



**NATIONAL WATER AND ELECTRICITY COMPANY (NAWEC)**

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

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

**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*.

**“Communal PAP”** means a group/number of families who are joint owners of a farmland impacted by the Project.

**“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. Any person who moves into the RoW beyond this date will not be eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance.

**“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 Brikama Sub-Station under the OMVG Energy Project. The report is based specially on the 9 additional communities (additional project beneficiaries) that were identified following the assessment of an initial 104 communities in 8 Districts in the West Coast Region.

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 OMVG<sup>1</sup> Energy Project. This RAP covers the MV transmission feeders from the Brikama substation to connect 9 communities in WCR.

### **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
- ii. mitigate adverse impacts

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

- 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 and socioeconomic situation**

The census indicated 115 persons for along the two Brikama 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; only 5 of the 115 persons recorded could not read and write either in English or Arabic. Over 95% of the respondents have been to school or Dara/Arabic.

Twelve 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 8 persons (66.7%). 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 10<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> 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 22<sup>nd</sup> 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 ten fruit trees were encountered;
- ii. **permanent loss of land:** Construction of every pole on the farmlands will deprive affected farmers the use of 2m x 2m (or 4m<sup>2</sup>) 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 21 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. Only one woman was encountered in this study.

**Entitlement of PAPs losing 30% of fruit trees due to trimming**

Valuation of lost mango branches will be carried out as follows:

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

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.

**Entitlement for loss of farmland**

For MV lines to be erected along farmlands, a 4m<sup>2</sup> 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 was derived from consultations and asking questions to determine cost of land of similar size and characteristics.

Responses regarding cost of farmland ranged from D86 to D173 for a square meter of land in the Foni and Kombo East; for Kombo East (the areas affected by this Project) the average is D173 per square meter, whilst for the Fonis the average is D86. In this regard, the 4m<sup>2</sup> area of land will be multiplied by the average cost of similar land, and the total number of poles in each PAP’s farm to obtain the compensation for each PAP.

Table shows the results of the analysis showing for each of the three 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.

**Average prices of farmlands per m<sup>2</sup>**

District	Price per m <sup>2</sup> (in Dalasi)
Kombo East	173

Foni Brefet	86
Foni Bintang Karanai	86

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 necessary 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.

### **Entitlement for temporary loss of earnings**

The compensation will be derived from an analysis of the average daily income of the PAP derived from his/her business operations. This will be multiplied by 3 days (projected number of days for completion of pole erection and line stringing).

### **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.

### **Budget for RAP implementation**

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 D **530,668.82** (Five hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and sixty-eight Dalasi and eighty-two Butut); this is equivalent to US\$ **10,613.37** (Ten thousand six hundred and thirteen Dollars and thirty-seven Cents).

From this total Gambia Government will contribute D**230,668.82** (Two hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and sixty-eight Dalasi and eighty-two Butut) (US \$ **4,613.37**), 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**

NO	Activity/Item	Total (D)		Total US \$	
		Source of Funding			
		GOTG	IDA	GOTG	IDA
<b>A</b>					
<b>COMPENSATION TO PAPS</b>					
1	Compensation for loss of farmland	33,035.32		660.70	0
2	Compensation for trimming of trees	4,000.00		80.00	
3	Compensation for loss of earnings	2,100.00		42.00	
4	Assistance to vulnerable groups	34,200.00		684.00	0
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>73,335.32</b>		<b>1,466.70</b>	
<b>B</b>					
<b>RAP IMPLEMENTATION</b>					
5	Consultant to support PIU in RAP implementation	0	300,000.00	0	6,000.00
6	Allowance to support personnel and logistics including meetings of GRC members	50,000.00	0	1,000.00	0
7	Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation	100,000.00	0	2,000.00	0
8	Contingency (10% of compensation cost)	7,333.50			
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>157,333.50</b>	<b>300,000.00</b>	<b>3,172.67</b>	<b>6,000.00</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>230,668.82</b>		<b>4,613.37</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>530,668.82</b>		<b>10,613.37</b>	

## **CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION**

This report is the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) based on two Feeders (Feeder 2 and Feeder 3) that will emanate from the Brikama sub-station under the OMVG Energy Project; the report is based specially on the 9 additional communities that the two feeders will connect via four line corridors. Whereas the initial assessment of 104 communities was carried out in 19 Districts, this report follows the assessment of 9 additional communities located within 4 Districts in West Coast Region.

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 OMVG<sup>2</sup> Energy Project. This RAP covers the transmission and distribution of Feeders 2 and 3 from the Brikama Substation to connect 9 additional communities that were identified following an initial 104 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.

