



National Water & Electricity Company

THE GAMBIA ELECTRICITY RESTORATION AND MODERNIZATION PROJECT (GERMP)

TERMS OF REFERENCE

For developing a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for 30 kV MV transmission lines with associated MV T-offs and Distribution Networks for Central River Region and Upper River Region

I. Background

The Republic of The Gambia together with the International Development Association (IDA), European Investment Bank (EIB), and European Union (EU), collectively the “Lenders”), are implementing an energy project approved in 2018 to improve the power generation and transmission capacity in the country. The Gambia Electricity Restoration and Modernization Project (GERMP) will increase the generation capacity through renewable sources, reinforce the transmission infrastructure in the Great Banjul Area, and in the provinces across the country.

The development objective of the project is to improve the operational performance of the National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC), and its capacity to dispatch variable renewable electricity. The Gambia Electricity Restoration and Modernization Project (GERMP) will improve the power generation capacity and efficiency of NAWEC’s transmission network to increase access to electricity for socio-economic development. This objective is in line with the Gambian National Development Plan (NDP-2018-2021), the Gambia Electricity Sector Roadmap (2017) and the National Energy Policy (2014-2018), among other national policies which promote the extension, reliability, and quality of the Government’s energy supply, as well as diversifying energy sources to include renewables.

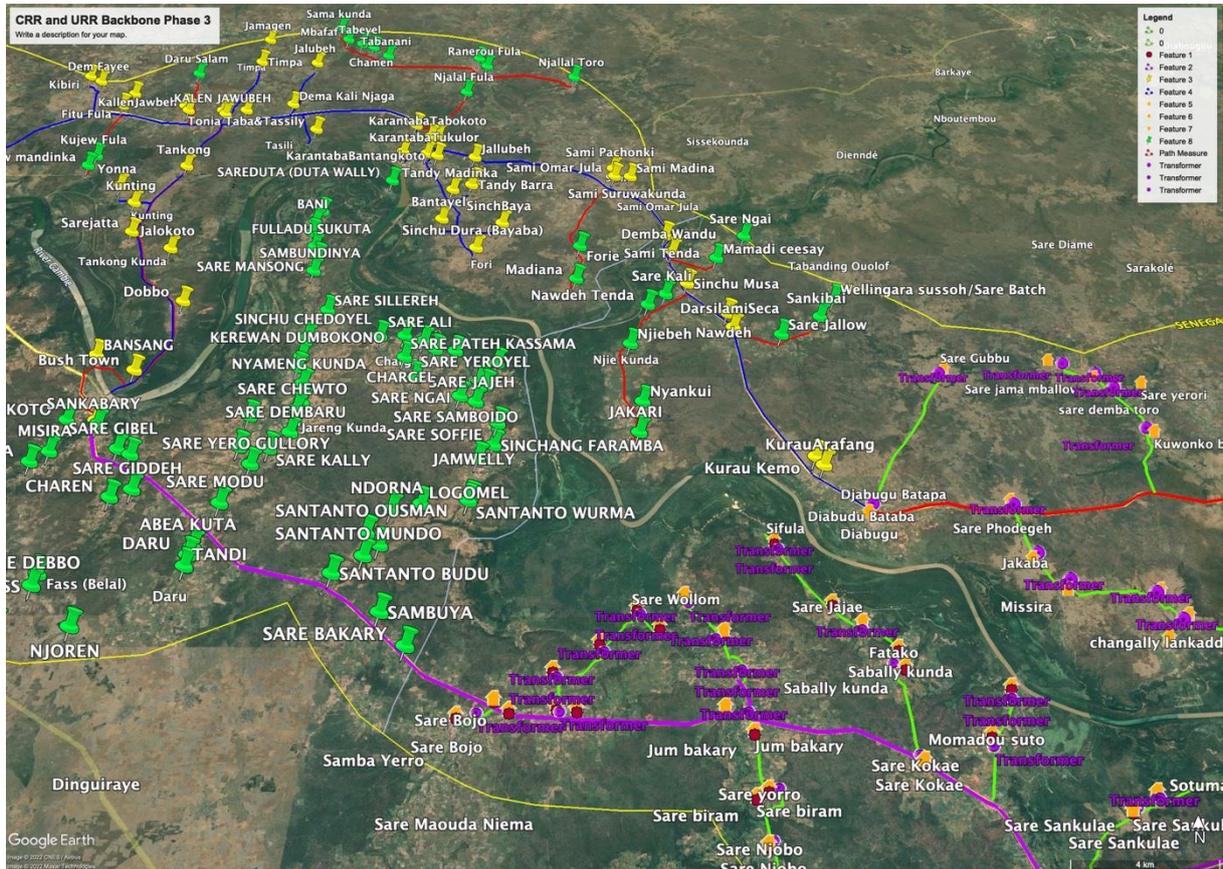
The GERMP consists of the following three components:

