“An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)”: An environmental assessment instrument to identify and assess major potential environmental impact of proposed sub projects, evaluate alternatives and design appropriate mitigation, management and monitoring measure.

“Bantaba” means an open space in the village where people meet to discuss village matters

“Census” means a field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAP) or Displaced Persons (DPs). The meaning of the word shall also embrace the criteria for eligibility for compensation, resettlement and other measures emanating from consultations with affected communities and the local seyfolu and *alkalolu*.

“Compensation” means the payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for (i) the acquisition of land including fixed assets thereon; or (ii) the use of that land.

“Cut-off date” is the date of the completion of the census of project affected persons. After this date, no new occupier of project sites will be eligible for compensation.

“Displaced Persons” mean persons who, for reasons due to involuntary acquisition or voluntary contribution of their land and other assets (or the use thereof) under the project, result in direct economic and or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether or not the said Displaced Persons are physically relocated. These people will have their: standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the Displaced Person must move to another location; lose right, title, interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable assets acquired or possessed, lose access to productive assets or any means of livelihood.

“District” means an area demarcated under the Local Government Act 2002 and it is the administrative unit immediately below the Region

“District Authority” means the district authority established under section 132 of the Local Government Act 2002. The District Authority is responsible for managing the affairs of the district

“District Tribunal” means subordinate court at district level that handles customary matters such as land under customary tenure.

“Involuntary Displacement” means the involuntary acquisition of land resulting in direct or indirect economic and social impacts caused by: Loss of benefits from use of such land; relocation or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access to assets; or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the Displaced Persons have moved to another location or not.

“Involuntary Land Acquisition” is the repossession of land by government or other government agencies for compensation, for the purposes of a public project against the will of the landowner. The landowner may be left with the right to negotiate the amount of

compensation proposed. This includes land or assets for which the owner enjoys uncontested legal rights including customary

“Kabilo”: A collection of families that constitute a village

“Land” refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent and which may be required for the Project.

“Land acquisition” means the repossession of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of the Project.

“Local Authority” includes the council and the District Authority

“Loumo” means weekly market day

“Market Value” means the most probable selling price or the value most often sought by buyers and sellers.

“Project Affected Person(s) (PAPs)” are persons affected by land use or acquisition needs of the ECOWAS-REAP project. They may be individuals, households, communities or a moral entity and they are affected because they may lose, be denied, or be restricted access to economic assets, lose shelter, income sources, or means of livelihood. These persons are affected whether or not they must move to another location.

“Replacement cost” means replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover full cost of lost assets and related transaction costs. The cost is to be based on **Market rate (commercial rate)** according to the Gambian law for sale of land or property. “Replacement cost for agricultural land” means the market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the costs of: (a) preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land; and (b) any registration and transfer taxes;

“Resettlement Assistance” means the measures to ensure that Displaced Persons who may require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance during relocation, such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required, for ease of resettlement.

“Seyfo” pl. Seyfolu - the administrative head of a district sometimes referred to as District Chief

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of the four ECOWAS-Regional Electricity Access Project (REAP) feeders that emanate from the Soma Sub-Station under the OMVG Energy Project. The report is based specially on the 137 additional communities that were identified following the assessment of an initial 274 communities in 22 Districts in the three Regions.

The report has been prepared in the context of the ECOWAS-Regional Electricity Access Project (REAP), which is a part of a Series of Projects (SOPs) being implemented within the ECOWAS region. It is funded by the International Development Association (IDA/World Bank), and it aims to increase the number of people in West Africa with access to reliable and affordable electricity, as articulated in the ECOWAS White Paper of 2006.

In The Gambia, Phase I will finance the expansion of medium and low-voltage networks from the two high-voltage 225/33 kV substations (in Soma, Lower River Region–LRR, and in Brikama, in West Coast Region–WCR) being built under the OMVG¹ Energy Project. This RAP covers the transmission and distribution feeders from the Soma Substation, which will cover - Lower River Region (LRR); North Bank Region (NBR); Central River Region (CRR) and it covers a total of 137 communities.

Components

Phase 1 of the Project comprises the following three components:

- i. Component 1: Design, supply and installation of electricity distribution infrastructures (medium voltage - MV and Low Voltage - LV)
- ii. Component 2: Construction supervision and technical advisory
- iii. Component 3: Technical assistance and Project management

The RAP is triggered by Component 1, which involves:

- infrastructure for 33/30 kV Medium Voltage lines;
- distribution substations of 33/30 kV / 400V in each of the villages;
- construction of 400V Low Voltage (LV) lines within the identified villages;
- supply and installation of last-mile connection equipment, including service drops, prepaid meters, and ready boards for LV customers.

Rationale for the RAP

The RAP seeks to:

- i. minimize, as much as possible, involuntary resettlement

¹ OMVG – “Organization de Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Gambie”, is the French acronym for Gambia River Basin Development Organization; OMVS – “Organization de Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Sénégal is French acronym for Senegal River Basin Development Organization.

- ii. mitigate adverse impacts
- iii. ensure that the affected persons that must leave their living environment and / or lose part of their property or assets following implementation of the project:
 - are compensated for these losses
 - are supported to restore their livelihoods
 - become beneficiaries of the positive impacts of the Project
- iv. reduce the risks of poverty, exclusion, and inequitable access to benefits especially for the vulnerable and marginalized individuals and groups such as women, single-headed-households, elderly, children, etc.
- v. ensure the Project is socially acceptable to maintain credibility of the implementing authority and funder.

Public Consultations and the Grievance Mechanism

During the development of the RAP, public consultations were held with relevant stakeholders (government agencies and beneficiary communities, including PAPs with special attention to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups such as the elderly, women, children, the disabled, etc.

The beneficiary communities were informed of the potential impacts of the Project on their assets such as land, trees and loss of earnings, and about the compensation entitlements for the loss of these assets.

A grievance mechanism has also been included in the RAP to provide an avenue for project affected persons (PAPs) to express their concerns and resolve grievances caused by project activities in a fair, transparent and easily accessible manner.

Census of the PAPs and socioeconomic situation

The census indicated 1,945 persons for along the four Soma feeders will be impacted by the poles, and that the majority of them are farmers, relying almost exclusively on agriculture and livestock for their subsistence.

Overall, the literacy/educational level among household heads is high (1,333 persons across the levels, from primary to tertiary including Arabic/Dara). One hundred and thirty (130) persons were enumerated as vulnerable, and they included various forms of vulnerability such as physical and mental disability. Vulnerability by virtue of age was recorded as the highest form with 87 persons (66.9%). This group included men who are 70 years and over, and women with 65 years or more. No household was headed by a woman.

Socio-economic survey

In addition to the census, a socioeconomic survey of the PAPs was conducted to:

- establish a social profile of the affected population, especially the PAPs (such as household composition, education, household incomes, health and welfare, etc.);
- identify the affected households and individuals;

- identify vulnerable individuals or groups;
- record all assets and properties (including land) impacted and determine the nature of the impact by the Project.

The survey data collection was conducted from 10th to 22nd August 2022, using a structured questionnaire administered to all the PAPs; data collected included demographic (age, sex, household size, health, education occupation) to provide a better understanding of the communities affected by the Project. The interview sessions were limited to few persons at a time, whilst observing the social distancing guidelines in view of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Where identified PAPs were not present for reasons ranging from being absent from the village on personal business, or any other reason, their telephone numbers were obtained (where possible) to be interviewed by phone.

The cut-off-date

The cut-off-date for being eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance was 22nd August 2022, which was the last day when the census and the socio-economic survey was completed. Any person who moves into the RoW beyond this date will not be eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance. Beyond this date, aggrieved persons' complaints will be addressed by the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) located at the Project Office.

Eligibility criteria for affected persons

According to the World Bank's OP 4.12, any person, community or institution that suffers a loss of assets (land, building, business); or loss of earnings or access to productive resources, as a result of the Project is eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance to offset such loss and enable the restoration of living conditions to a state better or equal to the pre-project situation.

The eligibility is determined based on the census of the PAPs carried out while preparing the RAP. Thus, the PAPs impacted by this Project are:

- those who have formal legal rights (including customary and traditional rights recognized under Gambian laws) to economic assets and who will lose their right to part of such assets (land and economic trees) or any other asset possessed due to the implementation of the Project.

Types of project impacts

The types of Project impacts include:

- i. **temporary loss of earnings due to trimming of privately owned fruit trees:** Although minimal, private fruit trees will be trimmed during line stringing to make way for the transmission lines. These trees provide economic benefit for their owners and in trimming them, the portions lost will not bear fruits for the next two to three years thus depriving the owners the produce from that part of the tree. Along the proposed line trajectories in this report no fruit trees were encountered. Therefore, no PAP was identified in this category;

- ii. **permanent loss of land:** Construction of every pole on the farmlands will deprive affected farmers the use of 2m x 2m (or 4m²) area of land for ever. Although relatively small, the area occupied by each pole will be converted to concrete, and would no longer be available to the farmer for any future crop production. A total of 336 farmers will have poles located on their farms;
- iii. **temporary loss of earnings:** Economic operators along line trajectories (e.g. fruit and other food vendors, and tradesmen located within potential line trajectories would potentially close shop to allow line construction to proceed; it would be risky to stay on site whilst project activities are ongoing. During this period the operators would lose business time, and thus potential loss of earnings. This type of PAP was not encountered in this study.

Entitlement of PAPs losing farmland to the poles

The mechanism for compensating loss of land to accommodate a pole will be the provision of replacement of farm land of equivalent size, satisfactory to the PAPs, or in cash. For MV lines to be erected along farmlands, a 4m² piece of land will be lost by PAPs for each pole erected; the value of this piece of land will be derived from the replacement cost of similar land in the general area. Such replacement cost of land in each Region was derived from comprehensive studies undertaken in each Region impacted by the Project.

Table below shows the results of the analysis showing for each of the Regions/Districts the price of farm land per square meter. For these studies, data on recent sales of similar agricultural lands were analyzed to obtain the cost of farmland per square meter in each area. Thus, the 4m² area of land will be multiplied by the market value of similar land, and the total number of poles in each PAP's farm to obtain the compensation for each PAP.

The number of poles in each farm was determined by measuring the length of the farm along the MV line trajectory using GPS technology. This was then divided by 100 meters (the average distance between poles) and 1 added to the result. This was to ensure that at least a pole is erected in any farm whose length is less than 100m and the last pole is located less than 100m from the start of the farm.

Average prices of farmlands per m²

Region/District	Price per m ² (in Dalasi)
Nuimi	92
Badibu	92
CRR (N)	92
CRR (S)	98
Kiang/Jarra	98
Foni	98

Institutional arrangements for the implementation of the RAP

The implementation of this RAP will be under the overall responsibility of NAWEC, and the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). The PIU, through the safeguards unit, shall be responsible for the day-to-day management of the resettlement program. Other institutions such as the

Ministry of Lands, Regional Governments and Religious Affairs (MOLRGRA), and its technical department will offer technical support where necessary.

Implementation budget

The estimated budget for the RAP's implementation is indicated in Table below. The grand total for the RAP implementation process, including compensation of PAPs, RAP implementation and its monitoring and evaluation, is estimated at **D1,235,377.91** (One million two hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-seven Dalasi and ninety-nine Butut); this is equivalent to **US\$ 24,707.55** (Twenty-four thousand seven hundred and seven Dollars and fifty-five Cents).

From this total Gambia Government will contribute **D935,377.91** (Nine hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-seven Dalasi and fifty-five Butut), (**US \$ 18,707.55**), and IDA/World Bank will contribute **D300,000.00** (Three hundred thousand Dalasi) (**US \$6,000.00**) towards the remuneration for the Consultant to support the PIU in RAP implementation.

Budget for the Implementation of the RAP

S/ N	Activity/Item	Total (D)		Total US \$	
		Source of Funding			
		GOTG	IDA	GOTG	IDA
A	COMPENSATION TO PAPS				
1.	Compensation for loss of farmland	343,479.92		6,869.59	0
2	Assistance to vulnerable groups	370,500.00		7,410.00	0
	Subtotal	713,979.92		14,279.59	0
B	RAP IMPLEMENTATION				
3	Consultant to support PIU in RAP implementation	0	300,000.00	0	6,000.00
4	Allowance to support personnel and logistics including meetings of GRC members	50,000.00	0	1,000.00	0
5	Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation	100,000.00	0	2,000.00	0
6	Contingency (10% of compensation cost)	71,397.99	0	1,427.95	0
	Subtotal	221,397.99	300,000.00	4,427.95	6,000.00
	Subtotal	935,377.91	300,000.00	18,707.55	6,000.00
	Grand Total	1,235,377.91		24,707.55	

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

This report is the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) based on the four feeders that emanate from the Soma Sub-Station under the OMVG Energy Project; the report is based specifically on the 137 additional communities that were identified following the assessment of an initial 274 communities in 22 Districts in the Central River Region (CRR), North Bank Region (NBR), and Lower River Region (LRR).

The report has been prepared in the context of the ECOWAS-Regional Electricity Access Project (REAP), which is a part of a Series of Projects (SOPs) being implemented within the ECOWAS region. It is funded by the International Development Association (IDA/World Bank), and it aims to increase the number of people in West Africa with access to reliable and affordable electricity, as articulated in the ECOWAS White Paper of 2006.

The SOP consists of two Phases, which plan to provide 2.5 million people across five countries in West Africa, namely Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Togo, Senegal and The Gambia with electricity. Phase I of the SOP is to provide access to 1.1 million people in Guinea-Bissau, Mali, and The Gambia. It is expected that this will transform the power sectors of these countries and enable them to achieve their common objective of delivering more power to more consumers.

In The Gambia, Phase I will finance the expansion of medium and low-voltage networks from the two high-voltage 225/33 kV substations (in Soma, Lower River Region–LRR, and in Brikama, in West Coast Region–WCR) being built under the OMVG² Energy Project. This RAP covers the transmission and distribution feeders from the Soma Substation that will pass through the 137 additional communities that were identified following an initial 274 communities.

The Second Phase of the SOP (Phase II) will finance the reinforcement and extension of the distribution network (MV and LV) in Niger, Senegal and Mauritania, and within the context of the ECOWAS White Paper of 2006, additional member countries will be included in future through potential additional financing.

These participating countries will benefit from attracting larger contractors to ensure timely implementation, and furthermore, the regional approach facilitated by ECOWAS will be used to disseminate lessons learned from the World Bank’s global access experiences, which will be shared with participating countries to implement the access agenda.

1.1 The Project Development Objective (PDO)

The Project specifically aims to increase grid electricity access in the Republics of Guinea-Bissau, Mali, and The Gambia at an estimated increase in electricity access rate of 25%, 37% and 65% respectively.

² OMVG – “Organization de Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Gambie”, is the French acronym for Gambia River Basin Development Organization; OMVS – “Organization de Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Sénégal is French acronym for Senegal River Basin Development Organization.

1.2 Project Beneficiaries in The Gambia

In The Gambia, the beneficiaries of the Project will include households, businesses, and public institutions such as local governments, schools and health facilities that will be connected to the electricity grid. The Project will be implemented in four Regions – LRR, NBR, CRR, and West Coast Region (WCR). It will connect communities up to 100km radius from the two substations in Soma and Brikama. Specifically, this RAP covers a total of 137 additional communities under feeders from the Soma Substation.

1.3 Overview of the ECOWAS-REAP Activities

Phase 1 of the Project comprises the following three components:

- i. Component 1: Design, supply and installation of electricity distribution infrastructures (medium voltage - MV and Low Voltage - LV)
- ii. Component 2: Construction supervision and technical advisory
- iii. Component 3: Technical assistance and Project management

This RAP covers Component 1, consisting of the detailed design, supply, and installation of distribution networks under the Soma Substation in The Gambia. Specifically, the scope of this component involves:

- infrastructure for 33/30 kV Medium Voltage lines;
- distribution substations of 33/30 kV / 400V in each of the villages;
- construction of 400V Low Voltage (LV) lines within the identified villages;
- supply and installation of last-mile connection equipment, including service drops, prepaid meters, and ready boards for LV customers.