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<sup>2</sup> 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 9 additional communities under two feeders from the Brikama 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 Brikama 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.

Two feeders from the OMVG substation in Brikama will run as follows:

1. Feeder 2 consisting of only one corridor will run between the Brikama substation to Mandinaba
2. Feeder 3 consisting of 3 corridors will run as follows:
  - Corridor 1: Amdalai to Tumani Tenda
  - Corridor 2: Somita- Kanjabina (\*Note: Ndemban – Ndemban Jola will be supplied by distribution from Ndemban)
  - Corridor 3: Batabut Kantora to Jakoi Kanjeru (via Sitta)

## **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 <sup>(3)</sup> 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.

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

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<sup>3</sup> 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 Brikama Substation*

should also include a grievance redress mechanism to address potential complaints and conflicts relating to the Project activities.

## **1.6 Approach and methodology in developing the RAP**

### **1.6.1 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 Brikama 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.

### **1.6.2 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.

### **1.6.3 Stakeholder consultations**

#### ***1.6.3.1 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 WCR, 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

#### ***1.6.3.2 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.

### **1.6.4 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**

<b>Provision</b>	<b>Land Acquisition &amp; Compensation Act</b>	<b>OP 4.12</b>	<b>As addressed by this project</b>
<b>Compensation</b>	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
<b>Notification</b>	Required	Required	Notification provided during the consultations census, and socioeconomic survey; advertisements in local dailies
<b>Redress</b>	Redress provided through the legal system	Redress provided through the legal system	PAPs informed that dissatisfied PAPs can seek redress in the law courts
<b>Consultation</b>	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
<b>Objective of Resettlement</b>	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
<b>Coverage</b>	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 both economic and social impacts of the Project
<b>Minimizing Resettlement</b>	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
<b>Eligibility</b>	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, economic operators and owners of fruit trees, vulnerable persons were included in the supported groups
<b>Cut-off Date</b>	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 <sup>nd</sup> August 2022 was the cut-off-date for this RAP
<b>Preparation of RAP</b>	No legal requirement to prepare RAP	RAP required	RAP prepared for this Project
<b>Monitoring of Resettlement Process</b>	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. Figures 3.1 and 3.2 show the consultants in sessions with beneficiary communities in Kanjiramba and Batabut Kantora respectively.

### **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, which had rendered the bush paths to them impassable. Specifically, the Somita - Kanjabina corridor was so water-logged to the

point where it was too difficult and risky to drive on. Thus, this corridor could not be assessed during the study; the extent of the Project impact on the individual farmlands, and indeed any other private asset between these two communities could not be determined.

However, to acquire information and data for follow-up assessments of the corridor, 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. The Consultant was assured that the two Alkalolu of the two communities indeed are the owners of the farmlands along the proposed trajectory between the two communities.

In addition, the Consultant used “Google Earth Pro” to determine the approximate distance between the two communities, which allowed the determination of the approximate number of poles (based on 100m distance between poles) that could be erected along the selected trajectory between Somita and Kanjabina. This further allowed the Consultant to calculate the maximum financial compensation that could be paid to the two Alkalolu, which amount has been included in the total estimated compensation.

Nonetheless, even though the two Alkalolu said they own the farmland along the corridor, it is recommended that the Consultant hired to implement this RAP should conduct a physical measurement (specifically during a necessary “verification mission” during RAP implementation) of the corridor to ascertain the actual length of the farms, fruit trees, or any other type of asset that could potentially be impacted, to ensure that the actual compensation to each PAP is correct. For ease of reference for the Consultant, the methods for calculating the compensations for the various types of impacts are indicated in Section 6 of this report, which should serve as a guide.

The consultations provided the Consultant with the 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 kV<sup>4</sup> interconnection project, which affected similar

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<sup>4</sup> 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

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 in the Foni Districts 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.

**Figure 3.1: Consultation sessions in Kanjiramba in Kombo East**



Source: SDF Ltd, 2022

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?

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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: Consultations at the community of Batabut Kantora**



Source: SDF Ltd, 2022

In reply to these questions, the Consultant and the accompanying NAWEC team explained that the project is likely to start this year, but cannot say when the works will get underway in any of the communities. However, the communities were reassured again (as in the initial 104 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 effected 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. It will be noted that these institutions were consulted in the development of the initial RAP report that included the 104 communities; since this RAP report is based on the additional 9 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 Appendices 3.1 and 3.2. In addition, the list of persons met (Appendix 3.3) also reflects the same as in the initial RAP report.

