

**ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR  
THE AMDALAI-KANUMA-TRANSMISSION  
AND DISTRIBUTION CORRIDOR**

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**APRIL, 2018**

## **Contents**

LIST OF TABLES .....	4
LIST OF FIGURES .....	4
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS .....	5
DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THE REPORT .....	6
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	8
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION .....	13
1.1    Background .....	13
1.2    Project Description and Components.....	13
1.3    Objectives of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) .....	13
1.4    Approach and Methodology of Developing this ARAP .....	14
CHAPTER 2: GENERAL POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR INVOLUNTARY RETTLEMENT .....	16
2.1    The National Policy and Legal Framework .....	16
2.1.1    Land Administration in The Gambia .....	16
2.1.2    The Laws on Compulsory Acquisition .....	16
2.1.3    The Land Acquisition and Compensation Act (LACA) 1991 .....	16
2.1.3.1    Dispute Resolution .....	17
2.1.4    Forest Act 1998 .....	17
2.2    The World Bank Safeguard Policy OP 4.12.....	17
2.2.1    Involuntary Resettlement.....	17
2.3    The Institutional Arrangement, Roles and Responsibilities .....	18
CHAPTER 3: PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND AWARENESS CREATION .....	21
CHAPTER 4: THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY.....	22
CHAPTER 5: VALUATION AND COMPENSATION FOR AFFECTED TREES AND STRUCTURES .	28
5.1    Entitlement Policy .....	28
5.1.1    Entitlement of PAPs Losing Part of Their Structures .....	29
5.1.2    Entitlement of PAPs Losing Trees .....	29
5.1.3    Eligibility Criteria for Affected Persons .....	30
5.1.4    Cut-off Date .....	31
5.1.5    Proof of Eligibility .....	31
5.2    Entitlement Matrix.....	33
5.3    Valuation Parameters for Affected Trees and Structures .....	33
CHAPTER 6: MECHANISMS FOR PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS .....	37
6.1    Types of Complaints and Conflicts to Resolve .....	37

6.2	Grievances and Appeals Procedure .....	37
CHAPTER 7: MONITORING AND EVALUATION .....		39
7.1	Internal Monitoring.....	39
7.1.1	Tasks of the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer.....	39
7.2.	Independent Monitoring .....	39
CHAPTER 8: ARAP FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE .....		40
CHAPTER 9: DEVELOPMENT OF TREE REPLANTING PROGRAM.....		41
CHAPTER 10: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM .....		43
10.1	Vegetable and Horticulture Production .....	43
10.2	Beekeeping and Honey Production .....	44
10.3	Sustainability of the Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement Program .....	45
CHAPTER 11: BUDGET AND FUNDING ARRANGEMENT .....		46
CHAPTER 12: OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....		47
APPENDICES .....		49
Appendix 1A: Attendants at the Inaugural Consultative Meeting at Essau Village – 17.2.18.....		49
Appendix 1B: Summary of Minutes at the Inaugural Meeting – Essau Village 17.2.18 ...		51
Appendix 2A: Attendants at the PAP Consultative Meeting -Amdalai Village – 17.2.18...		53
Appendix 2B: Summary of Minutes at Amdalai Meeting – Amdalai Village.....		53
Appendix 3A: Attendants at the PAP Consultative Meeting at Kerr Jatta Village – 17.2.18 .....		54
Appendix 3B: Summary of Minutes at Kerr Jatta Meeting 17.2.18 .....		54
Appendix 4A: Attendants at the PAP Consultative Meeting at Medina Sotokoi – 17.2.18		55
Appendix 4B: Summary of Minutes at Medina Sotokoi Meeting -17.2.18.....		55
Appendix 5A: Attendants at the PAP Consultative Meeting at Fass Njaga Choi – 18.2.18		56
Appendix 5B: Summary of Minutes at Fass Njaga Choi -18.2.18.....		56
Appendix 6A: Attendants at the PAP Consultative Meeting at Wellingara – 18.2.18 .....		57
Appendix 6B: Summary of Minutes at Wellingara Village -18.2.18 .....		57
Appendix 7A: Attendants at the PAP Consultative Meeting at Lewna – 18.2.18.....		58
Appendix 7B: Summary of Minutes at Lewna Village -18.2.18.....		58
Appendix 8A: Attendants at the PAP Consultative Meeting at Njongon – 19.2.18 .....		59
Appendix 8B: Summary of Minutes at Njongon Village -19.2.18 .....		59
Appendix 9A: Attendants at the PAP Consultative Meeting at Mbollet Ba – 19.2.18 .....		60
Appendix 9B: Summary of Minutes at Mbollet Ba Village -19.2.18 .....		60
Appendix 10A: Attendants at the PAP Consultative Meeting at Kanuma Village – 20.2.1861		

Appendix 10B: Summary of Minutes at Kanuma Village -20.2.18 ..... 61

Appendix 11: Entitlement Matrix of PAPs..... 62

Appendix 12: Baseline Data Monitoring and Evaluating the ARAP Implementation ..... 71

Appendix 13: Questionnaire on Socio-economic Attributes ..... 72

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Institutional Arrangement and Responsibilities for ARAP .....	18
Table 4.1: Demography of the Communities on the Amdalai/Kanuma Corridor.....	23
Table 4.2a: PAPs Highest Educational Achievement.....	24
Table 4.2b: Educational level of PAPs’ Family Members.....	25
Table 4.3: Average Annual Income and Income usage.....	26
Table 4.4: Health and Healthcare Facilities .....	26
Table 5.1: Evaluation of Assets and Compensation Methods Applied.....	28
Table 5.2: Parameters used for the valuation of Fruit Trees.....	33
Table 5.3: Parameters used for the valuation of Timber/Forest Trees .....	34
Table 5.4: Parameters used for the valuation of Damaged Structures.....	36
Table 8.1: ARAP Formulation and Implementation Schedule .....	40
Table 9.1: Tree Replacement Program for Nine Communities for Twenty-Four Months.....	42
Table 11.1:ARAP Budget and Funding Arrangement.....	46
Table 12.1: Recommended Training and Awareness Creation.....	48

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: The team of Consultants and NAWEC staff during the field visit at Lewna .....	21
Figure 2: Mango tree cut over a resting shed in Amdalai .....	32
Figure 3: A Mahogany tree felled at Kanuma – note that the entire trunk has been removed .....	32

## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

ADWAC	Agency for the Development of Women and Children
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CIS	Corrugated Iron Sheet
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GABECE	Gambia Basic Education Certificate Examination
GAC	Grievances and Appeals Committee
GESP	Gambia Electricity Support Project
LACA	Land Acquisition and Compensation Act
NAWEC	National Water and Electricity Company
NBR	North Bank Region
NEA	National Environment Agency
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PCU	Project Coordinating Unit
VDC	Village Development Committee
WASSCE	West Africa School Senior Certificate Examination

## 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

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

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

**“Compensation”** means the payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for (1) the acquisition of land including fixed assets thereon, or (2) use of that land, or (3) felled trees and damaged assets on such land

**“Cut-off date”** is the end-date of the census of PAPs or DPs within the project area boundaries. This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for project use, or trees felled or pruned will not be eligible for consideration for compensation.

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

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

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

**“Land”** refers to agricultural or non-agricultural land which may contain 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 public purposes.

**“Local Authority”** includes the *Council* and the District Authority

**“Local Government Authority”** means a council established under the Local Government Act 2002

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

**“Project Affected Person(s) (PAPs)”** are private persons or entities (such as communities, schools, government and religious institutions etc.) affected by land use or acquisition needs of the Project. These person(s) or entities are affected because they may

lose, be denied, or be restricted access to economic assets, shelter, income sources, or means of livelihood. These persons or entities are affected whether or not they must move to another location.

**“Replacement cost for houses and other structures”** means the prevailing cost of replacing affected structures, in an area and of the quality similar to or better than that of the affected structures. Such costs shall include: (a) transporting building materials to the construction site; (b) any labour and contractors’ fees; and (c) any registration costs.

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



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Introduction**

In 2015, the Gambia Electricity Support Project (GESP) was approved by the World Bank to assist the National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC) in improving power generation and supply capacities in The Gambia. An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) was developed to guide implementation to ensure environmental and socioeconomic sustainability of the Project.

### **Project Description and Components**

The initial GESP components from Project inception included the following activities:

- rehabilitation and maintenance of selected power generation machinery at the Kotu and Brikama Power Stations
- purchase and installation of second-hand engines for both Kotu and Brikama power stations
- upgrade of the transmission and distribution infrastructure on selected Transmission and Distribution (T&D) grids and substations between Banjul and Brikama
- installation of a new Information Technology Integration System for financial and stock management
- provision of technical assistance to improve cost-effectiveness and sustainable management of electricity generation in The Gambia.

An additional project component, (of approximately 46km medium voltage, single pole-mounted transmission network) was initiated in the northern bank of The Gambia to accommodate the proposed cross-border power supply from Senegal. The specific routes proposed are:

- Kanuma - Amdalai (~15km) in Lower Niuni District, North Bank Region (NBR)
- Farafenni - Keur Ayub/Kerr Ali (~0.5 km) in the in Upper Badibu District, NBR
- Farafenni - Illiasa (~16km) in Upper Badibu District, NBR
- Tabanding Wollof - Diabugu Batapa (~15km) in Sandu District, Upper River Region (URR)

The Project shall improve livelihoods by providing the much-needed electricity for socio-economic development through enhancement of education, health, tourism, industrial, agricultural and other activities.

### **Impacts on People and Property**

Contractors hired by NAWEC to install the transmission infrastructure along the Kanuma–Amdalai corridor felled and pruned trees owned or utilized by residents of the communities along the corridor. Building structures were also damaged mainly due to the trees falling on them. These have negatively impacted on livelihood, as the loss of both fruit and forest trees have direct impact on the livelihood of the project affected persons (PAPs) since these trees form an important source of supplementary food, cash income and shade for the families; felling them will clearly imperil their food security and family wellbeing.

Loss of livelihood from structural damage is also evident as these structures (for fencing, roofing etc.) will no longer be useful as proposed.

Most of the trees impacted, particularly the fruit trees, were located along the right of way (ROW) of the proposed line. No permanent or temporary loss of land has occurred as the Project's ROW is entirely on public land, and thus, has created no land losses to the PAPs. The trees were planted adjacent to the road, close to compound fences on public land over which the persons have no claim.

It will be noted also that land access and land use restrictions will not occur during construction and operation of the proposed transmission line as confirmed during the field visits and survey.

The Project has impacted 94 individual PAPs and 9 non-individual PAPs, making a total of 103 in the nine communities. This justifies the preparation of this Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) to address the unfortunate situation where involuntary resettlement has already taken place without taking into consideration the due processes. It is an emergency action to rectify the situation whereby NAWEC was only informed post facto that trees had been felled by the contractors.

### **Socio-Economic Situation of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)**

Overall, the results of the socioeconomic survey indicated that generally the average annual incomes of the PAPs and their family members (recorded at D16, 005 and D14, 025 respectively) are low, earning them less than US\$1 a day. The survey also revealed that 43% of the PAPs depend on farming as their main occupation and source of livelihood which is also contingent upon erratic and short duration rainfall with hardly any bumper harvests registered for both food and cash crops in recent years. This renders the PAPs highly vulnerable to the vicious cycle of increased food and income insecurity. Therefore, felling of the trees, which the PAPs also depend on, would aggravate their vulnerability to poverty.

Structures damaged by the Project shall also make PAPs more vulnerable to security and weather threats in addition to diversion of funds (that could have been used for other domestic expenses) to repair or replace such structures.

Notwithstanding the current emergency situation where trees and structures have been impacted resulting to livelihood loss, impact of the Project as a whole on the vulnerability of the PAPs shall eventually become positive. This shall be possible with full implementation of this ARAP (including compensation for losses and participation in the livelihood restoration program) plus subsequent implementation of the Project to provide communities with electricity for socioeconomic development.

