

Republic of The Gambia



Ministry of Health

Gambia COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Project (P173798)

Final Report

**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Project Affected
Persons at the Proposed Farato Medical Center - West
Coast Region**

October 11, 2021

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
COVID-19	Corona Virus Pandemic
CWTC	Clinical Waste Treatment Center
DOF	Department of Forestry
DLS	Department of Lands and Surveys
DPPH	Department of Physical Planning and Housing
EFSTH	Edward Francis Small Teaching Hospital
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS 5	Environmental and Social Standards 5
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
HH	Household Head
LACA	Land Acquisition and Compensation Act
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAWEC	National Water and Electricity Company
NEA	National Environment Agency
NETC	National Emergency Treatment Center
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NPHLTC	National Public Health Laboratory and Training Center
NRA	National Roads Authority
PCU	Project Coordinating Unit
PHEOC	Public Health Emergency Operations Center
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment
VDC	Village Development Committee
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”: 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.

“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 persons.

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

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

“Displaced Persons” mean persons who, for reasons due to involuntary acquisition or voluntary contribution of their land and other assets (or the use thereof) under the project, will incur 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 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 administrative area immediately below the Region, as provided under the Local Government Act 2002.

“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 the Displaced Persons have moved to another location or not.

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

“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 COVID-19 Emergency 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 they must move to another location.

“Compensation at Replacement cost” means replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover cost of full replacement of lost assets and related transaction costs. The cost is to be based on prevailing **market rates (commercial rate)** according to the Gambian law for sale of land or property, and of any material that was utilized in the construction of the property or asset that is lost.

“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.

“Sito” means small bunch/bundle of leafy crop as used as a measure for selling the crop.

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

“Vulnerable Groups” means people who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project description and components

The Gambia COVID-19 Emergency Response Project (GC-19 ERP) seeks to prevent, detect and respond to the threat posed by COVID-19 and strengthen national system for public health preparedness. It consists of four components as listed below.

Component 1: Emergency COVID-19 Response

Component 2: Strengthening Multi-sector, National Institutions and Platforms for Policy Development

Component 3: Supporting National and Sub-national, Prevention and Preparedness

Component 4: Implementation Management and Monitoring and Evaluation

Specifically, this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is concerned with Project activities under Component 4 (financing the construction of the Farato Medical Center) as described below:

- **The New National Emergency Treatment Centre – Intensive Care Unit (ICU)**

The proposed ICU will be equipped with twenty beds and accompanying emergency and life support services and equipment. It will cover multiple medical disciplines to provide critical care for acutely ill and rapidly deteriorating patients. The ICU facilities will include:

- nurses' and medication stations
- sanitary facilities for staff and patients
- sluice rooms for cleaning and containing contaminated items from the patients and waste
- waiting area for relatives and visitors restricted from the ICU

- **The New National Emergency Treatment Centre - General Ward**

The general ward will cater for one hundred patients, with the following related services, among others, such as:

- nurses' and medication stations
- sanitary facilities for staff, patients and visitors
- storage for ward supplies including medicines, linen, and patient care products
- sluice rooms for cleaning and containing contaminated items from the patients

- **The New National Public Health Laboratory and Training Centre (NPHLTC)**

The laboratory and training centre will include construction of the new laboratory complex and its accompanying electrical, water and mechanical works for wide range of testing including biochemistry, haematology, microbiology and immunology. Samples will be collected from Farato Medical Centre ICU, wards and outpatient unit. As a national laboratory, specimens from nearby facilities will also be accepted for specialized analyses.

In addition to patient laboratory services, the National Public Health Laboratory and Training Centre will include structures for the training and internship for students from various medical teaching institutions.

Considering the various proposed activities, different areas will be required for safe operation of the laboratory, including:

- sanitary facilities for staff and patients
- administrative office and data management unit
- training facilities such as lecture and meeting rooms

- **The National Blood Transfusion Centre (NBTC)**

The National Blood Transfusion Centre is foreseen to be the biggest blood transfusion centre in The Gambia, with plans to supply blood that is ready for use to various health facilities in the country.

- **Accompanying Hospital Facilities**

In addition to the specific sub-projects outlined, accompanying structures and services required in a hospital will also be included such as pharmacy, catering, laundry, storage, maintenance workshops, administrative, waste management and security services.

Residential facilities for medical workers on call are also expected to be within the Farato Medical Centre.

Categories and types of impacts and persons affected

Types of project impacts

The types of impacts resulting from the Project cover direct economic, social and environmental impacts resulting in:

- i. **loss of income sources or means of livelihood:** the only economic activity on the site is vegetable gardening whose operation will cease, affecting income generation of the farmers at the site, which can exacerbate GBV risks, including the exposure to SEA, in particular for vulnerable groups;
- ii. **the ten female PAPs losing respect and recognition from spouse and community:** being important contributors to the welfare and sustenance of the household, when evicted from the site and their contributions reduced, could lead to loss of respect from their husbands; this can exacerbate GBV risks, including the exposure to SEA; the only young school girl involved in vegetable farming in particular could be at risk of being snubbed and looked low upon for not being able to fend for herself financially anymore.

The project affected persons (PAPs)

There is one type of PAP enumerated in this study:

Individual PAPs

The individual PAPs are those persons who are currently cultivating vegetables on the proposed Project site for three years now; these include the men and women who will be evicted from the site due to the Project. The farmers were allocated their respective plots (no rent was asked for) by Mr. Yaya Camara, the Farm Manager of all the farms of the former President of the country. It was entirely an informal arrangement between himself and the farmers as a way of maximizing the use of the land, which would have otherwise been left fallow and bush, benefitting no one in the community. In his judgment, leaving the entire land untended would result to the farm being taken over by weed and bush since there were no resources allocated from Government to continue managing the Farm.

A total of (15) fifteen farmers were enumerated as Household Heads. With their family members together, the Project will affect a total of 140 persons.

Socio-economic situation of people affected by the Project

The census indicated that a total of 15 farmers were enumerated and interviewed (10 women and 5 men), who live in different locations, and travel to Farato each day.

In regard to the study, in the Farato Farm the women whose crops will be directly impacted will be referred to as the Household Heads (HH) and the husbands and other family members regarded as “other Household Members”. The five men whose crops have been affected will be referred to as HHs.

The majority of the PAPs enumerated (80% of household heads, and 5.7% of the other household members) are farmers, relying almost exclusively on agriculture and livestock for their subsistence. Agriculture in Gambia is mainly subsistence rain-fed, and semi-intensive cash crop production, producing food crops such as cereals (early millet, late millet, maize, sorghum, rice and “findo”). However, cash crops (including groundnuts, and horticulture produce), account for a greater portion of the production.

Another important occupation of the PAPs is business and trading (in vegetable selling, small shops, etc.) in which 13.3% of HHs are engaged, and 3.8% of other household members, also engaged in petty trading.

The health condition of the HHs is good, with more than 93% of them reporting no ill-health or disease, and equally, 95.2% of the other household members also reported no ill-health or disease. Respiratory related problems were the affliction reported by only one HH and one person other than the HH. No COVID-19 related case was reported among both HHs and the other household members.

Generally, the healthy state of the PAPs could be attributed to their proximity to health facilities within the Greater Banjul Area, and continuous availability of healthy nutritious food, including vegetables.

The level of education of the PAPs is overall, high; the literacy/educational level (especially Dara/Arabic) is high among the HHs (11 HH - 73.3%), and equally high among the other household members (109 persons – 92.4%). Among the HHs, literate women make up 40% whilst the literate men constitute 33.3%.

Of the 140 persons enumerated, only five persons within the 15 households have been recorded as being vulnerable, exhibiting forms of vulnerability such as physical disability, mental disability, and/or old age; whilst none of the 15 HHs reported any disability, 96% of other household members also reported no form of disability.

Even though the physical and other forms of vulnerability of the PAPs is low, their potential economic vulnerability will be high, given that they will be evicted from their source of livelihood, exposing them to risks of SEA. Specifically, they have been cultivating this land for three years, and now they will have to look elsewhere for land with sufficient protection to keep stray domestic animals and cattle from destroying their crops, and at the same time provide for their families’ daily needs including school fees for their children.

Legal framework

The main legal instruments that affect land administration in the Project area are: The State Lands Act, (which has jurisdiction over all lands covered by the Project) and which covers Banjul, the entire Kombo St. Mary and the Districts of Kombo North, South, Central and East.

Other laws include 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.

With specific reference to compulsory land acquisition there is *the Constitution of the Republic of the Gambia, 1997* which recognizes and upholds the principle of private ownership of lands, and provides for compulsory acquisition of land and the conditions under which such acquisition can take place. These include, “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.”

The Land Acquisition and Compensation Act, 2001 (LACA) 1991 provide further details on the compulsory land acquisition which include the provision that compensation has to be based on replacement cost method, (Section 11).

With respect to the World Bank's ESS 5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement) it 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. This requires the payment of fair and equitable compensation (in either cash or kind) as well as the provision of support to project affected persons, amongst other measures.

The national laws share many points in common with the Bank's ESS 5; however, some areas of divergence exist. The payment of allowances for 'disturbance' and assistance to resettle PAPs is not provided for by Gambian law, nor are those who do not have a legal right to land considered for any form of compensation for lost property, assets or earnings. National laws do not also provide for the establishment of a functional grievance mechanism to lodge complaints as well as a monitoring and evaluation system for the resettlement program. Nonetheless, where the two policies conflict, the Bank's ESS 5 will prevail.

Eligibility criteria

In accordance with Bank policies, any person who will suffer loss or damage to a building, business, trade or loss of access to productive resources, as a result of land acquisition or restrictions on use of land undertaken or imposed in connection with the implementation of the Project, will be considered eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. In accordance with ESS 5, the eligibility criteria for this Project include:

- (a) persons with formal legal rights to land or economic assets (including customary and traditional rights recognized under Gambian laws);
- (b) persons who do not have such formal legal rights to land at the time of the census but have a claim to such land or assets (provided that such claims are recognized or recognizable under the laws of The Gambia, or become recognized through a process identified in the RAP;
- (c) persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying or using.

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

- PAPs with formal legal rights, documented in the form of certificates endorsed by the Alkali or Area Council as required by law;
- witness or evidence by recognized traditional authority, Seyfo, Alkalo, family heads and elders and the general community.

The cut-off date for being eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance is 14th February 2021.

Public consultations and community participation

During the development of the report, there were consultations with all relevant stakeholders - government agencies and the vegetable farmers, with special attention paid to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (the elderly, women, the disabled, etc.).

The series of consultations actually started from 14th November 2020, and continued during the course of the RAP process in the form of meetings with certain restrictions because of the COVID -19 Pandemic. The national and WHO guidelines as well as the Bank's Technical Note on public consultations were observed to reduce the spread of the disease. In some cases, PAPs were contacted by telephone.

During the process, the farmers were informed of the potential impacts of the Project on their crops, and about the compensation entitlements for the loss of these assets. They welcomed the Project, but expressed concerns on how and when compensation will be paid, and how soon the Project will start since they already have their crops in the field. Most importantly, they expressed concern on the impact that the Project will have on their livelihood as they have nowhere else to go to continue their farming operations.

In reply to the points raised, the consultant explained that construction will only take place after they have been compensated the full value of their crops. With respect to the start date for the Project they were informed that works should start by May 2021.

In the light of the issues raised it is recommended in the report that a compensation process be implemented which will give an opportunity for the PAPs to be adequately sensitized on the whole compensation process.

Grievance redress mechanism

During the development and implementation of the RAP, and during the Project implementation, potential complaints, conflict and recommendations may arise due to involuntary resettlement and loss of livelihood resulting from the Project activities.

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will provide an effective system for PAPs and other interested stakeholders to express their views and resolve grievances caused by project activities in a fair, transparent and easily accessible manner. A GRM will be created and implemented by a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) consisting of MoH staff, PCU staff, relevant Government institutions, regional and village administrative heads, and representatives of the PAPs. It should be noted that in order to take decisions, the GRC members should be of uneven number; it is also recommended to consist of 50% women.

The GRM specifies the process and proposed timeline from receipt of the complaint and acknowledgement, to the screening and implementation of redress actions agreed by the parties. Where there is dissatisfaction with the redress actions, the GRC shall review and react accordingly. Where the PAP is not satisfied with the actions and decisions, s/he also has the option to submit the complaint to a court of law, at the local or national level.

In regard to SEAH complaints, specific safe and ethical procedures will be established. The procedures will include the identification of culturally sensitive and age-appropriate multiple channels to report alleged SEAH complaints, the uptake and follow up procedures, the verification process, as well as a survivor-centered response protocol to ensure timely and quality referrals to GBV services.

Organizational responsibilities and RAP implementation schedule

The implementation of this RAP will be under the overall responsibility of MoH, and the Project PCU. The MoH, the parent Ministry hosting the Project will provide policy oversight and support to the PCU in the mobilisation of the necessary funds to implement the report. The PCU, through the Safeguards Unit, shall be responsible for the day-to-day management of the resettlement program.

Other institutions such as the NEA, the MoLRG, and its technical departments will offer technical support where necessary.

RAP formulation and implementation schedule

Activities/Tasks	Weeks											Responsibility	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Cut-off-date	14 th of February 2021												
Preparation of RAP													Consultant
Review and Final RAP approval													PCU/WB
Disclosure of RAP													PCU/WB
Execution of the RAP implementation process													
Appointment of a person in charge of the management and the internal monitoring of the complaints, including the appointment and training of SEAH dedicated structure													PCU
Compensation and assistance of PAPs													
Approval and transfer of funds													PCU/WB
Presentation of compensation to PAPs													Consultant/PCU
Compensation of PAPs													Consultant
Grievance Redress Mechanism													
Receipt and registration of claims													PCU/GRC
First instance to negotiate amicable claims													PCU/GRC/Complainant
If disagreement or dissatisfaction persists, redress mechanisms													PCU/GRC/Complainant
Access to administrative or judicial redress mechanisms available to PAP													PCU/GRC/Complainant
In the case of GBV incidents, referrals to appropriate services													PCU/GRC/GBV survivor/SEAH structure
RAP implementation monitoring and evaluation													
Monitoring of the compensation procedure													PCU
Monitoring and resolution of complaints and submission of periodic activity reports													PCU

		Source of Funding	
		GOTG	GOTG
A	Compensation to PAPs		
1	Compensation for lost crops	251,438.97	5,028.77
2	Livelihood restoration payments	260,000.00	5,200.00
3	Assistance to vulnerable groups (hygiene related materials)	20,000.00	400.00
4	Food items for vulnerable persons (1,750–sugar; oil 1,600; rice, 1,600) = 4,950 x 5 persons	24,750.00	495.00
5	Tree replanting at FMC	13,200.00	264.00
Subtotal		569,388.97	11,387.77
B	RAP implementation		
5	Allowance to support personnel and logistics including meetings of GRC members	40,000.00	800.00
6	Capacity building of GRC and other staff of national institutions	20,000.00	400.00
7	Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation	20,000.00	400.00
8	Capacity building of the women farmers in business management, including awareness raising on GBV and SEA	35,200.00	704.00
Sub total		135,200.00	2,704.00
Total = A + B		704,588.97	14,091.77
9	Contingency (10% of compensation cost)	70,458.89	1,409.17
Grand Total		775,047.86	15,500.95

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

This is the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of *The Gambia COVID-19 Emergency Response Project* (GC-19 ERP) under the Ministry of Health funded by the World Bank. With a total cost of approximately \$10 million, the Project is aimed at scaling up and strengthening all aspects of the National COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan (COVID-19). This Plan focuses on preparedness and response including coordination, surveillance, case management, communication and social mobilization, psychosocial as well as logistics and safety.