## CHAPTER 4: PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

### 4.1 Project Location

The Project will be implemented in the WCR, covering a maximum of 100km radius from the OMVG Energy Project’s substation located in Brikama. In total, 4 line corridors will be established along which Project activities will be carried out. Figure 4.1 shows the routing of the two feeders, and Table 4.1 shows the Project’s area of influence covered. From the substation, the Project will connect 4 Districts and 9 communities. Table 4.1 indicates the list of the communities along the two feeders from the Brikama substation.

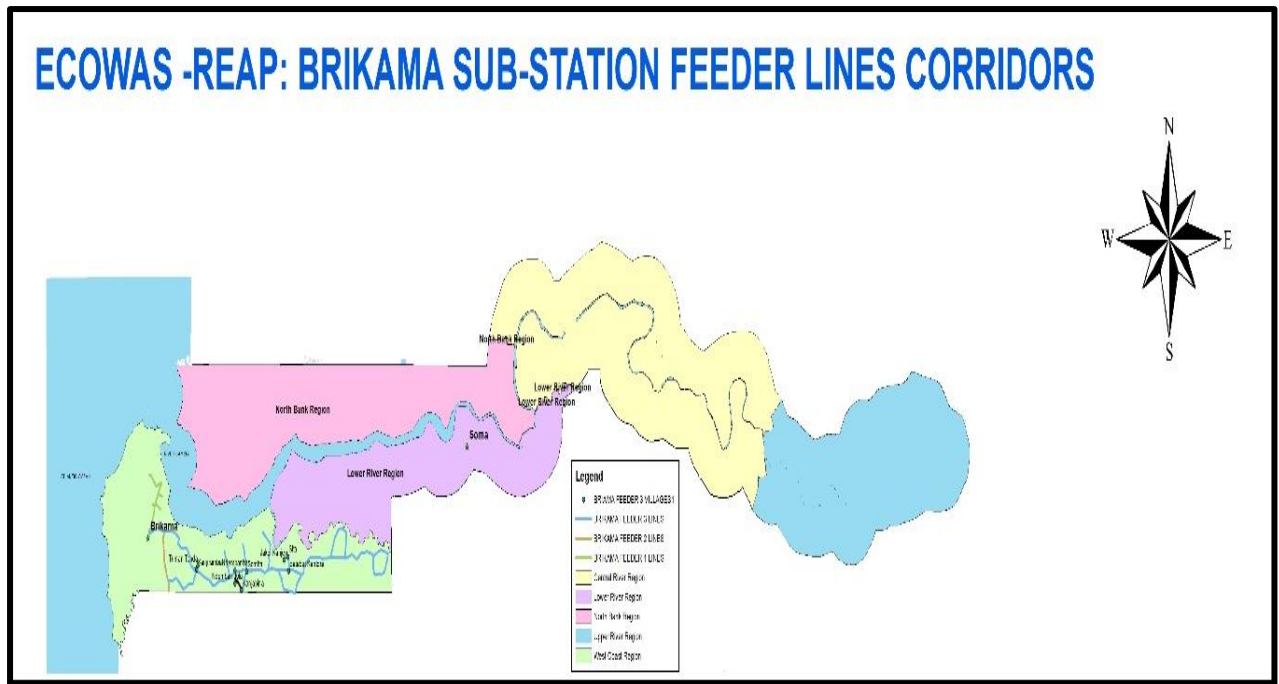
**Table 4.1: List of communities along the two feeders**

	<b>Village</b>	<b>District</b>
1	Amdalai	Kombo East
2	Tumani Tenda	Kombo East
3	Ndemban	Foni Brefet
4	Ndemban Jola	Foni Brefet
5	Kanjabina	Foni Brefet
6	Somita	Foni Brefet
7	Sitta	Foni Bintang Karanai
8	Jakoi Kanjeru	Foni Bintang Karanai
9	Batabut Kantora	Foni Bintang Karanai

Source: SD Focus Ltd., 2022

Figure 4.1: Map of The Gambia showing the Brikama substation and the feeders of the additional communities.





Source: SD Focus Ltd. 2022

## 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 additional communities this type of road specifically connects Brikama to Amdalai, Ndemban, Somita, and Batabut Kantora.

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 two 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 Amdalai-Kanjiramba-Tumani Tenda corridor; Somita-Kanjabina corridor; Batabut Kantora -Jakoi Kanjeru (via Sitta).

#### **4.2.2 Agricultural land**

Much of the proposed line corridors run through predominantly agricultural land, used for cultivation of a variety of crops including groundnut, maize, millet, rice, etc. 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.