### **Eligibility Criteria for Affected Persons**

According to the Bank's OP 4.12, any person/institution who will suffer loss or damage to a building, business, trade or loss of access to productive resources, as a result of a Bank-funded project will be considered eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Thus, the PAPs can be classified into the following categories:

- Those who have formal legal rights to economic assets (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the Gambian laws)
- Those who do not have formal rights to economic assets at the time the census began but have a claim to such assets and become recognized during the survey

### **Resettlement and Accompanying Measures**

The resettlement measures proposed include cash compensation to the individual PAPs based on the number and type of their trees impacted, as well as their structures and other immovable objects damaged or destroyed. There will not be any cash compensation for lost forest trees, but rather these will be replaced through a tree replanting scheme.

A tree replacement scheme will be introduced in which every PAP/community that has lost a tree will replace each lost tree with 2-4 seedlings/young trees of his/its choice; some PAPs have suggested that alternative tree species to those cut will be accepted. This program will be led by the Department of Forestry (DOF), and with the collaboration of NAWEC and involvement of the various communities and individual PAPs.

Livelihood restoration measures have also been proposed aimed at helping PAPs/households re-establish their livelihoods or create new ones. Few PAPs expressed the wish of engaging into some new ventures to earn a little more money, and beekeeping and horticulture and vegetable gardening are high on their wish list. Women expressed need for support in their current vegetable gardening schemes.

It is proposed that the Department of Agriculture (DOA) and DOF, with support from NAWEC, should lead in the selected activities, especially where their respective sectoral mandates are concerned as proposed by some PAPs. The two institutions will develop an implementation plan and together with the PAPs and local communities conduct a needs assessment to properly focus on the way forward.

### **Public Consultations and Awareness Creation**

Public consultations were undertaken involving a series of meetings at various levels (at district level and at village level) to provide information on the Project and the entire process of resettlement. These meetings offered the PAPs an opportunity to participate and contribute to both the design and implementation arrangements of the ARAP.

A District-level meeting was held as the inaugural meeting in the consultation process. The nine affected villages were each represented by their Alkalo and a member of the Village Development Committee (VDC). Individual village level consultations then followed prior to administering the socioeconomic questionnaires in each village. NAWEC was represented in all meetings.

### **Grievances and Appeals Procedure**

Where compulsory acquisition has taken place and a resettlement and compensation program is to be implemented, conflicts would usually arise. In this regard, it is necessary that a Grievances and Appeals Committee (GAC) is created whose mandate will be to address complaints in the course of implementing this ARAP; this Committee shall respond to the complaints of the PAPs in a timely and transparent manner.

The Committee will provide opportunity to redress complaints using traditional measures at the community level; The Project Coordinator (PC) and Project field staff should work closely with the communities and the community leaders to clarify and resolve any misunderstanding that could give rise to conflicts.

Where the dispute cannot be resolved at the community level, the PCU should bring the matter to the attention of the Managing Director of NAWEC who shall immediately inform

the Regional Governor who shall conduct consultations to find an agreement acceptable to the aggrieved persons.

Where these traditional and administrative procedures fail to resolve the dispute, the aggrieved party has the right to take the matter to the courts with the possibility of reaching the Supreme Court which constitutes the last resort for solving these disputes.

The process, designed to be easy, transparent and fair is as follows:

- i. At the first stage, PAPs will register their complaints and grievances to the Grievance and Appeals Committee (GAC) which will have to provide a written response to the PAPs, within 3 calendar days of receiving the complaint
- ii. If the PAPs are not satisfied with the decision of the GAC, the PAPs will present the case to the PCU within 3 calendar days of receiving the written response from the GAC. The decision of the PCU should be sent to PAPs by no later than 3 calendar days of receipt of the PAP's appeal
- iii. If the PAPs are not satisfied with the decision at the second level, the case should be submitted for consideration to the district tribunal.

### **The Institutional Arrangement, Roles and Responsibilities**

NAWEC and the Project units will have overall responsibility of implementing this ARAP. Other institutions and persons that will play a part in the implementation are the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MoFEA), National Environment Agency (NEA), DoF and affected communities. Specific roles are further discussed in section 2.3.

Given the complexity of resettlement programs, it is recommended that a Consultant be recruited to support NAWEC to implement this ARAP; the consultant will preferably be supported by a special office/unit to be created within the PCU to enhance capacity building for future RAPs/ARAPs. This Unit should be staffed with a social development specialist and environmental specialist to handle the preparation and implementation of future ARAPs and RAPs. This approach will help NAWEC develop its capacity to manage the implementation of safeguards policies for this and future projects.

Meanwhile, once this ARAP is approved by the Bank, the Consultant will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the resettlement plan 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.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation of the ARAP Implementation**

Implementation of the ARAP will be regularly supervised and internally monitored by the NAWEC Environmental Officer and/or Monitoring and Evaluation Officer in coordination with staff of the PCU.

An independent agency will be retained by NAWEC to carry out external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the ARAP. 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 ARAP has been implemented to:

- Determine whether the procedures for PAPs participation and delivery of compensation and other rehabilitation entitlements have been done in accordance with the ARAP
- Assess if the ARAP objective of enhancement, or at least restoration of living standards and income levels of PAPs have been met
- Gather qualitative indications of the social and economic impact of project implementation on the PAPs
- Suggest modification in the implementation procedures of the ARAP, as the case may be to achieve the principles and objectives of ARAP

### **ARAP Implementation Budget and Funding Source**

Based on the valuation of affected trees and assets presented below, the budget for compensation and resettlement activities associated with the implementation plan of the ARAP is as follows:

	<b>Item/Activity</b>	<b>Gambian (D)</b>
<b>A</b>		
1	Compensation for felled fruit trees	903,606.25
2	Compensation for loss of personal/community livelihood from felled forest trees	22,500.00
3	Compensation for loss of forest trees through tree replanting programs	728,500.00
4	Compensation for damage of permanent immovable structures	14,880.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,669,486.25</b>
<b>B</b>		
5	Organization of ARAP Implementation Process	50,000.00
6	Allowance to support personnel	15,000.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>65,000.00</b>
<b>C</b>		
7	Contingency for implementation and monitoring of ARAP (10% of Compensation Cost)	<b>166,948.63</b>
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,901,434.88</b>

Grand total for the ARAP process, including compensation of PAPs, ARAP implementation and its monitoring and evaluation, is estimated at D1,901,434.88. The required funding should be provided by the Government of The Gambia through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs.

## **CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

In 2015, the Gambia Electricity Support Project (GESP) was approved by the World Bank to assist the National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC) in improving power generation and supply capacities in The Gambia. An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) was developed to guide implementation to ensure environmental and socioeconomic sustainability of the Project.

### **1.2 Project Description and Components**

The initial GESP components from Project inception included the following activities:

- rehabilitation and maintenance of selected power generation machinery at the Kotu and Brikama Power Stations
- purchase and installation of second-hand engines for both Kotu and Brikama power stations
- upgrade of the transmission and distribution infrastructure on selected Transmission and Distribution (T&D) grids and substations between Banjul and Brikama
- installation of a new Information Technology Integration System for financial and stock management
- provision of technical assistance to improve cost-effectiveness and sustainable management of electricity generation in The Gambia

An additional project component, (of approximately 46km medium voltage, single pole-mounted transmission network) was initiated in the northern bank of The Gambia to accommodate the proposed cross-border power supply from Senegal. The specific routes proposed are:

- Kanuma - Amdalai (~15km) in Lower Niuni District, North Bank Region (NBR)
- Farafenni - Keur Ayub/Kerr Ali (~0.5 km) in the in Upper Badibu District, NBR
- Farafenni - Illiasa (~16km) in Upper Badibu District, NBR
- Tabanding Wollof - Diabugu Batapa (~15km) in Sandu District, Upper River Region (URR)

The Project shall improve livelihoods by providing the much-needed electricity for socio-economic development through enhancement of education, health, tourism, industrial, agricultural and other livelihood activities.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)**

Contractors hired by NAWEC to install the transmission infrastructure along this route felled or pruned fruit trees that were planted and nurtured by residents of the communities living along the corridor. This has resulted to involuntary displacement and restriction of access to means of livelihoods thus triggering the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12.

This report constitutes the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) based on a review of the trees and other structures that were felled or affected along the Kanuma–Amdalai corridor. A justification for this ARAP and not a RAP is to address an unfortunate situation where involuntary resettlement has already taken place without taking into consideration

the due processes. It is an emergency action to rectify this situation as NAWEC was only informed post facto that trees had been felled by the contractors without going through proper procedures prior to cutting.

The trees and a few structures were the only losses induced by the Project. Most of the trees impacted, particularly the fruit trees were located along the right of way (ROW) of the proposed line. No permanent or temporary loss of land has occurred as the Project's ROW is entirely on public land, and thus, has created no losses to these Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The trees were planted adjacent to the road, close to compound fences on public land over which the persons have no claim.

It will be noted also that land access and land use restrictions will not occur during construction and operation of the proposed transmission line as confirmed during the field visits and survey. In addition, the loss of the fruit trees has a direct impact on the livelihood of the affected persons since these trees form an important source of food and income to the families; felling them will clearly imperil their food security and family wellbeing.

The number of individual PAPs in the nine communities is 94, and 9 non-individual/entity PAPs making a total of 103.

This ARAP is aimed at providing a plan and rehabilitation so that the PAPs losses would be compensated and their standard of living will at least, be restored to pre-project levels. The ARAP will also provide economic rehabilitation measures so that income earning potentials of individuals is restored to sustain their livelihoods. Specifically, the objectives of this ARAP are:

- To identify the persons (individuals or groups) who are affected by the project either by necessary (or otherwise) felling of economic trees, destruction of existing buildings and structures
- To identify, through consultation, appropriate options for the resettlement and compensation of the PAPs consistent with Gambian laws as well as World Bank's OP 4.12
- To determine a process for resettlement, compensation, consistent with the above-mentioned principles

Thus, this ARAP provides the guidelines for the manner and timelines for payment of all compensations. It also recommends that due consultations be undertaken with all PAPs before, during and after project implementation with special attention to disadvantaged groups (women, children and the disabled) within the population.

#### **1.4 Approach and Methodology of Developing this ARAP**

Resettlement planning is necessary whenever displacement or relocation occurs as part of project activities. Prior to implementation of the resettlement activities, baseline data is collected and potential impacts are identified and analyzed. Mitigation measures are then put in place to address negative impacts and compensatory plans are designed and recommended.

In this regard activities conducted included the review of the relevant Gambian regulatory framework as well as the World Bank safeguard policies on resettlement; field surveys, data collection and public consultations, and interviews. In summary, the process included:

**Literature Review:** This involved reviewing similar studies, census data, land use patterns, etc. Much of the literatures reviewed are current and are relevant to the resettlement plan.

**Public Consultation:** This included an inaugural session hosted by the District Seyfo (Chief) in the village of Essau to sensitize the communities on the project, and the need for the ARAP. In attendance were the representatives of the Regional Governor and District Seyfo, the nine Alkalos of the affected communities, with representatives of the respective Village Development Committees (VDCs).

The consultation was undertaken before embarking on the socio-economic survey in the communities which consisted of visits to household heads of the affected families, and typically the PAPs. Persons consulted and a summary of issues discussed are listed in Appendices 1-10.

**Field Surveys:** Detailed questionnaire (Appendix 13) surveys were carried out in the communities following the inaugural public sensitization, typically targeting the people whose trees and other structures were affected by the project. The field visits were used to obtain baseline information of the communities and PAPs including:

- socio-economic aspects of the PAPs
- types and number of trees felled and other structures affected
- types of compensation
- environmental observations and descriptions
- availability and conditions of infrastructure/amenities within the affected communities
- determining the framework for assessing values and compensation levels for each affected property/asset



## **CHAPTER 2: GENERAL POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT**

The following general policy and regulatory frameworks have guided the preparation of this report, and will also guide the implementation of the Plan:

### **2.1 The National Policy and Legal Framework**

For the purpose of this ARAP "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. In this regard therefore, land acquisition and involuntary resettlement would be governed by the following Gambian policies and laws.

#### **2.1.1 Land Administration in The Gambia**

The main Acts relating to land administration since the colonial period are the Lands (Regions) Act, and the State Lands Act, 1991 which has jurisdiction over all State lands covering Banjul, the entire Kombo St. Mary as well the districts of Kombo North, South and Central in the West Coast Region. There are also the Physical Planning and Development Act 1991, the Surveys Act 1991; Local Government Act, 2002; Land Use Regulations, 1995; Lands Commission Act, 2007; State Lands Regulations, 1995; Development Control Regulations, 1995.