The RAP is intended to address the component of the Project that is aimed at constructing an emergency treatment center (intensive care unit and general ward), public health laboratory and training center, a blood transfusion center, and clinical waste treatment centers) among other infrastructures. The emergency treatment center will be located within the Farato Farm in West Coast Region, which has been allocated to the Ministry of Health by the Department of Lands and Survey. Only one of the two planned clinical waste treatment centers (CWTC) will be located within the Farm (the other will be located at the Edward Francis Small Teaching Hospital – EFSTH in Banjul).

It will be noted that neither of the clinical waste treatment centers is a subject of this RAP since they will both be located within areas that have no social risks to which the World Bank's ESS 5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement) would apply. The other facilities named above will however, be constructed within areas on the Farm that will result to the displacement of farmers who are currently cultivating vegetables on the parts earmarked for the faculties.

1.1 Rationale of the RAP

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study carried out on the proposed site identified potential impacts of involuntary resettlement; as a result, it considered alternative choices of location, as well design options with the aim of identifying options with the least environmental and social impacts. These included avoidance of built-up areas, possible clearance of large vegetated areas, and environmentally sensitive sites as much as possible.

Despite the efforts to avoid involuntary resettlement a RAP will have to be prepared because certain parts of the farm have been found to be under cultivation by farmers growing vegetables in small plots, and they will have to be evicted. Therefore, the World Bank's ESS 5 is relevant; it 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 RAP should be prepared to minimize and compensate for the losses suffered by the project affected persons (PAPs).

In addition, The Gambia's Land Acquisition and Compensation Act (LACA), 1991 also provides for compensation in cases of involuntary resettlement, although it does not specifically require the preparation of a RAP. Therefore, a RAP has to be prepared in accordance with ESS 5 and LACA, 1991.

1.2 Objectives of the RAP

The RAP is aimed at ensuring that people negatively affected by a 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. mitigate adverse impacts by ensuring that the PAPs:
 - are compensated for any losses;
 - are supported to restore their livelihoods;
 - become beneficiaries of the positive impacts of the Project.

- ii. 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.;

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 people living with disabilities, etc.) within the community. In addition, the RAP should also include a grievance redress mechanism to address potential complaints and conflicts relating to the Project activities, including culturally-sensitive and safe SEAH procedures

1.3 Approach and methodology in developing the RAP

1.3.1 Literature Review

The literature reviewed consisted of national legislation, World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) 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 ESS 5, which provides guidelines for the preparation and implementation of RAPs; others included ESS10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure);
- c) the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of *The Gambia COVID-19 Emergency Response Project, and the ESMP of the Farato Medical Center* .

A list of the documents is provided in the Bibliography section of the report.

1.3.2 Field Surveys

The field surveys were conducted from 7th to 14th February and consisted of a census and a socio-economic survey to determine the number of PAPs and baseline data on their socio-economic conditions. 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 of the PAPs and the nature of their vulnerability.

The survey utilized a structured questionnaire administered to all the PAPS identified (see Appendix 1.1). 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.

Given the COVID-19 pandemic, and in view of the Emergency Regulations in place, the interview sessions were limited to a few persons at a time, whilst observing the social distancing guidelines. 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 were made to these PAPs.

1.3.3 Stakeholder consultations

1.3.3.1 Key stakeholder interviews and consultations

Consultations and interviews were held with relevant Government agencies such as the Ministry of Health, the Project's PCU, National Roads Authority (NRA), National Environment Agency (NEA), Ministry of Lands and Regional Government (MoLRG), Department of Forestry (DoF), Department of Lands and Surveys (DLS), and the Governor, West Coast Region.

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 8.2.

1.3.3.2 Community consultations

Consultations were undertaken with the PAPs which included mainly small public meetings, and individual (one-to-one) meetings. The consultations provided an opportunity to inform 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 PAPs were also informed about the different forms of compensation as well as the Project GRM in case of project related grievance or complaints. A list of some of the PAPs consulted is attached in Appendix 8.1.

1.3.4 Socio-economic survey

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

- provide information on the baseline socioeconomic conditions;
- confirm the losses;
- identify the PAPs during implementation;
- assess vulnerability.

A structured questionnaire was administered 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 4.1.

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: PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND COMPONENTS

The Gambia COVID-19 Emergency Response Project (GC-19 ERP) seeks to prevent, detect and respond to the threat posed by COVID-19 and strengthen national system for public health preparedness. It consists of four components as listed below.

Component 1: Emergency COVID-19 Response

Component 2: Strengthening Multi-sector, National Institutions and Platforms for Policy Development

Component 3: Supporting National and Sub-national, Prevention and Preparedness

Component 4: Implementation Management and Monitoring and Evaluation

Specifically, this RAP is concerned with Project activities under Component 4, (i.e. finance the construction and operation of the Farato Medical Center at the Farato Farm within a 4ha area) through four sub-projects as described below:

- **The National Emergency Treatment Centre – Intensive Care Unit (ICU)**

The proposed ICU will be equipped with twenty beds and accompanying emergency and life support services and equipment. It will cover multiple medical disciplines to provide critical care for acutely ill and rapidly deteriorating patients. The ICU facilities will include:

- nurses' and medication stations
- sanitary facilities for staff and patients
- sluice rooms for cleaning and containing contaminated items from the patients and waste
- waiting area for relatives and visitors restricted from the ICU

- **The National Emergency Treatment Centre - General Ward**

The general ward will cater for one hundred patients, with the following related services, among others:

- nurses' and medication stations
- sanitary facilities for staff, patients and visitors
- storage for ward supplies including medicines, linen, and patient care products
- sluice rooms for cleaning and containing contaminated items from the patients

- **The National Public Health Laboratory and Training Centre (NPHLTC)**

Project activities will include construction of a laboratory and training centre and its accompanying electrical, water and mechanical works for wide range of testing including biochemistry, haematology, microbiology and immunology. Samples will be collected from Farato Medical Centre ICU, wards and outpatient unit. As a national laboratory, specimens from nearby facilities will also be accepted for specialized analyses.

In addition to patient laboratory services, the National Public Health Laboratory and Training Centre will include structures for the training and internship for students from various medical teaching institutions.

Considering the various proposed activities, different areas will be required for safe operation of the laboratory, including:

- sanitary facilities for staff and patients
- administrative office and data management unit
- training facilities such as lecture and meeting rooms

- **The National Blood Transfusion Centre (NBTC)**

The National Blood Transfusion Centre is foreseen to be the biggest blood transfusion centre in The Gambia, with plans to supply blood that is ready for use to various health facilities in the country.

- **Accompanying Hospital Facilities**

In addition to the specific sub-projects outlined, accompanying structures and services required in a hospital will also be included such as pharmacy, catering, laundry, storage, maintenance workshops, administrative, waste management and security services.

Residential facilities for medical workers on call are also expected to be within the Farato Medical Centre.

CHAPTER 3: PROJECT LOCATION LAND USE AND TYPES OF IMPACTS AND PERSONS AFFECTED

3.1 Physical location

The proposed project location is the Farato Farms, about 30km from Banjul, and about 4km from the town of Brikama in West Coast Region. The site belonged to the former President of the country, Yahya Jammeh, who used it to raise cattle and other small ruminants. When he left the country and went into exile, the area was taken over by government; now 33.76ha of the farm has been allocated to MoH as indicated via the letter of allocation from the Department of Lands and Surveys in Appendix 3.2.

It is protected by an outer perimeter cement-block fence approximately 4 meters high; in some parts is an inner perimeter cement-block fence. The outer perimeter fence to the south runs parallel to a dusty laterite road that leads to the NAWEC Power Station and a cement-bagging factory, and to its west is the Brikama/Serekunda Highway. See Appendix 3.3.

To the east of the proposed site for the medical facilities is the Egyptian Africa International Investment (EAIL), a company dealing in poultry, cattle farming, slaughterhouses and related storage facilities. A road of approximately 12.8m separates the EAIL from the site earmarked for the other COVID-19 facilities, and according to a representative (Mr. Hatem) a cement block fence will be built to physically separate the two. Appendix 3.1 shows the layout of the plot allocated to MoH by DLS in 2020, and Appendix 3.2 shows the allocation letter from the DLS. Appendix 3.3 shows the two perimeter block fences, (the outer perimeter fence of the Farm in red, and the inner fence in black), and the laterite road, across which is the Kabafita Forest Park, a nationally gazetted forest.

From the 33.76ha allocated to MoH, 4ha have been identified to host the Farato Medical Centre. The medical facilities (intensive care unit and general ward, public health laboratory and training center, and a blood transfusion center) will be hosted within the 4ha area located within the inner perimeter block-fenced area.

3.2 Land use and current economic activities

However, locating the other medical facilities on the proposed site does present social risks, as this is where farmers are currently involved in vegetable gardening. Some part of the proposed 4ha area to host the Farato Medical Center is currently being used for market gardening by some men and women from the villages of Busumbala (2 kilometres from Farato); Kitti (7 kilometres from Farato), and the community of Farato itself. They sell their produce at nearby village markets, as well as in larger markets at Brikama, Serekunda, and Bakoteh.

They started cultivating the site three years ago, after the former owner (ex-President Jammeh) went into exile, and the land reverted to Government, thus becoming public land; Mr. Yaya Camara, a retired soldier who was assigned as the manager of all the gardens that were owned by the former President is responsible for allocating the plots. Specifically, the women cultivate vegetable crops in small plots ranging in size between 0.25/0.4m² to 78m² growing crops such as okra, lettuce, sweet potato, "green", eggplant, tomato, etc., whilst the five men cultivate only cassava.

The crops cultivated by the women are short-cycle crops with 2-3 months being the average production cycle per crop. This essentially means the women could cultivate a crop three times in the year without a break with the help of the borehole constructed by the former President.

This has allowed the women to cultivate the farm almost all year round, and during the dry season they water the crops with water from NAWEC's national grid and/or the borehole.

The men cultivate cassava (in plots relatively larger than the women ranging between 24m² to 4,000m²); cassava has a relatively longer-production cycle, and thus the men could grow the crop only once a year. The crop is planted in June/July at the beginning of the rains, (relying wholly on the rains until they are established) and harvested in April/May. It will be noted that some of the women also cultivated cassava, where they had extra space within their allocated plots.

3.3 Categories and types of impacts

3.3.1 Types of project impacts

The types of impacts resulting from the Project cover direct economic, environmental and social impacts resulting in:

- i. loss of income sources or means of livelihood:** the only economic activity on the site is vegetable gardening whose operation will cease, affecting income generation of the farmers at the site;
- ii. loss of respect and recognition from spouse and community:** being important contributors to the welfare and sustenance of the family, when displaced from the site, and their contributions reduced, could lead to loss of respect from their husbands; this can exacerbate GBV risks, including the exposure to SEA; the young schoolgirl, in particular could be at risk of being snubbed.

3.3.2 The PAPs and entities

There is one type of PAP enumerated in this study:

Individual PAPs

The individual PAPs are those persons who are currently cultivating vegetables on the land; these include the men and women who will be displaced from the site due to the Project. A total of fifteen farmers (10 women and 5 men) were enumerated as Household Heads, as indicated in Appendix 3.5. With their family members together, the Project will affect a total of 140 persons, the majority of which are below 19 years old.

3.3.3 Efforts to minimize impacts

An initial visit was made to the proposed site on 14th November 2020, in the company of Mr. Fatajo to verify the actual location of the 5ha earmarked to host the facilities named above. According to the initial understanding of the Consultant, the MoH had planned to construct the facilities within the part of the allocated land that faces the Kabafita Forest Park (i.e., southern part of the Farm). That the inner perimeter fence (about 100m north of the outer fence) was planned to be brought down, and the space between the outer fence and inner fence, extending about 100m inside the Farm would have provided the required 5ha for the facilities (i.e., 500m x100m = 5ha) to host all the facilities.

This clearly would have led to clearing the entire stretch of 500m of the existing vegetation and mature trees within this trajectory. For environmental reasons, this option was not recommended, as it would result to massive clearing of trees and vegetation.

It was recommended to keep the area between the two fences as a buffer, whilst maintaining the trees; this will prevent encroachment onto the adjacent Kabafita Forest Park by petty traders who will potentially sell foods/drinks etc. when the facilities have been built (as is often the case). The buffer will prevent illegal waste dumping, felling of the forest trees and risk of forest fires amongst others.

However, on a subsequent visit, the earlier conclusion was revised; i.e., it was recommended to locate only the clinical waste treatment center between the two walls within an area of about a hectare, and the 4ha area to be used to host the other three facilities to extend 200meters x 200meters from the inner fence into the Farm. Clearing this area to host the waste treatment center will not lead to significant loss of "green cover".

From the socio-economic point of view, the risks were lesser locating the facilities within the current proposed site than anywhere else within the Farm; other parts of the farm have a more permanent set of private production trees (consisting of mangos, lime and orange) that would have been impacted. This would have resulted in a much higher replacement cost than the smaller vegetable plots that have been acquired by the Project.

CHAPTER 4: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

4.1 Objectives of the Survey

Consultations with the gardeners 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 to:

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

4.2 Principal findings of the survey

Analysis of the socio-economic data is presented in the following Tables below. A total of 15 farmers were enumerated and interviewed (10 women and 5 men), and they travel from different locations.

In regard to the study, in the Farato Farm the women whose crops will be directly impacted will be referred to as the Household Heads (HH) and the husbands and other family members regarded as “other Household Members”. The five men whose crops have been affected will be referred to as Household Heads.

Indeed, one woman was enumerated as a HH because her vegetable plots were impacted, and her husband was also treated as a HH as his cassava plot has also been impacted. In this case both the husband and wife will each be treated a household head. Therefore, a total of 15 households have been affected with a total of 140 persons.

4.3 The Demographic Characteristics

4.3.1 PAPs’ Household sizes and composition

Table 4.1 presents the characteristics (sizes, composition, etc.) of the 15 households. The age cohorts of 10-19 years form the majority of the persons affected by the project, making up 53 (37.9%) of the total population of 140. This is closely followed by the 20-29-year cohort (25, or 17.9%) indicating that the PAPs are relatively young people. Only five PAPs were recorded as above 65 years, four of who were men.

Along gender lines, the male population makes up 58% of the total PAPs, whilst the female population makes up 42%. While 58% are below 19 years old, and essentially minors, it is important that their mothers continue with their gardening activities which is essential for adequate nutrition, particularly for women and children.