Even though the loss will be permanent, the impact on the farmlands is moderate, insofar as the losses suffered per pole is a maximum of 4m<sup>2</sup> per pole. With the relatively small areas permanently lost per pole, it is not expected that the farmers' livelihoods will be impacted. In addition, 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.

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 Brikama and some parts of Batabut Kantora. Residential, commercial and social amenities (such as schools) can also be found in 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, 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. An example of such is along the Brikama- Mandinaba corridor where a woman displays her wares on a Table by her compound gate.

#### 4.2.5 Human and Socio-economic Environment

Overall, the two feeders will supply 9 communities in 4 Districts (See Table 4.1). Table 4.2 gives the demography of the communities along the various line corridors of the two feeders.

**Table 4.2: List of the newly added localities along the Brikama feeders**

S/N	Community/Village	District	Region	Population			No. of HH
				Total	M	F	
<b>Brikama Feeder 2</b>							
2.1	Brikama (Kembujeh Ward)	Kombo Central	WCR	66815	33,180	33,635	4,774
<b>Brikama feeder 3</b>							
3.1	Tumani Tenda	Kombo East	WCR	488	260	228	19
3.2	Ndemban	Foni Brefet	WCR	1229	593	636	174
3.3	Ndemban Jola	Foni Brefet	WCR	864	457	407	85
3.4	Kanjabina	Foni Brefet	WCR	155	86	69	18
3.5	Sitta	Foni Bintang Karanai	WCR	257	88	169	15
3.6	Jakoi Kanjeru	Foni Bintang Karanai	WCR	135	72	63	14
3.7	Amdalai	Kombo East	WCR	292	150	142	43
3.8	Batabut Kantora	Foni Bintang Karanai	WCR	810	392	418	80
<b>Total</b>				<b>71,045</b>	<b>35,278</b>	<b>35,767</b>	<b>5,222</b>

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

The households to be supplied will be 5,222, with a total population of 71,045; the women make up more than half of the population (50.3%) and the male population is 35,278 (49.7%).

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. Tumani Tenda, Ndemban Jola, Kanjabina, Sitta, and Jakoi), 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.

### **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 through the assistance of the Alkalo after which his/her details are collected 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 fruit trees were encountered along the Brikama-Mandinaba corridor and the Batabut Kantora-Sitta corridor.
- ii. **permanent loss of land:** Construction of every pole on the farmlands will deprive affected farmers the use of 2m x 2m (or 4m<sup>2</sup>) area of land for ever. Although relatively small, the area occupied by each pole will be converted to concrete and thus permanently lost, and would no longer be available to the farmer for any future crop production. This type of impact was essentially the main type that was encountered along the two feeders;

- iii. **temporary loss of earnings:** Economic operators along line trajectories (e.g. fruit and other food vendors, etc.) 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 encountered in this study along the Brikama – Mandinaba corridor; she will be compensated for the days that she would close shop and thus loss business time.

Given the above, all those affected in the way described will be compensated as described in this RAP.

#### **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 should not be any impact on the “green cover”. However, ten mature mango trees were noted to be potentially impacted.

#### **4.4.3 Project Affected Persons (PAPs)**

In this study, the following types of PAPs were encountered:

##### **i. Individual PAPs**

Essentially these are those individual persons whose farmlands will be affected by the Project. 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. A total of 19 farms will have poles located on their farms. Two of these are however collectively owned (see Section ii below).

Another type of individual PAP will include the woman vendor and economic operator located along the Brikama-Mandinaba corridor; line stringing, or other project activities will cause her to close shop, (and thus lose income) or relocate to another temporal location pending the completion of the works. She is located directly under the proposed line trajectory from the Brikama power station, barely one meter on the edge of the road by her compound gate. Only one female in this category has been impacted.

Owners of fruit trees that will be trimmed during the construction of the lines are another set of individual PAPs. This group includes the fruit tree owners identified along the corridors of Brikama-Mandinaba, (Feeder 2) and Batabut Kantora-Sitta (Feeder 3). A total of five individuals will be affected, and a total of ten mature mango trees will be trimmed.

##### **ii. Communal PAP**

In Batabut Kantora two communal farmlands (farmlands jointly owned by a group/number of families) were enumerated belonging to the Sanyang Kunda “Kabilo” the head of which is Musa Sanyang (PAP ID BAT02); since the farmlands are communally owned, they are therefore the properties of the “Sanyang Kunda Kabilo”. Thus the “Sanyang Kunda Kabilo” is

a Communal PAP, and Mr. Musa Sanyang (who is the head of the Kabilo), the de facto PAP; he will receive the compensation in the name of the “Kabilo”, and as tradition dictates he is responsible for the distribution of the compensation among the different families .