Four feeders from the OMVG substation in Soma run across the three Regions earlier mentioned, LRR, NBR and CRR with administrative headquarters in Mansakonko, Kerewan and Janjangbureh respectively.

Feeder 1 will cover the Districts of Upper Badibu, Central Badibu, Jokadu, Lower Nuimi and Sabach Sanjal in the NBR.

Feeder 2 will cover Jarra West, Jarra Central, Kiang East, Kiang Central, and Kiang West in the LRR.

Feeder 3 will cover Jarra Central, Niamina East, Niamina West, and Lower Fulladu West Districts. This Feeder will extend eastwards on the south bank via the communities of Jalanberek and will link to the existing line at Jalanberek and follow the road alignment on left side of the road via Jalanberek to the Wellingaraba “loumo” site.

Feeder 4 will cross the River Gambia into the NBR to connect Farafenni, and continue eastward to extend to Laminkoto in Sami District via Lower Saloum, Upper Saloum, Nianija, and Niani Districts in CRR-North.

1.4 Rationale of the Resettlement Action Plan

The rationale for preparation of a RAP is because World Bank's Operational Policy (OP 4.12) requires that, where peoples' assets (including land, livelihood or access to livelihood) are to be negatively impacted by a Bank-financed project, and the specific sites of these activities are known, a resettlement action plan (RAP) should be prepared to minimize and compensate for the losses suffered by the project affected persons.

Similarly, The Gambia's Land Acquisition and Compensation Act, 1991, also provides for compensation in cases of involuntary resettlement although it does not specifically require the preparation of a RAP. Since this Project is Bank-financed, a RAP has to be prepared in accordance with OP 4.12 and national laws.

The Draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study ⁽³⁾ has identified potential impacts of involuntary resettlement and loss of livelihood as a result of the Project; and has also considered alternative choices for the transmission line trajectories as well as the various design options with the aim of identifying options with the least environmental and social impacts. These include avoidance of built-up areas, forests, fruit trees and environmentally sensitive sites as much as possible.

1.5 Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan

The objective of the RAP is to ensure that people negatively affected by the project are compensated for their losses, and their standard of living improved, or at least restored to pre-project levels for sustenance of livelihoods. More specifically the RAP seeks to:

- i. minimize, as much as possible, involuntary resettlement
- ii. mitigate adverse impacts
- iii. ensure that the affected persons that must leave their living environment and / or lose part of their property or assets following implementation of the project:
 - are compensated for these losses
 - are supported to restore their livelihoods
 - become beneficiaries of the positive impacts of the Project
- iv. reduce the risks of poverty, exclusion, and inequitable access to benefits especially for the vulnerable and marginalized individuals and groups such as women, single-headed-households, elderly, children, etc.
- v. ensure the Project is socially acceptable to maintain credibility of the implementing authority and funder.

³ The *Draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study report of the Transmission and Distribution Network of The ECOWAS-Regional Electricity Access Project (REAP) from the Soma Substation*

The RAP requires that due consultations be undertaken with all relevant stakeholders including PAPs before, during and after project implementation with special attention to disadvantaged groups (women, children and the disabled, etc.) within the community. In addition, the RAP should also include a grievance redress mechanism to address potential complaints and conflicts relating to the Project activities.

1.6 Responsible for the study

This RAP was prepared by Sustainable Development Focus Ltd., a Gambian registered consultancy firm specialised in environment and natural resources management including development of resettlement policy frameworks and resettlement action plans.

1.7 Approach and methodology in developing the RAP

1.7.1 Literature Review

The literature reviewed consisted of national legislation, World Bank Operational Policies and Project related documents relevant to involuntary resettlement. The documents include:

- a) the Land Acquisition and Compensation Act, 1991, which provides the national legal framework for involuntary land acquisition;
- b) the World Bank social safeguard policy, OP 4.12, which provides guidelines for the preparation and implementation of RAPs; the Project Appraisal Document (PAD); and
- c) the *Draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the Transmission and Distribution Network of the ECOWAS-Regional Electricity Access Project (REAP) from the Soma Substation* that identified the specific locations of the activities.

In addition to the above, an extensive review was carried out on data from a variety of sources, including some derived from appropriate secondary spatial datasets collected by different national sectoral institutions, maintained in a GIS database, which were useful in the mapping of the Project affected areas. A list of the documents is provided in the Bibliography section of the Report

1.7.2 Field Surveys

The field survey consisted of a census and a socioeconomic survey to identify the PAPs and collect baseline data on the socioeconomic conditions of the PAPs. Overall, the census and survey provided information on:

- the number of potential PAPs to be compensated and their location;
- the type of assets impacted and the nature of the impact;
- baseline data on the socioeconomic conditions of the PAPs;
- the vulnerable members among the PAPs, and the nature of their vulnerability.

The data collection in the field was supported by the use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS), which was used in the data collection and analyses of supplementary primary data obtained from the field surveys.

1.7.3 Stakeholder consultations

1.7.3.1 Key Stakeholder interviews and consultations

Consultations and interviews with relevant Government agencies such as the National Environment Agency (NEA), Ministry of Lands and Regional Government and Religious Affairs (MOLRGRA) including the office of the Governor in CRR, Department of Forestry (DoF), and Department of Lands and Surveys (DLS) were held as discussed in Chapter 3.

The main aim of these consultations was to exchange views about the project, consensus building about the way forward, including the definition of their respective potential roles and responsibilities in the development and implementation of the RAP. The list of institutions contacted, either by phone or by one-on-one interviews is provided in Appendix 3.5

1.7.3.2 Community consultations

During the field trips, consultations were undertaken with beneficiary communities using different methods, which included small public meetings, focused group discussions, and individual (one-to-one) meetings. The consultations provided an opportunity to inform the communities and the PAPs about the Project activities, benefits as well as the negative impacts which can result in the loss of assets and /or economic displacement.

The Consultant also informed the communities about the different forms of compensation as well as the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) in case of project related grievance or complaints. A list of the communities consulted is attached in Appendix 3.1.

1.7.4 Socio-economic survey

The Consultant also carried out socioeconomic survey of the PAPs and their household members to:

- provide information on the baseline socioeconomic conditions;
- confirm the losses;
- assess the adaptability potential of the PAPs using data on occupation and education;
- identify the PAPs during implementation of the RAP;
- assess vulnerability of PAPs.

A structured questionnaire was developed to cover both qualitative and quantitative data on the PAPs and their dependants. The questionnaire was simplified to cover only data that will be relevant and useful to the compensation process, to limit the interview time and avoid redundant data. It is attached as Appendix 5.1.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, interviews were held on a one-to-one basis whilst observing guidelines such as social distancing and hand sanitizer use. Telephone interviews were also carried out for some PAPs, whilst family members of absent PAPs were also allowed to respond on behalf of the PAPs, where the required details were known.

The collected socioeconomic data was then coded and entered for analysis using Excel. Eventually, the compensation entitled to each PAP was computed using the analysed data.

CHAPTER 2: THE RELEVANT POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

2.1 The National Policy and Legal Framework

For the purpose of this RAP “Land” refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land, and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent, and which may be required for the project. Consequently, the acquisition of any land for this Project must be governed by existing land administration and land tenure policies and practises.

2.1.1 Land Administration in The Gambia

The Ministry of Lands and Regional Governments (MOLRG) is the main Government agency responsible for the administration of land in the Gambia, supported by two key technical departments; the Department of Lands and Surveys (DLS) and the Department of Physical Planning and Housing (DPPH) among others. Whilst DLS is responsible for overall administration of all lands in the Gambia, including surveying, mapping as well as demarcation of national and international boundaries and government layouts, DPPH is responsible for ensuring the rational and equitable utilization of the available land resources.

2.1.2 Land Tenure in The Gambia

Two main categories of land tenure are practiced in the Gambia. These are Formal and customary/traditional tenure systems.

a). Formal tenure, leasehold and freehold

Formal tenure involves state ownership in the form of leasehold and free hold. State owned lands are public lands, which have been specifically acquired by the Government under an appropriate enactment using the state powers of eminent domain. Currently the relevant legal instrument is the State Lands Act of 1991, under which all land in Kombo North, South, Central and East belongs to the state.

It is in this regard that the Land Acquisition and Compensation Act (LACA), 1991 provides for the compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes or in the public interest, empowering Government to acquire private land, but also recognizing compensation for the custodians of that land. Under such ownership the rights become vested in the Government which can then proceed to dispose of the lands by way of leases, certificate of allocations etc. to the relevant beneficiary state institutions as well as private individuals and organizations.

Leasehold tenure involves the execution of a lease between individual(s) and the Government/District Authority for a specified period (twenty-one years for regional lands and ninety-nine years in state land areas). Various terms and conditions may be imposed by the grantor including the payment of rent as consideration for the grant.

Free hold is a rare form of tenure, which confers absolute ownership of the land, and it exists mainly in Banjul and the immediate suburbs; it is the highest form of ownership with no term limits and is only created by express grant from the State.

b). Customary/traditional tenure

Customary or traditional tenure is based on traditional norms and practises as they relate to land. This denotes an interest or title, which a member of the larger community acquires within the framework of communal land ownership. A person who holds such interest has the right of beneficial occupation, and unfettered use (subject to the laws of the country). Upon death, the interest devolves on his/her successors in title ad infinitum in accordance with traditional beliefs and practices. This form of tenure is mostly prevalent in the Provinces including all the areas covered by this Project. It also occurs within the Greater Banjul Area (GBA), although it is subject to other national land laws such as the Lands (Regions) Act, 1991, the State Lands Act, 1991 and the Land Acquisition and Compensation Act, 1991, all of which are relevant to this RAP. The customary or traditional tenure, does not pose any restriction to access to land especially on gender considerations. This is evident in the number of female PAPs in this project. In the same vein, all owners of land held under customary tenure (including both male and female owners) can convert the tenure regime into a leasehold without any restrictions thereby ensuring a permanent tenure security as provided in the State Lands Act.

2.1.3 Land Laws Governing Land Administration and the Project Areas

The main laws relating to land administration in The Gambia are: i) the Lands (Regions) Act, which has jurisdiction over all lands covered by the Project except where such lands are in State Lands areas; and ii) the State Lands Act, 1991 which covers Banjul, the entire Kombo St. Mary as well the Districts of Kombo North, South, Central and East, in the West Coast Region.

There are also the Physical Planning and Development Control Act, 1991, and the Surveys Act 1991; Local Government Act, 2002; Land Use Regulations, 1995; Lands Commission Act, 2007; State Lands Regulations, 1995; Development Control Regulations, 1995.

In addition to laws mentioned above, other relevant national laws and policies on compulsory land acquisition, compensation and resettlement include the following:

a). The Constitution of the Republic of the Gambia, 1997

The Gambian Constitution of 1997 recognizes and upholds the principle of private ownership of lands, and states that “*No property of any description, shall be taken possession of compulsorily, no right over or interest in any such property shall be acquired compulsorily in any part of The Gambia, except:*

Sub Section 1(a) “The taking of possession or acquisition is necessary in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, town and country planning or the development or utilization of property in such a manner as to promote public benefit;”

Sub Section 1(c) provides for the prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation, and aggrieved persons have a right of access to a court or other impartial and independent authority for redress. *Sub Section (4)* expressly stipulates that where the compulsorily acquisition involves the displacement of any inhabitant who occupy the land under customary law, Government shall resettle them on suitable alternative land with due regard to their economic wellbeing and social and cultural values.

b). The Land Acquisition and Compensation Act (LACA) 1991

This law provides the legal basis for the acquisition of property by the State for public/planning purpose, and at the same time, Section 11 provides for compensation for land acquired under LACA, 1991 using the cost of replacement method. The method is based on the prevailing cost of construction of the structures and improvements, including design, supervision etc. The Act provides a mechanism for dispute resolution both at the formal and informal (traditional) levels.

i) Formal dispute resolution

The LACA, 1991 provide that all disputes and disagreements on compensation or title, except those relating to customary tenure, can be settled by arbitration or the Supreme Court. These include claims made after 21 days from the date of the notice. Disputes relating to customary tenure shall be referred to the District Tribunal.

All cases of disputes that are not settled by either arbitration or the District Tribunal shall be determined by the Supreme Court through a summon taken out either by the Attorney General or by any person holding or claiming any interest in the land to be acquired.

ii) Informal mechanisms for dispute settlement

The informal mechanism provides an alternative that relies on the traditional and customary process of arriving at a settlement through compromise and reconciliation organized at family or wider community levels. Land disputes do get resolved in this way by treating it first at the family level and when this fails, the dispute is taken to the «*Kabilo*» and may subsequently be referred to the wider community if it could not be solved at the *Kabilo*» level.

c). The Forestry Policy – 2010-2019

The Forest Policy (2010-2019) envisages that 30% of the total land area should be covered by forests, and that 75% of this should be sustainably managed either by communities or the state. The relevance of this policy in the ECOWAS-REAP is for the fact that, private fruit trees will be impacted by being trimmed to make way for the transmission lines.

2.2 World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12)

2.2.1 The World Bank Safeguard Policy OP 4.12

The Involuntary Resettlement Policy of the World Bank (OP 4.12) prescribes the processes and procedures to be followed where persons have to lose property, means of livelihood or where they experience a change in their standard of living because of the implementation of a Bank-financed project. Implementing projects that require involuntary land acquisition may result to adverse direct economic and social impacts, resulting from:

- i. loss of assets or access to assets
- ii. temporary loss of income, or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location or not.

In view of the above therefore, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) should be developed following the guidelines indicated below:

- i. involuntary resettlement should be avoided, or minimized, as much as possible, by considering all feasible options including viable alternative project designs. However, if it is unavoidable, all persons affected by it should be compensated fully and fairly for lost assets;
- ii. involuntary resettlement should be seen and undertaken accordingly as an opportunity for improving the livelihoods of the affected people;
- iii. all persons affected by involuntary resettlement should be consulted and involved in resettlement planning to ensure that the mitigation of adverse effects as well as the benefits of resettlement are appropriate and sustainable;

There are two categories of resettlement plans (a full Resettlement Action Plan- RAP, and an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan- ARAP). A project is classified as requiring a full RAP when the number of persons to be displaced involuntarily is from 200 persons and above, and/or when the land-take is more than 10% of the total holding per person. However, where the number of persons to be displaced or affected is less than 200 persons, and the land-take is less than 10% of the total holding, OP 4.12 recommends an ARAP. In this regard, the appropriate instrument is a RAP given that the total number of persons affected by the Project is more than 200. Actually, the total number of PAPs whose farmland will be impacted is 336.

2.3 Gap Analysis between Gambian Laws and World Bank Policies

This section compares the requirements of WB Safeguards Policies and Gambian legislation (specifically the LACA, 1991) on compulsory land acquisition and compensation. Whilst there are gaps between the Gambian law and OP 4.12, there are similarities in the following areas:

- i. it is generally accepted by the two policies that those losing land or property should be properly compensated and that compensation should be assessed at replacement value;
- ii. notification of compulsory purchase is required, and redress is provided through the legal system for both policies.

There are however, gaps between the two policies as indicated below, and some of the most important gaps are given in Table 2.1.

- i. Whilst OP 4.12 aims at minimizing severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage caused by involuntary resettlement, Gambian laws merely provide the environment for compulsory acquisition of land and subsequent payment of appropriate compensation. There is no explicit requirement to minimize hardships; additional measures such as allowances for ‘disturbance’ and assistance to resettle PAPs are therefore not provided for by Gambian law
- ii. Whereas the Bank’s policy covers economic and social impacts resulting in relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets and loss of income sources or means of livelihood, Gambian law does not provide for additional measures to aid livelihood recovery, or to provide special assistance to vulnerable groups
- iii. The LACA, 1991 provides for limited consultation procedures. Apart from a disclosure notice informing potential victims of Government’s intention of acquiring their property compulsorily for public purposes, the Act has no provision for public consultation and involvement in the acquisition process. The Bank’s policies on the other hand, require public consultations to be made to ensure that all relevant stakeholders are given the opportunity for informed participation in resettlement planning with the goal that the mitigation of the adverse project impacts is appropriate and the potential benefits of resettlement are sustainable
- iv. The LACA, 1991 Act recognizes only those who have legal title to the land to be acquired. Consequently, those who do not have a legal (freehold, leasehold or customary) right to land are not entitled to any compensation for lost property, assets or earnings. These groups, who would therefore not qualify for compensation, include squatters whether residential or business and renters
- v. The LACA, 1991 provides no legal requirement to prepare RAPs, or to undertake monitoring of the resettlement process unlike OP 4.12
- vi. Both the LACA, 1991 and the Bank policy provide redress through the legal system. In addition to this, however, the Bank’s further provide that the promoter shall set up and maintain a grievance mechanism that is independent and free

Because adherence to the above-mentioned policies of the Bank is a prerequisite for implementation of the Project, NAWEC must therefore fully respect and implement the provisions of the Bank policy, as well as the national legislation; where they differ, the more stringent of the policies should prevail.