In addition, the income of the mothers is also used to pay the school fees of the children, and consequently some children do go out to help their parents. Although no child was found at the garden with their mothers during the course of the survey, but it is not uncommon that children sometimes accompany their parents during school vacations and none-school days to help out with work, especially within their capacity.

Table 4.1: Household size and composition

Age Categories in Households	Total	Frequency			
		Male	Percent	Female	Percent
0 – 4	10	5	50	5	50
5 – 9	19	10	53	9	47
10 – 14	29	20	69	9	31
15 – 19	24	14	58	10	42
20 – 24	14	9	64	5	36
25 – 29	11	7	64	4	36
30 – 34	8	3	38	5	63
35 – 39	1	0	0	1	100
40 – 44	7	3	43	4	57
45 – 49	4	1	25	3	75
50 – 54	2	0	0	2	100
55 - 59	1	1	-	0	-
60 – 64	5	4	80	1	20
65 – 69	2	2	100	0	0

≥ 70	3	2	67	1	33
Total	140	81	58	59	42

Source: SD Focus: April 2021

4.3.2 Main occupation of PAPs

Table 4.2 indicates the main occupations of the PAPs. The census indicated that a total of 15 farmers were enumerated and interviewed (10 women and 5 men), who live in different locations, and travel to Farato each day.

In regard to the study in Farato Farm, the women whose crops will be affected will be referred to as the Household Heads (HH) and the husbands and other family members regarded as “other Household Members”. The five men whose crops have been affected will be referred to as HHS.

Indeed, one woman was enumerated as a HH because her vegetable plots were impacted, and her husband was also treated as a HH as his cassava plot has also been impacted. Rather than treat them as a single household, both the husband and wife will be treated as a separate household head, and thus making a total of 15 households (instead of 14); globally, a total of 140 persons have been affected by the Project.

The majority of the PAPs enumerated (80% of household heads, and 5.7% of the other household members) are farmers, and like in most parts of the country, relying almost exclusively on agriculture and livestock for their subsistence. They depend mainly on rain-fed, and semi-intensive cash crop production, producing food crops such as cereals (early millet, late millet, maize, sorghum, rice and “findo”); cash crops (including groundnuts, and horticulture produce), account for a greater portion of the production.

Another important occupation of the PAPs is business and trading (in vegetable selling, small shops, etc.) in which 13.3% of HHs are engaged, and 3.8% of other household members, also engaged in petty trading.

Majority of the 140 PAP are children or individuals below 19 years old, 60 of them are students hence regularly attending school. The income of the women farmers is used to pay for the school fees and other school related needs of the children, as well as providing food for the family. The women losing their income source, and the resulting food and nutrition insecurity can affect the students’ punctuality and retention in school.

Table 4.2: PAPs’ main occupation

Main occupation	HH Heads		Other HH members	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Farming (crop and livestock)	12	80.0	6	5.7
Tailor	0	0.0	1	1.0
Business Trading (including vendors)	2	13.3	4	3.8
Civil Service (teachers, etc.)	0	0.0	4	3.8
Housewife	0	0.0	3	2.9
Carpentry	0	0.0	2	1.9
Mason	0	0.0	2	1.9
Tiller (tile layer)	0	0.0	2	1.9
Driving	0	0.0	2	1.9
Welder	0	0.0	1	1.0
Mechanics (including plant operators)	0	0.0	1	1.0
Electrician	0	0.0	2	1.9

Students	0	0.0	60	57.1
Others (Chores, retirees, elderlies, etc.)	1	6.7	5	4.8
School dropouts/unemployed youth	0	0.0	5	4.8
None	0	0.0	5	4.8
Total	15	100.0	105	100.0

Source: SD Focus: April 2021
Under seven years (20 in number) - not considered

4.3.3 Health and disease conditions of PAPs

Table 4.3 indicates the health condition of the HHs, with more than 93% of them reporting no ill-health or disease, and 119 of the other household members (95.2%). Respiratory related problems were the affliction reported by only one HH and one person other than the HH. No COVID-19 related case was reported among both HHs and the other household members.

Generally, a healthy community could be attributed to proximity to health facilities within the Greater Banjul Area and availability of healthy nutritious food including vegetables.

Table 4.3: Health and disease affecting PAPs

Type of Disease/Health Condition	Household Head		Household Members	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
None	14	93.3	119	95.2
Diarrhoea	0	0.0	0	0.0
HIV/AIDS	0	0.0	0	0.0
Diabetes	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hypertension	0	0.0	2	1.6
Cancer	0	0.0	0	0.0
Respiratory Disease	1	6.7	1	0.8
Epilepsy/Fit	0	0.0	0	0.0
Malaria	0	0.0	0	0.0
Stomach ache	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ear problem	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eye problem	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tuberculosis	0	0.0	0	0.0
COVID 19	0	0.0	0	0.0
Others /unspecified	0	0.0	3	2.4
Total	15	100.0	125	100.0

Source: SD Focus: April 2021

4.3.4 Literacy level of PAPs

The level of education of the PAPs is presented in Table 4.4 below. Overall, the literacy/educational level (especially Dara/Arabic) is high among the household heads (11 HH - 73.3%), and equally high among the other household members (109 persons – 92.4%). Among the HH, literate women make up 40% whilst the literate men constitute 33.3%.

Table 4.4: Status of literacy and illiteracy by gender for HH and Household Members

Literacy status by Gender	HH	Other Household Members
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	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate- male	0	0.0	2	1.7
Illiterate- female	4	26.7	7	5.9
literate- male	5	33.3	69	58.5
literate- female	6	40.0	40	33.9
Total	15	100.0	118	100.0

Source: SD Focus, April 2021

Under three years (7 in number) - not considered

4.3.5 Vulnerability Status of PAPs

Table 4.5 indicates that overall, the vulnerability status of the PAPs is low. Of the 140 persons enumerated, only five persons within the 15 households have been recorded as vulnerable, exhibiting forms of vulnerability such as physical disability, mental disability, and/or old age; whilst none of the 15 HHs reported no disability, 96% of other household members reported no form of disability. Due to the nature of the surveys, and the sensitivity of other criteria that can exacerbate the vulnerability of PAP (e.g., having experienced gender-based violence or violence against children or any other forms of discrimination), it can be assumed that certain forms of vulnerability are nonetheless present in the area. For example, only the male PAPs engage in other economic activities besides farming at the Farato farm; they are involved in selling vegetables and other food items at the village market, teaching, etc. On the other hand, all the 10 women depend on the Farato farm entirely for their livelihood. Thus, they are more vulnerable than the men, and displacing them will negatively impact on their food and nutrition security as well as their social status.

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. Women that are likely to lose their income or fear for their livelihoods, might be more exposed to sexual exploitation in order to obtain a convenient compensation.

Whilst the physical and other form of vulnerability of the PAPs is low, their potential economic vulnerability will be high, given that they will be evicted from their source of livelihood; specifically, they have been cultivating this land for three years and with Project implementation, they will have to look elsewhere for land with sufficient protection to keep stray domestic animals and cattle from destroying their crops, and at the same time provide for their families' daily needs including school fees for their children. Indeed, one of the HHs is a student at Arabic School, and she has concerns that she will not be able to find another place to farm to be able to meet her needs including her tuition fees. Overall, as mentioned earlier, nutrition insecurity especially for the children, is a distinct possibility when the women are evicted from the farm.

Table 4.5: Vulnerability Status of PAPs

Vulnerability Type	Household Heads		Other H/H Members	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Visually impaired	0	0.0	0	0.0
Female head household	0	0.0	0	0.0
Elderly man -70 years above/woman 65 years	0	0.0	2	1.6
Hard of hearing	0	0.0	1	0.8
Mental disability	0	0.0	1	0.8
Physical disability	0	0.0	1	0.8

None	15	100.0	120	96.0
Total	15	100.0	125	100.0

Source: SD Focus: April 2021

CHAPTER 5: LEGAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 The national policy and legal framework

For the purpose of this report “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 will be governed by existing land administration and land tenure policies and practises.

5.1.1 Land administration in The Gambia

The MoLRG is the main Government agency responsible for the administration of land in the Gambia, supported by two key technical departments; the 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.

5.1.2 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 therefore within the purview of this Act that this Project falls.

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, although it also occurs within the Greater Banjul Area (GBA).

The customary or traditional tenure does not pose any restriction to access to land especially on gender considerations. 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.

5.1.3 Land laws governing land administration and the Project area

The main laws relating to land administration in The Gambia are: i) the State Lands) Act. which has jurisdiction over all lands covered thy the Project and 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:

i) 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 compulsory 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.

ii) 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.

iii) 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.

iv) 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 this Project is for the fact that, the vegetation will be impacted by being cleared to make way for the national emergency treatment centre.

5.2 World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards 5 (ESS 5)

The World Bank's ESS 5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement) 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.

5.3 Gap analysis between Gambian laws and World Bank Policies

This section compares the requirements of WB Safeguards Policies and Gambian legislation on compulsory land acquisition and compensation, specifically the LACA, 1991. Whilst there are gaps between the Gambian law and ESS 5, 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.

The gaps between the policies are indicated below, and some of the most important gaps are given below, and summarized in Table 5.1:

- i. the LACA, 1991 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. The identified persons in this process would have therefore qualified for compensation since they would have regarded as squatters since they do not have a legal title to occupy the land;
- ii. whilst ESS 5 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;
- iii. 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;
- iv. 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;

- v. the LACA, 1991 provides no legal requirement to prepare RAPs, or to undertake monitoring of the resettlement process unlike the ESS 5;
- 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 Project 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, MoH 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 5.1: Comparative analysis of LACA, 1991 and ESS 5

Provision	LACA	ESS 5	Mitigation of Gaps as addressed in this Project
Compensation	1.Compensation required 2.Compensation to be assessed as replacement value	1.Compensation required 2. Compensation to be assessed as replacement value	None
Notification	Required	Required	None
Redress	Redress provided through the legal system	Redress provided first through the project level complaint resolution mechanism and through the legal system	A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be set up to address complaints in the course of implementing this Project using the proposed GRM, including safe and ethical SEAH procedures.
Consultation	Provides for limited consultation procedures	Public consultation and involvement including disclosure and information on grievance redress procedures required	Extensive consultations will be held with the affected persons and communities, and will continue during RAP implementation. Separated consultations with women and youth will be carried out.
Objective of Resettlement	Merely provides for compulsory acquisition of land for public purpose and subsequent payment of compensation	Minimizes severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage and must be treated as a development process	In addition to compensation for affected crops, livelihood restoration will also be considered
Coverage	Does not provide for additional measures to aid livelihood recovery or for increased assistance to vulnerable groups	Covers economic and social impacts resulting in relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets and loss of income sources or means of livelihood	In addition to the relevant compensations considered for direct losses, support will be provided to vulnerable groups, with a specific focus on women and youth
Minimizing Resettlement	No explicit requirement to minimize involuntary resettlement	Involuntary resettlement should be minimized as much as possible	In certain parts of the allocated land to MoH for the facilities, areas with denser and more extensive economic activities were avoided to minimize project impact
Eligibility	Recognizes only those who have legal title	In addition to those who have legal title the Policy also recognizes squatters and vulnerable groups	In spite of the fact that the farmers do not have legal title to the land, the Project will consider them for compensation and support since their livelihoods depend on the land which they do not own; vulnerable groups such as children, women, individuals living with physical and mental disabilities, the elder etc. will also be eligible as appropriate
Cut-off Date	The date that the MOLRG notifies potential PAPs of his approval for the acquisition of his property for public purposes	The date when the census of the people and acquisition of the inventory of their assets is completed	The date when the socio-economic survey and census was completed.
Preparation of RAP	No legal requirement to prepare RAP	RAP/RAP required	RAP prepared for this Project

Provision	LACA	ESS 5	Mitigation of Gaps as addressed in this Project
Monitoring of Resettlement Process	Monitoring of resettlement process not provided	Monitoring of resettlement process required	Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation will be carried out as indicated in Chapter 14.

CHAPTER 6: VALUATION AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF CROPS

6.1 Entitlement Policy

Table 6.1 presents the principles and methods that will guide the valuation and compensation of the vegetable crops impacted by the Project. According to the World Bank's ESS 5 compensation measures for loss of crops will follow the principle that they will be valued at their full market costs to ensure that the PAPs experience no net loss. Table 6.2 presents the valuation parameters used to determine the compensations for lost crops.

Table 6.1: Evaluation of crops and compensation methods to be applied

Compensation Category	Types	Compensation Method	Remarks
Permanent economic displacement	Loss of vegetable crops and livelihood due to eviction from the farm	PAPs will be compensated for lost crops at prevailing market price, in addition to provision of support for livelihood restoration (see Chapter 10)	The current crops will be compensated

6.2 Determination of the compensation

The value for each crop was derived from two elements; the actual/potential yield of the crop as well as its price at the Bakoteh and Brikama markets.

6.1.1 Determination of actual/potential yield

To determine this element, an analysis was carried out using a sample crop area of one square meter for each crop. Within this area the yield is estimated from interviews and discussions with the farmer (such as her usual production rate of the crop over the years). The yield is usually measured by "pans"/kg/"sito" or bunch/bundle, depending on how the particular crop is marketed, and where more than one sample crop area is used, an average of all the sampled areas would be used for the calculations.

With the estimation of the actual/potential production within a m², the total area of the plot under cultivation would be multiplied by the weight of a pan in kg, or number of bundles/bunches/"sito" that can be produced within the m² and then extrapolated for the total area currently under cultivation.

In the case of the "mongol" tomato or the bitter tomato, (which is marketed by the pan) or the eggplant (which is sometimes marketed by bag), a typical pan/bag was filled with the crop and weighed to convert the content into kilogram; where the farmer estimates that she produces x pans/bags per cycle, the number of pans/bags was multiplied by the weight of a pan/bag of tomato/eggplant to arrive at the potential or actual production within a m². The production of a m² is then multiplied by the total area to get the production for the plot.

Figure 6.1: Bunch/bundle/ “sito” of kerenkereng, and nana



In the case of crops that are marketed by bunches/bundle/sito (e.g., the “nana”, keren kereng, kutcha/sorel, nana, local onions, sweet potato leaves, parsely), the potential production per m² is used to get the total actual/potential production per cycle. Figure 6.1 shows the “sito”/bunch/bundle of sweet potato.

To determine the rate of production of the cassava plots a similar approach was taken, (staking out a m² to estimate the production for both tuber and stem) and then extrapolated for the total area under cultivation.

6.3 Determination of market price of the crops

Several visits were made to the Bakoteh and Brikama markets to determine the prices for the crops under cultivation at the Farato Farm. Actual prices of the crops were ascertained by directly asking the vendors. For crops such as okra and local pepper, they are sold to customers by the cup, (a cup full of okra/local pepper weighed 1kg), and at the time of this study they each sold for D150/kg.

Thus, the above parameters were used to determine the total compensation per crop (i.e., Price x actual/potential yield x total area x number of production cycle payable for the crop. Appendices 6.3.1 - 6.3.17 present the matrices for the different crops, and Appendix 6.3.18 presents the summary of the entitlements of the PAPs per crop, and their total compensations.