## **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 10<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> 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 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2022.

### 5.3 Principal findings of the socioeconomic survey

Analysis of the socio-economic data for the two feeders is presented in the following Tables. The total population of the communities that will be impacted by the poles is 115 persons, the women making up **61** (53.0%) whilst the men comprise **54** (47%) persons.

#### 5.3.1 PAPs’ Household sizes and composition

Table 5.1 presents the total of the household sizes. The age cohorts of 15-34 combined, make up 64 (55.6%) of the total of 115 persons. Overall the population is young, with this cohort making a sizable number 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 9 persons (7.8%) of the population. Along gender lines, the female population makes up 53.2% of the total PAPs, whilst the men make up 46.8%.

**Table 5.1: Household size and composition**

Age Categories	Total	Frequency
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		Male	Percent	Female	Percent
0 – 4	10	6	11.1	4	
5 – 9	11	8		3	
10 – 14	11	7		4	
15 – 19	12	2		10	
20 – 24	8	3		5	
25 – 29	13	6		7	
30 – 34	12	4		8	
35 – 39	9	5		4	
40 – 44	10	5		5	
45 – 49	7	4		3	
50 – 54	3	1		2	
55 - 59	0	0		0	
60 – 64	4	2		2	
65 – 69	3	0		3	
> 70 – 74	1	1		0	
> 74	1	0		1	
<b>Total</b>	115	<b>54</b>		<b>61</b>	

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 (28 persons -19 men and 8 women, or 24.3%) are farmers who 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.

Thirteen persons were recorded as being involved in fishing, men making up 8 (61.5%) and the 5 (38.5%) of them being women. The women are mainly involved in oyster fishing in the tributaries surrounding the communities of Sitta and Jakoi in Foni Bintang Karanai; indeed, the women, during earlier consultations lamented the absence of electricity in the community, which they said could have helped them in preserving their oyster harvests.

Trades such as carpentry and tailoring also are important occupations which especially require electricity; this project offers a good opportunity for the young men and women. The availability of electricity within the communities could help in stemming the movement of the youth into the bigger town in the Kombos.



**Table 5.2: PAPs' Main occupation**

Main Occupation	HH Heads		Other HH members	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Farming (crop and livestock)	19		9	
Fishing	8		5	
Business (petty trading, vegetables, small shops)	3		5	
Civil Service (Security officers, teachers, private sector employees)	2		3	
Housewife	6		3	
Tailor	2		2	
Carpentry	7		1	
Mason	4		3	
Driving	3		1	
Welding	2		7	
Mechanics (including plant operators)	0		4	
Technicians (including plumbers, mobile repairers, electricians, etc.)	1		7	
Students	0		0	
Others (Child, retirees,)	0		4	
None	2		2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>		<b>56</b>	

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; only 5 of the 115 persons recorded could not read and write either in English or Arabic. Over 95% of the respondents have been to school or Dara/Arabic.

**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	31		26	
Secondary = 2	12		10	
Tertiary =3	7		11	
Arabic/Dara = 4	4		9	
No Edu. = 5	2		3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>		<b>59</b>	

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. Seventy-one of the household heads are married; household heads that are single, and unmarried made up 44 (38.2%) of the respondents. Most of the male household heads had either one wife (35.2%) or two wives (29.6%); those with three wives made up 23.9%, and household heads with four wives were 11.3%.

**Table 5.4: Marital status of household heads**

Status	Frequency	
	Total	Percent
Single	44	
Married with 1 wife	25	35.2
Married with 2 wives	21	29.6
Married with 3 wives	17	23.9
Married with 4 wives	8	11.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	

Source: S D F Ltd, 2022

### **5.3.5 Vulnerability status of PAPs**

Twelve 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 Appendix 5.2.

Vulnerability by virtue of age was recorded as the highest form with 8 persons (66.7%). 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	0	
Female head household	0	
Elderly man -70 years above/woman 65 years	8	

Hard of hearing	2	
Mental disability	0	
Physical disability	2	
None		
Others (Specify)		
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	

Source: SD F Ltd, 2022

## 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
<b>Land acquisition and compensation (Permanent acquisition)</b> <i>Note: If remaining parcel is not viable, owner has right to require purchase of entire parcel.</i>	Farmlands (approx. 4m <sup>2</sup> ) 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)	PAP along Brikama-Mandinaba corridor 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) <sup>5</sup>	PAP along Brikama-Mandinaba corridor was encountered who would close her business whilst construction works get underway

<sup>5</sup> This PAP carries out her daily business by her gate on a Table; her wares include small items (fresh vegetables- pepper, onions, etc.) which she displays for customers in the neighbourhood to buy. She will most likely be impacted during line stringing at her gate, which will not definitely last more than a day. However, the need for three days in the calculation is to provide for any possible delays.