Table 2.1 Comparative analysis of LACA, 1991 and OP 4.12

Provision	Land Acquisition & Compensation Act	OP 4.12	As addressed by this project
Compensation	1.Compensation required 2.Compensation to be assessed as replacement value	1.Compensation required 2. Compensation to be assessed as replacement value	All PAPs will be compensated as per OP 4.12
Notification	Required	Required	Notification provided during the consultations census, and socioeconomic survey; advertisements in local dailies
Redress	Redress provided through the legal system	Redress provided through the legal system	PAPs informed that dissatisfied PAPs can seek redress in the law courts
Consultation	Provides for limited consultation procedures	Public consultation and involvement including disclosure and information on grievance redress procedures required	Extensive consultation carried out at various levels with various stakeholders
Objective of Resettlement	Merely provides for compulsory acquisition of land for public purpose and subsequent payment of compensation	Minimizes severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage	Similar objective in this RAP

Coverage	Does not provide for additional measures to aid livelihood recovery or for increased assistance to vulnerable groups	Covers economic and social impacts resulting in relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets and loss of income sources or means of livelihood	RAP addresses s both economic and social impacts of the Project
Minimizing Resettlement	No explicit requirement to minimize involuntary resettlement	Involuntary resettlement should be minimized as much as possible	Project impact minimized by locating poles behind the communities rather than through them
Eligibility	Recognizes only those who have legal title	In addition to those who have legal title the Policy also recognizes squatters and vulnerable groups	In addition to the land owners, vulnerable persons were included in the supported groups
Cut-off Date	The date that the MOLRG notifies potential PAPs of his approval for the acquisition of his property for public purposes	The date when the census of the people and acquisition of the inventory of their assets is completed	22 nd August 2022 was the cut-off-date for this RAP
Preparation of RAP	No legal requirement to prepare RAP	RAP required	RAP prepared for this Project
Monitoring of Resettlement Process	Monitoring of resettlement process not provided	Monitoring of resettlement process required	A monitoring and evaluation program has been developed in the RAP

This RAP will be implemented in accordance with the provisions of World Bank Safeguards Policy, OP 4.12 and national legislation, and where the two differ the Bank's Policy guidelines shall prevail.

2.4 The institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities

The following institutions will have important roles to play in the implementation of the RAP:

a) Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MOPE)

The parent Ministry for NAWEC will provide policy oversight and provide support to NAWEC the mobilisation of the necessary funds to implement the RAP.

b) NAWEC

The implementation of this RAP will be the overall responsibility of NAWEC, and more specifically, the NAWEC Project Implementation Unit (PIU). It shall be the responsibility of NAWEC to provide the necessary resources for the compensation payments as well as the implementation and monitoring of the RAP.

c) PIU

The PIU through the safeguards unit shall be responsible for the day-to-day management of the resettlement program which will include liaising with the PAPs, Government agencies and other service providers to ensure compensation and other forms of assistance are provided to PAPs in a timely manner. In this regard, it shall prepare monthly activity reports for the Project Steering Committee, the NAWEC management and the Bank. Through the social safeguards specialist, the PIU will carry out the internal monitoring of the implementation of the RAP.

d) The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be put in place by the project and will play a crucial role in the RAP implementation by addressing complaints and concerns raised as a result of adverse impacts emanating from project activities.

e) Other national institutions

These include the MOLRGRA and DLS, Department of Physical Planning and Housing (DPPH), which may be required to offer mainly technical advice and/or regulatory information on land and resettlement related issues.

f) The local authorities (District Authority and District Tribunal)

These institutions will assist with RAP information dissemination, mobilizing communities for consultation, and where disputes about land ownership arise the traditional dispute resolution mechanism can be used. Where the traditional mechanism fails to resolve the complaint, the plaintiff can take the matter to the District Tribunal.

2.5 Capacity Building

Some of the institutions identified above such as the MOLRGRA, DLS and DPPH do not have adequate skill and capacity to implement the World Bank's social safeguard policies, and would therefore need to be trained in that regard. The PIU will facilitate technical support to enhance their understanding of the World Bank's environmental and social safeguard instruments. Similar capacity building will be necessary for the Grievance Redress Committee.

CHAPTER 3: PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND AWARENESS CREATION

Public consultations and participation are an integral part of the RAP preparation process as it creates awareness and provide an opportunity for the stakeholders to take a more active role in the RAP formulation and implementation. The consultations took place with the beneficiary communities including PAPs and the relevant government agencies.

3.1 Consultations with Beneficiary communities

It will be noted that in developing the RAP, some remote communities could not be accessed due to the excessive rainfall during the survey period, (and thus were not surveyed) which had rendered the bush paths to them impassable; actually on one occasion the two trucks in which the team was travelling got stuck in the muddy bush paths, and had to be rescued by the villagers from nearby communities (See Figure 3.1 below).

Figure 3.1: Consultant team stuck in the mud enroute to Suluko village, LRR



Source: SD F Ltd, 2002

The communities in question are located along Feeder 1 Corridor 2 (the Ndungukebeh –Sare Biji Corridor), Feeder 1 Corridor 13- Chamen to Kerr Ndongo and Tallia; others are along Feeder 3- Corridor 13 (Kerr Biran Junction to Kerr Biran); Feeder 3 Corridor 16 – Sare Jama to Minna via Suluko; Corridor 17 – Buiba Mandinka to Foroya. Thus, these corridors could

not be assessed during the study; the extent of the Project impact on the individual farmlands, and indeed any other private asset could not be determined.

Despite the prevailing situation, the Consultant could not postpone certain critical activities without having significant impact on Project timelines. Thus, to acquire information and data for follow-up assessments of these corridors, (specifically during an expected Verification mission) the Consultant called the respective Alkalolu of these communities to identify, where possible, the owners of the farmlands along the defined trajectories within their respective jurisdictions. This will be further verified physically on the ground during the RAP implementation process when the hired Consultant will conduct the survey.

In addition, the Consultant used “Google Earth Pro” to determine the approximate distances between the communities along the respective corridors. This allowed the Consultant to determine the approximate number of poles (based on 100m distance between poles) that could be erected along the selected trajectories. By extension, this allowed the Consultant to calculate the maximum financial compensation that could be paid to PAPs along each of the corridors, which amount has been included in the total estimated compensation.

To address this situation, it is recommended that the Consultant hired to implement this RAP should conduct a physical measurement⁴ (presuming that the rains would have subsided by this time to allow access through the bush paths) of these corridors to ascertain the actual individual length of every farmer’s land, fruit tree, or any other type of potential impact to ensure the actual payment to be made to each PAP as appropriate. The methods for calculating the various types of impacts are indicated in Section 6 of this report.

⁴ During RAP implementation, two field trips envisaged for the Consultant hired to implement the RAP; a “**verification visit**” and a “**payment visit**”.

The Consultant will conduct a verification visit to the affected areas defined by the RAP to review the overall aspects of the RAP development process, to ascertain that:

- issues that have been raised in the RAP are indeed accurate;
- those aspects that appear unclear, are further reviewed to make them clearer;
- issues that might require reassessment are reviewed accordingly;
- no issues (that could affect RAP implementation) have taken place between the time of RAP development and the time of its implementation.

It will potentially involve carrying out measurements on fields to verify accuracy and/or consistency of the methods employed, rectification of wrong allocations, names, ownership issues, etc. The information contained in the RAP report on the losses of PAPs will also be verified, updated where necessary and validated.

Visit for payment of compensations

Following verification of the list of PAPs and their compensation entitlements during the first visit, a revised list of validated PAPs will be produced for the GERMP PIU to prepare the Payment Voucher that will be used to pay the compensations.

Despite the noted constraints above, the consultations provided an opportunity to inform the communities about the project and to have their views, concerns and expectations taken into account during the preparation and implementation of the RAP. The Consultant adopted a full disclosure policy on all pertinent resettlement issues during the execution of the assignment.

Information disclosed included background information on the Project, likely impacts and assets likely to be affected such as the land-take by the poles on the farmlands; trimming of tree branches to make way for the transmission lines; and possible disturbance and temporary loss of daily earnings during line construction.

Special emphasis was made on the size of land needed by the project to set up the electric pole (approximately $2\text{m} \times 2\text{m} = 4\text{m}^2$). To illustrate this point, the Consultant drew sketches of the approximate area for a pole in the sand for a better understanding of the PAPs of the size of the land they would lose to the Project. This helped to manage their expectations on the amount of possible compensations, which was particularly important especially when this Project is compared with the OMVG's 225 kV⁵ interconnection project, which affected similar communities. The rate of compensation paid out to PAPs along that corridor was relatively high because of the losses incurred, and some PAPs in the Badibu (NBR), Kiang, and Foni who were impacted by the OMVG lines were assuming that the rate of compensation in this Project would be similar to the OMVG rates.

With respect to options for compensation, the Consultant explained that these can be either in cash or in kind (for land commensurate in size and value of land lost). The Consultant also explained that the land acquisition will only take place after the farmers are fully compensated and that they have harvested their crops from the field. Compensation for other forms of asset losses or temporary loss of earnings will be in cash.

In addition, the communities were informed about the GRM, which will be established for the Project to ensure that communities have a place to lodge their complaints when they feel adversely affected by the project whether in the case of compensation payments or other matters.

In their response, the beneficiary communities welcomed the news of electricity coming to their communities as they see it as an important aspect of development. In this regard, some of the community members even expressed their willingness to give the land required free since the arrival of electricity would bring a lot more benefits to them and the size of required, according to them, is very small. Some of the points of concern raised by the communities included:

- a) How soon will the project start?

⁵ The OMVG interconnection line covers a total length of 1645.56 km across Senegal, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Gambia. The interconnection project also involves the construction of 15 power transformer sub-stations located near the main production or consumption centers in each country. These substations are connected by transmission lines that carry electricity at a voltage of 225 kV to each substation. The designed Right of Way for this corridor is 40m wide. From the substations the power is reduced to 30 kV to be transported by this Project to supply the communities and industries in the three Regions. Thus, the land-take is smaller, and the corridor narrower.

- b) How can they be connected to electricity when it reaches their villages?
- c) How will the compensation be paid?

Figure 3.2: Consultation sessions with community members in Koli Kunda CRR North and Nanaba village in Niamina West CRR South



Source: SDF Ltd, 2022

Figure 3.3: Consultations at the community of Old Jarfay – CRR South



Source: SDF Ltd, 2022

In reply to these questions, the Consultant and the accompany NAWEC team explained that the project is likely to start this year, but cannot say specifically exactly when the works will get underway in any of the communities. However, the communities were reassured again (as in the initial 247 communities visited sometime last year) that no land acquisition would take place until they have completed their harvest.

On the household connections, the communities were informed that once the lines are constructed, NAWEC will arrange to send a team to each community to explain the conditions of connecting households including costs, and to help them complete the necessary forms. In this respect because of their economic condition, NAWEC will charge them 50% less than the normal connection fees.

On cash compensation the PAPs were informed that all compensation payments will be completed before NAWEC starts taking the land and putting up the poles. Because of the size of the compensation amount, the Consultant recommends that payments be made in cash, and that NAWEC will arrange to pay the PAPs in their communities instead of asking them to travel outside their localities for which transport and other costs may substantially reduce the amount of compensation.

In each community visited, an attendance register was created of all persons that attended the consultations. The list of some of the communities consulted and their views and concerns is in Appendix 3.1; Appendices 3.2 and 3.3 show the summary and views of national institutions, and the list of persons met at these institutions respectively. Appendix 3.4 shows samples of the completed attendance registers recorded during the consultations. Figures 3.2 and 3.3 show consultative sessions in the communities of Koli Kunda (CRR North), Nanaba village in CRR South, and Jarfay koto (CRR South) respectively.

3.2 Consultations with government agencies

In addition to the village level consultations formal consultations with government institutions were conducted; these included the NEA, NRA, MORGRA, ECOWAS- REAP PIU.

Figure 3.4: Meeting with the Governor of CRR in his office



Source: SD F Ltd, 2022

It will be noted that these institutions were consulted in the development of the initial RAP report that included the 247 communities; since this RAP report is based on the additional 137, communities, a repeat consultation with the same national institutions was not deemed necessary as the same comments and sentiments expressed during the earlier consultations will be repeated. In this regard, their respective comments and views have been summarized in Appendix 3.1. In addition, the list of persons met (Appendix 3.3) also reflects the same as in the initial ESIA report. Figure 3.4 shows the Consultants meeting with the former Deputy Governor of CRR.

CHAPTER 4: PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

4.1 Project Location

The Project will be implemented in the NBR, LRR, and CRR North and South, covering a maximum of 100km radius from the OMVG Energy Project's substation located in Soma. In total, 54 line-corridors will be established along which Project activities will be carried out. Figure 4.1 shows the routing of the four feeders, and Table 4.1 shows the Project's area of influence (District-wise) covered. From the substation, the Project will connect 19 Districts and 137 communities through the four-feeders as follows:

- Feeder 1 will cover the Districts of Upper Badibu, Central Badibu, Jokadu, Lower Nuimi and Sabach Sanjal in the NBR.
- Feeder 2 will cover Jarra West, Jarra Central, Kiang East, Kiang Central, and Kiang West in the LRR.

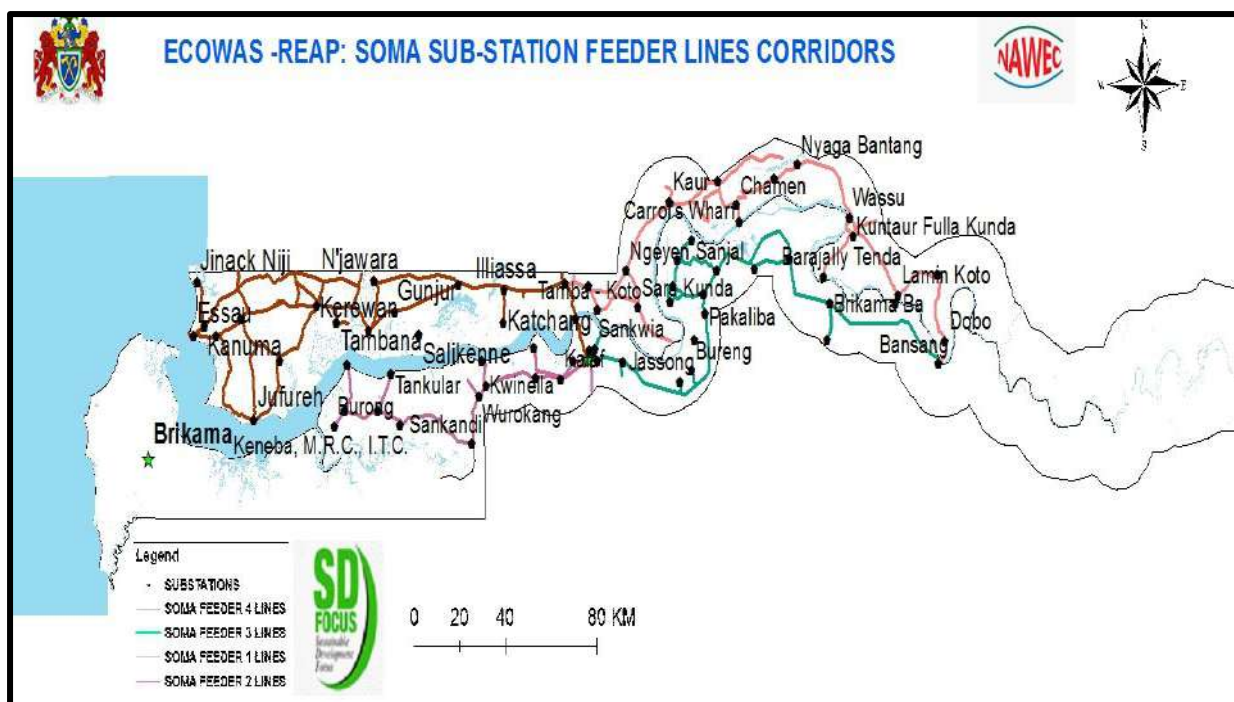
- Feeder 3 will cover Jarra Central, Niamina East, Niamina West, and Lower Fulladu West Districts.