#### **2.1.2 The Laws on Compulsory Acquisition**

In addition to The Lands (Provinces) Act and the State Lands Act 1991, the other relevant national laws with respect to compulsory land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are the following:

The Constitution of the Republic of the Gambia 1997, which 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 defense, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, town and country planning or the development or utilization of property in such a manner as to promote public benefit;"*

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

#### **2.1.3 The Land Acquisition and Compensation Act (LACA) 1991**

This Act provides the legal basis for the acquisition of property by the State for public / planning purpose, but Section 11 provides for compensation for land acquired under LACA, using the cost of replacement method. The method is based on the current cost of construction of the structures and improvements, including design, supervision, financing costs depreciated to reflect the remaining useful life and state of repairs of the structure.

### **2.1.3.1 Dispute Resolution**

The LACA, 1991 provide that all disputes and disagreements on compensation or title can be settled by arbitration or the Supreme Court. These include claims made after 21 days from the date of the notice, unsatisfactory evidence to support claims or any disagreement between a land owner/occupier and the Board.

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

### **2.1.4 Forest Act 1998**

The Forest Act, 1998, defines the various types of forests in the country, and prescribes the management principles under the respective types of forests. This Act will guide the delineation of ownership and responsibilities towards the different types of forest resources in this study.

## **2.2 The World Bank Safeguard Policy OP 4.12**

### **2.2.1 Involuntary Resettlement**

The World Bank's OP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement) is applied in this study report. This Policy indicates the processes and procedures required to be followed where people have to lose property, means of livelihood or where they experience a change in their standard of living as a result of the implementation of a Bank-financed project. The policy covers direct economic and social impacts that result from these investment projects leading to:

The involuntary taking of land resulting in:

- relocation or loss of shelter
- loss of assets or access to assets
- loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location or not

In view of the above therefore, and consistent with World Bank Policies and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the guidelines for the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) require that:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided, or minimized, as much as possible, by considering all feasible options including viable alternative project designs. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, all people affected by it should be compensated fully and fairly for lost assets
- Involuntary resettlement should be seen and undertaken accordingly as an opportunity for improving the livelihoods of the affected people
- All people 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

World Bank OP 4.12, states that a project is classified as requiring a full Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) when the number of people to be displaced involuntarily is from 200 persons and above and/or when the land-take involves 10 percent of the total holding. However, where the number of people to be displaced or affected is less than 200 persons, and land-take is less than 10 percent of the total holding, the Policy recommends an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP).

During the course of this study it was determined that a total of 103 PAPs were impacted involuntarily, and that no land-take (either privately owned or acquired from communities) was evident. It is in this regard that this ARAP is prepared.

### 2.3 The Institutional Arrangement, Roles and Responsibilities

NAWEC will have overall responsibility of implementing this ARAP. Other institutions and persons that will be involved in the implementation are the GESP Project Steering Committee (PSC), the Project Coordinating Unit (PCU) of the GESP, National Environment Agency (NEA), and a Specialist in Resettlement and/or a Committee/Unit located at NAWEC responsible for resettlement. The institutions and their roles and responsibilities regarding this ARAP's implementation are detailed in Table 2.1.

However, given the complexity of resettlement, it is recommended that a Consultant be recruited to support NAWEC to implement this ARAP; the consultant will be preferably supported by a special office/unit to be created within the PCU to enhance capacity building for future RAPs/ARAPs. This Unit should be staffed with a social development specialist and environmental specialist to handle the preparation and implementation of future ARAPs and RAPs. This approach will help NAWEC develop its capacity to manage the implementation of safeguards policies for this and future projects.

Meanwhile, once this ARAP is approved by the Bank, the Consultant will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the resettlement plan 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.

**Table 2.1: Institutional Arrangement and Responsibilities for ARAP Implementation**

No	Stakeholder/Institution	Responsibilities
1	Project Steering Committee	<p>Establishment of Resettlement Committee (RC)</p> <p>Ensuring that the project conforms to World Bank safeguard policies, including implementation of the ARAP as required</p> <p>Engaging the services of contractors and consultants to carryout preparation and implementation of ARAP and subsequent engaging the service of external monitors for the ARAP implementation</p> <p>Approval of payments to consultants for ARAP activities carried out under the project</p> <p>Internal monitoring and evaluation of ARAP activities</p> <p>Preparation of periodic progress reports on ARAP implementation</p> <p>Submission of Reports to NAWEC Management and World Bank for review</p>
2	Government of The Gambia (Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs)	<p>Provide the necessary funds in a timely manner for the compensation programme under this ARAP</p>

3	National Environment Agency (NEA)	<p>Responsible for the overall supervision of the monitoring program</p> <p>Screening and appraising the ARAP</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluating the resettlement/rehabilitation process</p>
4	Department of Forestry	<p>Enforcement of the Forest Act as it relates to the Project's area of influence</p> <p>Overall responsibility for the tree re-planting and livelihood restoration program</p>
5	World Bank	<p>Overall responsibility to ensure OP 4.12 is complied with in the ARAP</p> <p>Responsible for the final review, clearance and approval of the ARAP</p>
6	Consultant to implement ARAP Report	<p>Implement the recommendations of the ARAP which will include cash and in-kind compensations, and any recommendation to improve the positive social and environmental aspects in the project area</p> <p>Inform and sensitize the communities, particularly the PAPs on the recommendations of the ARAP, the compensation procedures and the payment arrangements</p> <p>Establish the Grievance Redress Mechanism to handle any conflicts or complaints that may arise</p> <p>Investigate and address any problems/issues that the PAPs may encounter during the compensation process;</p> <p>Prepare a final report on the implementation of the ARAP giving the number of PAPs compensated, the number outstanding and the reasons why they could not be compensated</p>
7	GESP Project Coordinator/PCU	<p>Responsible for the whole resettlement planning and implementation process</p> <p>Provide an enabling environment for the same</p> <p>Ensure that there are sufficient resources (time, money and people) to implement the ARAP</p> <p>Compile the periodic resettlement reports and make an integrated resettlement report in the annual M&amp;E report to NAWEC Management, the World Bank and the NEA</p>
8	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	<p>Prepare periodic monitoring reports on ARAP implementation process</p> <p>Ensure that any changes during implementation process that have significant environmental or social impact are communicated to the PCU/PSC in time and advice on actions to be taken and costs involved</p> <p>Ensure that the PCU is sufficiently informed on monitoring results</p>
9	Environmental Officer	<p>Ensure that there are sufficient resources (time, money and people) to supervise the environmental issues of the works</p> <p>Ensure that any changes during implementation process that have significant environmental or social impact are communicated to the PSC/PIU in time and advice on actions to be taken and costs involved</p>
10	Social Safeguards Officer	<p>Ensure that there are sufficient resources (time, money and people) to supervise the social safeguards issues of the works</p> <p>Ensure that any changes during ARAP implementation process that have significant social impact are communicated to the PCU/PSC in time and advice on actions to be taken and costs involved.</p> <p>Provide periodic reports on progress in the compensation of PAPs and the level of their participation in implementation process</p>

11	NAWEC Resettlement Committee / Unit	<p>Responsible for guiding compensation and resettlement activities in NAWEC</p> <p>Checking the unit prices of compensation as used in NAWEC ARAPs and RAPS, suggesting adjustments to unit prices in conformity with market prices/replacement costs (if required) to PCU for approval</p> <p>In co-ordination with PCU, organize meetings with PAPs, local authorities to disseminate information on Resettlement issues as and when necessary</p> <p>Based on the proposed implementation schedule of the ARAP, prepare the detailed implementation plan and the together with PCU pay entitlements to PAPs and implement other activities in a timely manner</p> <p>Settling complaints and grievances raised by complainants and suggest solutions for the outstanding issues to responsible institutions to improve the ARAP implementation</p> <p>Organize seminars to disseminate the ARAP report to relevant stakeholders, communities, etc.</p> <p>Assist local communities and PAPs in overcoming the difficulties during the implementation period</p>
12	Communities (Village Alkali, VDC members, Project Affected Persons (PAPs))	<p>Give their own opinions and, or support on alternative project designs during discussion and consultations</p> <p>Support in identifying and confirming eligibility</p> <p>Support Community- based developmental project such as tree replanting program</p> <p>Participate in conflict prevention and resolution measures</p>

### **CHAPTER 3: PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND AWARENESS CREATION**

Public consultations were undertaken and they involved a series of meetings at various levels (at district level and at village level). The consultations with the public on the entire process of resettlement offered the PAPs an opportunity to participate and contribute to both design and implementation of the ARAP.

A District-level meeting was held on 17<sup>th</sup> February in Essau, and it served as the inaugural meeting in the consultation process. It was hosted by the Seyfo of Lower Niumi District, Fabakary Nana Sonko who was represented by his Chief Badge Messenger.

The Governor of the North Bank Region (NBR) could not attend the meeting, and was represented by Mr. Kemo Kassama; a separate meeting with him was convened afterwards during which he expressed his appreciation of NAWEC's empathy towards the PAPs.

NAWEC representatives during the inaugural meeting and subsequent consultations were Mr. Ousainou Joof, Provincial Operations Manager, Mr. Samba Bah, Planner, and Mr. Alhaji Diallo, NAWEC's Environment Officer.

The nine affected villages were each represented by their Alkalo and a member of the Village Development Committee (VDC). Appendix 1A presents the list of attendants at the inaugural meeting, and Appendix 1B indicates the summary of the discussions. Individual village level consultations are attached in Appendices 2A to 10B. Figure 1 below shows a consultation session in the village of Lewna.

**Figure 1: The team of Consultants and NAWEC staff during the field visit at Lewna**



## **CHAPTER 4: THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY**

A Socio-economic Survey was carried out during the same period as the evaluation of the trees and other assets impacted by the project. The survey data collection was conducted from 17<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2018. Prior to the commencement of the field survey, a list of the PAPs and their assets was made available to the team of Consultants. The survey gathered detailed information at both the household and individual level on current living standards of the PAPs.

The demography of the nine communities, as per the last national census (2013) is indicated in Table 4.1. The Table also shows the results of the PAPs survey, indicating the demography of the project affected households within the nine communities. The inventory of the PAPs and affected trees and structures is indicated in Appendix 11.

### **4.1 Objectives of the Survey**

The objectives of the survey were essentially:

- To inform the affected population about the NAWEC cross-border electrical power supply project
- To obtain feedback from the affected population about the project
- To establish a social profile of the affected population, especially the PAPs (such as household composition, education, household incomes, health and welfare, etc.)
- To identify the affected households and individuals
- To identify vulnerable individuals or groups
- To record the base line situation of all PAPs, in order to measure effectiveness of resettlement plans and mitigation measures
- To record all trees and other assets along the Right of Way (ROW) and determine the manner they have been impacted by the project
- To determine the need or otherwise for a tree replanting program within the communities

This information will be useful for understanding the communities affected by the project, and the scope of compensation necessary to mitigate adverse effects, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups. These groups may include households headed by women, children, people with disabilities, elders and the extremely poor. This study enumerated 27 persons deemed vulnerable, including 18 female household heads and 9 persons with disabilities.

The total number of households within the project's area of influence is 1,235 (GBOS, 2013 Census), making up a district population of 10, 726 persons. During this survey a total of 94 households (94 PAPs or 2% of district households) were impacted by the project. The 94 households consist of a total population of 1,174 persons.

**Table 4.1: Demography of the Communities on the Amdalai/Kanuma Corridor**

Village	2013 Population Census				2018 Household Survey for the ARAP					% of	
	2013 Census	Male	Female	No. of Households 2013 Census	Total PAPs (Including household members)	Total PAPs' Household Members	PAPs (household head)	Male Headed	Female Headed	Population selected for 2018 survey	Households surveyed
Amdalai	1626	811	815	202	74	69	5	4	1	5	2
Fass	3284	1610	1674	408	241	221	20	16	4	7	5
Kerr Jatta	788	395	393	70	184	171	13	10	3	23	19
Wellingara	309	162	147	51	108	100	8	6	2	35	16
Kanuma	1784	830	954	195	100	91	9	4	5	6	5
Lewna	337	171	166	37	179	166	13	12	1	53	35
Mbollet Ba	1527	729	798	160	100	92	8	7	1	7	5
Njongon	785	371	414	81	113	102	11	11	0	14	14
Medina Sotokoi	286	150	136	31	75	68	7	6	1	26	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,726</b>	<b>5,229</b>	<b>5,497</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>

Source: 2013 GBOS Population Census and 2018 Kanuma-Amdalai Socioeconomic Survey for the ARAP



## 4.2 Principal Findings of the Socioeconomic Survey

Analysis of the baseline and socioeconomic survey in the nine communities yielded the following discussed results.