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	Ten fruit trees will be impacted along the corridors for which compensation will be paid
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### 6.1.1 Entitlement of PAPs losing farmland to the poles

The mechanism for compensating loss of land size (4m<sup>2</sup>) 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 30% of fruit trees due to trimming

Valuation of lost mango branches will be carried out as follows:

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

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 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 3 days (projected number of days for completion of pole erection and line stringing).

### **6.1.5 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.

### **6.1.6 Cut-off-date**

The cut-off-date for being eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance was 22<sup>nd</sup> 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.

### **6.1.7 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.

### **6.1.8 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

Appendices 6.2 - 6.4 show the Entitlement Matrices of PAPs, indicating types of loss and compensation. 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 4m<sup>2</sup> 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 was derived from consultations and asking questions to determine cost of land of similar size and characteristics.

Responses regarding cost of farmland ranged from D86 to D173 for a square meter of land in the Foni and Kombo East; for Kombo East (the areas affected by this Project) the average is D173 per square meter, whilst for the Fonis the average is D86. In this regard, the 4m<sup>2</sup> area of land will be multiplied by the average cost of similar land, and the total number of poles in each PAP's farm to obtain the compensation for each PAP. Table 6.3 shows the results of the analysis showing for each of the three 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.

**Table 6.3: Average prices of farmlands per m<sup>2</sup>**

District	Price per m <sup>2</sup> (in Dalasi)
Kombo East	173
Foni Brefet	86
Foni Bintang Karanai	86

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 necessary 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.

### 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 12 (7 men and 5 women). 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 (4m<sup>2</sup>) 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. See Table 6.4 below for details.

**Table 6.4: Proposed support to vulnerable groups**

Item	Quantity	Unit price 'D	Total
<b>All members of the Vulnerable Groups</b>			
Rice - 50 kg bag	12	1,600.00	19,200.00
Cooking oil 10-liter container	12	1,250.00	15,000.00
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>34,200.00</b>

## **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 7.1 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:

- i. Number of acquisition notices/agreements signed between NAWEC and PAPs, or delivered and those outstanding
- ii. Number of PAPs who have left the project site by type, including owners who have lost land, trees, or structures
- iii. Number, type, and value of cash compensation payments made
- iv. Number and type of grievance redress applications, type of grievance made, and manner of resolution
- v. Issues brought to the notice of the PIU handling the resettlement process by PAPs, and the mode of settlement used

In the Tree Replanting Program of ABMI

- i. Number, type of tree species replanted
- ii. Number of other trees replanted (specify)

#### 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 <sup>nd</sup> August 2022											
Preparation of RAP	■	■										
Review and Approval of RAP by WB				■	■							
Disclosure of the RAP nationally						■						
Disclosure at Bank Website						■						
Community Consultations on RAP implementation (on-going)							■	■				
Compensation payments & Assistance to vulnerable groups									■			

Monitoring																										
Independent Evaluation																										

## 9.2 Procedure in payment of compensation

A Consultant will be recruited to support NAWEC to implement this RAP; the Consultant will work closely with the PIU, particularly the two Safeguards Specialists, one of whom was involved in RAP implementation before. This will help the PIU and the Specialists to further develop their capacity to manage the implementation of RAPs in future projects.

Once the RAP is approved by the Bank, the Consultant will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the resettlement plan which will include:

- informing the PAPs and the other stakeholders about the RAP especially the eligibility criteria adopted as well as the compensation principles that has guided the estimation of losses;
- presenting to PAPs, on an individual basis, the results of the estimates for their losses in order to determine whether this estimate is acceptable. They will be informed of their right to contest the compensation offered and of the remedies available to them;
- liaising with Government agencies and other service providers to ensure compensation and other forms of assistance are provided to PAPs in a timely manner.

Given the relatively small amounts of money due to the individual PAPs, rather than paying the PAPs by check (some of the amounts are too small for that), the Project will pay them cash. In this respect, the PIU will prepare a General Payment Voucher listing all the PAPs by Village and the amount due to each. Indeed, the cost of travelling to a nearby Bank to cash a check may be even more than the value of the compensation money in some cases. In this regard, the Project's Financial Manager or his representative will travel to all the various corridors to pay the individual PAPs, after giving them sufficient notice and information on the arrival time.