Table 6.2: Valuation parameters of crops

Number/Crop type	Potential yield per m ²	Market price per unit bundle/piece/sachet / bunch/bag/kg/pan (D)	Length of production cycle (months)	No. of cycles payable	Remarks

1	'Green'	30 bundles/"sito"	3.50	3	2	
2	Mint (Nana)	20 bundles/"sito"	5	3	2	
3	Iceberg lettuce	35 pieces	20	3	2	Does not do well during the rains
4	Butter lettuce	50 pieces	10	3	2	Does not do well during the rains
5	Sweet potato	25 bundles/"sito"	2.50 per bundle	6	1	The leaves are the main product sold in small bundles
6	Overgrown lettuce/seed s	40 sachets	10 per sachet	4	1	The seeds of the plant are the main product sold by sachets
7	Parsley	10 bunches/"sito"	5 per bunch	3	2	
8	Mongol tomato	5.9 kilograms	42.50	7	1	Production cycle (optimal) lasts 7 months
9	Red onions	5 kilograms	500 per 25 kg bag	3	2	
10	Sorel (Kutchu)	13 bunches /"sito"	5 per bunch	2	2	
11	Local onions	80 bunches/"sito"	2.50 per bunch	3	2	
12	Okra	0.4 kilogram	100	5	1	
13	Egg plant	0.8 bags	700 per bag	3	2	
14	Bitter tomato	0.03 pan	700 per pan	3	2	
15	Local pepper	0.4kg	150	3	2	
16	Cassava tubers	8	16	6	1	The tuber is sold per area
17	Cassava stems	By stems = no. of stems per m ² (2)				The stems are sold per bundle of 10 pieces at D12.5 per piece
18	Keren kereng	25 bundles/"sito"	4 per bundle	2	2	

6.3.1 Entitlement of PAPs losing short-cycle vegetable crops

These crops include those that have a 2-3-month cycle of production such that the farmer could have 2-3 crops per year. They include lettuce, eggplant, onions, mint (nana), "green", etc. The mechanism for compensating loss of such crops will be carried out as follows:

Total area of plot of vegetable (in m²) x the actual/potential average yield x the prevailing market price x 2 production cycles (including the current crop and the subsequent cycle).

6.3.2 Entitlement of PAPs losing other vegetable crops (cassava tubers and stems)

The cassava has a relatively longer cycle of production; it is planted during the rainy season (by June/July), and harvested by April/May making a production cycle of 7-8 months. Both the tubers and stems are valued, for which the PAPs will be compensated. The mechanism for compensating loss will be as follows:

Total area of plot (in m²) x the actual/potential average yield of tuber x potential yield of stem per m² x prevailing market price for tuber/stem x 1 production cycle.

6.3.3 Entitlement of PAPs losing other vegetable crops (sweet potato)

Sweet potato in this garden is grown mainly to harvest and sell the leaves by small bunches/bundles/"sito". Continuous harvesting of the leaves therefore leads to poor quality of tubers and since the leaves, which should provide nourishment for the tubers are the target of the farmers, the plots are usually allowed to produce for more than 4-6 months before they are cleared to be replanted for another cycle. The mechanism for valuation of the crop is as follows:

Total area of plot (m²) x actual/potential average yield (bundles/"sito") x prevailing market price x 1 production cycle.

6.3.4 Entitlement of PAPs losing other vegetable crops (“mongol” tomato)

The “mongol” tomato has a relatively long production cycle, lasting about 5-7 months from nursery to end of harvest, especially when the crops are well watered; the farmer could continue to harvest for at least 2 months after fruiting. Valuation of this crop is carried out as follows:

Total area of plot (m²) x actual/potential average yield (kg) x prevailing market price x 1 production cycle.

6.3.5 Entitlement of PAPs losing other vegetable crops (okra)

The okra cultivated in this garden has a production cycle of at least 4-5 months (from nursery to end of harvest period). It is thus a relatively long cycle crop, and its valuation will be as follows:

Total area of plot (m²) x actual/potential average yield (kg) x prevailing market price x 1 production cycle.

6.3.6 Entitlement of PAPs losing other vegetable crops (overgrown lettuce/seeds)

The lettuce is most often grown as a leaf vegetable, but sometimes for its stem and seeds. To produce lettuce seeds the farmer would allow the lettuce plant to grow beyond the usual 3-month period (when the leaves are the target) to allow the plant to fruit from where the seeds collected. The seeds are sold in small sachets. The valuation for the seeds will be as follows:

Total area of plot (m²) x actual/potential average yield (sachets) x prevailing market price x 1 production cycle.

6.3.8 Eligibility criteria for affected persons

According to the Bank’s ESS 5 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 criteria include:

- persons with formal legal rights to land or economic assets (including customary and traditional rights recognized under Gambian laws);
- persons who do not have such formal legal rights at the time of the census but have a claim to such land or assets (provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of The Gambia, or become recognized through a process identified in the RAP;
- persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they are occupying or using.

The eligibility is determined based on the census of the PAPs carried out while preparing the RAP.

6.3.9 Cut-off Date

The cut-off date for being eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance was 14th of February 2021, which was the last day during which the census and the socio-economic survey was completed. The concept of the cut-off-date was explained to the PAPs both during the initial general consultations as well as during the one-to-one census and socio-economic surveys. This means that anyone encroaching upon the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation. Aggrieved PAPs’ complaints will be addressed by the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) located at the Project Office as indicated in Appendix 6.1.

6.3.10 Proof of eligibility

Proof of eligibility may 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 such as the Alkalo of Farato, Mr. Yaya Camara, (the retired army officer who allocated the plots to the Farmers), or even the farmers cultivating the land.

6.3.11 Notification

All crops and plots affected by the Project were valued and assessed according to procedures described in this RAP. The farmers and Mr. Camara 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 community Radio stations located within the Project's area of influence. Appendix 6.1 is a copy of the announcement.

6.4 Entitlement Matrix

Appendices 6.3.1-6.3.18 show the entitlement matrices of PAPs, indicating the crops lost and the amount of compensation. Appendix 6.3.19 presents a summary of the entitlements of all the PAPs as per the affected crops.

CHAPTER 7: COMPENSATION PROCESS

The compensation process defines the main steps to be followed to compensate the farmers fairly and equitably. The process involves key steps which are all important for the success of the compulsory acquisition for public use.

7.1 Disclosure and presentation of the eligibility criteria and principles of compensation

This first step consists of informing the PAPs of the eligibility criteria adopted as well as the principles of compensation, which will guide the estimation of losses. By consulting the PAPs from start on the fundamental principles that will form the basis of all decisions on compensation, it is possible to reduce significantly future litigation. Building a broad consensus on the basic assumptions, when they are deemed to be fair and equitable, facilitates the acceptance of compensation estimates. Vulnerability criteria will be verified for PAPs and they will also be taken into account in the rest of the procedure.

The women and the children PAPs in Farato are not a homogenous group and thus require different participatory engagements to avoid negative impacts of the project as far as GBV/SEAH are concern. Sometimes, it will be necessary to hold sessions with different groups in focus group settings; thus, focus group sessions will be conducted with vulnerable groups such as with only the women, especially where they would feel freer and more relaxed to express their views and concerns without fear of reprisal from the men. Other focus group meetings will be held with youth groups and community representatives. The elderly, persons living with disabilities, the sick and children will be specifically identified and targeted for consultation. It is important that the PAPs are informed of the availability of the GBV/SEAH provisions in the Project's Social Engagement Plan.

7.2 Presentation of the estimated individual and collective losses

This step will consist of presenting to PAPs, on an individual basis, the results of their estimated losses and to determine by mutual agreement whether this estimate is acceptable. This process will be accompanied by presenting to the PAP the justification of the calculation so that each can assess the merits of the compensation offered. The PAPs will also be informed of the options available to them. Even though the farmers were informed during the census operations and socio-economic survey, it will still be necessary for them to judge whether they are satisfied or not with the options offered as well as knowing their right to contest the compensation offered and to be informed of the remedies available to them.

7.3 Compensation Payment

When a compensation agreement is concluded and finally validated by the PCU, the latter proceeds to carry out the payment of the compensations with diligence. Compensation must be paid before the affected person loses possession of the property covered by the agreement, or before the person has to move out. Given the relatively large amounts of money due to some of the individual PAPs, it is recommended that they be paid by check. However, should any of them prefer to be paid in cash, the PCU should pay them in cash. Where the PAP requires to open a Bank account, the Consultant to be hired to implement the RAP will provide the necessary support with the process.

In the case where a PAP wishes to be paid in cash the PCU will prepare a General Payment Voucher listing the PAPs and the amount due to each. In this regard, the PCU will travel to the Farm site to pay the individual PAPs, after giving them sufficient notice and information on the arrival time.

Where a PAP could not produce his/her identification documents during the census, the Village Alkalo, or Yaya Camara, (who allocated the plots to the farmers) 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.

7.4 Support to affected people, especially the most vulnerable

The compensation process is a formal process that may be completely new to some of the people affected in the project area. Thus, so that PAPs can familiarize themselves with the process before and during its implementation, the RAP provides for an information campaign to popularize the stages of the process and make PAPs aware of their rights within this process, including about the channels to report complaints and SEAH allegations.

In this regard, an outreach and sensitization plan will be launched to reach out to the PAPs on resettlement issues. The consultant recruited will respond to issues raised by those affected and provide advice in a way that will help PAPs to exercise their rights.

Finally, it should be noted that the affected people who have been identified as vulnerable will be the subject of particular attention, not only in terms of information, but also of support especially in COVID-19 prevention materials.

7.5 Resolve complaints and disputes

In practice, complaints and conflicts may arise during the implementation of the RAP. As a first step the complaints may be resolved by the GRC and the compensation team by providing further explanation on issues raised, (for example, explain in detail how the project calculated compensation for the complainant and show him/her that the same rules apply to everyone). For more sensitive complaints- such as GBV incidents related to project activities, dedicated procedures have been established in order to handle them in a timely and safe manner.

As indicated in its Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) the project will enforce the measures developed within its SEA/H Action Plan (based on the WHO Code of Ethics and Professional conduct) to protect all PAPs, especially the vulnerable.

CHAPTER 8: 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 provided an opportunity to inform the farmers about the Project and to have their views, concerns and expectations taken into account during the preparation and implementation of the report.

Figures 8.1 – 8.4 present consultation sessions with the farmers at the garden, and some vegetable beds with crops. Appendix 8.1 presents the list of participants at the first consultative meeting with some of the farmers, and Appendix 8.2 presents the summary of the views and concerns expressed at the various meetings.

The Consultant also informed the farmers about the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for the Project to ensure that they have a forum to lodge their complaints when they feel adversely affected by the Project whether in the case of compensation payments or other Project related matters. Information on the purpose of the GRM, how it can be accessed, and members of the GRC were elaborated.

8.1 Consultations with the Farmers

It will be noted that in developing this report, extensive consultations especially with the affected farmers were carried out, in spite of the COVID-19 pandemic. Already the Government had instituted Emergency Regulations that prohibit public gatherings and promoted social distancing to prevent and reduce the risk of transmission of the virus. In addition, the WHO advised the public to exercise social distancing, among other precautionary methods.

Despite the prevailing situation, the Consultant could not postpone certain critical activities without having significant impact on Project timelines. In carrying out the consultations, the WHO Advice, the National Directives and the World Bank Technical Note on the consultations were strictly observed and as a result large public meetings were avoided, and instead consultations on one on-one, or in small-group sessions were conducted and where possible discussions and interviews were conducted over the telephone. As recommended, the Consulting team also wore masks, practiced social distancing and applied hand sanitizers at all times during their contacts with the communities.

The first of a series of consultations with the farmers on site was on 31st December 2020, and was followed subsequently by other visits to enumerate and assess the crops, administer the survey questionnaire, etc. It is important to note that regular consultation with affected people allows project management to monitor the adequacy and effectiveness of the RAP's compensation packages, livelihood restoration efforts, and development initiatives.

Figure 8.1: Consultation sessions with farmers at the Farato Farm



During the sessions, the Consultant adopted a full disclosure policy on all pertinent resettlement issues. Information disclosed included background information on the project, likely impacts and assets likely to be affected such as their crops.

In their response, the farmers expressed concern on the loss of their livelihood and income source for the past three years. In this regard, some of them wondered what they would do should they leave the site. Some of the points of concern raised include:

- a) How soon will the project start?
- b) What will happen to our crops, some of which are still at the nursery level?
- c) Will we be compensated for the crops we would lose?
- d) We have been working here for the past three years, and with such short notice some of us will find it hard to find alternative sites.
- e) If compensation is to be paid, how will it be done?

Figure 8.2: Plots of mint “nana” in the foreground



In reply to these questions, the Consultant explained that the Project is likely to start as soon as compensations have been paid to them, which would mean that the site will be free for construction

works to begin by May 2021. They were reassured that no land acquisition would take place until they have been compensated fully for the loss of their crops. On their loss of source of livelihood, the farmers were informed that the Project will pay them some cash to restore their livelihood through some other means of their choice.

Figure 8.3: Cassava plot owned by one of the male farmers



Three farmers were consulted via telephone/WhatsApp because they were not present at the time of the visit of the Consultant; their telephone numbers were obtained from their relatives or friends at the meetings, to administer the socio-economic survey questionnaire.

Figure 8.4: A bed of sweet potato



In addition to the farmers, the Alkalo and traditional head of the village of Farato, Aji Fatou Sowe and her assistant were consulted and informed about the Project. The Alkalo welcomed the proposed project, emphasizing that “without health, no activity is possible”. She also appreciated the consultation meeting, and regretted that she could not comment about some other aggrieved farmers from the same Farato farm, who recently complained to her of the loss of their crops when an investor destroyed them; she was not formally informed of the activities of this investor.

It was made clear that this site was different from the site allocated to the MoH within the Farato farm, and that only the PAPs within this site will be compensated by the MoH before the works begin.

8.2 Consultations with government agencies

In addition to the consultations with the farmers, formal consultations with Government institutions were undertaken, for their support is critical to the success of the RAP process, and indeed the entire Project. Continuous engagement with these regulatory and public service authorities is often beneficial because they may have long-established relationships with affected PAPs and indeed other Project activities as well.

This category of stakeholders includes the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Lands and Regional Governance (MoLRG), Department of Lands and Surveys (DLS), Office of the Governor of West Coast Region, National Roads Authority (NRA), and the National Environment Agency (NEA). The list of institutions consulted, and the summary of the minutes of the consultations are attached as Appendices 8.2 and 8.3 respectively.

8.3 Consultations with vulnerable groups

Additional consultations will be carried out with women, youth and any other particular marginalized groups that will be identified within the community. They be conducted in small groups in a sex-segregated manner; those discussions will be facilitated by a female facilitator in order to allow women in particular to express their concern in a safe way. Consultations should address all information related to the project and its economic, and social impact. SEAH risks should also be discussed together with the risk mitigation measures that will be put in place, such as the Code of Conduct and the SEAH procedures to safely report a GBV incident related to the project. It should be noted that consultations should never discuss individual GBV incidents. If a GBV incident is reported, the GBV survivor should be referred to the COVID-19 proposed GBV service using the SEAH Action Plan developed within the context of the Project.