A new MV line will be run along the right side of the Soma-Bansang highway to the Bodel bolong, after the community of Bodel where it would cross to the left side of the road to run along the corridor of the Bureng Police Station and Wellingaraba “loumo” site.

- Feeder 4 will cross the River Gambia into the NBR to connect Farafenni, and continue eastward to extend to Laminkoto in Sami District via Lower Saloum, Upper Saloum, Nianiija, and Niani Districts in CRR-North.

Appendix 4.1 indicates the list of the communities along the four feeders from the Soma substation.

Figure 4.1: ECOWAS-REAP Substation and Line Corridors in LRR, NBR, and CRR



Source: SD Focus, 2020

Table 4.1: Project affected Districts

Sub-Station	Districts Covered	Region
Soma	Kiang East; Kiang Central; Kiang West; Jarra Central; Jarra West = 5	LRR
	Jarra West; Jarra Central; Jarra East	LRR
	Upper Badibu; Central Badibu; Jokadu; Lower Badibu; Lower Nuimi; Sabach Sanjal = 6	NBR
	Lower Saloum; Upper Saloum; Niani; Sami; Nianiija = 5	CRR - N
	Lower Fulladu West; Niamina East; Niamina West = 3	CRR-S

Source: SD Focus Ltd., 2020

4.2 Description of sites and land use

4.2.1 The proposed transmission corridors

Usually, NAWEC transmission lines are constructed along the road alignments, for the most part occupying a defined right of way (ROW) for the various categories of the national road network. The different categories include:

- i. **Primary roads** where the ROW is 40m from the center of the road on either side. These are “all-weather” roads, and include the main trunk roads with bituminous finishing that connect large towns and communities. Within the Soma feeders, these are specifically found connecting Soma to Bansang; Soma to Farafenni; Soma to Sankandi; Farafenni to Laminkoto; Farafenni to Barra; Barra to Amdalai.

Along these corridors all the poles are constructed within the defined ROW, and therefore do not impact any private property;

- ii. **Secondary roads** have a ROW of 15m from the center of the road on either side, and they usually connect a particular region or locality to the primary network. Secondary roads have a lower standard than the primary road network. Along the Soma feeders these roads comprise mainly laterite;
- iii. **Urban roads**, (7.5m on either side of the centerline) which are usually located in urban centers and provide access to residential and commercial areas. These usually carry heavy traffic, and are thus built to high standards;
- iv. **Feeder roads** have a ROW of 15m on either side of the center line, and are used for access between villages and the more remote areas of the country; they also provide access to farms, processing centers and rural markets.

Along these corridors poles are usually constructed within farmlands since the width of the roads are usually less than 15m, and thus the available service route is inevitably within adjacent farmlands. It is along such road corridors where the majority of the PAPs’ lands has been reordered. Typically, these include the Medina Sotokoi-Kunkujang corridor in NBR; Kwinela-Nyoro corridor (via Wellingara, Tabanani and Madina) in LRR; Sinchan-Bani and Yida corridor (via Kerewan Demba, Dakka Karantaba, Kununku, Tuba Demba, Sambel Kunda, Wellingara and Misira) in CRR-S, and the Njaw Sawalo-Njama corridor (via Kofa, Leba Pegel, Leba Hamet Jallow, Leba Samba Jobe and Leba Malick Mbye) in CRR-N.

4.2.2 Agricultural land

Much of the proposed line corridors in the respective Regions run through predominantly agricultural land, (where the poles will be constructed within a 4m² space per pole), used for cultivation of a variety of crops including groundnut, maize, millet, rice, etc. Even though the

loss will be permanent, the impact of the project on the farmlands is moderate, insofar as the losses suffered per pole is a maximum of 4m² per pole. With the relatively small areas permanently lost per pole, it is not expected that the farmers' livelihoods will be impacted.

The populations are principally subsistence farmers; the proposed lines will pass, for the most part, through the farmlands, behind the communities, rather than through them. This will avoid impacting houses and other private structures located along the usually narrow village pathways, to minimize the potential social and economic impacts. Thus, the Project will impact mainly the farmlands.

In addition to crop cultivation, a number of well-established orchards of mango exist along, or close to some parts of the corridors, notably in some parts of NBR and LRR. Residential, commercial and social amenities (such as schools) predominate the settlements through which the proposed transmission lines will run.

4.2.3 Fruit trees

Fruit trees are planted along the proposed line trajectories outside private compounds aligning the road corridors, or within compounds, or are planted as orchards and fenced and well protected from stray animals. Typically, mango trees are the main fruit trees that will be potentially impacted by the lines, because they are planted along many of the proposed corridors.

The trees are important as a source of supplementary food for families, and in some instances, the fruits sold for cash. The mango tree also provides shade for family and individual relaxation. Thus, felling the trees by NAWEC's contractors to make way for the lines could deprive these families of both food and income sources. In line with the ESMP recommendations, only the branches within the lines trajectory will be trimmed.

4.2.4 Physical Structures

There are numerous physical structures, some makeshift and temporary (including compound fences, welding and carpentry workshops, small kiosks, etc.) built along the major road alignments, which are essentially the main transmission corridors. Along some of the proposed line corridors, the distances between compound fences and the main road alignments range between 4m and 10m. Thus in some communities, where the distance between the structures and the edge of the highway is 3m, the transmission line will be so close to the structures that during line construction the properties will be impacted, and/or the operators will have to suspend their operations until the stringing is complete.

Examples of such structures are located at the Wellingaraba "loumo" site in LRR, where many traders display their wares and goods for sale during both "loumo" days and non-"loumo" days. These include both men and women vendors, selling such items as fruits, cooked food of various kinds, clothing and shoes, etc. Private workshops (including carpentry, welding, etc.) could be located along the trajectories that are likely going to be used for transmission.

4.2.5 Human and Socio-economic Environment

Overall, the four feeders will supply 137 communities in 19 Districts in the three Regions (See Appendix 4.1). Table 4.1 gives a summary of Appendix 4.1, showing the demography of the communities along the various line corridors of the four Soma feeders.

There are 54 transmission corridors emanating from the Soma substation traversing through communities, farmlands and along road corridors. Appendix 4.2 provides the detail list of the transmission corridors. The households to be supplied will be 3,864, with a total population of 43,487; the women make up more than half of the population (52.8 per cent – 22,965) and the male population is 20,522 (47.2 per cent).

Generally, the corridors in the communities have relatively few developed structures along the road alignments, and the populations are principally subsistence farmers. Where the communities are well removed from the main highways, (e.g. Sinchan-Bani and Yida corridor (via Kerewan Demba, Dakka Karantaba, Kununku, Tuba Demba, Sambel Kunda, Wellingara and Misira) in CRR-S, the proposed lines will pass for the most part through farmlands, behind the communities, rather than through them. This will avoid impacting houses and other private structures located along the usually narrow village pathways, to minimize the potential social impacts.

Table 4.1: Soma Feeders 1- 4: Communities along the transmission corridors

Feeder #	# of Districts	Transmission corridors	# of Communities	# of Households	Population		
					Male	Female	Total
1	6	16	38	963	5,330	6,274	11,604
2	5	7	18	733	2,622	2,942	5,564
3	3	20	41	1,262	6,991	7,549	14,540
4	5	11	40	906	5,579	6,200	11,779
Total	19	54	137	3,864	20,522	22,965	43,487

Source: SD Focus Ltd. (2020) with data from GBOS, 2019

4.3 Process to identify the project affected persons (PAPs)

The process of identifying PAPs varies, depending on the type of impact. For loss of fruit/forest trees and temporary loss of earnings, the impacts are physically identifiable along the proposed MV line trajectory. Once trees are visibly identified along the line trajectory, the owner (i.e. the PAP) of such trees is traced and identified through the assistance of the Alkalo before recording his/her details by filling the designed Questionnaire.

Similarly, for temporary loss of earnings, the economic operators are visibly identifiable along the proposed line trajectory where they carry out their respective economic activities. Once identified, such PAPs are interviewed and a Questionnaire filled on their behalf.

In the case of loss of farmland for erection of poles, once the pole's potential position on the farmland is identified, the PAP/owner of the farmland is traced with the assistance and confirmation of the Alkalo. The PAP and/or the Alkalo's representative is then physically taken to the farm where he confirms the ownership and extent of the farm before its length is

measured along the line trajectory using GPS technology. The PAP is then interviewed and the survey Questionnaire completed.

4.4 Categories and types of impacts and persons affected

4.4.1 Types of project impacts

The types of Project impacts are both environmental as well as social, and they include:

- i. temporary loss of earnings from fruit trees: Although minimal, private fruit trees will be trimmed during line stringing to make way for the transmission lines. These trees provide economic benefit for their owners and in trimming them, the portions lost will not bear fruits for the next two to three years thus depriving the owners the produce from that part of the tree. Along the proposed line trajectories in this report no fruit trees were encountered. Therefore, no PAP was identified in this category;
- ii. permanent loss of land: Construction of every pole on the farmlands will deprive affected farmers the use of 2m x 2m (or 4m²) area of land for ever. Although relatively small, the area occupied by each pole will be converted to concrete, and would no longer be available to the farmer for any future crop production. This type of impact was essentially the only type that was encountered along all the Feeders;
- iii. temporary loss of earnings: Economic operators along line trajectories (e.g. fruit and other food vendors, carpenters and welders, and other tradesmen located within potential line trajectories would potentially close shop to allow line construction to proceed; it would be risky to stay on site whilst project activities are ongoing. During this period the operators would lose business time, and thus potential loss of earnings. This type of PAP was not encountered in this study.

Given the above, all those affected in the way described will be compensated as described in this RAP. However, in this study only farmlands were encountered which will be impacted by the Project.

4.4.2 Impact on forest trees

Given that the farmlands through which the lines will pass are essentially free of forest trees (continuous cultivation on the same land tends to remove most forest trees along the trajectory), none was encountered that would potentially be felled to make way for the lines. Thus, no forest trees will be impacted, and in this regard, there will not be any impact on the “green cover”.

4.4.3 Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

In this study, only one type of PAP was enumerated and this group included all those farmers on whose farms poles will be constructed. They are affected by the land use or acquisition

needs of the Project. These person(s) are affected because they will lose, be denied, or be restricted access to the areas where the poles will be constructed. It will be noted that PAPs will be allowed to cultivate crops under the lines, provided that the crops will not grow high enough to reach the lines above, which will be potentially hazardous for the farmers. A total of 336 farmers will have poles located on their farms.

CHAPTER 5: THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

5.1 Objectives of the survey

The community consultations were followed by a census and socio-economic survey. The census of the people affected by the project is a key initial stage in the preparation of the RAP. It serves the following important and interrelated functions:

- enumerating and collecting basic information on the affected population;
- registering the affected population by residence or locality;
- establishing a list of legitimate beneficiaries before the project's onset that counters spurious claims from those moving into the project area solely in anticipation of benefits;
- laying a framework for subsequent socioeconomic research needed to establish fair compensation rates and to design, monitor, and evaluate sustainable income restoration or development interventions.

In addition, the census and survey provided the opportunity for the Consultant to:

- establish a social profile of the affected population, especially the PAPs (such as household composition, education, household incomes, health and welfare, etc.);
- identify the affected households and individuals;
- identify vulnerable individuals or groups;
- record all assets and properties (including land) impacted and determine the nature of the impact by the Project;
- provide a baseline for monitoring and evaluation.

5.2 Methodology

The survey utilized a structured questionnaire administered to all the PAPS identified (see Appendix 5.1). Prior to administering the questionnaire to each PAP, its content was explained and purpose of requested information disclosed and carefully explained. The collected data was coded, entered in a database, and analysed using Excel.

The attendees of the consultations included the persons enumerated as PAPs; these persons were further interviewed to collect socioeconomic data including demographic (age, sex, household size, health, education occupation). This information is useful in providing a better understanding of the communities affected by the Project.

The survey data collection was conducted from 10th to 22nd August 2022, using a structured questionnaire. The interview sessions were limited to few persons at a time, whilst observing the social distancing guidelines in view of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Where identified PAPs were not present for reasons ranging from being absent from the village on personal business, or any other reason, their telephone numbers were obtained (where possible) to be interviewed by phone. Follow-up calls to many of these PAPs proved very difficult, as they could not be reached because their phones were not continually switched-off, or the network connections were not good enough to establish contact. In view of this the Cut-off-date was the last date of the census and survey; the cut-off date was therefore pegged at 22nd August 2022.

5.3 Principal Findings of the socioeconomic survey

Analysis of the socio-economic data for the four Soma feeders is presented in the following Tables. The total population of the communities that will be impacted by the poles is 1,945 persons, the women making up 933 (47.96%) whilst the men comprise 1,012 (52.04%) persons.

5.3.1 PAPs’ Household sizes and composition

Table 5.1 presents the total of the household sizes. The age cohorts of 0-4 and 5-9 combined, make up 787 (40.4%) of the total of 1945 persons. This is followed up by the cohorts 10-24 years making a total of 649 (33.3%).

Overall the population is young, with the youth group (30-45 years) making a good total of the population. The young population along these feeders could potentially benefit more from the installation of the electricity within the areas identified. They could engage in trades and skilled jobs that rely on electricity, such as welding, carpentry, or the women engaged in the production of ice blocks, and cold drinks or juice from locally available products such as baobab, “wonjo”.

The vulnerable group, or the old (60-70-year and above), comprise 197 (10%) of the population. Along gender lines, the male population makes up 52.1% of the total PAPs, whilst the women make up 47.9%.

Table 5.1: Household Size and Composition

Age Categories in Households	Total	Frequency			
		Male	Percent	Female	Percent
0 – 4	527	312	30.8	215	

5 – 9	260	128		132	
10 – 14	192	96		96	
15 – 19	199	98		101	
20 – 24	154	65		89	
25 – 29	104	69		35	
30 – 34	74	42		32	
35 – 39	57	36		21	
40 – 44	43	16		27	
45 – 49	45	14		31	
50 – 54	47	27		20	
55 - 59	46	28		18	
60 – 64	67	35		32	
65 – 69	50	20		30	
> 70 – 74	34	15		19	
> 74	46	11		35	
Total	1945	1012		933	

Source: SD F Ltd, 2022

5.3.2 Main Occupation of PAPS

Table 5.2 indicates the main occupations of the PAPS. The majority of the PAPS enumerated (299 persons -78 women and 221 men, or 23.6%) are farmers; these people rely almost exclusively on agriculture and livestock for their subsistence. Agriculture is mainly subsistence rain-fed, and semi-intensive cash crop production, producing food crops such as cereals (early millet, late millet, maize, sorghum, and rice). However, cash crops (including groundnuts, and horticulture produce), account for a greater portion of the production. The cultivation of horticultural crops (vegetables and fruits) is also practiced but mainly by women farmers growing tomatoes, okra, sorrel, etc.

Another important occupation of the PAPS is fishing where the women make up 54 (21%) of a total of 249 persons employed in the sector. The women are mainly involved in fish preservation and marketing. Business and trading (in vegetable selling, small shops, etc.) is also another important economic activity in which 200 (102 men-51% and 98 women-49%) persons are engaged.