Because many of the PAPs could not produce their identification documents during the census, it is recommended that, the District Chief, Village Alkalo, VDC Chairmen, or any community Elder present during payment should be able to verify that the right person is being paid, especially in the cases where the PAPs do not provide sufficient documentary proof of their identity. The VDC Chairmen will receive compensation to the Community PAPs on behalf of the Communities.

Several PAPs did indicate that they will forgo the financial compensation, and would regard their payment as part of their contribution towards nation building. Nonetheless, any PAP 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 D **530,668.82** (

(Five hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and sixty-eight Dalasi and eighty-two Butut) as indicated in Table 10.1; this is equivalent to US\$ **10,613.37** (Ten thousand six hundred and thirteen Dollars and thirty-seven Cents).

From this total Gambia Government will contribute D**230,668.82** (Two hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and sixty-eight Dalasi and eighty-two Butut) (US \$ **4,613.37** ), 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**

NO	Activity/Item	Total (D)		Total US \$	
		Source of Funding			
		GOTG	IDA	GOTG	IDA
<b>A COMPENSATION TO PAPS</b>					
1	Compensation for loss of farmland	33,035.32		660.70	0
2	Compensation for trimming of trees	4,000.00		80.00	
3	Compensation for loss of earnings	2,100.00		42.00	
4	Assistance to vulnerable groups	34,200.00		684.00	0
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>73,335.32</b>		<b>1,466.70</b>	
<b>B RAP IMPLEMENTATION</b>					
5	Consultant to support PIU in RAP implementation	0	300,000.00	0	6,000.00
6	Allowance to support personnel and logistics including meetings of GRC members	50,000.00	0	1,000.00	0
7	Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation	100,000.00	0	2,000.00	0
8	Contingency (10% of compensation cost)	7,333.50			
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>157,333.50</b>	<b>300,000.00</b>	<b>3,172.67</b>	<b>6,000.00</b>
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>230,668.82</b>		<b>4,613.37</b>	
	<b>Grand Total</b>				





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## 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.
Kanjiramba – Kombo East - WCR	10.8.22	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.
Amdalai – Kombo East - WCR	10.8.22	
Batabut Kantora – Foni Bintang Karanai - WCR	10.8.22	
Brikama – Kombo Central - WCR	10.8.22	
Faraba Sutu – Kombo East	10.8.22	
Somita - Foni Bintang Karanai	10.8.22	
Sitta – Foni Bintang Karanai	10.8.22	
		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.
<b>National Regulatory Institutions</b>		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.
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	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.
<b>Consultant's Opening Remarks</b>		
		<b>Rationale of the public consultations</b> 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.
<b>Remarks and comments by project beneficiaries</b>		
<b>Location</b>		<b>Comments/Views</b>
<b>Brikama Kembuge WCR</b>		
Arra Suwaneh		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is good that the area will benefit from the electricity. Nowadays it is very important to get NAWEC in our communities.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I hope the workers will not cut down the mango trees. The shade we are sitting under is provided by the trees.</li> <li>• <i>Answer: the workers will only trim the branches that tend to obstruct the line. No trees will be felled, and the loss of the part of then mango will be refunded by the Project.</i></li> </ul>
Buba Ceesay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• My in-law is right about the trees; she sells her “Table” under the shade of the trees. Besides, the children love the fruits.</li> </ul>
Modou Madi Sillah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I assure the consultant of the family’s cooperation and support during project implementation. The overall benefit of the project is for the country.</li> <li>• This is an opportunity for us the farmers with the support of Government to improve on our produce and also our income.</li> </ul>
<b>Kanjiramba community</b>	
Kaddy Gomez	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That is very good when Government brings power to our community. It is another step in development. Please hurry up.</li> <li>• We the women in the community are involved in horticulture, and such garden produce sometimes perishes due to lack of storage/preservation. Once such produce is taken to the market the balance unsold ends up rotting and this is loss of income.</li> </ul>
<b>Faraba Sutu village</b>	
Fakebba Darboe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I am happy about this project. It is for everybody in the community and it is a sign of development</li> </ul>
<b>Somita Village</b>	
Lalo Badjie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I am the Alkalo of this community, and I welcome you all and your project.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Sitta village</b>	
Yankuba Jarju	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I am the Alkalo of the community, and I welcome the delegation and assure you of our readiness to support the project implementation.</li> <li>• All humans need electricity and its associated benefits ranging from health to income generating ventures. If one does not have electricity, one’s home or community, one will have to move to were electricity is available to solve his/her needs associated to electricity services.</li> <li>• Even through it is expensive to bring power supply to the door step of the communities, its benefit could one day outweigh the cost.</li> <li>• The fisher men in the community need electricity to preserve unsold catch to prevent it from getting spoilt. Sometimes they do have good catch and transport most of it is taken to fishing centers like Bintang where fishmongers/vendors take advantage of their plight and offer very low prices.</li> </ul>
Ms. Nyima Camara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We the women do harvest oysters from the mangroves, and due to hot temperature here preservation is required to avoid such harvest getting spoilt.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We consume some of the oyster harvest, the balance is taken to the market center and when all is not sold, and storage at such market becomes a challenge, we end up selling it at give-away prices, and this is not good for us considering the effort and risk involved in oyster harvesting.</li> </ul>
<b>Government Institutions</b>	
Governor's Office, LRR	<p>Governor, LRR welcomes the team of consultants and noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The importance of public consultations especially at regional level as very important</li> <li>That the Project is implemented in the regions, and thus the participation of TACs is crucial for its successful implementation</li> <li>The need to develop the capacities of TAC members to enable them to participate in the monitoring of ESMP and RAPs</li> </ul>
Department of Parks and Wildlife Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concerned that some parts of the Niimi National Park may be impacted, and the Park hosts endangered and threatened species that need to be protected</li> <li>However, should coated wires be used, chances of animals being electrocuted will be minimal</li> <li>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</li> <li>Any destruction must be repaired</li> </ul>
National Roads Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poles should not be erected within road corridors which are less than 15m from the center of roads</li> <li>In the case of expansion of roads, relocation of poles can be costly; thus, erect poles as far away from roads as possible</li> <li>The possibility of running lines behind communities should be considered to avoid busy roads within communities</li> </ul>