- 1. On-grid solar PV with storage:** This component comprises the development of a 20MW solar PV Plant in Jambur village in the Greater Banjul Area. The component will include battery back up to minimize grid absorption concerns.
- 2. Transmission and distribution (T&D) restoration and modernization:** This component will include upgrades of the Transmission and Distribution 225 kV line to: (i) absorb the additional generation capacity; (ii) prepare for future capacity expansion including OMVG, other pipeline projects and 30kV MV Backbone lines; (iii) reduce T&D losses; and (iv) make future grid extensions possible. This component also includes activities such as emergency communications campaigns, LED bulbs to replace incandescent bulbs in government offices and replacement of streetlights as part of demand side management initiative, and urgent equipment rehabilitation.
- 3. Urgent institutional support for sector turnaround:** This component will involve institutional strengthening, capacity building and project implementation support related to improved operational performance of NAWEC. Institutional strengthening includes 1) twinning with the University of The Gambia for cross-learning; 2) study tour to review environmental and social management systems in other power utilities; and 3) the participation of NAWEC social and environmental specialists in a short-term course on environmental and social management.

II. Project Site

The Project site will cover mainly two regions: the Central River Region and the Upper River Region. This Project will cover communities not covered by other NAWEC projects in order to reach the universal access. Additional short lines will be covered in NBR and LRR as well.

The total distance of the MV lines for this assignment is approximately 310km.



Map of the areas impacted by the Transmission Lines in CRR and URR

Two lines will be constructed affecting URR and CRR:

The first 30kV MV line will be from Bansang to Sarre Bojo in CRR and URR

The line will start from Bansang in CRR goes along communities like Sambundinya, Ndorna, Bani, Kerewan Dumbokono, Sinchu Samba Jawo, Sare Ngalleh and finish at Sare Bojo.

The second 30kV MV line will be from Kujew Fula to Konko Duma

The line will start from Kujew Fula in CRR goes along communities like Daru Salam, Ranerou Fula, Tabanani, Mbafaf, Forie, Sare Ngai, Nawdeh Tenda, Sankibai, and finish at Konko Duma.

The additional short MV lines will be from Soma to Toniataba and Soma to Missira in LRR. The other line will be from Kerewan to Suwareh Kunda in NBR.

Technical Components of the Project

Movement of MV power will involve the use of transmission lines which consist of steel wires, cross bars, insulators, and conductors. The standard right of way (ROW) width for transmission lines is 6m (3m on each side of the centerline); the required setback from nearest structures is 2m horizontal. There is no approved vertical setback; therefore, the lines cannot be constructed over existing structures.

The standard and maximum span distances between transmission poles are 75m and 100m, respectively. The height of transmission poles will be a minimum of 10m, and the maximum height will depend on site-specific conditions and topography. Transmission poles will be erected on concrete foundations approximately 1 to 2m in diameter. Most of the foundation will be buried, with areas for bolting on the pole exposed above the ground. Following erection of the pole, the cross bar and insulators will be installed, and the conductors pulled from one pole to the next.

III. Objective of Assignment

- a) The aim of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to include measures to address physical and/or economic displacement depending on the nature of the impacts expected from a project and identify and assess the socio-economic impacts of the planned 30 kV MV transmission lines with associated MV T-offs and distribution networks for CRR and URR and to prepare an Action Plan to be implemented in line with World Bank Policies, specifically, the World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 and Government of The Gambia policies and laws.