### 4.2.1 Demographic information

#### Population Size and Structure

The population sizes of the communities (Table 4.1) indicate that the majority (33%) of the households were recorded in Fass while the least number of households was recorded in Medina Sotokoi (2.5%). The GBOS Population Census 2013 results show that men constitute 48.7% and women 51.3% of the population in the study area.

The percentage of children under 15 years enumerated during this study in the communities constitutes 45%, and persons in the working age group (15-65 years old) constitute 55% of the population.

#### Household Composition

The study shows that the average household size in the project affected villages is 12 persons, and the community with the largest household size (Fass) has also an average of 12 persons, and the smallest household size of 10 persons was found in Njongon; practically all the households enumerated were 81% male-headed and 19% female-headed households.

#### Level of Education and Infrastructure

Table 4.2a presents the highest educational level of PAPs in the 9 communities, and the results reveal that 63 (67%) of the PAPs had formal education including Islamic studies. Of these, one Bachelor of Science (BSc) degree was achieved by a PAP from Medina Sotokoi. This is followed by 8 (9%) Higher National Diploma (HND) holders, 25(27%) Islamic studies Certificate holders, 16 (17%) West Africa School Senior Certificate Examination (WASSCE) and 13 (14%) Gambia Basic Education Certificate Examination (GABECE) certificate holders.

Over 70% of the villages has educational facilities (mainly primary schools), and results of the survey indicate that 40% of the children between 7and 13 years of age attend primary school whilst 21% attend senior secondary schools.

**Table 4.2a: PAPs Highest Educational Achievement**

Village	PAPs' Highest Educational Level				
	GABECE	WASSCE	Islamic studies	HND	BSC
Amdalai	2	0	3	0	0
Fass	3	4	5	2	0
Kerr Jatta	2	1	5	1	0
Wellingara	1	2	2	1	0
Kanuma	0	2	1	0	0
Lewna	1	3	3	1	0
Mbollet Ba	1	1	4	0	0
Njongon	3	2	2	3	0
Medina Sotokoi	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: 2018 Kanuma-Amdalai Socioeconomic Survey for the ARAP

### Highest Level of Education reached by PAPs' Family Members

Table 4.2b indicates the highest education received by the PAPs' family members. Of these 175 (41%) are attending primary (Lower Basic) schools, 91 (21%) are attending senior secondary schools, 16 (4%) are attending tertiary institutions and 13 (13%) attending Islamic institutions. Importantly, only one PAP has BSc university degree.

**Table 4.2b: Educational level of PAPs' Family Members**

Village	Educational level of PAPs Family Members							
	In Primary School	Completed Primary School	In Secondary School	Completed Secondary School	In Tertiary Institution	Completed Tertiary Inst.	In Islamic Institution	Completed Islamic Institution
Amdalai	9	0	3	3	1	1	7	3
Fass	35	5	29	6	4	2	17	6
Kerr Jatta	27	7	9	5	3	1	7	0
Wellingara	17	2	6	4	0	0	4	0
Kanuma	11	1	6	3	4	5	5	0
Lewna	23	0	17	6	0	0	6	0
Mbollet Ba	15	5	6	2	0	0	6	0
Njongon	22	4	8	11	2	3	3	0
Medina Sotokoi	16	3	7	0	2	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>9</b>

Source: 2018 Kanuma-Amdalai Socioeconomic Survey for the ARAP

### Employment

Farming is the most common employment amongst the surveyed population, with 43% reporting that they are engaged in farming as their main occupation and source of livelihood which is also contingent upon erratic and short duration rainfall with hardly any bumper harvests registered for both food and cash crops in recent years. Trading is the next most common work in the area. Other categories of employment are teaching, transportation and driving.

### Household Incomes

Table 4.3 below shows the average income level of the PAPs and their family members. At the household level, agricultural activities are the main source of income for PAPs, earning an average income of D16, 005 per annum, whilst the household members earn an average of D14, 025 per annum. Both annual income levels earn less than USD1 a day.

Secondary sources of income include trading and paid employment. For income usage, 78% of the PAPs claimed spending their income on alleviating household food security. In addition, felling of trees which the PAPs also depend on would aggravate their vulnerability to poverty.

**Table 4.3: Average Annual Income and Income usage**

Village	Average Annual Income of PAPs (D)	Average Annual Income of PAPs' Household members (D)	No. of PAPs spending their Income on Food Security
Amdalai	18,000	16,000	5
Fass	16,450	15,500	16
Kerr Jatta	14,462	13,077	12
Wellingara	15,000	12,500	6
Kanuma	14,444	14,444	9
Lewna	17,308	12,615	6
Mbollet Ba	18,125	11,875	5
Njongon	14,545	14,500	9
Medina Sotokoi	15,714	15,714	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,005</b>	<b>14,025</b>	<b>73</b>

2018 Kanuma-Amdalai Socioeconomic Survey for the ARAP

### Health & Welfare

At community level, Table 4.4 presents the health care issues of the persons surveyed. There are four different types of health facilities within the District; namely clinics, health centers, herbal centers, and pharmacies that are visited by the sick in the survey area. The clinic is the most important health facility providing services to 71% of the PAPs at an average bill of D637 per month. The most common diseases reported were malaria and diarrhea in that order of importance. There are 9 disabled persons in the surveyed households.

**Table 4.4: Health and Healthcare Facilities**

Village	Medical Facility in Community		Most Common Disease in households	Medical Treatment Center Used			Average Medical Bills (D)
	Yes	No		Malaria	Hospital	Clinic	
Amdalai	5	0	5	2	3	0	600
Fass	20	0	20	6	13	0	657
Kerr Jatta	0	13	13	3	8	2	750
Wellingara	0	8	8	1	7	0	625
Kanuma	0	9	9	1	7	1	622
Lewna	0	13	13	5	8	0	731
Mbollet Ba	8	0	8	0	8	0	500
Njongon	11	0	11	1	10	0	652
Medina Sotokoi	0	7	7	4	3	0	600
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>637</b>

Source: 2018 Kanuma-Amdalai Socioeconomic Survey for the ARAP

### Sanitation

In terms of toilet facilities 80% of the surveyed respondents used uncovered pit latrines.

**Waste management**

There are no approved dumping sites for the domestic waste generated in most of the study communities. Each household has its own refuse dump close to the compound and 62% of the PAPs reported burning their domestic waste.

**Energy – Sources and Usage**

The main source of energy used for cooking in the study area is fuel wood, used by 86% of the respondents, followed by those who use charcoal/gas (14%). These two sources (fuel wood and charcoal) are forest products obtained at no or minimal cost to the household and available throughout the year. However, continued collection of fuel wood (especially where trees are felled) contributes to increased deforestation.

The main source of energy for lighting is candle (electricity is through the use of off-grid solar, being only 34%) followed by domestic generators.

**Impact of the Project on Vulnerability of PAPs**

As earlier discussed, the results of the socioeconomic survey indicated that the average annual incomes of the PAPs and their family members are generally low, and the majority depend on rain fed farming as their main occupation and source of livelihood which is also contingent upon erratic and short duration rainfall. This renders the PAPs highly vulnerable to the vicious cycle of increased food and income insecurity. Therefore, felling of the trees, which the PAPs also depend on, would aggravate their vulnerability to poverty.

Structures damaged by the Project shall also make PAPs more vulnerable to security and weather threats in addition to diversion of funds (that could have been used for other domestic expenses) to repair or replace such structures.

Notwithstanding the current emergency situation where trees and structures have been impacted resulting to livelihood loss, impact of the Project on the vulnerability of the PAPs shall eventually become positive. This shall be possible with full implementation of this ARAP (including compensation for losses and participation in the livelihood restoration program with activities proposed by the PAPs) plus subsequent implementation of the Project to provide communities with electricity for socioeconomic development.

## CHAPTER 5: VALUATION AND COMPENSATION FOR AFFECTED TREES AND STRUCTURES

### 5.1 Entitlement Policy

Valuation of the trees and the structures that were affected by the contractors was conducted using a general principle adopted which follows the World Bank's Policy; this involves the principle that assets will be valued at their full replacement cost (irrespective of legal rights or not) to ensure that the PAPs experience no net loss.

Field visits to the communities along the corridor, and consultations with the respective village Alkalos and VDC members indicated that indeed the trees and structures were owned by the PAPs listed in Appendix 11.

Along the planned trajectory of the lines, 181 fruit trees (including 106 mangoes, 58 cashew, 7 oranges, etc.), and 63 woody and timber trees (e.g. 23 neem, 14 fig or "soto" trees, 10 eucalyptus, 7 mahoganies, 2 "keno", etc.) were affected both within communities and outside forests. The affected structures included corrugated fences, part of the roof of a shop's veranda, etc. As a result, PAPs would be entitled to the following types of compensation and rehabilitation measures, summarized in Table 5.1.

**Table 5.1: Evaluation of Assets and Compensation Methods Applied**

Compensation Category	Types	Compensation Method	Remarks
<b>Land acquisition and compensation (Permanent acquisition)</b> <i>Note: If remaining parcel is not viable, owner has right to require purchase of entire parcel.</i>	Customary lands, private lands	Prevailing market value of the land to be acquired; otherwise, replacement value  Owner has the opportunity of being allocated a new plot if one is available and it is suitable to owner's needs	Not applicable because there is no land loss; no land compensation needed as the ROW for the Project is on public land.
<b>Compensation for houses/infrastructure irrespective of legality of occupation rights of structure</b>  <i>This category will include squatters occupying line corridors</i>	All immovable structures and physical assets including buildings, concrete floors, perimeter walls, wells, outbuildings, etc.	Replacement value equivalent to the cost of constructing a new structure of similar construction standard and size at prevailing prices without depreciation.  Costs for replacement of walls and fences will be calculated by unit length, whilst costs for wells will take account their depth and lining  PAPs will be allowed to remove salvageable construction materials and this will not affect compensation. Transportation costs will be based on truck hire costs commensurate with volume of salvageable materials and possessions	Applicable regarding the fences and resting shed in Amdalai and Fass
<b>Trees (includes timber, fruit trees)</b>	Fruit trees (mangoes, cashew, oranges, baobab, papaw, etc.)	Number of trees affected x the average actual/potential yield/tree x the number of productive years at time of felling x the prevailing market price	Applicable regarding fruit trees
	Timber	Valuation based on prevailing market price or the consumer price index	Applicable regarding timber trees

### **5.1.1 Entitlement of PAPs Losing Part of Their Structures**

Several PAPs have had their structures damaged by falling trees for which the "Replacement Cost Method" was used in estimating the value of the properties/structures. In determining the replacement cost of these damages, an inventory of the number and types of all damaged materials was made and their respective market prices determined. These costs are then added to the labor costs to get the replacement cost, which when adjusted to take care of any unforeseen contingencies such as price and labor cost fluctuations, will be the amount to be compensated for the damage (Table 5.4).

This methodology is based on the assumption that the capital value of an existing development can be equated to the cost of reinstating the development on the same plot at the current labor, material and other incidental costs. The estimated value represents the cost of the property as if new.

In view of the above, the mechanism for compensating damage to structures was:

- The provision of replacement fences of equivalent size, satisfactory to the PAPs, or in cash at the replacement cost
- The cash compensation reflecting full replacement cost of the structures without deduction or depreciation for salvaged materials
- Where the structure was only partially affected by the fallen trees and the remaining residential structure remains viable for continued use, then the affected part of structure was acquired at full replacement cost, without depreciation.

### **5.1.2 Entitlement of PAPs Losing Trees**

It will be noted firstly, that most of the enumerated trees have economic value, particularly the fruit and timber trees. The fruit trees are principally important as a source of supplementary food for families, and they also provide cash income for the growers, and shade for family and individual relaxation. Table 5.2 indicates the valuation parameters used for fruit trees.