### **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 27<sup>th</sup> 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 28<sup>th</sup> 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 27<sup>th</sup> 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 28<sup>th</sup> 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**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Institution</b>
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 *Brikama (kembujeh medang)*

DATE *10/08/2022*

NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
<i>Arra Suwaneh</i>	<i>wife - HH</i>	<i>2096957</i>	
<i>Aminata Ceesay</i>	<i>daughter - HH</i>	<i>2096957</i>	
<i>Kemo Darboe</i>	<i>In - Law - HH</i>	<i>7463800</i>	
<i>Baba Ceesay</i>	<i>Son - HH</i>	<i>7131036</i>	
<i>Mamamu Ceesay</i>	<i>daughter - HH</i>	<i>2824968</i>	
<i>Edrissa Ceesay</i>	<i>HH</i>		



+

KANGIRAMBA



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KGB 01

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

VENUE KANGIRAMBA

DATE 10/08/2022

NAME	DESIGNATION	TELEPHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
Andrew mendy	uncle of HH	7042342	
Sira Gomez	sister	7089626	
Jankey Bass	uncle	3495410	
Metelina Gomez	uncle		
Kaddy Gomez	sister of HH	7712203	
Mammy Gomez	sister	7090276	
Emily N. Gomez	niece <del>uncle</del> to HH	3200502	

## 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 <sup>(1)</sup>	Vulnera ble

**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

No	PAP Name	PAP ID	Sex		Age	Location	Vulnerability	Tel
			M	F				
1	Buba Sillah	BRK01	1		73	Brikama	3	9988032
2	Ramatulie Jannah	BRK02		2	68	Brikama	3	3135963
3	Edrissa Ceesay	BRK14	1		72	Brikama	3	7233732
4	Bubacarr Ceesay	BRK19	1		27	Brikama	4	7131036
5	Mathew Gomez	KGB01	1		39	Kanjiramba	6	3450648
6	Mathew Gomez	KGB22	1		39	Kanjiramba	6	3450648
7	Nyima Gomez	KGB25		2	67	Kanjiramba	3	
8	Jankeh Mendy	KGB26		2	84	Kanjiramba	3	
9	Isatou Bojang	KGB36		2	65	Kanjiramba	3	
10	Fakebba Darboe	KGB43	1		71	Kanjiramba	3	7334464
11	Mamie Sanyang	BAT04		2	19	Batabutu Kantora	4	
12	Musa Sanyang	BAT06	1		75	Batabutu Kantora	3	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>				

### VULNERABILITY CODES:

- 1 - Visually impaired = 0
- 2 - Female-headed household = 0
- 3 - Elderly man -70 years above/woman 65 years and above = 8
- 4 - Hard of hearing = 2
- 5 - Mental disability = 0
- 6 - Physical disability = 2
- 7 - None

## **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 10<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> 2022. The cut-off-date for this exercise is 20<sup>th</sup> 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](mailto:bcorr@nawec.gm)
- Mr. Alhaji Jallow: 996416/2325771 or [alhagidiallo@gmail.com](mailto: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.

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