CHAPTER 9. REINSTALLATION MEASURES

This chapter highlights the assistance measures to be planned based on the consultations, the socio-economic survey results and the compensation measures for the losses incurred.

9.1 Assistance in the payment of compensations

This involves supporting the PAPs during the payment of compensation. This assistance, which is the responsibility of the person responsible for the implementation of the report mainly consists of supporting the PAPs throughout the compensation payment process. Given the relatively large amounts of money involved, there may be cases where the PAP may wish to receive the compensation in check form. In this case the PAP will be assisted with any difficulties that may arise such as having ID cards for bank transactions.

The Consultant responsible for the implementation of the report will therefore have to assist the PAPs in obtaining these identity cards and in opening a bank account for those who desire. This assistance could take the form of assistance in getting to the offices of administrative authorities, local authorities responsible for issuing national identity cards or to a local bank to open a bank account.

Given that the cash payments are relatively large sums for the PAPs to carry around (to avoid potential risks of being attacked), the Consultant should encourage all cash payments to be in checks, which will be deposited into the PAPs' accounts to avoid carrying large amount of physical cash.

9.2 Assistance to vulnerable people

It is desirable, in recognition of the prevailing corona pandemic, for the Project to extend assistance to the vulnerable groups as defined in Table 4.5. The assistance will comprise supply of sanitation materials - disinfectants and containers for hand washing and hand sanitizer. According to the survey, a total of five vulnerable persons (physical and mental disability and elderly women 65 years and above, elderly men of 70 years and above) have been identified as indicated in Table 9.1. In addition to the hygiene related support, the five identified vulnerable persons will each be supported with one bag of rice, a 20-liter cooking oil, and a bag of 50kg sugar.

Table 9.1: Farato Medical Center – List of vulnerable persons

No:	Name	Vulnerable type	HH number	Relationship to HH
1	Bintou Samura	Elderly woman (>65 years)	13	Mother
2	Muhamed Camara	Elderly man (>70 years)	13	Father
3	Sunkaru Joberteh	Hard of hearing	11	Son
4	Foday Manneh	Mental disability	05	Father
5	Lamin Drammeh	Physical disability	04	Spouse

It is recommended that the assistance be provided for these persons. See Table 9.2 below for details.

Table 9.2: Proposed support to vulnerable groups

Item	Quantity	Unit price 'D	Total
All members of the Vulnerable Group			
Disinfectants, masks, soap, drum for water & hand sanitizer	5 sets	4,000	20,000.00
Grand Total			20,000.00

CHAPTER 10. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION SUPPORT

According to the Bank's ESS 5, economically displaced persons who are without legally recognizable claims to land as in the case of the farmers at Farato, should be compensated for lost assets other than land (such as their crops). Further, economically displaced people without legally recognizable claims will receive assistance in lieu of land compensation sufficient to provide such persons with an opportunity to re-establish livelihoods elsewhere. In this regard, the women farmers will be supported, based on their individual requests in restoring their livelihoods through other means of economic activity of their choice, including establishing businesses especially in the area of buying and selling vegetables and other items to support their families. This is particularly relevant where the planning involves the women who may be disadvantaged in securing alternative livelihoods.

The farmers have been working on the land for periods ranging between 2-3 years, the women cultivating short-cycle (maximum of 3 months per cycle) vegetables all year round. The men farmers however cultivated cassava, which is a relatively longer-cycle crop (7 months), and thus are engaged on the land mainly to plant the cassava at the beginning of the rains to harvest after 7 months. Clearly, the men farmers have other sources of income besides the cassava crop, unlike the women who work on the vegetable crops both during and after the rains, making their dependence on the land almost all year round.

It will be noted that some of the women suggested that rather than remove them entirely from the Farm, they be given alternative plots within the Farm, away from the site earmarked for the Medical Center; after all, the MoH owns more than 33ha of the Farm, having been allocated to it for its future development projects. Specifically, a University Teaching Hospital is being touted as one of the facilities to be constructed within the site in the near future; other facilities could well be earmarked for the site, but the timeline for the implementation of these plans is for now, unclear.

This was deemed a reasonable and plausible request, but it has inherent risks; it is like kicking the can down the road. The MoH could evict them at any time to implement its plans, and it could be outside the orbit of the Bank's ESS 5, when they will not be entitled to any support for restoration of their livelihood. Certainly, the Gambia's LACA, 1991 does not have any provision for resettlement for loss of crop due to a Government sponsored project, neither does it have provisions for livelihood restoration. Where as ESS 5 covers economic and social impacts resulting in relocation or 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. In future, should the women be evicted to make way for a Project not funded by the Bank, they will not be in a position to fend for themselves to restore their livelihoods; they would have lost the opportunity to be supported by this Project to restore their livelihood as required under ESS 5.

In this regard that when some of them proposed to be transferred to another location with the Farm, this possibility was explained to them, so during the consultations they expressed the desire to develop livelihood restoration activities and hence it is recommended that they be provided assistance sufficient to provide them an opportunity to re-establish livelihoods elsewhere.

Whilst there are equally inherent risks in some of the women receiving relatively large sums of money to venture into economic activities in which they have no idea or experience, they have the possibility of being trained to develop their skills in the trade they choose to enter into. Although the training period envisaged for them is short (only 3 days), a much longer and extensive training and capacity building of women entrepreneurs is part of the GVB/SEA/SH Action Plan currently being developed within the context of the COVID-19 Project. The Farato women farmers could benefit from this process, which could help them stretch their compensation monies further. Table 10.1 presents the proposal for livelihood restoration assistance to the ten women farmers.

Table 10.1: Requested support for livelihood restoration

PAP ID	PAP name	Requested amount (D)	Proposed activity
FAR 01	Kombeh Manneh	30,000.00	Buying and selling clothing/shoe. Though she has never done it before, she has a cousin who is doing it, and with her help she expects to make her way through. (Training
FAR 04	Mariama Ceesay	30,000.00	Vegetables buying from Kaolack in Senegal to sell at the Busumbala market. Training
FAR 06	Kaddy Manneh	25,000.00	She was once engaged in fish mongering, travelling to the fish lading sites of Gunjur, Tanji and Sanyang to buy fresh fish to sell in Kitti, where she comes from. She plans to go back into this trade, for which she does not need training.
FAR 07	Salimatou Sillah	20,000.00	Would like to buy and sell confectionaries like rice, milk, mint, biscuits, matches etc. This will enable her to be able to look after kids whilst running her shop. She may be able to do her household chores as well. She says she could do with some capacity building in managing her monies.
FAR 08	Amie Sanyang	25,000.00	Buying/selling vegetables was once her main activity until she was allocated a plot at the Farato farm. She will restart this activity after she leaves the site. Does not need to be trained in this venture.
FAR 09	Mai Fatty	30,000.00	Expressed interest in doing business, buying clothing and shoes from Senegal to sell in the Gambia. She has a niece in Senegal who will help her and show her where she can procure clothes and shoes. Sometimes she can also send her niece money to buy and send her through the Dakar- Banjul bus. She will need training in financial management

FAR 12	Mahawa Sillah	25,000.00	She would like to do business buying and selling secondhand clothes. She is a student, and her mother can sell for her when she is at school. The proceeds will replace what she will use to get from her farm produce and pay her school fees.
FAR 14	Sutay Sanyang	20,000.00	Expressed interest in buying and selling vegetables such as onions, Jumbo cubes, palm oil, locally produced vegetables at the Brikama market. Her sister has a stall which she will share with her to sell her vegetables. Indeed, she has already started when she learnt that she will have to stop her vegetable gardening at Farato. She will not need training.
FAR 15	Salimata Ceesay	25,000.00	Wants to venture into business, selling clothing. She has never done business in relation to clothing; she has been doing farming since, but she has a niece who can help her. She will need some training.
FAR 16	Fatoumata Sillah	30,000.00	Wants to do business, travelling to Senegal to buy readymade traditional clothes (men and women), shoes and other small gifts to restore her livelihood. She will need to be trained.
Total		260,000.00	

10.1 Need for training and capacity building

Given that some of the women have indicated that the areas they have suggested to restore their livelihood are new to them, they will need some form of training and capacity enhancement to be able to sustainably manage their new businesses and ventures. In order to manage their respective businesses, and at least stretch the compensation monies, it is proposed that they be trained in areas such as marketing, record keeping, entrepreneurship, etc.

A three-day training period is being proposed for all the women at a budget of D35,200.00 broken down as in Table 10.2. In addition to the three-day- training proposed for them, they will be part of the long-term training and capacity building plans of the COVID -19 Project mentioned above.

Table 10.2: Three-day training program in business management for the women

Items/Activity	Total (D)
One resource person x D5,000 x 3 days	15,000.000
Venue: 1,000 x 3 days	3,000.00
Transport refund @ D400 x 3 x 10 participants	12,000.00
Instruction materials	2,000.00
Sub Total	32,000.00
10% Contingency	3,200.00
Grand Total	35,200.00

10.2 The training component

Specifically, the proposed training content will be delivered in the Mandinka language since they all understand the language. Topics will include:

- introduction to entrepreneurship;
- business idea generation;
- feasibility studies and its importance in business;
- marketing concept and critical success factors (4Ps of Marketing);
- records keeping and its importance;
- financial management;
- customer relations/care;
- stock control and management;
- planning in entrepreneurship.

The proposed components and processes of the training program are as follows:

- MoH will hire a trainer specialized in instructing this type of audience for three days;
- the women who wish to be involved in the training will be registered.

An agreement between the instructor and MoH will be developed to guide the process; the specific details and approach will be reviewed and confirmed in due course, and in particular in consultation with the participants.

To ensure the sustainability of the livelihood restoration program additional capacity-building and monitoring activities are being planned as follows:

- a) First follow-up workshop with PAPs will be organized by the National Federation of Gambian Women (NFGW), the Implementation Partner (IP) responsible for these trainings, in Farato in the second half of January> The main purpose is to review progress of business planning.
- b) Mentoring visits by NFGW, other Ips and the Projerct E&S team will take place throughout 2022.
- c) Second follow-up workshop with PAPs in May 2022 to review progress of business development will be conducted by NFGW.

In addition, the PAPs will participate in the Women Empowerment Scheme and will be monitored over time. This scheme will also cater for family strengthening linking vulnerable women to other organizations that have benefit packages for medical, skills training and educational sponsorship.

CHAPTER 11: GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

Regardless of its scale, involuntary resettlement inevitably gives rise to grievances among the affected population; therefore, timely redress of such grievances is vital to the satisfactory implementation of resettlement and to the completion of the Project on schedule.

This chapter presents the mechanisms to address grievances and to prevent conflicts which may occur during RAP implementation, and indeed during the Project implementation, and will include specific procedures to ensure the ethical and confidential management of SEAH-related claims.

11.1 Types of potential complaints and conflicts to resolve

Potential complaints and conflict that may arise due to the Project activities will include:

- a) PAPs not identified;
- b) PAPs identified and not listed;
- c) inadequate assistance and related information;
- d) complaints in the amount of compensation and rates used;
- e) disputed ownership of a given asset (two or more affected individual(s) claim on the same;
- f) delay in disbursement of assistance;
- g) losses identified but not assessed correctly;
- h) SEAH/H complaints during RAP implementation.

11.2 Objectives of a grievance mechanism (GM)

The objectives of the grievance redress mechanism are to:

- i) provide an inclusive, effective and responsive avenue for affected persons to express their concerns and resolve disputes that are caused by the Project;

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

It will be noted that the GM 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.

11.3 Structure of the GM

Whilst there is a Project-wide GRM, it is proposed that the mechanism for the Farato RAP be specifically tailored for the subproject activity of the Farato women's garden. Because of its scope, simplicity, and the fact that the subproject RAP implementation would not last more than one month, it would be cumbersome to integrate it into the Project-wide GRM whose scope and complexity (if it were to be used for the RAP) would hinder its swift implementation. Thus, it can be viewed as a subset of the bigger Project GRM to address only issues arising from the RAP of the Farato women's' garden.

Nonetheless the proposed GM for the RAP will consist of three tiers as in the Project-wide GRM, but will cover only the West Coast Region, where it is located, and specifically within the District of Kombo South, and the community of Farato to make the process as simple as possible: (i) local/community level (at the level of the Farato Farm); (ii) Project level; (iii) 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 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). If this proves unsuccessful in resolving the grievance, the complainant can proceed to the legal system.

As noted above, the GM will likewise be adapted to establish specific procedures to ensure the ethical and confidential management and resolution of SEAH claims, including a response protocol to ensure the timely referral of survivors to appropriate support services as well as a separate verification structure to review and resolve SEA/H complaints safely and confidentially.

11.3.1 Local level grievance redress

At the local/community level, the PCU staff will work closely with the aggrieved Farmer 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 PCU Coordinator, or Project team leader in the Farm.

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 with the traditional elders (such as the Alkalo and or the Farm Manager, Mr. Yaya Camara) 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 (i.e. not related to the Project) the GRC will refer the complainant to the relevant authority or other grievance process for redress.

The second level is when the dispute cannot be resolved at the Farato Farm level; in this case the affected persons will be advised to lodge a complaint to the Regional GRC (based at the Office of the Governor), and the Project staff should advise the parties on how, and where to file the complaint. The Regional GRC is chaired by the Governor, and the other permanent members of the Project's GRC (MoH, NEA, DLS, and DOF). The ad hoc, or non-permanent members of the Regional GRC are listed below.

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.

As noted above in Section 7.5, SEA/H-related claims will be handled under separate grievance redress procedures as per the SEA/H Action Plan, and such claims must likewise never be subject to an informal resolution or mediation process.

11.3.2 The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

Under this sub-project it is proposed that the GRC consist of permanent members and ad hoc members. The Permanent members will be:

- i) Governor of the WCR, where the complaint/Farm is located;
- ii) Project Coordinator;
- iii) the PCU Social Safeguards Specialist who shall act Secretary to the committee;
- iv) Executive Director, NEA;
- v) Director, Department of Lands and Surveys;
- vi) Director, Department of Forestry.

The ad hoc members will be:

- i) specialized Government institutions (dependent on the type of complaint);
- ii) Seyfo of the District where the Project is located;
- iii) Alkalo of the village of Farato;
- iv) 3 representatives of PAPs (1 male and 2 female) from the Farm
- v) a GBV service provider for SEAH related claims

The functions of the GRC include:

- i) publicize within the list of affected persons the functioning of the grievance redressed;
- ii) procedure established; receiving and logging complaints and resolving disputes; verify grievances and their merits;
- iii) recommend to the PCU solutions to such grievances;
- iv) communicate the decisions to the Claimants;
- v) ensure that all notices, forms, and other documentation required by claimants are made available and understood by the PAPs;
- vi) implement and monitor a redress action;
- vii) ensure documentation of all received complaints and the progress of remediation for future reference.