Table 5.2: Main occupation of PAPS

Main Occupation	HH Heads		Other HH members	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Farming (crop and livestock)	221		78	

Fishing	195		54	
Business Trading (petty trading-vegetables, small shop)	102		98	
Civil Service (Security officers, Arabic teachers, private sector employees)	98		32	
Housewife	59		24	
Tailor	76		16	
Carpentry	58		56	
Mason	54		67	
Driving	35		35	
Welding	18		49	
Mechanics (including plant operators)	57		28	
Technicians (including plumbers, mobile repairers, electricians, etc.)	91		45	
Students	89		54	
Others (Child, retirees,)	12		34	
None	98		12	
Total	1263		682	

Source: SD F Ltd, 2022

5.3.3 Literacy Level of PAPs

The level of education of the PAPs and their household members is presented in Table 5.4 below. Overall, the literacy/educational level among household heads is high (1,333 persons across the levels, from primary to tertiary including Arabic/Dara).

In addition to the household heads, other members of the households (430 persons) have also attained some level of education; this gives a global total of 1,763. Thus, from a total enumerated figure of 1,945 persons 1,763 (90.7%) have received some education.

Table 5.3: Level of education attained by HH and household members

Level attained	HH Heads		Other HH members	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Primary =1	521	35.6	112	23.1
Secondary = 2	354	24.2	109	22.5
Tertiary =3	271	18.5	122	25.2
Arabic/Dara = 4	187	12.7	87	18.0
No Edu. = 5	129	8.8	53	10.9
Total	1462		483	

Source: SD F Ltd, 2022

5.3.4 Marital status of household heads

The marital status of the household heads is presented in Table 5.4. Overall, 1,381 of them are married; household heads that are single made up 564 (28.9%) of the respondents. Most of the

male household heads had either one wife (18.5%) or two wives (22.2%); those with three wives made up 26.5%, and household heads with four wives were 3.7%.

Table 5.4: Marital status of household heads

Status	Frequency	
	Total	Percent
Single	564	28.9
Married with 1 wife	360	18.5
Married with 2 wives	433	22.2
Married with 3 wives	516	26.5
Married with 4 wives	72	3.7
Total	1945	

Source: SD F Ltd, 2022

5.3.5 Vulnerability Status

One hundred and thirty (130) persons were enumerated as vulnerable, and they included various forms of vulnerability such as physical and mental disability. **Appendix 5.2** is the list of the vulnerable persons enumerated, and Table 5.5 summarizes the Appendix 5.2. Vulnerability by virtue of age was recorded as the highest form with 87 persons (66.9%). This group included men who are 70 years and over, and women with 65 years or more. No household was headed by a woman.

Due to their status, vulnerable persons are more likely to be adversely affected by the Project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of the Project's benefits. They are also more likely to be excluded from, or unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultative process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. Persons with disabilities, for example may be unable to attend meetings for reasons due to their inability to reach the venues, and in this way will be excluded, and their voices and opinions may not therefore be considered.

According to the Bank's OP 4.12, special effort was made during consultations to involve vulnerable groups, which included visits to the homes of PAPs who were identified as sick or bed-ridden to have one-on –one discussions. This group will receive special assistance and support during Project implementation.

Table 5.5 Vulnerability status of PAPs

Vulnerability Type	Household Members	
	Frequency	Percent
Visually impaired	17	13.0
Female head household	0	
Elderly man -70 years above/woman 65 years	87	66.9
Hard of hearing	6	4.6
Mental disability	8	6.1
Physical disability	12	9.2
Total	130	

CHAPTER 6: VALUATION AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF LAND AND AFFECTED TREES

6.1 Entitlement Policy

Table 6.1 presents the summary of the principles and policies that will guide the valuation and compensation of assets impacted by the Project. According to the World Bank’s OP 4.12 compensation measures for loss of land and other structures affected by the project will follow the principle that the land and structures will be valued at their full replacement cost; this will ensure that the PAPs experience no net loss.

Table 6.1: Evaluation of land and other assets and compensation methods to be applied

Compensation Category	Types	Compensation Method	Remarks/Manner as addressed by the Project
Land acquisition and compensation (Permanent acquisition) <i>Note: If remaining parcel is not viable, owner has right to require purchase of entire parcel.</i>	Farmlands (approx. 4m ²) lost to pole	Prevailing market value of the land to be acquired; otherwise, replacement value <i>Owner has the opportunity of being allocated a new plot if one is available and it is suitable to owner’s needs</i>	None of the PAPs requested land compensation for the area to be occupied by the poles.
Transfer or temporary relocation of assets/tables during pole and line construction	Movable tables and other structures on which wares/food/items/products are displayed	PAPs will be supported to relocate the materials to new sites. Costs will be based on distance covered to and from new temporary location (generally not more than 20m from current location)	No PAP was encountered who will be relocated due to the planned works.
Temporary economic displacement	Loss of earnings due to closing their businesses, or to relocate to nearby site during pole and line construction	PAP will be refunded approximate daily income from sale of merchandise/food item/ for three days (approximate duration of construction of line)	No PAP was encountered who would close his/her business whilst construction works get underway
Fruit trees	Fruit trees to be trimmed (mainly mangos)	Number of mango trees affected x the average actual/potential yield/tree x the prevailing market price divided by one third of annual potential yield x 3 years of loss production	No fruit trees will be impacted along the corridors

6.1.1 Entitlement of PAPs losing farmland to the poles

The mechanism for compensating loss of land size (4m²) to accommodate a pole will be:

- The provision of replacement of farm land of equivalent size, satisfactory to the PAPs, or in cash. Since no PAP requested replacement of the land due to its small size, most of them requested to be paid in cash.

However, even though it was planned in RPF of the Project, a few PAPs indicated their willingness to give away the land free of charge to the Project (as their personal contributions in the Project towards national development); besides, since the area occupied by the pole is too small to be worth their time to pursue compensation. Nonetheless, the Consultant informed them that should a PAP insist on voluntary land donation, it will be fully documented and all relevant parties will be required to sign the agreement to that effect.

- For PAPs requesting cash compensation, each will be compensated at full replacement cost of the size of land lost, without deduction or depreciation.

6.1.2 Entitlement of PAPs losing parts of their fruit trees due to trimming

This does not apply in this study. However, in the event that the Consultant who has been hired to implement the RAP visits the corridors that could not be assessed due to the roads and encounters fruit trees that will be impacted, the method indicated below should be used to determine the rate of compensation.

$$V = (Y \times P \times NT) / 3$$

Where:

V = Value of the tree (i.e. replacement cost)

Y = Average annual yield of the tree

P = Price of the fruit per kg

N = Number of trees impacted

The result of this formula is then divided by 3 to obtain the amount of compensation to be paid for the trimmed section of the tree. This is necessary because the tree(s) will not be felled but only trimmed. Based on the proposed trajectory of the proposed MV lines, the total loss from the trees will be less by 30% of its average/potential total yield per season. Hence, the product of Y, P and N will be divided by 3 to derive an appropriate value.

6.1.3. Entitlement for temporary loss of earnings

The Consultant in this study did not encounter this type of impact. Nonetheless, assessment of the corridors that could not be carried out as indicated earlier, could very well identify this type of impact where a PAP will lose his/her daily earnings. This type of PAP will be entitled to compensation for loss of earning (3 days is estimated for the works to be completed).

The compensation will be derived from an analysis of the average daily income of each PAP derived from his/her business operations. This will finally be multiplied by the 3 days the works are projected to last.

6.1.4 Eligibility criteria for affected persons

According to the policies of the World Bank, any person, community or institution that suffers a loss of assets (land, building, business); or loss of earnings or access to productive resources, as a result of the Project is eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance to offset such loss and enable the restoration of living conditions to a state better or equal to the pre-project situation.

The eligibility is determined based on the census of the PAPs carried out while preparing the RAP. Thus, the PAPs impacted by this Project are:

- those who have formal legal rights (including customary and traditional rights recognized under Gambian laws) to economic assets and who will lose their right to part of such assets (land and economic trees) or any other asset possessed due to the implementation of the Project.

6.1.5 Cut-off-date

The cut-off-date for being eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance was 22nd August 2022, which was the last day when the census and the socio-economic survey was completed. Any person who moves into the RoW beyond this date will not be eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance. Beyond this date, aggrieved persons' complaints will be addressed by the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) located at the Project Office as indicated in Appendix 6.1.

6.1.6 Proof of eligibility

Proof of eligibility will include various forms of evidence including the following:

- PAPs with formal legal rights, documented in the form of certificates endorsed by the Alkalo or Area Council as required by law;
- alternative means of proof of eligibility will include witnessing or evidence by recognized traditional authority, Seyfo, family heads and elders and the general community.

6.1.7 Notification

All the affected farmlands were valued and assessed according to laid down procedures. Owners of farmlands were notified in several ways, including one-on-one notification during the socio-economic survey, and also during public consultations.

Series of public announcements of the RAP process was made over the National radio as well as in national dailies. Appendix 6.1 is a copy of the announcement.

6.2 Entitlement matrix

Appendix 6.2 shows the Entitlement Matrix of PAPs who will be impacted by the poles. The principles used in the calculation of the compensations are as follows:

6.2.1 Entitlement for loss of farmland

For MV lines to be erected along farmlands a 4m² piece of land will be lost by PAPs for each pole erected; the value of this piece of land will be derived from the replacement cost of similar land in the general area. Such replacement cost of land in each Region was derived from comprehensive studies undertaken in each Region impacted by the Project.

Table 6.2 shows the results of the analysis showing for each of the Districts/Regions the price of farm land per square meter. For these studies, data on recent sales of similar agricultural lands were analyzed to obtain the cost of farmland per square meter in each area. Thus, the 4m² area of land will be multiplied by the market value of similar land, and the total number of poles in each PAP's farm to obtain the compensation for each PAP.

The number of poles in each farm was determined by measuring the length of the farm along the MV line trajectory using GPS technology. This was then divided by 100 meters (the average distance between poles) and 1 added to the result. This was to ensure that at least a pole is erected in any farm whose length is less than 100m and the last pole is located less than 100m from the start of the farm.

Table 6.2: Average prices of farmlands per m²

Region/District	Price per m ² (in Dalasi)
Nuimi	92
Badibu	92
CRR (N)	92
CRR (S)	98
Kiang/Jarra	98
Foni	98

6.2.2 Assistance to vulnerable groups

Although the assets lost may not substantially affect the livelihood of PAPs and their households, it is desirable, in recognition of the prevailing corona pandemic, for the Project to extend assistance to the vulnerable groups as defined under Chapter 5.

The total number of vulnerable PAPs enumerated was 130 (72 females and 58 males). With the COVID-19 pandemic access to food, particularly for the poor has been particularly difficult which necessitated Government food assistance in the recent past. Currently Government is

supporting poor households in certain Districts with periodic financial assistance within the World Bank-funded NAFA Project. Even though the PAPs in this Project did not specifically request for the support being provided, but given their vulnerability, the Consultant proposed to extend similar assistance as an additional Project benefit to the vulnerable members of the communities. As mentioned earlier, in view of the small area (4m²) occupied by the pole, the potential impact of the Project on the farmers (e.g. loss of income/loss of land, etc.) will not weaken their livelihood and food sources.

The PAPs will be supported by providing them with food items, i.e. one bag of 50-kilogram rice and one drum of 10-litre cooking oil each. See Table 6.3 below for details.

Table 6.3: Proposed support to vulnerable groups

Item	Quantity	Unit price 'D	Total
All members of the Vulnerable Groups			
Rice - 50 kg bag	130	1,600.00	208,000.00
Cooking oil 10-liter container	130	1,250.00	162,500.00
Grand Total			370,500.00

CHAPTER 7: MECHANISMS FOR PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS

7.1 Types of potential complaints and conflicts to resolve

During the RAP development and implementation, and during the Project implementation, potential complaints and conflict may arise because of the proposed Project activities. The potential sources of conflicts and complaints include:

- PAPs not identified;
- PAPs identified and not listed;
- inadequate assistance and related information;
- choice of project design or activities;
- complaints in the amount of compensation and rates used;
- disputed ownership of a given asset (two or more affected individual(s) claim on the same);
- elite capture of compensation and livelihood restoration benefits;
- delay in disbursement of assistance;
- losses identified but not assessed correctly.

Some stakeholders may also want to make suggestions relating to the Project activities and they should be provided the platform.

7.2 Objectives of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The objectives of the GRM are to:

- provide an effective avenue for affected persons to express their concerns and resolve disputes that are caused by the project;

- promote a mutually constructive relationship among PAPP, government and Project proponents;
- prevent and address community concerns;
- assist larger processes that create positive social change;
- identify early and resolve issues that could lead to judicial proceedings.

To ensure effectiveness, the GRM will be guided by the principles of transparency, fairness, objectivity and independence, simplicity and accessibility (for PAPS and other stakeholders); responsiveness and efficiency; speed and proportionality; participatory and socially inclusive.

7.3 Structure of the GRM

The GRM shall consist of a three-tier system: (i) local/community level; (iii) project level grievance resolution; and (iv) national legal level. The general process is that a PAP should first raise a grievance at the local level. If it is not resolved at this level, it is referred to the GRC. If this proves unsuccessful in resolving the grievance, the complainant can proceed to the legal system.

7.3.1 Local level grievance redress

At the local/ community level, NAWEC and PIU staff will work closely with the communities to clarify and resolve any misunderstanding that could give rise to conflicts or further complaint. In many cases, the types of grievances at this level often relate to issues of inventories, requests for information, or to activities that have yet to take place, such as disbursement of compensation which can be directly addressed by the project team leader in the locality. In cases where the dispute relates to traditional and customary issues such as land ownership, inheritance and land boundaries the project team leader will work the traditional elders to address the problem.

If the complaint cannot be resolved at this level, the PAP will be advised in writing on the action to be taken. Where a complaint has no merit (for example, not related to the Project) the GRC will refer the complainant to the relevant authority or other grievance process for redress.

Where the dispute cannot be resolved at the community level, the affected persons will be advised to lodge a complaint to the GRC, and the Project staff should advise the party on how and where to file the complaint.

Where traditional and administrative procedures fail to resolve disputes, the aggrieved party has the right to take the matter to the courts in accordance with the Constitution of The Gambia and other applicable national laws.

7.3.2 The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

To address the complaints in a fair and transparent manner, an ECOWAS-REAP GRC will be created to address complaints during implementing of this RAP and the Project. The GRC will consist of permanent members and ad hoc members (based on the source of the complaint).

The Permanent members will be:

- ECOWAS-REAP Project Coordinator;
- NAWEC PIU Social Safeguards Specialist who shall act secretary to the Committee;
- The Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (TANGO);
- Director, Department of Lands and Surveys;
- Director, Department of Physical Planning and Housing.

The ad hoc members will be:

- Specialised Government institutions (dependant on the type of complaint);
- Governor of the Administrative Region where the complaint originated;
- Alkalo of the Village where the complaint originated;
- 3 representatives of PAPs (1 male and 2 female) from the same feeder where the complaint originated.

The functions of the GRC include:

- publicize within the list of affected persons the functioning of the grievance redressed;
- procedure established; receiving and logging complaints and resolving disputes; verify grievances and their merits;
- recommend to the PIU solutions to such grievances;
- communicate the decisions to the claimants;
- ensure that all notices, forms, and other documentation required by claimants are made available in local language understood by people;
- implement and monitor a redress action;
- ensure documentation of all received complaints and the progress of remediation for future reference.

7.4 Grievances and appeals procedure

The main objective of this procedure is to provide a functional and easily accessible mechanism to address complaints and grievances arising out of project activities. The process involves the following steps and the responsible agents are indicated in the Table below. Complaints can be lodged verbally or in written form but all cases must be properly documented indicating the name, nature of complaint, the date and time of receipt.