The RAP will identify the project affected persons (PAPs), engage them in inclusive, accessible, and participatory discussions regarding the plan, and formulating a plan of action to adequately compensate people or entities for their losses, and restriction of uses.

The RAP is based on up-to-date and reliable information about (a) the proposed project and its potential impacts on the affected persons and other adversely affected groups, (b) appropriate and feasible mitigation measures, and (c) the legal and institutional arrangements required for effective implementation of resettlement measures.

Project-affected persons (PAPs) may be classified as persons: (a) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets; (b) Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law;¹ or (c) Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

The RAP should explain, where relevant, permanent, or temporary physical and/or economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken in connection with project implementation, including:

- a) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law
- b) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures
- c) Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights. This may include situations where legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas or buffer zones are established in connection with the project

¹ Such claims could be derived from adverse possession or from customary or traditional tenure arrangements.

- d) Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing land prior to a project-specific cut-off date
- e) Displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible
- f) Restrictions on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas within a community to lose access to resources
- g) Land rights or claims to land, or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation; and
- h) Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project, but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or in preparation for, the project.

b) Principles in the RAP regarding compensation and benefits for project-affected persons

- When land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the project will offer to PAPs compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods, as per OP4.12.²
- Compensation standards for categories of land and fixed assets will be disclosed and applied consistently. Compensation rates may be subject to upward adjustment where negotiation strategies are employed. The RAP should document a clear basis for calculation of compensation how the compensation is being distributed in accordance with transparent procedures.
- Where livelihoods of displaced persons are land-based,³ or where land is collectively owned, the project will offer the displaced persons an option for replacement land unless it can be demonstrated that equivalent replacement land is unavailable. As the nature and objectives of the project may allow, the project will also provide opportunities to displaced communities and persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project. In the case of affected persons under paragraph 3 (c), resettlement assistance will be provided in lieu of compensation for land.
- The Borrower will take possession of acquired land and related assets only after compensation and, where applicable, displaced people have been resettled and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons in addition to compensation.⁴ In addition, livelihood

² At the request of affected persons, it may be necessary to acquire entire land parcels if partial acquisition would render the remainder economically unviable or make the remaining parcel unsafe or inaccessible for human use or occupancy.

³ The term “land-based” includes livelihood activities such as rotational cropping and grazing of livestock as well as the harvesting of natural resources and, where applicable, displaced people have been resettled and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons in addition to compensation. In addition, livelihood restoration and improvement programs will commence in a timely fashion in order to ensure that affected persons are sufficiently prepared to take advantage of alternative livelihood opportunities as the need to do so arises.

⁴ In certain cases, there may be significant difficulties related to the payment of compensation to particular affected persons, for example, where repeated efforts to contact absentee owners have failed, where project-affected persons have rejected compensation that has been offered to them in accordance with the approved plan, or where competing claims to the ownership of lands or assets are subject to lengthy legal proceedings.

restoration and improvement programs will commence in a timely fashion in order to ensure that PAPs are sufficiently prepared to take advantage of alternative livelihood opportunities as the need to do so arises.

i. Community engagement

- The RAP will summarize how the project has engaged with affected communities, including host communities. It will also set out the decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration, including options and alternatives from which PAPs may choose. Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration of alternative project designs and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities, and relocation process.
- The consultation process should ensure that women's perspectives are obtained, and their interests factored into all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation. Addressing livelihood impacts may require intra-household analysis in cases where women's and men's livelihoods are affected differently. Women's and men's preferences in terms of compensation mechanisms, such as replacement land or alternative access to natural resources rather than in cash, should be explored in the RAP.

ii. Grievance mechanism

The RAP should summarize the grievance mechanism for the project, as set out in the SEP. The grievance mechanism should address, inter alia, specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial, effective, and timely manner. The GM must also be inclusive, accessible to all, including vulnerable groups, and free of charge to all users via the toll free number 1266.

iii. Planning and implementation

Where land acquisition or restrictions on land use are unavoidable, the project will, as part of the environmental and social assessment, conduct a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected⁵, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance,⁶ and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers,

On an exceptional basis, with prior agreement of the Bank, and where the Borrower demonstrates that all reasonable efforts to resolve such matters have been taken, the Borrower may deposit compensation funds as required by the plan (plus a reasonable additional amount for contingencies) into an interest-bearing escrow or other deposit account and proceed with the relevant project activities. Compensation placed in escrow will be made available to eligible persons in a timely manner as issues are resolved. The RAP should document this process.