A separate and independent verification structure will be established before starting of the activities to review and resolve SEAH-related complaints, whose members will be specially trained on the intake, management, and resolution of SEAH claims to ensure the safety and confidentiality of all parties as well as the timely referral of survivors to appropriate care.

11.4 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 11.1 below. Complaints can be lodged

verbally or in written form, by email, or anonymously through writing to the PCU office, the Village Development Committee (VDC) of Farato village, via telephone (the Project's Social Safeguards Specialist as the Focal Point), but all cases must be properly documented indicating at least the name (the name of who received the complaint in case of anonymous complaint), nature of complaint, the date and time of receipt. The information on an anonymous complainant must be confidential, especially when related to the identity of the complainant.

Table 11.1: Proposed grievance 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	PCU Safeguards specialist
3	Screen and establish the foundation or merit of the grievance	Visit the site; listen to the complainant; assess the merit	7-10 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	15 days or at a time specified in writing to the complainant	Project Coordinator and 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 weeks of receiving status report	GRC to review and react
6	Judicial adjudication	Take complaint to court of law	No fixed time	Complainant

As noted above, specific procedures, including a separate verification structure, will be established before the start of the activities for the ethical and confidential management of SEA/SH claims.

11.5 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 GM, including related SEAH complaint procedures, should be well publicized 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 Alkalo, VDC, Regional Governor, MoH and PCU. Any community consultations or information dissemination sessions concerning the GM should be accompanied with information on locally available services for SEA/SH complaints so that survivors and community members know where to see help.

In the development of this RAP, the proposed GM/GRC was described and explained in detail to the PAPs at every opportunity. Comments were received to the effect that this approach is a novelty in Government projects. To make the GRC more accessible, the Safeguards Specialist of the Project

should provide his contact details to the PAPs and Alkalo in case there are any complaints to be made; the complaints could be both during RAP implementation as well as Project implementation in general.

CHAPTER 12: ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

12.1 Institutions

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

a) Ministry of Health (MoH)

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

b) PCU

The implementation of this RAP will be the overall responsibility of the MoH, and more specifically, the Project's PCU. It shall be the responsibility of the Project to provide the necessary resources for the compensation payments as well as the implementation and monitoring of the RAP.

The PCU 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 activity reports for the Project Steering Committee and the Bank. Through the Safeguards Specialist, the PCU will carry out the internal monitoring of the implementation of the RAP.

c) NEA

NEA, with support from the EIA Working Group will be responsible for overall external monitoring of the RAP implementation. NEA's mandate is to monitor the national environment, and so in collaboration with the PCU Safeguard Specialist, can also monitor compliance with the Banks' policies as they relate to this Project.

d) Grievance Redress Committee

A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be put in place by the Project and will play a crucial role in the RAP implementation process by addressing complaints and concerns raised resulting from the Project activities.

e) Other national institutions

These include the MOLRG and DLS, and DOF, 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 PAPs for consultation, and where disputes 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.

12.2 Capacity building

Some of the institutions identified above such as the NEA and the EIA Working Group 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 PCU will facilitate technical support to NEA and the ESIA Working Group 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, in particular in regards to the sensitive aspects related to handling SEAH complaints.

CHAPTER 13: RAP FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

13.1 Implementation Schedule

The RAP's implementation schedule is provided in Table 13.1 below. It 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 final independent monitoring and evaluation exercise.

The implementation of the RAP is expected to take eleven weeks from the preparation of the RAP report through the payment of compensations to the PAPs, to the monitoring and independent evaluation exercise. The monitoring and evaluation of the livelihood restoration plan will extend beyond the 11 weeks and be integrated into the COVID-19 Project's continuous periodic monitoring and evaluation schedule.

It is important to note that implementation of the RAP has to be completed, and the PAPs fully compensated before any civil works can commence at the Farato Farm.

To facilitate this process, it is recommended that a Consultant be recruited who will work closely with the PCU, and to help the Safeguards Specialist develop his capacity to manage the implementation of the report (s) in future projects. In addition, a GBV specialist should be recruited to develop the relevant instruments and provide training to both GRC members and PCU.

It will be emphasized that the RAP implementation has to be completed, and PAPs adequately compensated before any civil work can commence.

Table 13.1: RAP formulation and implementation schedule

RAP Formulation and implementation schedule

Activities/Tasks	Weeks											Responsibility
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Cut-off-date	14 th of February 2021											
Preparation of RAP												Consultant
Review and Final RAP approval												PCU/WB
Disclosure of RAP												PCU/WB
Execution of the RAP implementation process												
Appointment of a person in charge of the management and the internal monitoring of the complaints												PCU
Development of SEAH related procedures						X						PCU
Compensation and assistance of PAPs												
Approval and transfer of funds												PCU/WB
Presentation of compensation to PAPs												Consultant/PCU
Compensation of PAPs												Consultant
Grievance Redress Mechanism												

make an integrated resettlement report in the annual monitoring and evaluation report to the World Bank.

14.2 External monitoring

For the external monitoring, an independent agency will be retained by the Project to carry out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RAP. 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:

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

14.3 Evaluation

Whereas monitoring of the resettlement process is normally the responsibility of the PCU, 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:

- i. general assessment of the compliance of the implementation of the RAP with the general objectives and methods as set in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) document;
- ii. assessment of the compliance of the implementation of the RAP with the relevant national laws, regulations and World Bank' ESS 5;
- iii. assessment of the consultative procedures that took place at individual and community levels, together with the relevant government agencies;
- iv. assessment of fair, adequate and prompt compensation as they have been implemented;
- v. 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.

14.4 Indicators for monitoring and evaluation

14.4.1 Monitoring indicators

The monitoring indicators can be summarized as follows:

- i. number of public meetings held;
- ii. number of acquisition notices/agreements signed between the Project and PAPs, or delivered and those outstanding;
- iii. number of PAPs who have left the Project site;
- iv. number, type, and value of cash compensation payments made;
- v. grievance redress procedures in place and functioning, including SEAH procedures;
- vi. number and type of grievance redress applications, type of grievance made, and manner of resolution;
- vii. issues brought to the notice of the PCU handling the resettlement process by PAPs, and the mode of settlement used.

In the replanting of the felled trees to replace the lost “green cover”:

- i. number, of trees replanted

14.4.2 Evaluation indicators

The evaluation indicators are summarized below:

- i. number of PAPs,
- ii. compensation disbursed by type/ category of PAP;
- iii. % of grievance(s) ;
- iv. % or number of potential adverse impacts identified, number resolved;
- v. % or number of PAPs compensated and % or number that have regained their incomes and activities.
- vi. % of individuals accessing the GM with a SEAH related complaint, which are referred to GBV services

CHAPTER 15: BUDGET AND FUNDING ARRANGEMENT

The estimated budget for the implementation of the RAP is indicated in Table 15.1. The funds for the resettlement process will be provided from the resources of the Government of The Gambia’s counterpart fund 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, restoration of their livelihood, capacity building of the farmers in business management, assistance to vulnerable persons, the replacement of the lost “green cover” and monitoring and evaluation of the RAP, is estimated at **D775,047.86** (seven hundred and seventy-five thousand forty-seven Dalasi and eighty-six Bututs), equivalent to US \$15,500.95 (fifteen thousand five hundred Dollars and ninety-five Cents).

Implementation of the RAP report will be done by a Consultant who would pay out all the compensations to the PAPs as detailed out in the RAP. The Consultant would prepare a RAP implementation report highlighting the targets achieved, challenges and proposing methods of addressing certain issues in an action plan; activities such as tree replanting at FMC, training and monitoring livelihood restoration, etc. will form part of the action plan. Following the approval of the RAP implementation report, works would begin. Monitoring and audit of the livelihood restoration plan will extend beyond eleven weeks, and can be carried out before the financial commitments to the Project are finished.

Table: 15.1 Budget for the implementation of the RAP

S/N	Activity/Item	Total (D)	Total US \$
		Source of Funding	
		GOTG	GOTG
A	Compensation to PAPs		
1	Compensation for lost crops	251,438.97	5,028.77
2	Livelihood restoration payments	260,000.00	5,200.00
3	Assistance to vulnerable groups (hygiene related materials)	20,000.00	400.00
4	Food items for vulnerable persons (1,750–sugar; oil 1,600; rice, 1,600) = 4,950 x 5 persons	24,750.00	495.00
5	Tree replanting at FMC	13,200.00	264.00
Subtotal		569,388.97	11,387.77
B	RAP implementation		
5	Allowance to support personnel and logistics including meetings of GRC members	40,000.00	800.00
6	Capacity building of GRC and other staff of national institutions	20,000.00	400.00
7	Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation	20,000.00	400.00
8	Capacity building of the women farmers in business management, including awareness raising on GBV and SEA	35,200.00	704.00
Sub total		135,200.00	2,704.00
Total = A + B		704,588.97	14,091.77
9	Contingency (10% of compensation cost)	70,458.89	1,409.17
Grand Total		775,047.86	15,500.95

APPENDICES

Appendix 1.1: Socio-economic Survey Questionnaire

THE GAMBIA COVID-19 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROJECT: SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE - FARATO FARMERS

DATE.....

NAME OF ENUMERATOR:

HOUSEHOLD NO:

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

CODES

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. COVID-19 15. Other (Specify).

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 (Please specify): 10. Non-Relative

Impact Codes: Vegetables: (Please specify)1 - egg plant; 2- cassava; 3 – tomato; 4 – local pepper; 5- mint; 6- sweet potato; 7 - lettuce(iceberg); 8 - onions (red and white); 9- spring onions (local); 10-Bisap (sorel); 11-Lettuce (butter); 12- Parsley; 13-Bitter tomato; 14-Okra; 15-Sweet pepper

Vulnerability Codes: 1. Visually impaired: 2. Female-headed 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: 6: ECD

Appendix 3.1: Layout of the plot of land allocated to MoH by DLS

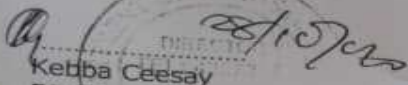


Appendix 3.2: Copy of letter of allocation to the MoH from DLS



Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours faithfully,


Kebba Ceesay
Director, Dept. of Lands & Surveys

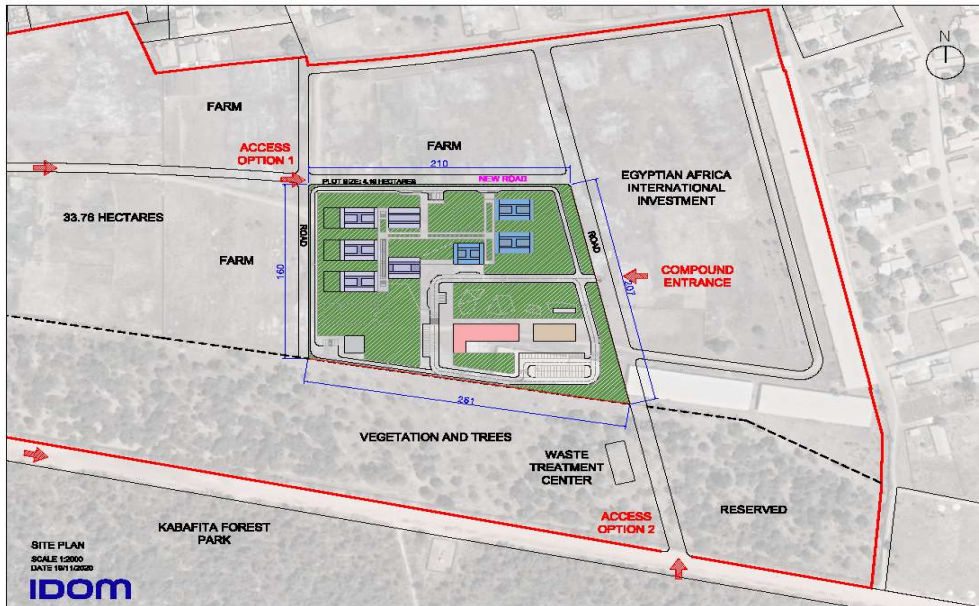
cc: PS –MORL&GA
Director of Physical Planning and Housing
Principal Surveyor
File
R/file.

TEL: (+220-4227337) Email-

Appendix 3.3: Outline of the Farm fenced off with cement blocks in red color. Note the inner cement block fence in black



Appendix 3.4: Location of the waste treatment center and other facilities within the 4ha area



Appendix 3.5: List of PAPs

	PAP name	Sex	Address	Tel. number	Occupation
1	Khaddy Manneh	F	Kitti	6326654	Vegetable farmer
2	Fatoumata Sillah	F	Farato Bojang Kunda	3670884	Vegetable farmer
3	Salimatou Sillah	F	Farato Bojang Kunda	62521465	Vegetable farmer
4	Sutay Sanyang	F	Busumbala	N/A	Vegetable farmer
5	Isatou Manneh	F	Farato Babilon	2416371	Vegetable farmer
6	Salimata Ceesay	F	Busumbala	N/A	Vegetable farmer
7	Aminata Sanyang	F	Busumbala	6223115	Vegetable farmer
8	Mariama Ceesay	F	Busumbala	N/A	Vegetable farmer
9	Lamin Manneh	M	Busumbala	6225343	Vegetable farmer
10	Bakary Danso	M	Farato	3186586	Vegetable farmer
11	Kebba Ceesay	M	Busumbala	2651416	Vegetable farmer
12	Mai Fatty	F	c/o Alhaji Ceesay	7848123	Vegetable farmer
13	Mahawa Sillah	F	Farato Bojang Kunda		Vegetable farmer
14	Lamin Camara	M			Vegetable farmer
15	Solo Jobarteh	M	Farato		Vegetable farmer

Appendix 6.1: Public notice for consultation and cut-off date

The Ministry of Health is implementing the World Bank-financed *The Gambia COVID-19 Emergency Response Project*. The Project is aimed at scaling up and strengthening all aspects of the National COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan (COVID-19), which focuses on preparedness and response including coordination, surveillance, case management, communication and social mobilization, psychosocial as well as logistics and safety.

The Project intends to construct an emergency treatment center (intensive care unit and general ward), public health laboratory and training center, a blood transfusion center, and clinical waste treatment centers, among other infrastructure. Some of these facilities will be located at the Farato Farm, in West Coast Region, which has been allocated to the Ministry of Health.

The Project will conduct a census of all persons who are currently cultivating crops within the specific area earmarked for the named facilities between the period 7th-14th February 2021. All those persons whose plots will be affected are requested to contact the Project's Coordinating Unit, or to come to the farm as soon as possible to identify their plots with assistance from the Farm Manager within the period indicated above.