Table 7.1: Proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism

Step	Process	Description / Required Action	Time-frame	Responsible Agency / Person
1	Receipt of complaint by the Secretary of the Committee	Document date of receipt, name of complainant, nature of complaint	1 day	Social safeguards specialist)
2	Acknowledge receipt of grievance	By letter, email, phone	1-5 days	PIU Social safeguards specialist

3	Screen and establish the foundation or merit of the grievance	Visit the site; listen to the complainant / community; assess the merit	7-14 days	GRC members including the complainant or his/her representative
4	Implement and monitor a redress action	Where complaint is justified, identify and carry out the redress	21-30 days or at a time specified in writing to the complainant	Project Coordinator and Social Safeguards Specialist to coordinate the implementation of redress action
5	Extra intervention for a dissatisfied scenario	Review the redress steps and conclusions, provide intervention solution	2-4 weeks of receiving status report	GRC to review and react
6	Judicial adjudication	Take complaint to court of law	No fixed time	Complainant

Adjudication at law courts

If the PAP is not satisfied with the decision of the GRC, he or she will be advised to seek redress through the legal system as provided for in the Gambian Constitution, 1997 and other relevant laws. Any PAP affected will be exempt from all administrative and legal fees incurred pursuant to the grievance redress procedures. GRC logistics (costs of litigation, inspection, training), redress compensation, and court processes should be borne by the Project.

The GRM should be well publicised during consultations with stakeholders and via other means such as the print and electronic media. These announcements should include the various options of sending a complaint (written or verbal) through the Alkalolu, Village Development Committees, Regional Governors, NAWEC Headquarters and the ECOWAS-REAP PIU Office.

CHAPTER 8: MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF RAP IMPLEMENTATION

8.1 Internal monitoring

Internal monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation will be carried out on a continuous basis by the ECOWAS-REAP PIU to ensure that all planned activities within the RAP are on track. This will be the responsibility of the Social Safeguards Specialist (SSS) and Environmental Safeguards Specialists (ESS). NEA, in coordination with the EIA Working Group, the Regional TACs, will liaise and support the PIU. The monitoring system will:

- provide timely information about the implementation of the RAP;
- report any grievances that require resolution; and document timely completion of the Project resettlement obligations for all permanent and temporary losses, etc.

Given the exigency of making available the requisite quantitative and qualitative information/statistics for external monitoring, the report database will be continuously updated

with respect to changes that occur on the ground as resettlement and compensation are being implemented. This will ensure factual, reliable and avoidance of under reporting on all aspects of the project activities and also keep the project abreast with changing realities.

It is important that feedback is provided to the various stakeholders and agencies involved in the process so that identified problems can be resolved and avoided for the remainder of the resettlement process. Specifically, the SSS at the PIU will prepare monthly reports on progress (especially in the compensation of PAPs) and the level of participation of PAPs. These reports will be submitted to the Project Coordinator for transmission to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and/or NAWEC.

The PIU will compile the monthly reports to make an integrated resettlement report in the annual monitoring and evaluation report to NAWEC's management and Board, the ECOWAS Regional Supervisory Unit (RSU) and the World Bank.

8.2 External monitoring

For the external monitoring, an independent agency will be retained by NAWEC to carry out monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation. The independent agency will be either a non-governmental organization (NGO) or an independent consulting firm.

In addition to verifying the information furnished in the internal supervision and monitoring reports, the independent monitoring agency will visit a sample of at least 10% of the PAPs six months after the RAP has been implemented to:

- determine whether the procedures for PAPs participation and delivery of compensation and other rehabilitation entitlements have been done in accordance with the RAP;
- gather qualitative indications of the social and economic impact of project implementation on the PAPs;
- suggest modification in the implementation procedures of the RAP, as the case may be to achieve the principles and objectives of RAP.

8.3 Evaluation

Whereas monitoring of the resettlement process is normally the responsibility of the PIU, evaluation is normally undertaken by an external agency. The method associated with this monitoring is to get both objective information and PAP perception. This is to determine whether the RAP has been properly designed and executed. The following are the objectives of the evaluation:

- general assessment of the compliance of the implementation of the RAP with the general objectives and methods as set in the RPF document;

- assessment of the compliance of the implementation of the RAP with the relevant national laws, regulations and World Bank safeguard policies;
- assessment of the consultative procedures that took place at individual and community levels, together with the relevant government agencies;
- assessment of fair, adequate and prompt compensation as they have been implemented;
- identification of actions, if any, to improve the positive impacts of the project and mitigate its possible negative impacts.

It is expected that there will be a mid-term review as well as final evaluation. The latter should preferably take place after all RAP activities have been completed including development initiatives, but before the financial commitments to the project are finished. This will allow the flexibility to undertake any corrective action that the auditors may recommend before the Project is completed.

The findings of the evaluation may be presented at a validation workshop to be attended by representatives of the PAPs, who would be asked to give: (i) their assessment of the resettlement process; (ii) the effects that this has had on their livelihoods; and (iii) suggestions as to first, what residual impacts they are still having to contend with, and second, what changes should be made for future projects.

8.4 Indicators for monitoring and evaluation

8.4.1 Monitoring indicators

The monitoring indicators can be summarized as follows:

- number of public meetings held;
- number of acquisition notices/agreements signed between NAWEC and PAPs, or delivered and those outstanding;
- number of PAPs who have left the project site by type, including owners who have lost land, trees, or structures;
- number, type, and value of cash compensation payments made;
- grievance redress procedures in place and functioning;

- number and type of grievance redress applications, type of grievance made, and manner of resolution;
- issues brought to the notice of the PIU handling the resettlement process by PAPs, and the mode of settlement used.

8.4.2 Evaluation Indicators

The evaluation indicators are summarized below:

- number of PAPs, number of stakeholder engagements conducted; duration of such sessions;
- compensation disbursed by type/ category of PAP;
- % or number of grievance(s) received, number resolved and number left unresolved and why;
- % or number of potential adverse impacts identified, number resolved;
- % or number of PAPs compensated and % or number that have regained their incomes and activities.

CHAPTER 9: RAP FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

9.1 Formulation and Implementation Schedule

Table 9.1 presents the RAP’s implementation schedule; this includes the duration and timing of the key milestones and tasks, and covers the period from the preparation of the RAP report through the payment of compensations to the PAPs, to the monitoring and independent evaluation exercise. It will be emphasized that the RAP implementation has to be completed, and PAPs fully compensated before any civil work can commence.

Table 9.1: RAP Formulation and Implementation Schedule

Activities/Tasks	Month											
	August			September			October					
Cut-off-date	22 nd August 2022											
Preparation of RAP	■	■										
Review and Approval of RAP by WB				■	■							
Disclosure of the RAP nationally							■					
Disclosure at Bank Website							■					

identified during the census, and interviewed, will have his/her name on the payment voucher, and should the PAP insist on not receiving the money, the Paying Officer must make him/her sign an appropriate document to that effect.

CHAPTER 10: BUDGET AND FUNDING ARRANGEMENT

The estimated budget for the RAP's implementation is indicated in Table 10.1. The funds for the resettlement process will be provided from the resources of the Government of The Gambia's counterpart fund and IDA/World Bank, and all the payments to PAPs will comply with the relevant Gambian legislation and the Bank's requirements. The funds will be disbursed in the same manner as the funds for the other components of the Project (i.e. direct transfer to bank accounts of the respective beneficiaries, or other appropriate means).

The grand total for the RAP implementation process, including compensation of PAPs, RAP implementation and its monitoring and evaluation, is estimated at **D1,235,377.91** (One million two hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-seven Dalasi and ninety-nine Butut) as indicated in the Table 10.1 below; this is equivalent to **US\$ 24,707.55** (Twenty-four thousand seven hundred and seven Dollars and fifty-five Cents).

From this total Gambia Government will contribute **D935,377.91** (Nine hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-seven Dalasi and fifty-five Butut), (**US \$ 18,707.55**), and IDA/World Bank will contribute **D300,000.00** (Three hundred thousand Dalasi) (**US \$6,000.00**) towards the remuneration for the Consultant to support the PIU in RAP implementation.

Table 10.1: Budget for the Implementation of the RAP

S/ N	Activity/Item	Total (D)		Total US \$	
		Source of Funding			
		GOTG	IDA	GOTG	IDA
A	COMPENSATION TO PAPS				
1.	Compensation for loss of farmland	343,479.92		6,869.59	0
2	Assistance to vulnerable groups	370,500.00		7,410.00	0
	Subtotal	713,979.92		14,279.59	0
B	RAP IMPLEMENTATION				
3	Consultant to support PIU in RAP implementation	0	300,000.00	0	6,000.00
4	Allowance to support personnel and logistics including meetings of GRC members	50,000.00	0	1,000.00	0
5	Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation	100,000.00	0	2,000.00	0
6	Contingency (10% of compensation cost)	71,397.99	0	1,427.95	0
	Subtotal	221,397.99	300,000.00	4,427.95	6,000.00
	Subtotal	935,377.91	300,000.00	18,707.55	6,000.00

Grand Total	1,235,377.91	24,707.55
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6. GoTG (1994) National Environment Management Act
7. GoTG (1995) State Lands Regulations
8. GoTG (1995) Development Control Regulations
9. GoTG (1997) Constitution of the Republic of The Gambia
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12. GoTG (2007) The State Lands(Amendment) Regulations
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15. GoTG (2017) Gambia Electricity Sector Roadmap
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18. GoTG (2018) Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for Amdalai-Kanuma-Transmission and Distribution Corridor
19. GoTG (2019) The Gambia Electricity Restoration and Modernization Project (GERMP) Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) For The On-Grid Solar Plant at Jambur, West Coast Region
20. GoTG (2022) Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the transmission and distribution network of the ECOWAS Regional Electricity Access Project (REAP) from the Soma substation – additional communities

APPENDICES

Appendix 3.1: Summary of comments and views expressed at the consultations

Communities/Venues	Dates	Introduction and objectives of ECOWAS-REAP
		The lead Consultant introduced the team, including the NAWEC team of experts who were also part of the field exercises.
Ndugunkebeh - NBR	11.8.22	The Consultant shared valuation information on matters surrounding the field trips, consultations with the communities, project background, processes, and procedures as well as the role of the communities and institutions during the implementation of the Project.
Walalang- NBR	14.8.22	
Chamen - NBR	14.8.22	
Toben - CRR – North	15.8.22	
Leba Samba Jobe - CRR	15.8.22	
Tento Malick Bah – CRR	16.8.22	
Jamali Berry – CRR North	18.8.22	
Old Jarfaye – CRR South	18.8.22	
Munku Talla - LRR	21.8.22	
Sare Samba - LRR	21.8.22	
		The communities were informed that the ECOWAS-REAP is an IDA/World Bank funded regional project meant to enhance electricity access to ECOWAS member countries; that Gambia intends to electrify many if not all rural communities in the country by the year 2025/2026, and that their communities are among those identified for the electrification project.
		He further informed the meetings that the OMVG Energy Project is currently building an electricity substation in Soma in LRR, and Brikama in West Coast Region; that ECOWAS-REAP will connect from these two sub stations to provide electricity to rural and peri-urban communities 100km radius of the substations via MV (30kV) and LV (400V) infrastructure.
National Regulatory Institutions		This means therefore, that the lines will pass through communities, feeder roads, farmlands, bushes/shrubs, protected areas such as forests, parks and cultural heritage sites. He informed the gathering that as part of the assessment, the routing of the lines is being done collectively with the NAWEC team, and the objective is to avoid or minimize environmental and social impacts as much as possible.
Governor’s Office, CRR	05/03/20	
Department of Parks and Wildlife Management	10/03/20	
National Roads Authority	10/03/20	
Department of Forestry	11/03/20	
National Environment Agency	11/03/20	
National Council for Arts and Culture	11/03/20	
Consultant’s Opening Remarks		The meetings were informed that an ESIA report was prepared which has indicated that some farmlands, and possibly other private assets such as fruit trees will be impacted by the Project, and consequently it recommended development of a RAP. The RAP is supposed to address the issue of compensation to the impacted families and owners of the farmlands.
		Rationale of the public consultations The Consultant informed the meetings that the rationale for the public consultations is for information sharing with Project beneficiaries; to seek their opinion, and eventually develop the RAP report.
Remarks and comments by project beneficiaries		
Location		Comments/Views
Ndugunkebeh - NBR		
Babou Kebbeh - Alkalo		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome to my community, and we deeply appreciate the electrification project. We thank the GOTG for the project and

	<p>we will fully support and participate throughout the project implementation.</p> <p>We have been long yearning for electrify for decades, and this pronouncement at the meeting is the most wonderful development message reaching us so far.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are we to contribute towards the project, as this could be a challenge to us due to our financial status? • <i>Answer: No, you do not have to contribute to bring the facilities close to your house, the Government will do that. However, you will have to purchase your own cash power meter at a reduced cost, but you will be responsible for your daily cash power purchases</i>
Amat Sarr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sometimes fish vendors bring fish to our community and offer very low price when the catch is good, but we cannot buy a lot since we cannot preserve it for long due to lack of electricity to power refrigerators. We have to spend daily on our food needs, and this is expensive and unsustainable.
Walalang- NBR	
Bubacar Bah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are numerous challenges confronting my community especially water supply. • The borehole cannot operate at night because its powered through solar and this poses challenges not only to us both also to our livestock. This has a negative impact on our health and also impacting on the proper wellbeing of our livestock.
Ms. Fanta Aisata Bah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The challenges of preserving/storing fish when its abundant; livestock are slaughtered during ceremonies or festive periods, preservation of such meat becomes a challenge and sometimes part is thrown away for vultures and dogs to feed on due to storage/preservation challenges. • We do have a lot of baobab fruits but sell it raw to vendors. If we added valued to each by transforming it to baobab juice we will make additional income, instead the vendors buy it raw from us and process it to baobab juice and sell it to us at a higher price. <p>If we have electricity, we will process it ourselves and earn a lot money, some of our farm produce such as (wonjo/bissap) also sold to vendors without value added and this leads us to less income.</p>
Ebrima Bah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The absence of electricity is not helping on the education front as students can hardly get good lighting to study at night. Not all families can afford a solar panel.
Ms. Jainaba Bah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We the women in the community are involved in horticulture after the rains, and such garden produce sometimes perishes due to lack of storage/preservation. Once such produce is taken to the market centers and “loumos” the balance unsold ends up being rotting and this is loss of income.
Adama Jallow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We assure the consultant of the community’s cooperation and support during project implementation. The overall benefit of the project outweighs any loss of land or its related compensation, or any other impact that comes with the project.
Tento Malick Bah - CRR	

Alieu Bah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquiring iced block of water to cool down during evening meals in Ramadan is always difficult, and if available it's sold at exorbitant prices (sometimes up to D75.00). Some of the iced/cold water we buy is not coming from the Gambia and the chances for us consuming polluted and non-disinfected or contaminated water is very high. The consumption of water coming far away is a health concern, but we very limited options.
Momodou Bah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This community also receives lot of remittances from friends and family members abroad, but they have to travel long distances to receive such funds. With power supply such financial services can be rendered at our doorstep.
Kaddjatou Bah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price of ice/block and cold water in the holy month of Ramadan and other festive periods is exorbitant. Value-added on farm produce such as baobab, wonjo, etc., is not possible due to lack of power supply. Market middlemen take advantage of our plight and offer give-away prices for some of our garden and farm produce. Daily cooking using wood comes with lots of heat and smoke and this is a health hazard. With electricity daily cooking can be avoided/managed due to storage/preservation opportunities
Jamali Berry – CRR	
Momodou S. Jallow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are so many challenges getting iced/cold water during the holy month of Ramadan and other festive periods. Sometimes it cost up to sixty dalasi (D60) for one ice block of water which is sometimes unavailable due to high demand.
Mamadou Bah – Village elder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traders within the region will take advantage of our plight and offer very poor prices and this is not advancing our income status. Housewives and other women who manage the “fish money” cannot buy lots of fish from vendors/fish mongers especially when the prices are very low due to preservation problems. We walk long distances to market centers almost daily to get the relevant ingredients for their meals and this is expensive and time wasting. Precious time that could have been spent on the farm or in the garden is mostly spent on travelling to market centers to acquire the same food ingredients. Most woman would like to cook and store/preserve some for the next day but due to preservation challenges they have to cook every day and this a health challenge due to heat and smoke from the wood and charcoal. Some of the cold/ice water we consume during Ramadan and other festive periods comes from outside the borders of the Gambia. The taste and smell of the water sometimes is abnormal, and this is exposing us to health hazards. With electricity, we can also watch television in the evenings after farm work and this will help us know what is happening in our country and beyond.
Munku Talla - LRR	

Ousman Ndow (Alkali)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity brings lot of economic and health benefits as well as improved living standards • Also vegetable gardens produce left overs once taken to market centers shall be safely stored for the next day for either home consumption or for the next market day. This shall improve our income and reduce losses due to storage challenges. • There will be improved security once electricity is available due to proper lighting and this also adds to one's confidence within your environment.
Sare Samba LRR	
Jara Jobe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We the youths, our dependence on rain-fed agriculture affects our productivity. The rains are seasonal and of short duration, and as climate change continues to have a negative effect on our agricultural productivity, irrigation farming through the fresh waters from The River Gambia becomes an alternative once electricity is within reach. • This is an opportunity for us the farmers with the support of Government to improve on our produce and also our income. • The community produces a lot of watermelon, and once transported to the urban centers for sale, lots of it perishes due to their inability to store them. If government provides such storage facility in our region we shall realize more income.
Government Institutions	
Governor's Office, LRR	<p>Governor, LRR welcomes the team of consultants and noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance of public consultations especially at regional level as very important • That the Project is implemented in the regions, and thus the participation of TACs is crucial for its successful implementation • The need to develop the capacities of TAC members to enable them to participate in the monitoring of ESMP and RAPs
Department of Parks and Wildlife Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerned that some parts of the Niomi National Park may be impacted, and the Park hosts endangered and threatened species that need to be protected • However, should coated wires be used, chances of animals being electrocuted will be minimal • Anything inside the National Park, including forest trees belong to DPWM but any tree felled and is to be taken out of the Park, approval of DOF must be sought and obtained • Any destruction must be repaired
National Roads Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poles should not be erected within road corridors which are less than 15m from the center of roads • In the case of expansion of roads, relocation of poles can be costly; thus, erect poles as far away from roads as possible • The possibility of running lines behind communities should be considered to avoid busy roads within communities

Appendix 3.2: Summary of views and concerns raised by national institutions

In addition to PAPs and other community stakeholders, formal consultations with government institutions were conducted; these included the National Roads Authority (NRA), the Ministry of Lands and Regional Government (MOLRG), Department of Lands and Surveys (DOLS), the Department of Forestry (DOF) and the National Environment Agency (NEA), to inform them of the Project and find out what concerns they may have in its implementation.