⁵ Such inventory should include a detailed account, derived through a consultative, impartial, and transparent process, of the full range of rights held or asserted by affected people, including those based on custom or practice, secondary rights such as rights of access or use for livelihoods purposes, rights held in common, etc.

⁶ Documentation of ownership or occupancy and compensation payments should be issued in the names of both spouses or single heads of households as relevant, and other resettlement assistance, such as skills

from claiming benefits. The social assessment will also address the claims of communities or groups who, for valid reasons, may not be present in the project area during the time of the census, such as seasonal resource users. In conjunction with the census, the project will establish a cutoff date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) nonwritten forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cutoff date may be subject to removal.

To address the issues identified in the environmental and social assessment, the RAP needs to be proportionate to the risks and impacts associated with the project:

- (a) For projects with minor land acquisition or restrictions on land use, for which there will be no significant impact on incomes, the RAP will establish eligibility criteria for affected persons, set out procedures and standards for compensation, and incorporate arrangements for consultations, monitoring and addressing grievances
- (b) For projects causing physical displacement, the RAP will set out the additional measures relevant to relocation of PAPs
- (c) For projects involving economic displacement with significant impacts on livelihoods or income generation, the RAP will set out the additional measures relating to livelihood improvement or restoration; and
- (d) For projects that may impose changes in land use that restrict access to resources in legally designated parks or protected areas or other common property resources on which local people may depend for livelihood purposes, the RAP will establish a participatory process for determining appropriate restrictions on use and set out the mitigation measures to address adverse impacts on livelihoods that may result from such restrictions.

The RAP will establish the roles and responsibilities relating to financing and implementation and include arrangements for contingency financing to meet unanticipated costs, as well as arrangements for timely and coordinated response to unforeseen circumstances impeding progress toward desired outcomes.⁷ The full costs of resettlement activities necessary to achieve the objectives of the project must be included in the total costs of the project. The costs of resettlement, like the costs of other project activities, are treated as a charge against the economic benefits of the project; and any net benefits to resettled (as compared to the “without-project” circumstances) are added to the benefits stream of the project.

The RAP will describe the procedures to monitor and evaluate its implementation and will take corrective action as necessary during implementation to achieve its objectives. The extent of monitoring activities will be proportionate to the project’s risks and impacts. For all projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, the project will retain competent resettlement professionals to monitor the implementation of resettlement plans, design corrective actions as necessary, provide advice and produce periodic monitoring reports. The RAP will also explain that PAPs will be consulted during the monitoring process. Periodic monitoring reports will be prepared, and PAPs will be informed about monitoring results in a timely manner.

training, access to credit, and job opportunities, should be equally available to women and adapted to their needs. Where national law and tenure systems do not recognize the rights of women to hold or contract in property, measures should be considered to provide women as much protection as possible with the objective to achieve equity with men.

⁷ For projects with significant resettlement impacts and complex mitigation measures, the Borrower may consider preparing a stand-alone resettlement project for Bank support.

IV. Scope of Services

The consultant will prepare the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) based on the most recent and accurate information on the: (i) selected project route and the potential impacts on economic displacement, restriction of access and other adversely affected components; and (ii) legal issues affecting physical resettlement. The RAP must be based on the principles, planning procedures and implementation arrangements established under the GERMP RPF.