Persons who move into the site after the 14th February 2021 will not be counted in the census. For further information, please contact:

Mr. Buba Darboe on 1025 / 7144422 / 7144397

From February 14th - March 31st, claimants who feel they should be included should use the Project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) through the contacts listed above, or through the PCU's office, located in Kanifing Municipality, The Gambia

Project Coordination Unit

Ministry of Health

Kanifing Housing Estate

Block D115A

The Gambia

Appendix 6.3.1: Matrix for 'green'

PAP ID	PAP Name	Current address/location	Total area (m²)	Potential yield per m² (in bundles)	Market price per bundle (D)	No. of cycles payable	Total compensation (D)
FAR 01	Kombeh Manneh	Farato Babilon					
FAR 02	Bakary Danso	Farato					
FAR 03	Kebba Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 04	Mariama Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 05	Lamin Manneh	Busumbala					
FAR 06	Kaddy Manneh	Kitti					
FAR 07	Salimatou Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
FAR 08	Amie Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 09	Mai Fatty	c/o Alhaji Ceesay 7848123					
FAR 10							
FAR 11	Solo Jobarteh	Farato					
FAR 12	Mahawa Sillah						
FAR 13	Lamin Camara						
FAR 14	Sutay Sanyang	Busumbala	24.42	30	3.5	2	5,128.20
FAR 15	Salimata Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 16	Fatoumata Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
TOTAL			24.42				5,128.20

Appendix 6.3.2: Matrix for mint (nana)

PAP ID	PAP Name	Current Address/Location	Total area (m ²)	Potential yield per m ² (in bundles)	Market price per bundle (D)	No. of cycles payable	Total compensation (D)
FAR 01	Kombeh Manneh	Farato Babilon	2.3	20	5	2	460.00
FAR 02	Bakary Danso	Farato					
FAR03	Kebba Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 04	Mariama Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 05	Lamin Manneh	Busumbala					
FAR 06	Kaddy Manneh	Kitti	3	20	5	2	600.00
FAR 07	Salimatou Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda	13.23	20	5	2	2,646.00
FAR 08	Amie Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 09	Mai Fatty	c/o Alhaji Ceesay					
FAR 10							
FAR 11	Solo Jobarteh	Farato					
FAR 12	Mahawa Sillah						
FAR 13	Lamin Camara						
FAR 14	Sutay Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 15	Salimata Ceesay	Busumbala	16.56	20	5	2	3,312.00
FAR 16	Fatoumata Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
TOTAL			35.09				7,018.00

Appendix 6.3.3: Matrix for iceberg lettuce

PAP ID	PAP name	Current address/location	Total area (m ²)	Potential yield per m ² (pieces)	Market price per piece (D)	No. of cycles payable	Total compensation (D)
FAR 01	Kombeh Manneh	Farato Babilon	3	35	20	2	4,200.00
FAR 02	Bakary Danso	Farato					
FAR 03	Kebba Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 04	Mariama Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 05	Lamin Manneh	Busumbala					
FAR 06	Kaddy Manneh	Kitti					
FAR 07	Salimatou Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
FAR 08	Amie Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 09	Mai Fatty	c/o Alhaji Ceesay					
FAR 10							
FAR 11	Solo Jobarteh	Farato					
FAR 12	Mahawa Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
FAR 13	Lamin Camara						
FAR 14	Sutay Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 15	Salimata Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 16	Fatoumata Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
TOTAL			3				4,200.00

Appendix 6.3.4: Matrix for butter lettuce

PAP ID	PAP Name	Current address/location	Total area (m ²)	Potential yield per piece (m ²)	Market price per piece (D)	No. cycles payable	Total compensation (D)
FAR 01	Kombeh Manneh	Farato Babilon					
FAR 02	Bakary Danso	Farato					
FAR03	Kebba Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 04	Mariama Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 05	Lamin Manneh	Busumbala					
FAR 06	Kaddy Manneh	Kitti					
FAR 07	Salimatou Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
FAR 08	Amie Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 09	Mai Fatty	c/o Alhaji Ceesay					
FAR 10							
FAR 11	Solo Jobarteh	Farato					
FAR 12	Mahawa Sillah						
FAR 13	Lamin Camara						
FAR 14	Sutay Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 15	Salimata Ceesay	Busumbala	5	50	10	2	5,000.00
FAR 16	Fatoumata Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
TOTAL			5				5,000.00

Appendix 6.3.5: Matrix for sweet potato

PAP ID	PAP Name	Current address/location	Total area (m ²)	Potential yield m ² (bundles)	Market price per bundle (D)	No. of cycles payable	Total compensation (D)
FAR 01	Kombeh Manneh	Farato Babilon					
FAR 02	Bakary Danso	Farato					
FAR 03	Kebba Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 04	Mariama Ceesay	Busumbala	6.25	25	8.30	1	1,296.88
FAR 05	Lamin Manneh	Busumbala					
FAR 06	Kaddy Manneh	Kitti					
FAR 07	Salimatou Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda	3	25	8.30	1	622.50
FAR 08	Amie Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 09	Mai Fatty	c/o Alhaji Ceesay	42.84	25	8.30	1	8,889.30
FAR10							
FAR 11	Solo Jobarteh	Farato					
FAR 12	Mahawa Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda	57	25	8.30	1	11,827.50
FAR 13	Lamin Camara						
FAR 14	Sutay Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 15	Salimata Ceesay	Busumbala	42	25	8.30	1	8,715.00
FAR 16	Fatoumata Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda	54.52	25	8.30	1	11,312.90
TOTAL			205.61				42,664.08

Appendix 6.3.6: Matrix for overgrown lettuce/seeds

PAP ID	PAP name	Current address/location	Total area (m ²)	Potential yield per m ² (sachets)	Market price per sachet (D)	No. of cycles payable	Total compensation (D)
FAR 01	Kombeh Manneh	Farato Babilon	0.25	40	10	1	100.00
FAR 02	Bakary Danso	Farato					
FAR 03	Kebba Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 04	Mariama Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 05	Lamin Manneh	Busumbala					
FAR 06	Kaddy Manneh	Kitti					
FAR 07	Salimatou Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
FAR 08	Amie Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 09	Mai Fatty	c/o Alhaji Ceesay					
FAR 10							
FAR 11	Solo Jobarteh	Farato					
FAR 12	Mahawa Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
FAR 13	Lamin Camara						
FAR 14	Sutay Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 15	Salimata Ceesay	Busumbala	1.2	40	10	1	480.00
FAR 16	Fatoumata Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda	8.75	40	10	1	3,500.00
TOTAL			10.2				4,080.00

Appendix 6.3.7: Matrix for parsley

PAP ID	PAP name	Current address/location	Total area (m ²)	Potential yield per m ² (bunch)	Market price per bunch (D)	No. of cycles payable	Total compensation (D)
FAR 01	Kombeh Manneh	Farato Babilon	5	10	5	2	500.00
FAR 02	Bakary Danso	Farato					
FAR 03	Kebba Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 04	Mariamama Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 05	Lamin Manneh	Busumbala					
FAR 06	Kaddy Manneh	Kitti					
FAR 07	Salimatou Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda	3	10	5	2	300.00
FAR 08	Amie Sanyang	Busumbala	1.05	10	5	2	105.00
FAR 09	Mai Fatty	c/o Alhaji Ceesay					
FAR 10							
FAR 11	Solo Jobarteh	Farato					
FAR 12	Mahawa Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
FAR 13	Lamin Camara						
FAR 14	Sutay Sanyang	Busumbala	32.16	10	5	2	3,216.00
FAR 15	Salimata Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 16	Fatoumata Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda	43	10	5	2	4,300.00
TOTAL			84.21				8,421.00

Appendix 6.3.8: Matrix for tomato (mongol)

PAP ID	PAP name	Current address/location	Total area (m ²)	Potential yield per m ² (kg)	Market price per kg	No. of cycles payable	Total compensation (D)
FAR 01	Kombeh Manneh	Farato Babilon					
FAR 02	Bakary Danso	Farato					
FAR 03	Kebba Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 04	Mariama Ceesay	Busumbala	5.85	5.9	42.5	1	1,466.89
FAR 05	Lamin Manneh	Busumbala					
FAR 06	Kaddy Manneh	Kitti					
FAR 07	Salimatou Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda	31.68	5.9	42.5	1	7,943.76
FAR 08	Amie Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 09	Mai Fatty	c/o Alhaji Ceesay					
FAR 10							
FAR 11	Solo Jobarteh	Farato					
FAR 12	Mahawa Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
FAR 13	Lamin Camara						
FAR 14	Sutay Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 15	Salimata Ceesay	Busumbala	5.04	5.9	42.5	1	1,263.78
FAR 16	Fatoumata Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
TOTAL			42.57				10,674.43

Appendix 6.3.9: Matrix for red onion

PAP ID	PAP name	Current address/location	Total area (m ²)	Potential per m ² (kg)	Market price per kg (D)	No. of cycles payable	Total compensation (D)
FAR 01	Kombeh Manneh	Farato Babilon	3	5	20	2	600.00
FAR 02	Bakary Danso	Farato					
FAR 03	Kebba Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 04	Mariama Ceesay	Busumbala	78.75	5	20	2	15,750.00
FAR 05	Lamin Manneh	Busumbala					
FAR 06	Kaddy Manneh	Kitti					
FAR 07	Salimatou Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
FAR 08	Amie Sanyang	Busumbala	14.28	5	20	2	2,856.00
FAR 09	Mai Fatty	c/o Alhaji Ceesay					
FAR10							
FAR 11	Solo Jobarteh	Farato					
FAR 12	Mahawa Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
FAR 13	Lamin Camara						
FAR 14	Sutay Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 15	Salimata Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 16	Fatoumata Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
TOTAL			96.03				19,206.00

Appendix 6.3.10: Matrix for sorel (kutcha)

PAP ID	PAP name	Current address/location	Total area (m ²)	Potential yield per m ² (bunches)	Market price per bunch (D)	No. of cycles payable	Total compensation (D)
FAR 01	Kombeh Manneh	Farato Babilon	4.5	13	5	2	585.00
FAR 02	Bakary Danso	Farato					
FAR 03	Kebba Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 04	Mariama Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 05	Lamin Manneh	Busumbala					
FAR 06	Kaddy Manneh	Kitti					
FAR 07	Salimatou Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
FAR 08	Amie Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 09	Mai Fatty	c/o Alhaji Ceesay					
FAR 10	Yaya Camara	Busumbala					
FAR 11	Solo Jobarteh	Farato					
FAR 12	Mahawa Sillah						
FAR 13	Lamin Camara						
FAR 14	Sutay Sanyang	Busumbala	2	13	5	2	260.00
FAR 15	Salimata Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 16	Fatoumata Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
TOTAL			6.5				845.00

Appendix 6.3.11: Matrix for local onions

PAP ID	PAP name	Current address/location	Total area (m ²)	Potential yield per m ² (bunch)	Market price per bunch (D)	No. of cycles payable	Total compensation (D)
FAR 01	Kombeh Manneh	Farato Babilon					
FAR 02	Bakary Danso	Farato					
FAR 03	Kebba Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 04	Mariama Ceesay	Busumbala	3	80	2.5	2	1,200.00
FAR 05	Lamin Manneh	Busumbala					
FAR 06	Kaddy Manneh	Kitti					
FAR 07	Salimatou Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
FAR 08	Amie Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 09	Mai Fatty	c/o Alhaji Ceesay					
FAR 10							
FAR 11	Solo Jobarteh	Farato					
FAR 12	Mahawa Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
FAR 13	Lamin Camara						
FAR 14	Sutay Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 15	Salimata Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 16	Fatoumata Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
TOTAL			3				1,200.00

Appendix 6.3.12: Matrix for okra

PAP ID	PAP name	Current address/location	Total area (m ²)	Potential yield per m ² (kg)	Market price per kg (D)	No. of cycles payable	Total compensation (D)
FAR 01	Kombeh Manneh	Farato Babilon					
FAR 02	Bakary Danso	Farato					
FAR 03	Kebba Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 04	Mariama Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 05	Lamin Manneh	Busumbala					
FAR 06	Kaddy Manneh	Kitti					
FAR 07	Salimatou Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
FAR 08	Amie Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 09	Mai Fatty	c/o Alhaji Ceesay					
FAR 10							
FAR 11	Solo Jobarteh	Farato					
FAR 12	Mahawa Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda	93	0.4	100	1	3,720.00
FAR 13	Lamin Camara						
FAR 14	Sutay Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 15	Salimata Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 16	Fatoumata Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
TOTAL			93				3,720.00

Appendix 6.3.13: Matrix for egg plant

PAP ID	PAP name	Current address/location	Total area (m ²)	Potential yield per m ² bags)	Market price per bag (D)	No. of cycles payable	Total compensation (D)
FAR 01	Kombeh Manneh	Farato Babilon	1.25	0.8	700.00	2	1,400.00
FAR 02	Bakary Danso	Farato					
FAR 03	Kebba Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 04	Mariama Ceesay	Busumbala	0.4	0.8	700.00	2	448.00
FAR 05	Lamin Manneh	Busumbala					
FAR 06	Kaddy Manneh	Kitti	1.6	0.8	700.00	2	1,792.00
FAR 07	Salimatou Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
FAR 08	Amie Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 09	Mai Fatty	c/o Alhaji Ceesay 7848123					
FAR 10							
FAR 11	Solo Jobarteh	Farato					
FAR 12	Mahawa Sillah						
FAR 13	Lamin Camara						
FAR 14	Sutay Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 15	Salimata Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 16	Fatoumata Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
TOTAL			3.25				3,640.00

Appendix 6.3.14: Matrix for bitter tomato

PAP ID	PAP Name	Current address/location	Total area (m ²)	Potential yield per m ² (pans)	Market price per pan (D)	No. of cycles payable	Total compensation (D)
FAR 01	Kombeh Manneh	Farato Babilon	36.3	0.03	700	2	1,524.60
FAR 02	Bakary Danso	Farato					
FAR 03	Kebba Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 04	Mariama Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 05	Lamin Manneh	Busumbala					
FAR 06	Kaddy Manneh	Kitti					
FAR 07	Salimatou Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
FAR 08	Amie Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 09	Mai Fatty	c/o Alhaji Ceesay					
FAR 10							
FAR 11	Solo Jobarteh	Farato					
FAR 12	Mahawa Sillah						
FAR 13	Lamin Camara						
FAR14	Sutay Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 15	Salimata Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 16	Fatoumata Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
Total			36.3				1,524.60

Appendix 6.3.15: Matrix for local pepper

PAP ID	PAP name	Current address/location	Total area (m ²)	Potential yield per m ² (kg)	Market price per kg (D)	No. of cycles payable	Total compensation (D)
FAR 01	Kombeh Manneh	Farato Babilon					
FAR 02	Bakary Danso	Farato					
FAR 03	Kebba Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 04	Mariama Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 05	Lamin Manneh	Busumbala					
FAR 06	Kaddy Manneh	Kitti					
FAR 07	Salimatou Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
FAR 08	Amie Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 09	Mai Fatty	c/o Alhaji Ceesay					
FAR 10							
FAR 11	Solo Jobarteh	Farato					
FAR 12	Mahawa Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda	3.92	0.4	150	2	470.4
FAR 13	Lamin Camara						
FAR 14	Sutay Sanyang	Busumbala	34.8	0.4	150	2	4,176.00
FAR 15	Salimata Ceesay	Busumbala	38.88	0.4	150	2	4,665.60
FAR 16	Fatoumata Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
TOTAL			77.60				10,252.80