The woody/timber trees impacted include mahogany, "keno", gmelina, neem, eucalyptus, etc. and these provide timber and wood used for both furniture and fuel for cooking within the communities. Whilst the gmelina, eucalyptus, neem, etc. are usually planted by communities and individuals to serve as timber for their construction, or fuelwood, the mahogany, soto, silk cotton and "keno" are forest trees that can be found growing close to communities, and sometimes inside private compounds, where they are taken care of by the owners of the compounds.

However, unlike the fruit trees which are owned by individuals and or/communities, forest trees like the mahogany belong to the Department of Forestry; therefore, no cash compensation will be paid for loss of ownership of forest trees to PAPs. Rather PAPs will be paid for loss of other benefits from such trees including fruits, firewood, leaves, and barks. The trees shall be replaced by replanting trees, for example, two to four tree seedlings planted per tree felled.

The reason for the non-cash compensation to the individuals/communities for the forest trees is based on the Forest Act, 1998. This Act, defines four types of forests in the country as: gazetted Forest Parks which belong to Government; Community forests which belong to

communities; Private forests which belong to private individuals, of which there are only a few nationally; Forest reserves, which belong to the Government.

PART II - General Provisions, Subsection (6) of the Forest Act, 1998, states that *“Any forest tree outside a forest shall be under the responsibility of the traditional land user or land owner as the case may be and may be lopped or have its fruits or leaves harvested according to the prescriptions set in any Regulations or By-laws made under this Act; Provided that it shall not be exploited or cut without the prior approval of the Forestry Department”*.

During this study, it was noted that no trees were felled or trimmed within a gazetted National Forest Park, neither in a Community Forest, nor a Private Forest; some mahogany, “keno”, talo, and soto trees located in forest reserves were felled. It was also noted that these trees were located within the vicinity of the communities, or indeed within the properties of individuals (e.g. in Njongon and Kanuma).

By the Section of the Act quoted above, these trees within the forest reserve only fall under the responsibility of the land user; they do not own them even though they may use the products such as wood, fruits, branches, barks, etc. for personal benefit. The land user shall not cut any forest tree without the prior approval of the Department of Forestry. The forest trees, therefore, belong to the Department of Forestry. The Department of Forestry charges a royalty of D7,500 for any mahogany tree, and D5,000 for any keno tree felled, and the money paid into the Government coffers.

The mechanism for compensating loss of personal fruit trees is as follows:

- Cash compensation for total loss of a tree at full market price of estimated produce. This was based on comparable data from other recent RAPs where available, or estimated by the number of fruit trees affected x the average annual potential/average yield/tree x the number of lost productive years (3 years) from time of felling the tree, all valued at the prevailing market price that commensurate with its quality
- Equally, cash compensation will be made for partial loss of trimmed/pruned trees based on number of trees x annual potential yield of the tree x average price per kilogram of produce x 1 year of production loss (only the current year), assuming that the trimmed part will bear fruit the following year.
- Whereas forest trees such as mahogany, keno, talo and soto cannot be compensated with cash, but replaced, valuation of personal timber trees (such as gmelina, eucalyptus, neem, etc.) was carried out using prevailing market prices from local markets and Department of Forestry (DOF).

In valuation of the fruit trees, same species were considered at the same rate because at the time of the assessment, when trees had already been felled for few months at least, it was impossible to determine the ages, maturity or number of years of production.

### **5.1.3 Eligibility Criteria for Affected Persons**

According to the Bank’s OP 4.12, any person/institution who will suffer loss or damage to a building, business, trade or loss of access to productive resources, as a result of a Bank-funded project will be considered eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Thus, the PAPs can be classified into the following categories:

- Those who have formal legal rights to economic assets (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the Gambian laws)
- Those who do not have formal rights to economic assets at the time the census began but have a claim to such assets and become recognized during the survey

#### **5.1.4 Cut-off Date**

The cut-off date for being eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance was 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2018, which was the last day during which the socio-economic survey was completed.

#### **5.1.5 Proof of Eligibility**

The PCU will consider various forms of evidence as proof of eligibility, to cover the following:

- PAPs with formal legal rights, documented in the form of land title registration certificates, leasehold indentures, tenancy agreements, rent receipts, building and planning permits, business operating licenses, and utility bills among others.
- PAPs with no formal or recognized legal rights; criteria for establishing non-formal, undocumented or unrecognized claims to eligibility shall be established paying particular attention to each situation and its peculiarities. Alternative means of proof of eligibility will include:
  - Affidavit signed by landlords and tenants
  - Witnessing or evidence by recognized traditional authority, Village Alkalo, Seyfo, family heads and elders and the general community

However only PAPs enumerated during the baseline survey shall be eligible for either the compensation or supplementary assistance. In other words, the date of completion of the baseline survey (23<sup>rd</sup> February 2018) is the cut-off date for receipt of claims for compensation or any assistance. Any new felling or additions to already enumerated structures carried out after the cut-off date will not be eligible.

#### **5.1.6 Notification**

All economic trees and properties affected by the project have been valued and assessed according to laid down procedures. Owners of economic trees and other affected structures have been notified in several ways. These included one-on-one notification during the socio-economic survey, and also during public consultation. A compensation valuation of all affected properties was carried out to assess commensurable values (Table 5.1).



**Figure 2: Mango tree cut over a resting shed in Amdalai**



**Figure 3: A Mahogany tree felled at Kanuma – note that the entire trunk has been removed**



## 5.2 Entitlement Matrix

Appendix 11 indicates the Entitlement Matrix, showing categories of PAPs, type of loss and compensation. The principles used in the calculation of the compensations are as follows:

- For fruit trees that were felled, compensation was based on number of trees x annual potential yield of the tree x average price per kilogram of produce x 3 years of production loss (including the current year)
- For fruit trees that were trimmed, compensation was based on number of trees x annual potential yield of the tree x average price per kilogram of produce x 1 year of production loss (only the current year), assuming that the trimmed part will bear fruit the following year
- For woody/timber trees that were felled, (such as the eucalyptus, neem, mbel, Mbapu, etc.) the value of the timber/wood was arrived at using current market prices for the respective species of wood/timber x 2 years (including the current year) of loss production

## 5.3 Valuation Parameters for Affected Trees and Structures

### Compensation for Trees

Most trees have economic value particularly fruit and timber trees. The valuation of these trees would differ depending on whether they are fruit or timber trees, as well as their potential for income generation and other socio-economic benefits.

### Fruit Trees

Fruit trees along the line routing include mangoes, oranges, coconut, pawpaw and medicinal trees. The valuation of each tree was based on the estimated annual potential yield multiplied by the open market price of the fruit that commensurate with its variety and quality. In this regard, the Planning Service Unit (PSU) and the National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI) of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) maintain databases on agricultural commodity prices and potential yields for crops and fruit trees.

To obtain the current market prices of the affected trees, a study of prevailing market prices of the different fruits was conducted in local markets along the corridor, including the Amdalai regular fruit market, and the Fass Loumo (weekly) market. Table 5.2 shows the parameters used for the valuation of fruit trees.

**Table 5.2: Parameters used for the valuation of Fruit Trees**

<b>Fruit Type</b>	<b>Average Actual Yield (kg)</b>	<b>Cost/Kg (D)</b>
Mango	80	11
Orange	70	13
Cashew	100	25
Pawpaw	16	35
"Talo/Ditakh"	85	10
Baobab	200	11
"Tomborong"	10	7
"Gerteh Toubab"	100	15
"Kaywoon"	85	10

### Timber/Forest Trees

Timber trees along the line routing include mahogany, "keno", "soto", neem, "mbapu", "mbel", eucalyptus, gmelina, "nep nep", "kheli golloh" and silk cotton. Whilst all these trees have a variety of socio-economic importance, the mahogany and keno trees are high value forest trees with high revenue-earning potentials. The rest, although less expensive, are important sources of subsistence income for their exploiters.

The forest trees (mahogany, keno, talo, and soto), where they occur within the communities are a source of food, twigs and branches for firewood, animal fodder, etc. which benefit the communities. Some of them even provide financial benefits (e.g. the "talo/ditakh" when the fruits are sold, the money that accrues is used in financing community projects as in the village of Mbollet).

However, as forest trees, they belong to the DOF, but nonetheless when they are felled there is clearly loss of both individual and community benefits for which some compensation will be made proportional to the level of benefits that used to be accrued to the land user, or the adjacent community/person in whose compound the trees stood. The felled trees however need to be replaced. The other tree species are usually planted by the individuals/communities, and therefore belong to them for which full cash compensation will be made.

The valuation of the timber trees was based on prevailing market prices of their trunks from local markets to arrive at figures as shown in Table 5.3.

**Table 5.3: Parameters used for the valuation of Timber/Forest Trees**

<b>Timber type</b>	<b>Cost of cut tree (D)</b>	<b>Cost of trimmed tree (D)</b>	<b>Loss of personal benefits (D)</b>
Mahogany	0	0	500
Keno	0	0	500
Neem	2,000	1,000	0
Mbapu	500	250	0
Mbel	500	250	0
Eucalyptus	2,000	1,000	0
Gmelina	5,000	2,500	0
Soto	0	0	500
Nep Nep	250	150	0
Kheli Golloh	250	150	0
Silk Cotton	0	0	0

### Compensation for Structures

Very few damages to structures occurred mainly due to falling trees. These included damages to corrugate fences, damage to roof of shop verandah and resting shed, etc. The values of the damaged structures were determined using the replacement cost method

which was based on prevailing cost of erecting similar structures using current market prices of relevant materials.

Thus, a market survey of the cost of materials was undertaken at local level to determine prevailing unit construction costs of materials. Table 5.4 shows the costs of the required materials for the replacement of these structures as well as the compensation computed therein for each of the damaged structures.

**Table 5.4: Parameters used for the valuation of Damaged Structures**

PAP ID	Type of Structural Damage	Required Materials											Total Replacement Cost	
		CIS (Sheets)	Cost of Sheets	Wooden Poles (Pcs)	Cost of Poles	Rhun Palms (pcs)	Cost of Rhun	Cement (Bags)	Cost of Cement	Sand (Trip)	Cost of Sand	Misc.		Workman-ship
AMD3	Damage to part of CIS Fence	6	420	3	150							100	300	970
AMD5	Damaged roof of shop verandah	3	210			2	250					150	500	1,110
AMD02	Damage to part of CIS Fence	3	210	3	150							100	250	710
	Damage to a resting Shed	10	700	10	500			5	1200	3	150	250	1000	3,800
FAS05	Damage to part of CIS Fence	4	280	3	150							150	400	980
	Damaged part of Cement block building (under Construction)							2	480	2	100	250		830
FAS09	Part of Corrugate Canteen							4	960			200	500	1,660
MBO05	Damaged water Jar in front of mosque													1,000
FAS16	Damage to part of CIS Fence	6	420	3	150							100	150	820
NJO13	Damage to 150 5-inch Cement blocks that were lying on the ground by the Fence							5	1200	4	800	500	500	3,000
													<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,880</b>

## **CHAPTER 6: MECHANISMS FOR PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS**

### **6.1 Types of Complaints and Conflicts to Resolve**

Where compulsory acquisition is to take place and a resettlement and compensation program needs to be implemented the potential sources of conflicts would usually arise. Specifically, in this ARAP the sources will include the following:

- PAPs not listed
- Losses not identified correctly
- Inadequate assistance
- Dispute about ownership
- Delay in disbursement of assistance
- Improper distribution of assistance

### **6.2 Grievances and Appeals Procedure**

Given the above therefore, it is necessary that a Grievances and Appeals Committee (GAC) is created whose mandate will be to address complaints in the course of implementing this ARAP; this Committee shall respond to the complaints of the PAPs in a timely and transparent manner.

The Committee will provide ample opportunity to redress complaints informally using traditional measures at the community level; grievances and conflicts need to be addressed immediately at the community level. The Project Coordinator (PC) and Project field staff should work closely with the communities and the community leaders to clarify and resolve any misunderstanding that could give rise to conflicts.

Where the dispute cannot be resolved at the community level, the PCU should bring the matter to the attention of the Managing Director of NAWEC who shall immediately inform the Regional Governor who shall conduct consultations to find an agreement acceptable to the aggrieved persons.