The communities which will be impacted by the two lines and transformers are listed in **Annex B**.

a) The consultant will:

- Prepare the RAP that is consistent in policy and context to the laws, regulations, and procedures adopted by The Gambia, and the World Bank's Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12⁸) covering economic and physical displacement, resettlement, and livelihood restoration and considering the principles above in section III (b).
- Conduct consultations with identified project affected persons (PAPs), based on a census of the affected sites/areas
- Identify committees, as appropriate, which will be part of RAP implementation, valuation, and compensation approaches
- Review and improve in a participatory manner the already developed grievance mechanism to be covered in the RAP
- Complete a baseline socio-economic survey of PAPs and host communities.
- Ensure women are consulted to understand their access to land rights and how land is being used to ensure the project does not adversely impact them, and they are able to receive resettlement benefits as required.

b) The Resettlement Action Plan will include the following:

- a) A census survey of displaced persons and valuation and inventory of affected land and assets. This will include the number of affected, how are they affected and what impacts will they experience (especially highlighting vulnerable groups and how they can be adversely/disproportionately impacted. Consultations should also discuss this with PAPs with possible focus groups discussions, such as women (with a woman facilitator) and other vulnerable groups)
- b) Description of asset valuation and compensation procedures
- c) Consultations with potential displaced people about acceptable alternatives. This will include comments/assessment on the impact of the project on the poor and vulnerable groups along the project road corridors.
- d) Eligibility criteria for compensation and any other forms of assistance
- e) Legal and entitlement policy framework – support principles for different categories of impact.

⁸ See: OP4.12 <https://policies.worldbank.org/sites/ppf3/PPFDocuments/090224b0822f89db.pdf> and Annex A <https://policies.worldbank.org/sites/ppf3/PPFDocuments/090224b0822f8a4f.pdf>

- f) Compensation rates for all categories of land and other assets
- g) Consultation and disclosure arrangements (see III (b) (i))
- h) Organizational arrangements for implementation, including responsibility of tasks, personnel for delivering entitlements, and plans to build institutional capacity.
- i) Timetable, schedule of tasks and budget (inclusive of GM costs, EAS/HS measures)
- j) Institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievance redress, and
- k) Land donation arrangements and documentation, if relevant.⁹
- l) If displaced persons lose more than 10% of their productive assets or require physical relocation, the plan will also cover a socioeconomic survey and income restoration measures.
- m) Resettlement and rehabilitation plan – assess feasibility and effectiveness of income restoration strategies and suitability and availability of relocation sites

c) Consultation with women in RAP preparation: Women’s participation (groups of only women groups with experienced women facilitators) in consultations and the elaboration of Resettlement Action Plans will be ensured so that their voices and concerns can be heard, and the risks of any potential Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) in involuntary resettlement can be adequately mitigated and responded to. The Consultants shall undertake inclusive and participatory consultations. For budgeting purposes, the Consultant shall plan for at least one community-consultation sessions during RAP preparation to present the draft findings of the RAP. The Consultant shall prepare relevant consultation information in a form/format that is meaningful, accessible and acceptable to the groups to be consulted, particularly, women and other vulnerable groups (e.g., using local language, non-technical language, relevant imagery, sex-segregated groups with female facilitators in safe and enabling spaces for consultations with women, sensitive to persons who may be illiterate, avoiding direct personal and sensitive questions in women’s consultation groups which may result in adverse personal impacts and ensuring appropriate service referrals as needed).

V. Timetable and Outputs

The expected output is a report that provides detailed information on the scope of adverse social impacts and mitigation measures (resettlement/rehabilitation) actions to be taken by the project. The Consultant is expected to submit to the GERMP PIU the following:

- Inception report describing the procedures and timetable for completion of the RAP preparation process by first week after contract signing
- Report summarizing the preliminary results of the baseline socio-economic survey, PAPs census and consultations with PAPs and other stakeholders (by four weeks after contract signing)
- Draft RAP report (by seven weeks after contract signing).

⁹ All tenure rights and claims (including those of customary and informal users) affecting the land in question are systematically and impartially identified.

The main findings of the draft RAP report will be reviewed and cleared by the World Bank, and disclosed publicly by the Government of The Gambia, and the World Bank Infoshop.

VI. Qualifications and Experience

The Consultant team should have a minimum of ten (10) years of strong working experience in social assessment, involuntary resettlement, and other relevant fields, such as the social sciences and gender studies. It is desirable that the consultant team have experience working with international development institutions like the World Bank.

The consultant's team shall be composed of professionals with experience in socio-economic analysis, including gender-sensitive analysis, surveying, and valuation.