Appendix 6.3.16: Matrix for cassava

PAP ID	PAP name	Current address/location	Total area (m ²)	Potential yield for tubers per m ² (D)	Potential yield for stems per m ²	Total market price for tubers and stems (D)	Total compensation (D)
FAR 01	Kombeh Manneh	Farato Babilon					
FAR 02	Bakary Danso	Farato	968	8	2	16	15,488.00
FAR03	Kebba Ceesay	Busumbala	4,074	8	2	16	65,184.00
FAR 04	Mariama Ceesay	Busumbala	83.03	8	2	16	1,328.48
FAR 05	Lamin Manneh	Busumbala	660	8	2	16	10,560.00
FAR 06	Kaddy Manneh	Kitti					
FAR 07	Salimatou Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda	130	8	2	16	2,080.00
FAR 08	Amie Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 09	Mai Fatty	c/o Alhaji Ceesay					
FAR10							
FAR011	Solo Jobarteh	Farato	437	8	2	16	6,992.00
FAR12	Mahawa Sillah		26.88	8	2	16	430.08
FAR 13	Lamin Camara		1,329	8	2	16	21,264.00
FAR14	Sutay Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 15	Salimata Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 016	Fatoumata Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
TOTAL			7,707.91				123,326.56

Appendix 6.3.17 Matrix for “kereng kereng”

PAP ID	PAP name	Current address/location	Total area (m ²)	Potential yield per m ² (bundles)	Market price per bundle (D)	No. of cycles payable	Total compensation (D)
FAR 01	Kombeh Manneh	Farato Babilon					
FAR 02	Bakary Danso	Farato					
FAR 03	Kebba Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 04	Mariama Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 05	Lamin Manneh	Busumbala					
FAR 06	Kaddy Manneh	Kitti					
FAR 07	Salimatou Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
FAR 08	Amie Sanyang	Busumbala					
FAR 09	Mai Fatty	c/o Alhaji Ceesay					
FAR 10							
FAR 11	Solo Jobarteh	Farato					
FAR 12	Mahawa Sillah						
FAR 13	Lamin Camara						
FAR 14	Sutay Sanyang	Busumbala	7.4	25	4	2	1,480.00
FAR 15	Salimata Ceesay	Busumbala					
FAR 16	Fatoumata Sillah	Farato Bojang Kunda					
TOTAL			7.4				1,480.00

Appendix 6.3.18: Summary of Entitlement Matrix - SHEET 1 OF 2

PAP/Crop type	Green		Nana/Mint		Iceberg lettuce		Butter lettuce		Sweet potato		Overgrown lettuce/seeds		Parsley		Mongol tomato		Red onions	
	Size of plot (m ²)	Value of crop (D)	Size of plot (m ²)	Value of crop (D)	Size of plot (m ²)	Value of crop (D)	Size of plot (m ²)	Value of crop (D)	Size of plot (m ²)	Value of crop (D)	Size of plot (m ²)	Value of crop (D)	Size of plot (m ²)	Value of crop (D)	Size of plot (m ²)	Value of crop (D)	Size of plot (m ²)	Value of crop (D)
Kombeh Manneh			2.3	460.00	3	4,200.00					0.25	100.00	5	500.00			3	600.00
Bakary Danso																		
Kebba Ceesay																		
Mariama Ceesay									6.25	1,296.88					5.85	1,466.89	78.75	15,750.00
Lamin Manneh																		
Kaddy Manneh			3	600.00														
Salimatou Sillah			13.23	2,646.00					3	622.50			3	300.00	31.68	7,943.76		
Amie Sanyang													1.05	105.00			14.28	2,856.00
Mai Fatty									42.84	8,889.30								
Yaya Camara																		
Solo Jobarteh																		
Mahawa Sillah									57	11,827.50								
Lamin Camara																		
Sutay Sanyang	24.42	5,128.20											32.16	3,216.00				
Salimata Ceesay			16.56	3,312.00					42	8,715.00	1.2	480.00			5.04	1,263.78		
Fatoumata Sillah							5	5,000.00	54.52	11,312.00	8.75	3,500.00	43	4,300.00				
TOTAL	24.42	5,128.20	35.09	7,018.00	3	4,200.00	5	5,000.00	205.61	42,663.18	8.87	4,080.00	84.21	8,421.00	42.57	10,674.43	96.03	19,206.00

Appendix 6.3.18: Summary of Entitlement Matrix - SHEET 2 OF 2

PAP/Crop type	Sorel/Kutchu		Local onions		Okra		Egg plant		Bitter tomato		Local pepper		Cassava		Keren kereng		Total compensation (D)
	Size of plot (m ²)	Value of crop (D)	Size of plot (m ²)	Value of crop (D)	Size of plot (m ²)	Value of crop (D)	Size of plot (m ²)	Value of crop (D)	Size of plot (m ²)	Value of crop (D)	Size of plot (m ²)	Value of crop (D)	Size of plot (m ²)	Value of crop (D)	Size of plot (m ²)	Value of crop (D)	
Kombeh Manneh	4.5	585.00					1.25	1,400.00	36.3	1,524.60							9,369.60
Bakary Danso													968	15,488.00			15,488.00
Kebba Ceesay													4,074	65,184.00			65,184.00
Mariama Ceesay			3	1,200.00			0.4	448.00					83.03	1,328.48			21,490.25
Lamin Manneh													660	10,560.00			10,560.00
Kaddy Manneh							1.6	1,792.00									2,392.00
Salimatou Sillah													130	2,080.00			13,592.26
Amie Sanyang																	2,961.00
Mai Fatty																	8,889.30
Yaya Camara																	
Solo Jobarteh													437	6,992.00			6,992.00
Mahawa Sillah					93	3,720.00					3.92	470.40	26.88	430.08			16,447.98
Lamin Camara													1,329	21,264.00			21,264.00
Sutay Sanyang	2	260.00											34.8	4,176.00	7.4	1,480.00	14,260.20
Salimata Ceesay													38.88	4,665.60			18,436.38
Fatoumata Sillah																	24,112.00
TOTAL	6.5	845.00	3	1,200.00	93	3,720.00	3.25	3,640.00	36.3	1,524.60	77.6	9,311.60	7,707.91	123,326.56	7.4	1,480.00	251,438.97

Appendix 8.1: Participants at the first consultative meeting with farmers

Name	Address/Location	Address/Location
Ebrima Bah	Farmer	Busumbala
Kombeh Manneh	Farmer	Farato Babilon
Bakary Danso	Farmer	Farato
Kebba Ceesay	Farmer	Busumbala
Mariama Ceesay	Farmer	Busumbala
Lamin Manneh	Farmer	Busumbala
Kaddy Manneh	Farmer	Kitti
Salimatou Sillah	Farmer	Farato Bojang Kunda
Amie Sanyang	Farmer	Busumbala
Mai Fatty	Farmer	c/o Alhaji Ceesay 7848123
Yaya Camara	Farmer/Site Manager	Busumbala
Solo Jobarteh	Farmer	Farato
Mahawa Sillah	Farmer	Farato
Lamin Camara	Farmer	Farato
Sutay Sanyang	Farmer	Busumbala
Salimata Ceesay	Farmer	Busumbala
Fatoumata Sillah	Farmer	Farato Bojang Kunda
Momodou Conteh	Farmer	Farato
Musa Bojang	Farmer	Bakau

Appendix 8.2: List of persons met at the national institutions

Name	Designation	Institution
Abdoulie Mam Njie	Project Coordinator	MoH
Fatou Sagarr Jagne	SOO	MoH
Saikou Fatajo	Environmental and Safeguards Specialist	MoH
Buba Manjang	Director	Public Health Services
Muhammed Jaiteh	Director	Department of Forestry
Mariama Jammeh	Program Manager	MoH Blood Transfusion Services
Momodou Sanneh	Governor	West Coast Region
Dodou Trawally	Executive Director	National Environment Agency
Mr. Lamin Camara	Senior Program Officer (EIA)	National Environment Agency
Kebba Ceesay	Director	Department of and Surveys

Appendix 8.3: Summary of views and concerns raised during consultations

Date: 31.12.2020			
Venues	Farato Farm		
Consultant's Opening Remarks			<p>The Consultant gave an introduction on what the Project is about; that <i>the Gambia COVID-19 Emergency Response Project</i> (GC-19 ERP) is funded by the <i>World Bank</i> and aims to prevent, detect and respond to the threat posed by COVID-19 and strengthen national system for public health preparedness.</p> <p>The Project intends to construct an emergency treatment center (intensive care unit and general ward), public health laboratory and training center, a blood transfusion center, and clinical waste treatment centers) among other infrastructure.</p> <p>The emergency treatment center will be located within the Farato Farm which has been allocated to the MoH, reminding the meetings of the benefits of the Project to the entire country.</p> <p>At the same time the potential negative environmental, social and economic impacts of the Project were highlighted. These would include persons losing their properties (such as vegetable crops and sources of income, etc.).</p> <p>The other reasons for the consultations with them, as explained by the Consultant included the following:</p> <p>To prepare an ESIA report that would evaluate the potential negative environmental and social risks and impacts that the Project may have, and to propose ways of mitigating them, and at the same time to</p>

			<p>identify the positive impacts and propose ways to further enhance them. Additionally, the reason for the consultations is to prepare an RAP to compensate all affected crops and assets that have been impacted by the Project.</p> <p>To provide information about the Project to the farmers and all other persons affected, and to receive stakeholder information on key environmental and social baseline information in the Project area.</p> <p>To provide opportunities to stakeholders to discuss their opinions and concerns about the Project. The gender expert emphasized the need to include social, gender and child protection issues during the ESIA and RAP processes.</p> <p>To inform the process of developing appropriate management measures as well as institutional arrangements for effective implementation of the Project's RAP.</p>
Remarks and Comments received			
Date/Site		Designation	Comments/views/
Farmers			
14.11.20	Yaya Camara	Farato Farm Manager	Concerns were raised over recent destruction of plantation as a result of stray animals that entered the site during works by other project developers.
31.12.20	Farmers	PAPs/Farmers	<p>This is an important project for the country, and we are happy that we will have a medical center near our community. However, Government asking us to move out from here will create a lot of problems for us.</p> <p>1. How soon will the project start?</p>

			<p>2. What will happen to our crops, some of which are still at the nursery level?</p> <p>3. Will we be compensated for the crops we would lose?</p> <p>4. We have been working here for the past three years, and with such short notice some of us will find it hard to find alternative sites.</p> <p>5. If compensation is to be paid, how will it be done?</p>	
Government Institutions				
14.11.20	Momodou Senghore	Managing Director	NRA	<p>ESIA is a useful tool, and indeed is a requirement in the implementation of any sustainable project.</p> <p>The NRA understands the importance of the laterite road adjacent to the Farato Farm site and the proposed medical facilities that will be constructed there, and consideration will be given to upgrading it with bitumen to prevent dust and improve safety.</p>
8.3.21	Lamin Camara	EIS Senior Program Officer	NEA	<p>Clarification on the various components of the project were made; legal requirements and the process of the environmental and social impact assessment including project classification were discussed.</p> <p>NEA highlighted that a site visit must be carried out for scoping and thereafter, terms of reference will be sent to the moh pcu indicating the environmental and social issues for consideration.</p>
11.3.21 by telephone	Mariam Jammeh	Director	MoH, Blood Bank	<p>“This will be the biggest blood transfusion center that will be supplying hospital blood banks with blood ready for use. Activities will include blood collection, The expected waste includes mainly used needles and syringes, infected or unwanted blood, blood bags. Blood Bags including waste blood, and used syringes will be disposed by Incineration.</p>
15.3.21	Muhamed Jaiteh	Director	Department of Forestry	<p>Mr. Jaiteh indicated that approximately 11 hectares of the Farato Farm (between the two fences on the south of the site proposed for the Farato clinical waste treatment center), although officially allocated to the</p>

				<p>MoH as reported, is part of the designated Kabafita Forest as an amenity belt. It was fenced off by the former president, thus, the two fences, and vegetation similar to the forest.</p> <p>He mentioned that the laterite road (originally a sandy road) was also part of Kabafita forest and was compensated for by the Department of Water Resources for installation of boreholes.</p>
Private investors				
14.11.20	Mr. Hartem	Manager	Egyptian African International Investment (EAI)	<p>This project site is separated from the proposed health facilities by an access road of 12.8m wide being created at the time of the visit.</p> <p>Planned activities that were reported include animal husbandry, poultry and related slaughter and processing activities.</p> <p>The need for infection control was highlighted, including the fact that poultry are prone to diseases that may wipe a whole group of poultry birds.</p>
13.3.21	Sheriff Faye	Manager	Jah multi-industrial company	<p>The laterite road from the Serrekunda - Brikama highway to this company (along Kabafita forest and the proposed site) is very important in diverting traffic, of the heavy vehicles from the cement factory and adjacent industries, from further congesting the busy town of Brikama.</p> <p>The road was upgraded by the company from a narrow sandy road to a laterite road.</p> <p>Regarding dust and traffic control considering the proposed health facility, he suggested that government should further develop the road with bitumen as all expenses for the initial works were borne by the company alone.</p>

29.3.21	Momodou Sanneh	Governor, West Coast Region	Office of the Governor Brikama	<p>The Governor welcomed the project indicating that FMC will support the services provided by the Brikama Major Health Center, that is overwhelmed by the number of patients not only from The Gambia, but also the Senegalese villages around the border villages of Dimbaya and Darsilami near Brikama.</p> <p>He highlighted the need for all sectors and communities to work together for environmental and social protection as these issues are complex and interrelated.</p> <p>Regarding protection of the Kabafita Forest Park against encroachment, he suggested that a commercial area be provided within the site for petty traders on basic food and other items. These can then be controlled and screened to ensure public health and safety.</p> <p>He specifically appealed that local skilled and unskilled labor should be used to include men, women, and youth during the various phases of implementation.</p> <p>On the GRM, the Governor suggested that the Chief of Kombo South be included in the GRC as the overseer of the district where Farato falls.</p> <p>The WB ESS 5 was emphasized in response to a concern raised about the sustainability of cash compensations by Government, which may prevent future projects from being implemented where PAPs insist on being compensated due to precedencies in other projects within the country.</p>
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				In resettlement cases he has witnessed in his region, another concern was the restoration of livelihood for the long-term as even with adequate compensation, PAPs may not manage these well, nor ensure dependents that are indirectly affected to benefit appropriately.
Traditional leaders				
15.3.21	Aji Fatou Sowe	Alkalo/Village Head	Farato Village	<p>The Alkali welcomed the proposed project activities, emphasizing that “without health, no activity is possible”. She appreciated the consultation meeting and mentioned she could not comment on aggrieved farmers from the same Farato farm who recently complained to her of loss of assets because she was not formally informed of their activities.</p> <p>It was made clear that this site was different from the site allocated to the MoH within the Farato farm, that only those PAPs within this site will be compensated by the MoH before the works.</p> <p>As the Farato village development committee was dissolved during the time of the visit, pending elections, the Alkali emphasized the need for her to inform the representatives of the twenty village groups (“kabilos”) in Farato; and these groups include youth and women.</p>
	Mariama Jatta	Assistant to Alkalo	Farato Village	

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