Summaries of the various meetings held as well as institutions and Officials met are as follows:

i) National Roads Authority

This meeting, held on the 27th July 2020, was attended by Mr. Momodou Senghore, the Managing Director of the Institution. A major concern raised is the location of MV Poles especially where they are situated along road corridors. The Director explained that most NAWEC poles in the Gambia run along a road corridor, the width of which depends on the road classifications.

He confirmed that his Agency has created a multi-sectoral Road Reserve Committee whose membership includes all stakeholders responsible for the development and management of all roadside infrastructure and utilities, including NAWEC. Mr Senghore added that the committee has developed for each road category, a Right-of-Way according to the classification of the road as follows:

- a. Primary Roads – 80m (40m either side of center of the road)
- b. Secondary Roads – 30m (15m either side of center of the road)
- c. Urban Roads - (7.5m either side of center of the road)
- d. Feeder Roads - (15m either side of center of the road)

These Rights-of-Ways provide the ideal space required for the location of all required roadside services and infrastructure including electricity poles.

ii) Ministry of Lands and Regional Governments

Held on 28th July 2020, this meeting was held jointly for the Department of Lands and Surveys and its parent Ministry, the Ministry of Lands and Regional Government and was attended by:

- i) Buba Sanyang – the Permanent Secretary
- ii) Musa Badjie – the Deputy Permanent Secretary
- iii) Kebba Ceesay – The Director of Lands and Surveys

After being briefed about the RAP, the officials said the Ministry is the Agency responsible for the implementation of the Land Acquisition and Compensation Act (LACA) as well as the other Land-related Acts which together form the basis for the implementation of this RAP. They therefore recommended the documentation of all lands impacted by the Project to avoid future development of such land after implementation of the RAP.

They therefore proposed that NAWEC should identify and protect all lands along the trajectory of the MV Lines by fencing them off where possible or erecting sign-boards alongside the trajectory to indicate their intended purpose and thereby avoid indiscriminate encroachments.

iii) Department of Forestry

The Director Forestry, Momodou Lamin Jaiteh was met on 27th July 2020. Mr. Jaiteh advised that particular attention should be placed on the protection of forest trees such as the eucalyptus. For this purpose, he emphasized the important use of the eucalyptus tree as poles for fencing and for firewood. He therefore advised that PAPs losing forest trees should be considered for compensation as they will lose important source of income.

iv) National Environment Agency

Also held on 28th July 2020, this meeting was attended by Lamin Camara, the Senior Program Officer (EIA). Mr. Camara welcomed the Project but highlighted the need to ensure all activities conform to both the ESMP and ESIA of the Project.

Appendix 3.3: List of persons met at the national institutions

Name	Designation	Institution
Mr. Dodou Senghore	Managing Director	National Roads Authority
Mr. Buba Sanyang	Permanent Secretary	MOLRG
Mr. Musa Badjie	Deputy Permanent Secretary	MOLRG
Mr. Kebba Ceesay	Director	Department of Lands and Surveys
Mr. Dodou Trawally	Executive Director	National Environment Agency
Mr. Lamin Camara	Senior Program Officer (EIA)	National Environment Agency
Mr. Ousman Bah	Deputy Governor	CRR

Appendix 3.4: Samples of the completed attendance registers



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**CONSULTATIONS FORM – RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE
 ECOWAS REGIONAL ELECTRICITY ACCESS PROJECT (ECOWAS-REAP).**

VENUE NAUGUKEBBEH

DATE 11/08/2022

NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
Alagre Kebbèh	ndung er kebbèh G	3526246	
Musa Drammeh	"	3174142	
Mh Mamuf Sarr	"	3174146	
Longtan Sane	"	2652806 ###	
Sherif Kebbèh	"	3432635	
Mh Kebbèh	"	7855366	
Omar Kebbèh	"	3440561	



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**CONSULTATIONS FORM – RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE
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VENUE Watalang

DATE 14/08/2022

NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
Abdoulie Bah	VBC	3570523	
Bubacarr Kumba Bah	village elder	2442071	
Adama Jallow	Com. member	7821933	
nomatah Bah	Comm. member	5170716	
Ebrima Bah	Organiser	5831596	
Fanta Bah	Com. member	3971858	
Jairam Bah	com. member	2430325	



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**CONSULTATIONS FORM – RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE
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VENUE TOBEA.....

DATE 15/08/2022.....

NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
Balla Jallow		7435981	
Lamen Sambou		7363974	
Dawda Sambou		7236235	
Ebrima Njie		7375215	
Sulayman Sambou		7871022	
Ismaïla Gaye		7043057/3427764	



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VENUE Tento malick Bah

DATE 16/08/2022

NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
Dusman Bah		7746410	
mamadou Bah		7001761	
Fabou Bah		7656637	
Penda Ndow		N/A	
Aja sambou		N/A	
Aliou Bah		7880269	
Kaddyjatou Bah		7034585	



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**CONSULTATIONS FORM – RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE
ECOWAS REGIONAL ELECTRICITY ACCESS PROJECT (ECOWAS-REAP).**

VENUE OLD JAFAYE

DATE 18/08/2022

NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
Mambuna fatty		7714123	
Lamin Fatty		3564375	
Alieu Cham		7592443	
Kalifa fatty		3313260/6292307	
Nyinkoling Cham	Alkalo	2227031	
Bunja ceesay		7030412	
Nyima Dampha		2574911	



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VENUE ~~18/08~~ Jamale Berry

DATE 18/08/2022

NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
Momodou S. Jallow	Sec VDC	3692692/3903466	<i>M. Jallow</i>
Muhammed Camara	villager elders	5025606	<i>CM</i>
mamadou Bah	" "	2508842	
Alhagie Jallow		3011791	
Dusman Bah		3676890	
Assan Camara		3747926	
Babu Jallow		5529283	



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**CONSULTATIONS FORM – RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE
ECOWAS REGIONAL ELECTRICITY ACCESS PROJECT (ECOWAS-REAP).**

VENUE Mamufana.....

DATE 19/08/2022.....

NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
Abdoulaye ceesay	Alkalo	7469382	
Ebour ^(Yama) Ceasay	Alkalo REP	7246011	
Alagie Chendu ceesay	PAP	7166138	K
Mamut ceesay		3150192	
Alagie malick secka			
Isatou ceesay			
Kumba Mbaye			



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**CONSULTATIONS FORM – RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE
ECOWAS REGIONAL ELECTRICITY ACCESS PROJECT (ECOWAS-REAP).**

VENUE Chamen.....

DATE.....

NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
Higenkeh muntch	village elder	3230885	
Sutay mbafe	Alkalo	7782480	
Momodou Trajalley	village elder	7645782	
Sabukeh Jallow	" "	733 0120	
Kemo Camara	" "	7538525	
Baboucar Sangang	" "	5252049	
Lamin Camara	" "	7643414	



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**CONSULTATIONS FORM – RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE
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VENUE Sare Samba

DATE 21-08-22

NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
Mamadou Alpha ceesay	VDC Member	7987969	
Oumie ceesay	Community member	2513961	
Sainabeu ceesay	" "	2925405	
Fatunata Beh	VDC Member	2823479	
Jara Jobe	Community Member	2379991	
Fatunata Da Silva	" "	2002340	
Isatou Jammeh	" "	3084528	



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**CONSULTATIONS FORM – RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR THE
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VENUE Munku Talla
~~Mampong Kunda~~

DATE 24/08/2022

NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
Ousman Ndow	Alkali	23 24 302 / 35 24 752	
Mamadou Ndow	Adviser VDC	238 29 75	
Baciro Ndow	Community Member	70 95 333	
Ba Demba Choone	Treasurer	718 69 11	
Amat Ndow	Community Member	370 63 15	
Della Bolley	Community VDC	22 42 189	
Malick Choone	Community Member	789 68 57	

Appendix 4.1: The additional communities along the Soma Feeders

S/N	Community/Village	District	Region	Population			No. of HH
				Total	M	F	
SOMA FEEDER 1							
1.1	Birong Kunda	Upper Badibu	NBR	69	34	35	11
1.2	De kumba	Upper Badibu	NBR	312	134	178	23
1.3	Sare Birom	Upper Badibu	NBR	130	66	64	9
1.4	Daru Barakat	Upper Badibu	NBR	282	135	147	23
1.5	Jalaba	Upper Badibu	NBR	227	103	124	19
1.6	Chamen	Upper Badibu	NBR	306	134	172	26
1.7	Jeriko Missira	Upper Badibu	NBR	30	21	9	5
1.8	Jeriko Wollof	Upper Badibu	NBR	581	251	330	36
1.9	Jeriko Fula	Upper Badibu	NBR	412	191	221	29
1.10	Kerr Ndongo	Upper Badibu	NBR	80	34	46	10
1.11	Tallia	Upper Badibu	NBR	278	124	154	22
1.12	Duta Bulu	Upper Badibu	NBR	397	194	203	28
1.13	Balingho	Upper Badibu	NBR	332	174	158	53
1.14	Ngerr	Upper Badibu	NBR	312	134	178	25
1.15	Walalan	Upper Badibu	NBR	378	192	186	24
1.16	Mbantang	Upper Badibu	NBR	235	106	129	9
1.17	Yuna	Upper Badibu	NBR	219	115	104	21
1.18	No Kunda Fulla (Chamaya)	Upper Badibu	NBR	181	93	88	11
1.19	Kekuta kunda	Upper Badibu	NBR	374	177	197	45
1.20	Jally Kunda	Upper Badibu	NBR	65	23	42	6
1.21	Njie kunda	Upper Badibu	NBR	195	82	113	20
1.22	Sare lally	Upper Badibu	NBR	107	60	47	8
1.23	Gumaloya	Upper Badibu	NBR	130	54	76	14
1.24	Biram Kindo	Upper Badibu	NBR	62	29	33	4

1.25	Nyeriba	Upper Badibu	NBR	107	60	47	8
1.26	Kerr Sulay	Upper Badibu	NBR	889	414	475	82
1.27	Sare Ilo	Central Badibu	NBR	50	24	26	5
1.28	Samba Nyado	Central Badibu	NBR	181	86	95	14
1.29	Nawleru	Central Badibu	NBR	798	386	412	54
1.30	Maida	Central Badibu	NBR	142	76	66	11
1.31	De Kumba	Lower Badibu	NBR	54	27	27	8
1.32	Njama Sinyan	Jokadu	NBR	588	245	343	45
1.33	Sam Njoben	Jokadu	NBR	192	93	99	16
1.34	Sareh Biji	Lower Niumi	NBR	259	128	131	22
1.35	Kunkujan	Lower Niumi	NBR	156	87	69	18
1.36	Mballow	Sabach Sanjal	NBR	1414	620	794	117
1.37	Kerr Bamba	Sabach Sanjal	NBR	520	195	325	39
1.38	Kumbija	Sabach Sanjal	NBR	560	229	331	43
SUBTOTAL 6 DISTRICTS				11,604	5,330	6,274	756
SOMA SUB STATION – FEEDER 2							
2.1	Sare Saidy	Jarra West	LRR	169	73	96	12
2.2	Kohel	Jarra West	LRR	77	31	46	6
2.3	Fonkoi Kunda	Jarra West	LRR	276	116	160	54
2.4	Darusalam	Jarra West	LRR	237	134	103	18
2.5	Minna	Jarra Central	LRR	161	83	78	21
2.6	Foroya	Jarra Central	LRR	103	54	49	13
2.7	Toranka Bantang	Kiang East	LRR	177	80	97	24
2.8	Njolfen	Kiang East	LRR	498	233	265	52
2.9	Munko Tall	Kiang East	LRR	189	85	104	13
2.10	Madina	Kiang East	LRR	1410	647	763	94
2.11	Sare Samba	Kiang East	LRR	371	192	179	30
2.12	Yoro Jula	Kiang East	LRR	57	25	32	8

2.13	Sare Pateh	Kiang East	LRR	46	28	18	15
2.14	Nioro	Kiang Central	LRR	97	42	55	8
2.15	Siboto	Kiang Central	LRR	873	396	477	133
2.16	Jatta Kunda	Kiang Central	LRR	177	86	91	20
2.17	Sare Sajo	Kiang Central	LRR	236	115	121	33
2.18	Joli	Kiang West	LRR	410	202	208	42
SUBTOTAL 5 DISTRICTS				5,564	2,622	2,942	733
SOMA FEEDER 3							
3.1	Buiba Mandinka	Jarra Central	LRR	463	225	238	46
3.2	Buiba Jallow Kunda	Jarra Central	LRR	140	58	82	15
3.3	Foraya Fula	Jarra Central	LRR	103	54	49	16
3.4	Sare Samba	Lower Fulladu West	CRR	172	69	103	16
3.5	Sare Malang	Lower Fulladu West	CRR	205	99	106	24
3.6	Omar village (Ousman Niania)	Lower Fulladu West	CRR	110	59	51	10
3.7	Sare Louba	Lower Fulladu West	CRR	338	166	172	32
3.8	Kaolong	Lower Fulladu West	CRR	278	145	133	19
3.9	Brikamanding	Lower Fulladu West	CRR	1289	584	705	129
3.10	Sukurr	Lower Fulladu West	CRR	352	177	175	9
3.11	Wellingara (Near Saruja)	Lower Fulladu West	CRR	557	274	283	25
3.12	Saruja	Lower Fulladu West	CRR	1,867	895	972	214
3.13	Nanaba	Niamina West	CRR	336	159	177	34
3.14	Madina Wallom	Niamina West	CRR	65	32	33	5
3.15	Annish Kunda	Niamina West	CRR	183	99	84	12