Annex A: Outline of the Report

Resettlement Plan

The scope and level of detail of the resettlement plan vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. The plan is based on up-to-date and reliable information about (a) the proposed resettlement and its impacts on the displaced persons and other adversely affected groups, and (b) the legal issues involved in resettlement. The resettlement plan covers the elements below and as reflected in III (b) and (c) above. When any element is not relevant to project circumstances, it should be noted in the resettlement plan.

1. *Description of the project.* General description of the project and identification of the project area.

2. *Potential impacts.* Identification of

(a) the project component or activities that give rise to resettlement

(b) the zone of impact of such component or activities

(c) the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement; and

(d) the mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.

3. *Objectives.* The main objectives of the resettlement program.

4. *Socioeconomic studies.* The findings of socioeconomic studies to be conducted in the early stages of project preparation and with the involvement of potentially displaced people, including

(a) the results of a census survey covering:

(i) current occupants and users of the affected area to establish a basis for the design of the resettlement program and to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance. All tenure rights and claims (including those of customary and informal users) affecting the land in question are systematically and impartially identified.

(ii) standard characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population.

(iii) the magnitude of the expected loss--total or partial--of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic

(iv) information on vulnerable groups or persons as provided for in [OP 4.12, para. 8](#), for whom special provisions may have to be made; and

(v) provisions to update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their displacement.

(b) Other studies describing the following

(i) land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people (including women, elders, youth, informal users, landless, and other vulnerable groups) derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area. This will also include an assessment of the tenure system (formal and informal) on women and other vulnerable groups to access, own or inherit property

(ii) the patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project

(iii) public infrastructure and social services that will be affected

(iv) social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e.g., community organizations, ritual groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities

(v) such studies shall be informed by gender-sensitive and vulnerable groups-sensitive approaches and analysis (including on landless and informal users)

5. *Legal framework.* The findings of an analysis of the legal framework, covering

(a) the scope of the power of eminent domain and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment

(b) the applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal timeframe for such procedures, and any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to resettlement under the project

(c) relevant law (including customary and traditional law) governing land tenure (including access to land of women), valuation of assets and losses, compensation, and natural resource usage rights; customary personal law related to displacement; and environmental laws and social welfare legislation

(d) laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities

(e) gaps, if any, between local laws covering eminent domain and resettlement and the Bank's resettlement policy, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps; and

(f) any legal steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement activities under the project, including, as appropriate, a process for recognizing claims to

legal rights to land--including claims that derive from customary law and traditional usage (see OP 4.12, para.15 b).

6. *Institutional Framework*. The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering

(a) the identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that may have a role in project implementation

(b) an assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs; and

(c) any steps that are proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs responsible for resettlement implementation.

7. *Eligibility*. Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.

8. *Valuation of and compensation for losses*. The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets.¹

9. *Resettlement measures*. A description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives of the policy (see OP 4.12, para. 6). In addition to being technically and economically feasible, the resettlement packages should be compatible with the cultural preferences of the displaced persons and prepared in consultation with them.

10. *Site selection, site preparation, and relocation*. Alternative relocation sites considered and explanation of those selected, covering

(a) institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites (and include land use plans), whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources

(b) any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites

(c) procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and

(d) legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to resettled.

11. *Housing, infrastructure, and social services*. Plans to provide (or to finance resettled provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g., water supply, feeder roads), and social services (e.g., schools, health

services);²plans to ensure comparable services to host populations; any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities.

12. *Environmental protection and management.* A description of the boundaries of the relocation area; and an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement³and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement).

13. *Community participation.* Involvement of resettled and host communities.

Potentially affected individuals, groups, or communities (including informal users) must be meaningfully consulted, informed of their rights, and provided reliable information concerning environmental, economic, social and food/water security impacts of land acquisition. Consultations shall be documented, photographs taken with their consent, and included in the RAP.