Where these traditional and administrative procedures fail to resolve the dispute, the aggrieved party has the right to take the matter to the courts with the possibility of reaching the Supreme Court which constitutes the last resort for solving these disputes.

The procedures should be designed to be easy, transparent and fair. Typically, the procedures are proposed as follows:

- iv. At the first stage, PAPs will register their complaints and grievances to the Grievance and Appeals Committee (GAC) which will have to provide a written response to the PAPs, within 3 calendar days of receiving the complaint
- v. If the PAPs are not satisfied with the decision of the GAC, the PAPs will present the case to the PCU within 3 calendar days of receiving the written response from the GAC. The decision of the PCU should be sent to PAPs by no later than 3 calendar days of receipt of the PAP's appeal
- vi. If the PAPs are not satisfied with the decision at the second level, the case should be submitted for consideration to the district tribunal presided by the Seyfo

PAPs will be exempted from all administrative costs relating to the grievance process, however, should they proceed to the courts, they will be responsible for their admin and legal fees.

### **6.2.1 Grievances and Appeals Committee (GAC)**

The GAC named above will be directly under the PCU and its members will include the Governor, Seyfo, NAWEC Managing Director/GESP Project Coordinator, two representatives of the PAPs, and a local credible NGO. The Kerewan-based NGO, Agency for the Development of Women and Children (ADWAC)<sup>1</sup> is proposed in this regard.

The GAC will be chaired by the Seyfo, and the Secretary shall be GES Project Coordinator. The functions of the GAC will include:

- Provide support to PAPs on problems arising from loss of trees and/or structures as a result of the project
- Record the grievance of the PAPs, categorize and prioritize the grievances that need to be resolved by the Committee
- Maintain records such as grievance registers, minutes of meetings, and correspondences for reference and inspection
- Report to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and the decision of the project authorities

The main objective of this procedure will be to provide a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation. It will also provide people who might have objections or concerns about their assistance, a public forum to raise their objections and through conflict resolution, address these issues adequately.

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<sup>1</sup>Set up in September 1996 by Gambians following the closure of Save the Children–USA, ADWAC is a registered non-sectarian, non-partisan development organization that pursues a program of integrated rural development aimed at the sustainable improvement in rural living conditions, with particular emphasis being placed upon the well-being of women and children.

## **CHAPTER 7: MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **7.1 Internal Monitoring**

Implementation of the ARAP will be regularly supervised and monitored by the NAWEC Environmental Officer and/or Monitoring and Evaluation Officer in coordination with staff of the PCU. The findings will be recorded in periodic reports to be furnished to the Project Coordinator (PC) in the PCU, NEA, and shall be included in the regular reports submitted by the project to the World Bank.

#### **7.1.1 Tasks of the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer**

- Verify that the baseline information of all PAPs have been carried out and that the valuation of assets lost or damaged, and the provision of compensation, resettlement and other rehabilitation entitlements has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of the respective inventory and ARAP
- Oversee that the ARAP is implemented as designed and approved
- Verify that funds for implementing the ARAP are provided in a timely manner and that such funds are used in accordance with the provisions of the ARAP
- Ensure the identification and signature/thumb print of PAPs before and during receipt of compensation entitlements
- Record all grievances and their resolution and ensure that complaints are dealt with in a timely manner

### **7.2. Independent Monitoring**

An independent agency will be retained by NAWEC to carry out external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the ARAP. The independent agency will be either a non-governmental organization (NGO) or an independent consulting firm. They should have qualified and experienced staff and their terms of reference acceptable to the World Bank.

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

- Determine whether the procedures for PAPs participation and delivery of compensation and other rehabilitation entitlements have been done in accordance with the ARAP
- Assess if the ARAP objective of enhancement, or at least restoration of living standards and income levels of PAPs have been met
- Gather qualitative indications of the social and economic impact of project implementation on the PAPs
- Suggest modification in the implementation procedures of the ARAP, as the case may be to achieve the principles and objectives of ARAP

The terms of reference for this task and selection of qualified agency will be prepared by the PCU in collaboration with the World Bank. A selection of possible indicators for the monitoring and evaluation of ARAP implementation is indicated in Appendix 12.



## CHAPTER 8: ARAP FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

This ARAP's implementation schedule defines the duration and timing of the key milestones and tasks. The implementation schedule (Table 8.1) covers the period from the preparation of the ARAP report through the payment of compensations to the PAPs, to the final independent monitoring and evaluation exercise.

**Table 8.1: ARAP Formulation and Implementation Schedule**

Activities/Tasks	Weeks										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cut-off -date	23 <sup>rd</sup> February 2018										
Preparation of ARAP	█	█	█	█							
Review and Approval of ARAP by World Bank					█						
Disclosure of ARAP Report to PAPs						█					
Disclosure at the Bank's Website						█					
ARAP implementation							█	█	█	█	█
Internal Monitoring							█	█	█	█	█
Independent Monitoring											→

## **CHAPTER 9: DEVELOPMENT OF TREE REPLANTING PROGRAM**

Most of the PAPs interviewed are in favor of some kind of a tree replanting program, including a "Village/Community Tree Replanting Program" as a good option. After all, the loss of "green cover" and loss of carbon capture footprint as a result of the felling needs to be managed. This goes beyond compensating people and strictly into the environmental preservation domain. Given the fact that the project is impacting full grown trees, there could be mitigation measures such as tree replanting. Both the forest trees and other types of trees felled within the communities will need to be replaced. DOF will advise NAWEC whether this is possible in terms of survival and sustainability, and whether it is worth the cost and effort. Sometimes tree replanting programs are successful, but need proper oversight and maintenance. This is particularly critical where many of the communities claim that they do not have community land for a tree replanting scheme.

Some of the Alkalos indicated the potential constraint as lack of a communal space for a Village-run-scheme, and so would prefer that individual PAPs who can afford the land and space, to develop their private tree replanting schemes. Irrespective of the number of trees they have lost to felling, they can replant as many trees as they can, and even using tree species that may be different from the ones they lost.

Another possibility will be a tree replacement scheme in which every PAP who has lost a tree will replace each lost tree with 2-4 seedlings/young trees of his choice; some PAPs have suggested that alternative tree species to those cut will be accepted. This must be discussed with the DOF, in terms of location for such tree replacement and type of tree to be planted.

From the point of view of the DOF, a tree replanting scheme is a good idea they can support, and with the collaboration of NAWEC and involvement of the various communities and individual PAPs, some schemes can be developed targeting specific communities based on their needs and circumstances. These could include development of village woodlots where the land is available, or supplying tree seedlings of various species preferred by individual PAPs, where village schemes are not possible for lack of land.

This is in line with the national Forest policy objectives (to ensure that 30 per cent of the total land area of the country should be covered by forests). Afforestation, reforestation and, particularly, forest restoration have potential for climate change mitigation (carbon sequestration). Agroforestry and woodlots development schemes increase the supply of forest resources such as food, fodder, timber, fuel for activities of daily living.

An extra source of employment and income is created for vulnerable groups such as women and youth during forest establishment and operation; income from forest products can be utilized in a sustainable manner. Therefore, livelihoods and health will be improved.

A crucial factor that needs to be taken into account in the process is the sustainability of the scheme (establishing a management plan for the juvenile trees – watering, caring, etc. for at least 2 years until such time that the trees can survive on their own). This is critical element that is worth considering, otherwise the whole program will be a failure.

Given its expertise in forest management, DOF's partnership with NAWEC is crucial to the success of this scheme. Consultations with communities need to be undertaken to determine the specific details, including the availability of space, participating PAPs, and proposed approach to implementation. The DOF will lead this process, and using its regional

office in the North Bank Region, a realistic action plan for a tree replanting program (proposed budget outlined in Table 9.1) will be developed in collaboration with NAWEC. In this regard, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the two institutions should be developed to guide the process; the specific details and approach will be worked out by the two institutions and the relevant communities and PAPs, NAWEC providing the financial resources to implement the scheme.

**Table 9.1: Tree Replacement Program for Nine Communities for Twenty-Four Months**

<b>Items/Activity</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit Cost (D)</b>	<b>Total (D)</b>
Procurement of seedlings	1250	50	62,500
Planting of seedlings	1250	30	37500
Protected Fencing	2.5ha	15,000 x 9	135,000
Tending operations: weeding, watering, etc. 1,000 X 24months x 9 communities/PAPs	Lump sum		216,000
Purchase of planting materials/equipment	Lump sum		75,000
Fire protection	2.5ha	10,000	90,000
Transportation of seedlings	Lump sum		40,500
Allowance for supervisory team -2 Assistant Forest Rangers@1,500 X 24 months	2 Forestry personnel	1500 x 24 months	72,000
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>728,500</b>

## **CHAPTER 10: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM**

A couple of livelihood enhancement concepts have been outlined below aimed at helping PAPs / households re-establish their livelihoods or create new ones. A few PAPs expressed the wish of engaging into some new ventures to earn a little more money, and beekeeping and vegetable gardening are high on their wish list. Women expressed need for support in their current vegetable gardening schemes.

It is proposed that the Department of Agriculture (DOA) and Department of Forestry, with support from NAWEC should lead in the selected activities, especially where their respective sectoral mandates are concerned as proposed by some PAPs. The two institutions will develop an implementation plan and together with the PAPs and local communities conduct a needs assessment to properly focus on the way forward. The program can be designed, learning from similar initiatives implemented in other parts of the country. It should be designed based on a development approach that addresses issues and livelihood needs of the PAPs, through a participatory approach to determine the specific activities, and the approaches they wish to adopt. Specifically, the program can be developed within the following thematic areas:

- Vegetable and horticultural crop production
- Beekeeping and Honey production

### **10.1 Vegetable and Horticulture Production**

Like in many rural communities in the NBR, the communities along the proposed corridor are essentially farmers, practicing subsistence agriculture growing traditional food crops including rice, millet, maize; cash crops such as groundnut and sesame.

The cultivation of horticultural crops (vegetables and fruits) is widely practiced by the womenfolk growing mainly onions, tomatoes, small and large pepper, cabbage, lettuce, garden egg, bitter tomatoes, okra and sorrel, etc. For this reason, the livelihood needs of the women PAPs (especially as vulnerable persons) will be factored into the design of this livelihood restoration program outlined.

Positive impacts for the women are expected mainly from the vegetable garden irrigation infrastructure and components of the proposed livelihood restoration program. This is because the irrigation facilities and fencing materials will protect their crops from stray animals; this can lead to increased vegetable production which in turn leads to higher earnings and incomes for them.

The current operational constraints of these women include the following:

- Insufficient water supply and irrigation facilities in their existing gardens
- Inadequate inputs (seeds, chemical fertilizers, and other agro-chemicals)
- Lack of fencing material and thus stray and wild animals destroy crops
- Inadequate training on production and marketing technologies
- Lack of access to credit facilities

To restore and enhance the livelihoods of those PAPs involved in vegetable gardening and horticulture production, the program may support the PAPs by providing a favorable environment for sustainable crop production. This will be achieved by addressing the above-mentioned constraints. Given that the production cycle of some of these crops is barely 2- 3 months the PAPs and their households can be supported to achieve possibly 2-3 crops per year.

### ***Target Beneficiaries for Vegetable and Horticulture Production***

The Program will target PAPs and their household members, and those community members who share the same vegetable garden perimeters.

### ***Program Component for Vegetable and Horticulture Production***

The program will provide agricultural extension assistance to the PAPs. The goal of the assistance is to help re-establish or exceed pre- project levels of crop productivity and enable PAPs have access to alternative income generation schemes. Training and capacity building will be aimed at organizing the women members of the PAPs' households into cooperatives/groups; build their capacity through training in production and marketing techniques as well as environmental protection.

Proposed components and processes of the program are as follows:

- NAWEC will partner with DOA, the local authorities, including the Regional Governor, District Chief and Alkalos in implementing the program
- PAPs and farmers who wish to be engaged in an alternative income generating venture will be registered as part of the program and provided with initial agri-business training
- The above-mentioned constraints will be addressed gradually with financial support from NAWEC and technical expertise provided by DOA. Gardens will be monitored regularly in partnership with DOA
- Create credit facilities to support procurement of appropriate equipment and inputs. NAWEC will explore the possibility of encouraging microfinance institutions operating in the project area to bring credit to participants

#### **10.2 Beekeeping and Honey Production**

Beekeeping (more particularly apiculture) is an activity that will enable the PAPs to generate supplementary revenue. It provides nutritional contributions as well supplementary income. In addition, beekeeping contributes to agricultural development through crop pollination.