3.16	Kerr Katim	Niamina West	CRR	826	381	445	46
3.17	Tabanani	Niamina West	CRR	98	67	31	7
3.18	Sambel Kunda	Niamina West	CRR	53	26	27	6
3.19	Misira	Niamina West	CRR	56	31	25	6
3.20	Wellingara	Niamina West	CRR	284	140	144	22
3.21	Jookull	Niamina East	CRR	515	256	259	36
3.22	Ngawarr	Niamina East	CRR	185	83	102	16
3.23	Bantanto	Niamina East	CRR	254	111	143	32
3.24	Hamdalai	Niamina East	CRR	148	66	82	20
3.25	Misra Toben	Niamina East	CRR	575	239	336	37
3.26	Busura	Niamina East	CRR	373	144	229	27
3.27	Kerewan Touray	Niamina East	CRR	287	139	148	17
3.28	Kerewan Demba	Niamina East	CRR	694	346	348	69
3.29	Mawndeh Kunda	Niamina East	CRR	457	250	207	35
3.30	Sinchu Janko (Fadia Kunda)	Niamina East	CRR	218	108	110	19
3.31	Tenenfara	Niamina East	CRR	301	156	145	29
3.32	Ker Biran	Niamina East	CRR	819	416	403	44
3.33	Tatimile	Niamina East	CRR	402	173	229	30
3.34	Madina Chamen	Niamina East	CRR	43	21	22	2
3.35	Bani	Niamina East	CRR	233	126	107	32
3.36	Yida	Niamina East	CRR	66	38	28	9
3.37	Tuba Demba	Niamina East	CRR	412	215	197	30
3.38	Jafai	Niamina East	CRR	183	87	96	21
3.39	Jafai Koto	Niamina East	CRR	268	122	146	29
3.40	Dakka Karantaba	Niamina East	CRR	66	34	32	9
3.41	Kununku	Niamina East	CRR	266	121	145	26
SUB TOTAL 3 DISTRICTS				14,540	6,991	7,549	1,262
SOMA FEEDER 4							

4.1	Koli Kunda	Sami	CRR	366	198	168	32
4.2	Jamali Babu	Sami	CRR	183	76	107	24
4.3	Jamali Ganyado	Sami	CRR	354	173	181	40
4.4	Jamali Kebba Jobe	Sami	CRR	39	20	19	4
4.5	Jamali Musa	Sami	CRR	272	160	112	11
4.6	Jamali Barreh	Sami	CRR	128	48	80	10
4.7	Jamali Tamsir Seck	Sami	CRR	172	74	98	8
4.8	Ker Seit Maram	Niani	CRR	400	182	218	35
4.9	Nema	Niani	CRR	331	159	172	25
4.10	Pallang Wollof	Niani	CRR	545	237	308	47
4.11	Kuyarang	Niani	CRR	46	25	21	4
4.12	Sinchu Jalu	Niani	CRR	244	116	128	15
4.13	FrIdawisy	Niani	CRR	380	202	178	25
4.14	Nyanga Bakarr	Niani	CRR	263	101	162	18
4.15	Bakadagi	Nianija	CRR	1045	667	378	39
4.16	Sinch Jenung	Niani	CRR	138	61	77	13
4.17	Ndarameh	Nianija	CRR	154	56	98	11
4.18	Mbayen Burama	Nianija	CRR	159	74	85	14
4.19	Ngeden	Nianija	CRR	234	133	101	20
4.20	Sara Seedy	Nianija	CRR	545	230	315	39
4.21	Bati Jaha	Nianija	CRR	301	142	168	27
4.22	Jamwelly	Nianija	CRR	61	33	28	9
4.23	Wellingare	Nianija	CRR	124	62	62	13
4.24	Njaw Jaha	Nianija	CRR	112	52	60	11
4.25	Karawen	Nianija	CRR	289	145	144	27
4.26	Nyoro	Upper Saloum	CRR	932	417	515	28
4.27	Sam	Upper Saloum	CRR	443	187	256	28
4.28	Tento Mallick Bah	Upper Saloum	CRR	46	19	27	8
4.29	Toben	Upper Saloum	CRR	163	81	82	15

4.30	Porli	Upper Saloum	CRR	324	151	173	42
4.31	Njama	Upper Saloum	CRR	218	102	116	21
4.32	Kofa	Upper Saloum	CRR	176	78	98	19
4.33	Njau Sawalo	Upper Saloum	CRR	623	257	366	66
4.34	Kerr Mot Hale	Upper Saloum	CRR	81	38	43	8
4.35	Njakoben	Upper Saloum	CRR	58	33	25	6
4.36	Tayba	Upper Saloum	CRR	189	79	110	10
4.37	Kerr Demba Gaboe	Lower Saloum	CRR	162	63	99	11
4.38	Jahaur	Lower Saloum	CRR	856	375	481	80
4.39	Ballanghar Bentenl	Lower Saloum	CRR	361	160	201	22
4.40	Ballanghar Choya	Lower Saloum	CRR	253	113	140	21
SUBTOTAL 5 DISTRICTS				11,770	6,650	7,677	1,113
GRAND TOTAL				43,487	20,522	22,965	3,864

SD Focus Ltd. (2020) with data from GBOS, 2019

Appendix 4.2: The transmission line corridors of the four feeders

Soma Feeder 1 (SF-1)

- Corridor 1: Medina Sotokoi – Kunkujang – Farmlands
- Corridor 2: Ndungu Kebbeh – Sareh Biji - Farmland
- Corridor 3: Njoufen – Sam Njoben - Farmland
- Corridor 4: Njama Sinyan Junction – Njama Sinyan -Farmland
- Corridor 5: Minteh Kunda – Kerewan (Via Maida, Sare Ilo, Samba Nyado, Wellingara, Kerr Jawbeh, Nawleru, Njonen, Kerr Mban (not in NAWEC List), Kerr Ngata, (not in NAWEC List), Kerr Pateh (not in NAWEC List), Tallen Fula, Tallen Wollof, Mbamori Kunda) – Road Corridor.
- Corridor 6: Mbamori Kunda – De Kumba - Farmland
- Corridor 7: Minteh Kunda – No Kunda (Via Sare Lalleh/Nyeriba, Gumaloya, Kidi Wollof, Biram Gido, and No Kunda Fula (Chamaya)) - Farmland
- Corridor 8: Minteh Kunda – Burang Ya (Via Njie Kunda, Kekuta Kunda and Jally Kunda) - Road Corridor.
- Corridor 9: Koli Kunda Junction – Koli Kunda Wollof (Distribution to Koli Kunda Fula)
- Corridor 10: Birong Kunda Junction – Birong Kunda
- Corridor 11: Upper Badibu – Farafenni (Via Daru Barakat, Yalal and Chamen) Road Corridor
- Corridor 12: Yallal Tankonjala – Jalaba Farmland
- Corridor 13: Chamen – Kerr Ndongo and Tallia – (Via Jeriko Misira, Jeriko Wollof, Jeriko Fula, Walalan and Mbantang and Yuna) - Farmland
- Corridor 14: Macca Farafenni Junction – Ngerr (Via Macca Farafenni) – Farmland
- Corridor 15: Dutabulu Junction – Dutabulu - Farmland
- Corridor 16: Farafenni – Balingho (Why not via Kerr Madi, Mbayen Demba Jagne) – Road Corridor

Number of Corridors = 16

Soma Feeder 2 (SF-2)

- Corridor 1: Manduar – Joli – Road Corridor
- Corridor 2: Kwinela – Nyoro – (Via Wellingara, Tabanani and Madina) – Farmland
- Corridor 3: Kundang Maria – Siboto – Farmland
- Corridor 4: Nema Kuta Madina – Sare Sarjo – (Via Jatta Kunda)
- Corridor 5: Kolior Sula – Njolfen – (Via Sare Pateh and Toranka Bantang
- Corridor 6: Kaiaf – Fonkoi Kunda – (via Medina Sancha, Sare Samba, Darusalam, Sare Saidy and Kohel)
- Corridor 7: Medina Sancha - Munkutala - Farmland

Number of Corridors = 7

Soma Feeder 3 (SF-3)

- Corridor 1: Brikamaba – Saruja (Via Wellingara) Road Corridor
- Corridor 2: Brikamaba – Sukur (Via Brikama Nding) – Road Corridor

- Corridor 3: Omar village (Ousman Niania) – Sare Louba and Sinchang Samba (Via Sare Malang) - Farmland
- Corridor 4: Omar Village (Ousman Niania) - Kaolong and Sinchu Alieu - Farmland
- Corridor 5: Sinchu Alagi – Tenenfara - Farmland
- Corridor 6: Mawndeh Kunda Junction – Mawndeh Kunda - Farmland
- Corridor 7: Sinchan – Bani and Yida (Via Kerewan Demba, Dakka Karantaba, Kununku, Tuba Demba, Sambel Kunda, Wellingara and Misira) - Farmland
- Corridor 8: Kerewan Touray – Misra Toben (Via Busura) - Farmland
- Corridor 9: Jafai - Jafai Koto - Farmland
- Corridor 10: Mamutfana – Njien (Via Mbayen) - Farmland
- Corridor 11: Ngawar – Bantanto and Hamdalai (Via Jookul) - Farmland
- Corridor 12: Tatimile - Kerr Bamba – Road Corridor
- Corridor 13: Kerr Biran Junction - Kerr Biran - Farmland
- Corridor 14: Dalaba – Sare Pateh (Via Nanaba and Nama Sinchu) - Farmland
- Corridor 15: Jareng – Tabanani (Via Kerr Katim, Medina Maimo and Annish Kunda) – Road Corridor
- Corridor 16: Sare Jama – Minna 1 (Via Suluku) (Field verification has confirmed that Minna 2 does not exist on the ground – need to take this up with NAWEC)
- Corridor 17: Buiba Mandingka – Foroya (Via Buiba Musa, Buiba Jallow Kunda, and Sare Saidy) - Farmland
- Corridor 18: Soma Sub-Station – Jareng (Via Karantaba, Buiba, Japineh, Jobe Kunda, Jalangbereh, Badumeh Kuta, Jasong, Dongoroba, Bodel, Wellingaraba, Falenkoto, Pakaliba, Choya, Dalaba. Kumbanye and Jareng)
- Corridor 19: Soma Sub-Station – Pakalinding (Via Sankwia and Mansakonko)
- Corridor 20: Pakalinding – Yellitenda (Via Jenoi)

Number of Corridors = 20

Soma Feeder 4 (SF-4)

- Corridor 1: Bamba Tenda – Farafenni (Via Bereto)
- Corridor 2: Farafenni – Kerr Sulay – Road Corridor
- Corridor 3: Kumbija – Ngeyen Sanjal – (Via Sara Kunda, Kerr Bamba, Njeyen, Ndownen, Lowen and Mballow) – Road Corridor
- Corridor 4: Balanghar Choyen – Kerr Mot Hale (Via Balanghar Bente, Jahaur, Kerr Dermba Gaboe, Taiba and Njakoben) – Road Corridor
- Corridor 5: Njaw Sawalo – Njama (Via Kofa, Leba Pegel, Leba Hamet Jallow, Leba Samba Jobe and Leba Malick Mbye) Farmland
- Corridor 6: Porli – Nyoro (Via Toben, Tendo Malick Bah, Tendo Madi Secka, Sam and Kerr Serign Njie) - Farmland
- Corridor 7: Nyanga Bantang – Njau Jaha (Via Wellingara) - Road Corridor
- Corridor 8: Nyanga Bantang – Bakadagi (Via Mbarrow) – Road Corridor
- Corridor 9: Free Dawsy Junction – Free Dawsy
- Corridor 10: Nema – Mbolbut Gilajo (Via Kerr Seit Maram Mbolbut Batch and Mbolbut Drammeh)

Corridor 11: Koli Kunda – Jamali Tamsir Secka (Via Jamali Babou, Jamali Ganyado),
Jamali Musa and Jamali Berreh)

Number of corridors = 11

Appendix 5.1: Socio-economic Survey Questionnaire

DATE..... NAME OF ENUMERATOR:

HOUSEHOLD NO: NAME OF SETTLEMENT:

REGION..... DISTRICT

Name of Household Member (Starting with Household Head-HH)	Sex 1.Male 2.Female	Age 00 if less than 1 year	Relation to HH	ID #	Type of Impact	Primary Occupation (7 years and above)	Highest Level of Education (3 years and above)	What kind of illness do you suffer from during last one month ⁽¹⁾	Vulnerable

Illness Codes: 1. None 2. Diarrhea: 3.HIV/AIDS: 4. Diabetes: 5. Hypertension: 6. Cancer: 7. Respiratory Disease: 9. Malaria: 10. Stomach ache: 11. Ear problems: 12. Eye problems 13. Tuberculosis: 14. Others.

Relationships to the Household Head codes: 1. Household Head: 2. Spouse: 3 Son: 4 Daughter: 5. Brother: 6. Sister: 7. Mother: 8. Father: 9. Other Relative: 10. Non-Relative

Impact Codes: 1. Farmland: 2: Fruit trees: 3: Forest Trees 4: fence: 5 House: 6: Welding workshop 7: Carpentry workshop: 8: Tyre Workshop: 9: Sheds at loumo: 10: Loss of earnings 11. Meat shed: 12: Others 13: Not Applicable

Vulnerability Codes: 1. Visually impaired: 2. Female head household. 3. Elderly man -70 years above/woman

65 years and above: 4. Hard of hearing: 5 Mental disability. 6. Physical disability 7: None

Education Codes: 1 Primary 2. Secondary 3. Tertiary 4. Arabic 5. None

Appendix 5.2: List of vulnerable PAPs

Appendix 6.1: Public announcement for ECOWAS-REAP Project for the Soma and Brikama feeders

The Government of The Gambia (GOTG), with financing from the World Bank through ECOWAS and in partnership with the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum and NAWEC, are implementing the ECOWAS Regional Electricity Access Project (ECO-REAP) from the two OMVG substations in Soma, in Lower River Region (LRR) and Brikama in West Coast Region (WCR).

The Project intends to construct medium voltage (30 kV) transmission and distribution lines in some parts of North Bank Region, including Minteh Kunda to Kerewan (via Maida, Sare Ilo, Samba Nyado, Wellingara, Kerr Jawbeh, Nawleru, Njonen, Kerr Mban); etc.

In the Lower River Region including the communities of Kwinela to Nyoro (via Wellingara, Tabanani and Madina); Kundang Maria to Siboto; Madina to Sare Sarjo (via Jatta Kunda); Kolior Sula to Njolfen (via Sare Pateh and Toranka Bantang); Kaiaf to Fonkoi Kunda (via Medina Sancha, Sare Samba, Darusalam, Sare Saïdy and Kohel), etc.;

Communities in Central River Region-South will include Sinchan to Bani and Yida (via Kerewan Demba, Dakka Karantaba, Kununku, Tuba Demba, Sambel Kunda, Wellingara and Misira); Omar Village (Ousman Niania) to Kaolong and Sinchu Alieu; Sinchu Alagi to Tenenfara; etc.

In the Central River Region-North, the communities will include Njaw Sawalo to Njama (via Kofa, Leba Pegel, Leba Hamet Jallow, Leba Samba Jobe and Leba Malick Mbye); Porli to Nyoro (via Toben, Tendo Malick Bah, Tendo Madi Secka, Sam and Kerr Serign Njie); etc.

In the WCR, the communities will include Brikama Jidda to Mandinaba; Amdalai to Tuman Tenda; Somita to Kanjabina (*Note: Ndemban to Ndemban Jola will be supplied by distribution from Ndemban); Batabute Kantora to Jakoi Kanjeru (via Sitta).

A Consultant has been hired to conduct a census and socio-economic survey to identify all the project affected persons along the corridors through which these lines will run between August 10th and 20th 2022. The cut-off-date for this exercise is 20th August 2022, and any person who is not interviewed, or counted during this period, or who moves into the area after this time will not be counted in the census.

For further information, contact the Project's Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialists:

- Mr. Baboucarr Corr: 3845096/9963511 or bcorr@nawec.gm
- Mr. Alhaji Jallow: 996416/2325771 or alhagidiallo@gmail.com

Claimants who feel they should be included should contact the Project's Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) through one of the contacts listed above, or visit the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) office located at the Emporium Complex, 114 Kairaba Avenue, Kanifing Municipality, The Gambia to arrange a meeting with the Consultant.

Appendix 6.2: Entitlement matrix for farmlands along the Soma Feeders

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