(a) A description of the strategy for consultation with and participation of resettled and hosts in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities

(b) A summary of the views expressed and how these views were considered in preparing the resettlement plan, including women, informal users, and other vulnerable groups

(c) A review of the resettlement alternatives presented, and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them, including choices related to forms of compensation and resettlement assistance, to relocating as individual families or as parts of preexisting communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and to retaining access to cultural property (e.g., places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries)

(d) Institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented

(e) Women's participation (groups of only women groups with experienced women facilitators) in consultations and the elaboration of Resettlement Action Plans will be ensured so that their voices and concerns can be heard, and the risks of any potential Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SE) and Sexual Harassment (SH) in involuntary resettlement can be adequately mitigated and responded to

14. *Integration with host populations.* Measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any host communities, including

(a) consultations with host communities and local governments

(b) arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided to resettled

(c) arrangements for addressing any conflict that may arise between resettled and host communities; and

(d) any measures necessary to augment services (e.g., education, water, health, and production services) in host communities to make them at least comparable to services available to resettled

17. *Grievance procedures.* Affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should consider the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.

18. *Organizational responsibilities.* The organizational framework for implementing resettlement, including identification of agencies responsible for delivery of resettlement measures and provision of services; arrangements to ensure appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in implementation; and any measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies' capacity to design and carry out resettlement activities; provisions for the transfer to local authorities or resettled themselves of responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring other such responsibilities from the resettlement implementing agencies, when appropriate.

19. *Implementation schedule.* An implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation, including target dates for the achievement of expected benefits to resettled and hosts and terminating the various forms of assistance. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

20. *Costs and budget.* Tables showing itemized cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetables for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds, and funding for resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agencies.⁶

21. *Monitoring and evaluation.* Arrangements for monitoring of resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by independent monitors as considered appropriate by the Bank, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of the impact of resettlement for a reasonable period after all resettlement and related development activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

Annex B: List of Villages Affected by the Project

Additional Villages – Backbone Phase 3

No	Name	Coordinates	Region
1	Kujew Fula	532913.43 m E 1498622.82 m N	CRR
2	Kejew mandinka	532750.59 m E 1497944.83 m N	CRR
3	Daru Salam	535838.77 m E 1505010.55 m N	CRR
4	Njalal Fula	548738.08 m E 1503600.45 m N	CRR
5	Ranerou Fula	549523.83 m E 1505794.24 m N	CRR
6	Njallal Toro	553743.68 m E 1504916.76 m N	CRR
7	Ranerou Wollof	549100.99 m E 1506444.51 m N	CRR
8	Tabanani	544651.35 m E 1506634.90 m N	CRR
9	Chamen	543829.22 m E 1507376.23 m N	CRR
10	Tabeyel	543221.85 m E 1507680.27 m N	CRR
11	Mbafaf	542476.79 m E 1508099.19 m N	CRR
12	Sama kunda	541948.45 m E 1509150.26 m N	CRR
13	Forie	554302.45 m E 1492825.80 m N	CRR
14	Madiana	554200.43 m E 1490910.19 m N	CRR
15	Mamadi ceesay	559804.69 m E 1492169.43 m N	URR
16	Sare Ngai	561006.58 m E 1493520.32 m N	URR
17	Sare Kali	557698.49 m E 1490090.35 m N	URR
18	Nawdeh Tenda	557008.21 m E 1489495.17 m N	URR
19	Njiebeh	556315.26 m E 1487405.06 m N	URR
20	Nyankui	556736.38 m E 1484571.47 m N	URR
21	Jakari	556598.02 m E 1483170.33 m N	URR
22	Sare Jallow/Sare malang	562012.12 m E 1487930.25 m N	URR

23	Sankibai	563582.81 m E 1488887.85 m N	URR
24	Wellingara sussoh/Sare Batch	564234.90 m E 1489861.79 m N	URR
	Kujuwo		
	Konko Duma		