Traditionally, the beekeepers in the country use logs or grass (baskets hives) to build their cylindrical hives (locally called kumbo). Grass hives are more common as useable logs are difficult to obtain in certain parts of the country. By comparison, log-hives are more durable and therefore more profitable than the grass-hives. Grass hives are only usable during the dry season. Because traditional beekeeping is an off-season activity, it does not attract much financial investment.

Due to the recognition of the important negative impact associated with traditional beekeeping (killing of bees, bush fires, deforestation) on the environment, the rural population is offered better opportunities by introducing new technologies and modern appropriate beekeeping methods by the Government through the DOF and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

#### **Target Beneficiaries**

The target beneficiaries will be principally PAPs' household members, but other community members who wish to participate can be invited.

### ***Program Component***

The program will provide training (awareness creation, information) and technical support and materials to individuals and groups involved in beekeeping in the communities affected by the project. Some of the support will include provision of protective clothing, smokers and other equipment, which are rarely used by traditional beekeepers due to the cost involved, even though they are locally produced in the country.

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

- NAWEC will partner with DOF, the local authorities, including the Regional Governor, District Chief, and Alkalos in implementing the program
- PAPs who wish to be engaged in the scheme will be registered as part of the program and provided with relevant training and technical support including processing and marketing
- The credit component of the program will be geared towards supporting participants to procure appropriate equipment and gears. NAWEC will explore the possibility of encouraging microfinance institutions operating in the project area to bring credit to participants

### **10.3 Sustainability of the Livelihood Restoration and Enhancement Program**

The sustainability of this Program will be ensured through the following measures:

#### ***Community participation***

All the program components will elicit the full participation of the PAPs and other participating community members. This will be particularly enhanced if the community needs assessment result is an integral part of the design of the program. To consolidate community buy-in, community validation meetings will be held with various focus groups to present and discuss the Program.

#### ***Fees and charges for maintenance***

Participating PAPs and other community beneficiaries will be encouraged to pay a minimal monthly fee, which will be used to maintain the operations and facilities/equipment.

#### ***Stakeholder participation***

Program design, implementation, management and evaluation will be done in close collaboration with the local and District authorities, NGOs, consultants, financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders in the District. This is to ensure that the Program becomes sustainable in the long term.

#### ***Exit Strategy***

Program-relevant institutions and service providers will be identified and empowered to take over the role played by NAWEC and project at a suitable time in the future. Once identified, that entity should be increasingly involved in program implementation to start creating a sense of ownership.

## CHAPTER 11: BUDGET AND FUNDING ARRANGEMENT

Based on the valuation of affected trees and assets presented in Table 6.2, the budget for compensation and resettlement activities associated with the implementation plan of the ARAP is as follows:

**Table 11.1: ARAP Budget and Funding Arrangement**

	<b>Item/Activity</b>	<b>Gambian (D)</b>
<b>A</b>		
1	Compensation for felled fruit trees	903,606.25
2	Compensation for loss of personal/community livelihood from felled forest trees	22,500.00
3	Compensation for loss of forest trees through tree replanting programs	728,500.00
4	Compensation for damage of permanent immoveable structures	14,880.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,669,486.25</b>
<b>B</b>		
5	Organization of ARAP Implementation Process	50,000.00
6	Allowance to support personnel	15,000.00
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>65,000.00</b>
<b>C</b>		
7	Contingency for implementation and monitoring of ARAP (10% of Compensation Cost)	166,948.63
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>166,948.63</b>
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,901,434.88</b>

Grand total for the ARAP process, including compensation of PAPs, ARAP implementation and its monitoring and evaluation, is estimated at D1,901,434.88. The required funding should be provided by the Government of The Gambia through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs.

## **CHAPTER 12: OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### ***Observations:***

During the field survey some pertinent observations were made including the following:

- ✓ Not all the fruit trees felled were within the ROW. They did not need to be felled but only pruned to make way for the planned line
- ✓ It was reported that the attitude of the contractors towards the PAPs in the process of felling the trees was unpleasant, especially given the anguish and pain of watching their private trees and assets being destroyed. On one occasion in Fass, the contractors disturbed a hive of bees living in harmony in a "soto" tree with the inhabitants of the compound. This was preceded by repeated requests to defer felling to allow for the easy management of the bees for a subsequent visit. The contractors refused and when they started felling the tree, the bees attacked them, making the entire compound inhabitable for the better part of the day. Before they returned subsequently to complete the felling, the household head used insecticide spray to kill off the bees.

In addition, when they eventually returned on another day they felled the tree and left it lying across the road, obstructing the flow of traffic; the compound owner was obliged to pay up to D1,400 for the removal of the trunk and other branches from across the road.

- ✓ Some of the PAPs indicated that if they were informed in good time, or allowed when the contractors arrived to fell their trees, they would have asked to be allowed to prune their trees themselves rather than have them felled by the contractors.
- ✓ Certain tree species (e.g. mahogany and "keno") have a relatively high market value, and are therefore well sought after by wood and timber vendors. It was reported that some of the contractors were allegedly in cohort with wood vendors who would accompany them along the corridor to select trees to fell even where the trees were outside the ROW. They would sell these trees to the vendors and keep the money.

Indeed, whilst the trunks of other tree species felled (e.g. mango, cashew, etc.) can still be found at the sites, the mahogany and "keno" trunks have since been removed, ostensibly by the wood vendors.

### ***Recommendations:***

Understandably this kind of behavior by the Contractors would upset the PAPs, but unfortunately, they have nowhere to report their grievances. The GRM of this ARAP must be seen to be operational in the implementation of this ARAP; beyond the life of this ARAP, NAWEC must document the grievances, sensitize its Contractors and staff, and take appropriate measures so that such acts do not happen again. In view of the above observations, the following recommendations are proposed:

- ✓ To avoid felling trees indiscriminately, NAWEC engineers and contractors should be supported by Forestry Department personnel to mark out all the trees that should be felled along the proposed line corridor. This will eliminate the felling of high value tree species that are not within the ROW



- ✓ NAWEC Environment/Monitoring Officers should coordinate and ensure that the activities of the Contractors are in line with the ESMP. This would reduce the incidence of indiscriminate felling of both fruit and forest trees
- ✓ Works Contractors should be responsible for the incorporation of ESMPs implementation into their bids. NAWEC must therefore include ESMP reports into all tender packages. Adherence to all requirements of ESMPs must be made mandatory for Works Contractors
- ✓ NAWEC must insert a clause(s) in the Contract that will assign the responsibility of compensation of PAPs to the Contractors, for any tree or structure impacted unnecessarily in the course of preparing the corridor
- ✓ NAWEC should enhance the capacity of its staff (especially senior management) in general environmental management and ARAP implementation in order to integrate the concept into their work schedules.

Other partners (including Works Contractors, engineers and supervisors) need to be sensitized as well so that they will behave more responsibly in the course of installing T&D infrastructure. Proposed sensitization topics will include areas indicated in Table 12.1

**Table 12.1: Recommended Training and Awareness Creation**

Item	Description	Course Content	Target
Training & Awareness	Involuntary Resettlement and Rehabilitation and ARAP process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Principles of Resettlement Action Plan</li> <li>2. Monitoring &amp; Evaluation of RAP/ARAP Implementation</li> <li>3. Conflict Management and Resolution in RAP/ARAP</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. PCU/NAWEC Resettlement Committee/Unit</li> <li>2. Environment, M&amp;E/Social Specialist</li> <li>3. Conflict redress/management committee members</li> </ol>
	Sensitization and Awareness on environmental management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Compliance with local legislation on ESIA and ESMP requirement</li> <li>5. Implementation of the ESMP (contract clauses)</li> <li>6. Environmental awareness and the importance of effective mitigation</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. NAWEC Senior Management</li> <li>5. Works Contractors, Engineers, and Supervisors</li> <li>6. NAWEC Senior Management</li> </ol>

## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1A: Attendants at the Inaugural Consultative Meeting at Essau Village - 17.2.18

ATTENDANTS - INAUGURAL MEETING Essau Village			Date: 17/2/18
No	Name	Village	Signature
1.	Modou Carr	Mballetba	
2.	Kally Sanghane	Lewna	
3.	Alpha A. Faye	Amdebi	
4.	Abdulie Faye	Amdebi	
5.	Essa Y. Joof	Lewna	
6.	Alhagie Jammeh	Kanungu	
7.	Saikou Saneh	Kanungu	
8.	Alhagi Jobe	Kellingara	
9.	Omar Sey	Medina Sotkoi	
10.	Amadou Njie	Medina Sotkoi	
11.	Abdou Carr	Fass Njaga Chai	
12.	Omar Joof	Kerr Jatta	
13.	Kesbe Jammeh	Kerr Jatta	
14.	Njaga Joof	Njongon	
15.	Sulayman Njie	Kellingara	
16.	Bakary Nyang	Njongon	
17.	Mam Bureh Joof	Mballetba	
18.	Alhagi Kally Joof	Fass Njaga Chai	
19.	Ijau Jatta	Essau	
20.	Mamadou L. Njie	Essau	
21.	Kemo Gassama	Goveff.	
22.	Elermia	KS J'ampu (Gov)	

23. Mam Mayugi Kluar EISau

~~Don Lap~~

24. Mastayha Kluar EISau

~~Chaz~~

25. Kebba Jamba EISau

~~Joe~~

Kama Gama

26. Bakery Kluar Sulu 11.0.000

~~Joe~~

Bakery Aday  
Jutala Sannoh

~~Chaz~~  
~~Joe~~

**Appendix 1B: Summary of Minutes at the Inaugural Meeting – Essau Village 17.2.18**

ITEM	DESCRIPTION / DISCUSSION
<b>Date:</b>	<b>17<sup>th</sup> February 2018</b>
<b>Venue</b>	<b>District Tribunal Court House</b>
<b>Start Time</b>	<b>11.55 a.m.</b>
<b>Close Time</b>	<b>13.15 p.m.</b>
<b>Opening Remarks</b>	<p>The Consultant team leader gave an introduction on what the project is about, which is a World Bank assisted project aimed at supplying electricity to the Gambia from Senegal, along the Amdalai-Kanuma corridor passing through the nine villages represented at the meeting.</p> <p>On the purpose of the mission, he reminded the participants that in the process of implementing the above-mentioned project the contractors felled a large of number trees along the ROW of the transmission lines belonging to some of them; that World Bank rules do not allow felling of trees without permission of the owners. He informed them that as a result, the people affected should be compensated adequately. The other reasons for the meeting therefore included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To identify the persons (individuals or groups) who are affected by the project either by necessary (or otherwise) felling of trees, and destruction of some existing structures</li> <li>➤ To identify, through consultation, appropriate options for the resettlement and compensation of the PAPs consistent with Gambian laws as well as World Bank rules</li> </ul> <p>The lead Consultant further requested that the Alkalolu and VDC members of the various villages represented should call up meetings of the PAPS in their villages upon their return to convey this message; that each of the communities will be visited to interview the PAPs during the course of the week to determine what type, and number of trees each has lost to the felling, how much each will be compensated, and how.</p>
<b>Reactions and Remarks</b>	<p>Mr. Joof of NAWEC indicated that this is the first time this is happening in the country, and that NAWEC has always meant well, and that from now on their contractors will be warned against this practice.</p> <p>Alhaji Jammeh: Kanuma VDC Chairman said that he knows NAWEC is involved in national development, and that should it become necessary to fell trees in the process of supplying power he will not mind that. He urged the meeting to be reasonable, and try to convince their constituents to weigh the positive and negative points in coming to a decision</p> <p>Alhaji Jammeh: VDC Chairman Kanuma: When is NAWEC going to supply water to Kanuma?</p>