Bansang to Sarre Bojo

	Villages	Coordinates	
1	SAMBUNDINYA	543780.40 m E	1491284.68 m N
2	SAREDUTA (DUTA WALLY)	546132.00 m E	1497006.00 m N
3	SINCHANG GELANJO	543303.87 m E	1493589.40 m N
4	SARE YEROYEL	550826.65 m E	1485486.24 m N
5	JAMWELLY	551061.26 m E	1481960.41 m N
6	LOGOMEL	549357.33 m E	1480070.31 m N
7	SANTANTO JABEL	548200.68 m E	1478453.91 m N
8	NDORNA	548403.54 m E	1479843.69 m N
9	SANTANTO OUSMAN	547713.84 m E	1478924.54 m N
10	SARE DEMBARU	544444.00 m E	1483062.00 m N
11	SARE PATEH JAWO	535738.75 m E	1476679.60 m N
12	BELAL FASS	537658.54 m E	1477318.59 m N
13	SARE GIDDEH	539660.00 m E	1480590.00 m N
14	SANTANTO BUDU	546848.13 m E	1477387.80 m N
15	SAMBUYA	548556.99 m E	1476017.09 m N
16	SINCHANG FARAMBA	551554.72 m E	1482548.61 m N
17	BANI	543324.71 m E	1494299.44 m N
18	SAMBA TACKO (NDIKIRI KUNDA)	542874.71 m E	1483782.83 m N
19	NYAMENG KUNDA	544463.32 m E	1485336.08 m N
20	LIBRASS	544140.35 m E	1486114.49 m N
21	KEREWAN DUMBOKONO	544156.76 m E	1486661.58 m N
22	SINCHU CHEDOYEL	544198.49 m E	1487610.17 m N
23	FULLADU SUKUTA	543563.01 m E	1492730.51 m N
24	SARE SILLEREH	544716.66 m E	1489083.03 m N
25	SINCHU SAMBA JAWO	546914.26 m E	1487736.10 m N
26	CHARGEL	547972.48 m E	1486650.30 m N
27	SARE SABO	547847.82 m E	1487754.90 m N
28	SARE ALI	548587.96 m E	1487488.79 m N
29	SARE SAWADI	549064.13 m E	1487052.45 m N
30	SARE NGALLEH	549816.93 m E	1486982.88 m N
31	SARE JAJEH	550779.09 m E	1484503.89 m N
32	SARE SOFFIE	551632.60 m E	1483523.27 m N
33	SARE GAI	548475.84 m E	1485650.89 m N
34	CHA KUNDA	550934.30 m E	1480310.48 m N
35	SANTANTO WURMA	550901.48 m E	1480201.67 m N
36	SANTANTO MUNDO	547749.16 m E	1478038.38 m N
37	DARU	542174.47 m E	1478039.36 m N
38	SANKABARY	537648.99 m E	1483409.98 m N
39	TANDI	542171.15 m E	1477622.06 m N

40	ABEA KUTA	542251.39 m E	1478358.73 m N
41	SARE TAMANSO	536966.97 m E	1475525.75 m N
42	SARE CHEWTO	544468.21 m E	1484136.16 m N
43	SARE YERRO YOBA	544589.81 m E	1484461.51 m N
44	CHAREN	539014.87 m E	1480275.92 m N
45	NJOBEN KARIM	535408.42 m E	1476083.73 m N
46	SARE YERO GULLORY	543375.40 m E	1481662.62 m N
47	SARE MODOU	542714.29 m E	1480051.52 m N
48	MANNEH KUNDA	539182.92 m E	1482059.63 m N
49	NJOREN	539261.85 m E	1475471.25 m N
50	SARE DEBBO	537610.22 m E	1476897.72 m N
51	MABALLY KUTA	535854.59 m E	1481735.91 m N
52	MABALLY KOTO	536523.00 m E	1483574.00 m N
53	MISIRA	536378.36 m E	1482167.74 m N
54	SARE GIBEL	538673.38 m E	1482295.56 m N
55	SARE BAKARY	549489.13 m E	1474878.45 m N
56	SARE KALLY	543859.87 m E	1482338.39 m N
57	SARE PATEH EBANDAN	542815.95 m E	1482405.78 m N
58	SARE MANSONG	543785.88 m E	1492118.37 m N
59	SINCHANG SAMBA MBERRY	543500.57 m E	1494955.18 m N
60	SARE DEMBA SOWE	551077.63 m E	1485289.12 m N
61	SARE PATEH KASSAMA	551399.00 m E	1486397.15 m N
62	SARE SAMBOIDO	550192.93 m E	1484762.49 m N