	<p>Alpha Faye: Asst. Alkali of Amdalai asked whether buildings damaged will also be compensated</p> <p>Imam Mafugi Kambi of Essau asked when NAWEC will supply power to Gida and Nema in Essau</p> <p>Abdoulie Faye: VDC Vice Chairman Amdalai: "NAWEC is bringing development; you could have cut our trees without any compensation; we thank for your offer to compensate"</p> <p>Omar Joof: Alkali of Kerr Jatta: "I will advise NAWEC to prepare a policy to compensate affected trees in future projects"</p> <p>Essa Joof: Chairman VDC Lewna: "What are the procedures for providing electricity to individual villages?"</p>
<p><b>Consultants' Response</b></p>	<p>The lead Consultant replied that damaged/destroyed buildings will be compensated where they occur</p> <p>Regarding NAWEC's preparation of a policy to address compensation, the Consultant replied that he believes that NAWEC will prepare such a policy in due course</p> <p>In response to issues on water Mr. Joof replied that water supply will come to the area soon</p> <p>On the issue of supplying power to other parts of Essau, Mr. Joof replied that gradually all of NBR will be supplied with power, but as for a time frame, he cannot say</p>

**Appendix 2A: Attendants at the PAP Consultative Meeting -Amdalai Village – 17.2.18**

NO.	NAME	POSITION
1	Momodou Salieu Jallow	Resident
2	Sheriff Sarr	Resident
3	Sulayman Faye	Alkalo
4	Binta Bah	Resident
5	Simbala Dukuray	Resident

**Appendix 2B: Summary of Minutes at Amdalai Meeting – Amdalai Village**

ITEM	DESCRIPTION / DISCUSSION
<b>Date</b>	<b>17<sup>th</sup> February 2018</b>
<b>Venue</b>	<b>Residence of the Alkalo</b>
<b>Start Time</b>	<b>13.40 p.m.</b>
<b>Close Time</b>	<b>15.20 p.m.</b>
<b>Opening Remarks</b>	<p>The Consultant team leader summarized the proceedings of the Essau meeting, and expressed the hope that the Alkali of Amdalai did convene a meeting with the PAPs, and that they were well informed about the reasons for the visit of the consultants.</p> <p>As indicated at the Essau meeting, Mr. Joof of NAWEC reiterated that this is the first time this is happening in the country, and that NAWEC has always meant well, and that from now on their contractors will be warned against this practice</p> <p>In the presence of the PAPs, the lead Consultant proceeded to read out the names of PAPs on the list, the types and numbers of affected trees/structures in Amdalai as detailed out in the list of affected trees provided by NAWEC. He intimated that the Consultants will need to visit the sites after the meeting.</p>
<b>Reactions and Remarks</b>	<p>Mr. Joof from NAWEC informed the meeting that the original list from NAWEC did in fact include names that should not have been included (even though they had their trees felled) because their part of the corridor is not within the bank funded project; that NAWEC is funding that stretch of the corridor. Those names were consequently struck off.</p> <p>The list was amended as new PAPs came forward to report that their names were omitted from the list prepared by NAWEC. The Alkali was requested to corroborate the claims made by the new comers. The Alkali did confirm the claims.</p> <p>Alpha Faye: Asst. Alkali of Amdalai: Part of my fence was damaged by the fallen baobab tree. Are you compensating me?</p>
<b>Consultants' Response</b>	<p>The lead Consultant said that in addition to the trees, that damaged/destroyed buildings will also be compensated where they occur</p>

**Appendix 3A: Attendants at the PAP Consultative Meeting at Kerr Jatta Village – 17.2.18**

NO.	NAME	POSITION
1	Yugo Bah	Resident
2	YahyaJoku	Resident
3	Salif Corr	Resident
4	Alieu Drammeh	VDC member
5	Ma Foday Joof	VDC member
6	Alpha Suwareh	Resident
7	Dodou Joof	Resident
8	Alieu Jobe	Resident
9	Alieu Sarr	Imam
10	Mama Jawneh	Resident
11	Omar Joof	Alkalo
12	Mariama Sarr	Resident
13	Oley Drammeh	Resident

**Appendix 3B: Summary of Minutes at Kerr Jatta Meeting 17.2.18**

ITEM	DESCRIPTION / DISCUSSION
<b>Date:</b>	<b>17<sup>th</sup> February 2018</b>
<b>Venue:</b>	<b>Residence of the Alkalo</b>
<b>Start Time</b>	<b>16.25 p.m.</b>
<b>Close Time</b>	<b>18.00 p.m.</b>
<b>Opening Remarks</b>	<p>The Consultant team leader summarized the proceedings of the Essau meeting, and expressed the hope that the Alkali of Kerr Jatta did convene a meeting with the PAPs, and that they were well informed about the reasons for the visit of the consultants.</p> <p>The lead consultant proceeded to read out the names of PAPs on the list, and the types and numbers of affected trees/structures in Kerr Jatta as detailed out in the list of affected trees provided by NAWEC.</p>
<b>Reactions and Remarks</b>	<p>The only amendment to the original list was related to Alieu Sarr; whilst the initial entry indicated that 2 mango trees and one “keno” tree were felled, it was confirmed that only 2 mango trees were actually felled. The Alkali confirmed the claim. The inventory was therefore updated accordingly.</p> <p>Alkalo Omar Joof thanked NAWEC and government for understanding the needs of the people. He is grateful for the assistance, he said.</p> <p>Alieu Drammeh- VDC member echoed the Alkali’s sentiments</p>
<b>Consultants’ Response</b>	The lead Consultant told the meeting that the consultants would like to see the trees that have been felled.

**Appendix 4A: Attendants at the PAP Consultative Meeting at Medina Sotokoi – 17.2.18**

NO.	NAME	POSITION
1	Tamsir Chorr	Resident
2	Musa Njie	Resident
3	Ebrima Njie	Resident
4	Haddy Corr	Resident
5	Arouna Sey	Resident
6	Amadou Njie	Alkalo

**Appendix 4B: Summary of Minutes at Medina Sotokoi Meeting -17.2.18**

ITEM	DESCRIPTION / DISCUSSION
<b>Date:</b>	<b>17<sup>th</sup> February 2018</b>
<b>Venue:</b>	<b>Residence of the Alkalo</b>
<b>Start Time</b>	<b>19.08 p.m.</b>
<b>Close Time</b>	<b>20.20 p.m.</b>
<b>Opening Remarks</b>	<p>The Consultant team leader summarized the proceedings of the Essau meeting, and expressed the hope that the Alkali of Sotokoi did convene a meeting with the PAPs, and that they were well informed about the reasons for the visit of the consultants.</p> <p>The lead consultant proceeded to read out the names of PAPs on the list from NAWEC. Two new PAPs emerged, and with the confirmation of the Alkali the list was updated.</p>
<b>Reactions and Remarks</b>	Amadou Njie (Alkalo) said "I thank NAWEC and all stakeholders because this could have been done without any compensation. All we need is the electricity
<b>Consultants' Response</b>	The lead Consultant told the meeting that the consultants would like to see the trees that have been felled tomorrow morning as it was too dark to visit the sites.



**Appendix 5A: Attendants at the PAP Consultative Meeting at Fass Njaga Choi – 18.2.18**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>POSITION</b>
1	Omar K. Choi	Senior Citizen
2	Ebou Ceesay	Resident
3	Alh. Mustapha Choi	Resident
4	Salla Njie	VDC member
5	Landing Sarr	Resident
6	Bunja Keita	Resident
7	Omar Sarr	Resident
8	Alh. Wally Joof	Alkalo
9	Abdou Corr	VDC member
10	Tamsir J. Corr	Village Health Worker
11	Alieu Corr	Resident
12	Basiru Choi	VDC member
13	Ebrima Bah	Resident
14	Omar Nyang	VDC member
15	Kebba Jobe	Resident

**Appendix 5B: Summary of Minutes at Fass Njaga Choi -18.2.18**

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION / DISCUSSION</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>18<sup>th</sup> February 2018</b>
<b>Venue</b>	<b>Residence of the Alkalo</b>
<b>Start Time</b>	<b>10.28 a.m.</b>
<b>Close Time</b>	<b>11.15 a.m.</b>
<b>Opening Remarks</b>	The Consultant team leader summarized the proceedings of the Essau meeting, and expressed the hope that the Alkali of Fass did convene a meeting with the PAPs, and that they were well informed about the reasons for the visit of the consultants.
<b>Reactions and Remarks</b>	<p>After reading out the list from NAWEC, two new PAPs emerged and with the confirmation of the Alkali the list was updated to accommodate them.</p> <p>Alhaji Wally Joof (Alkalo) said "I thank NAWEC and all stakeholders because this could have been done without any compensation. All we need is the electricity"</p> <p>Omar K. Choi- Senior Citizen: Trees are very important. Need to verify the tree species that have been cut</p> <p>Other remarks made included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The poor attitude of some of the contractors towards PAPs whilst in the process of felling the trees – too insensitive to the anguish of the PAPs, watching their trees of many years being felled</li> <li>• Disrespect and impatience towards PAPs</li> </ul>
<b>Consultants' Response</b>	The lead Consultant told the meeting that the consultants would like to see the trees that have been felled. He went further to commiserate with them on the way and manner the contractors behaved towards them while felling their trees. He promised to extend this message to NAWEC's management.

**Appendix 6A: Attendants at the PAP Consultative Meeting at Wellingara – 18.2.18**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>POSITION</b>
1	Ahmed Faal	Member of Council of Elders
2	Alhagie Jobe	Alkalo
3	Ebrima Krubally	VDC member
4	Sulayman Njie	Resident
5	Tijan Bojang	Resident
6	Kumba Sowe	Resident
7	Modou Njie	Resident

**Appendix 6B: Summary of Minutes at Wellingara Village -18.2.18**

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION /DISCUSSION</b>
<b>Date:</b>	<b>18<sup>th</sup> February 2018</b>
<b>Venue:</b>	<b>Residence of the Alkalo</b>
<b>Start Time</b>	<b>12.30 p.m.</b>
<b>Close Time</b>	<b>1.15 p.m.</b>
<b>Opening Remarks</b>	The Consultant team leader summarized the proceedings of the Essau meeting, and expressed the hope that the Alkali of Wellingara did convene a meeting with the PAPs, and that they were well informed about the reasons for the visit of the consultants.
<b>Reactions and Remarks</b>	<p>No new PAPs were recorded here. However, certain names were replaced as the actual PAPs, and with the Alkalo's confirmation the list was confirmed and updated.</p> <p>Alhaji Jallow: Alkalo of Wellingara – “We thank you for bringing up the project but more importantly, to talk to us and wanting to compensate us. We thank you”.</p> <p>Amet Faal: Council of Elders- “We are happy about this, and thank you”.</p> <p>Sulayman Njie: “When the trees were cut people were angry, but when we knew it was for the provision of electricity we were glad and pleased with the project”.</p>
<b>Consultants' Response</b>	We are also happy that you appreciate the efforts of NAWEC. However, they plan to make amend. The Consultants were shown the various sites of the felled trees.

**Appendix 7A: Attendants at the PAP Consultative Meeting at Lewna – 18.2.18**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>POSITION</b>
1	Malang Alex Mendy	Resident
2	John Dacosta	Resident
3	Modou Lamin Bah	Resident
4	Yusupha Sarr	Resident
5	Abdoulie Joof	Resident
6	Lamin Njie	Resident
7	Wally Faye	Alkalo
8	Jain Faye	Resident
9	Wally Senghore	Resident
10	Baram Sey	Resident
11	Ebou Faye	Resident
12	Alieu Njie	Resident
13	Giyeah Senghore	Resident

**Appendix 7B: Summary of Minutes at Lewna Village -18.2.18**

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION / DISCUSSION</b>
<b>Date:</b>	<b>18<sup>th</sup> February 2018</b>
<b>Venue:</b>	<b>Residence of the Alkalo</b>
<b>Start Time</b>	<b>2.00 p.m.</b>
<b>Close Time</b>	<b>4.00 p.m.</b>
<b>Opening Remarks</b>	The Consultant team leader summarized the proceedings of the Essau meeting, and expressed the hope that the Alkali of Lewna did convene a meeting with the PAPs, and that they were well informed about the reasons for the visit of the consultants.
<b>Reactions and Remarks</b>	The Consultants reviewed the original list from NAWEC with the PAPs, and some name changes were affected as well as new entrants added, and with the endorsement of the Alkalo, the list was updated.
<b>Consultants' Response</b>	The Consultants were shown the various sites of the felled trees

**Appendix 8A: Attendants at the PAP Consultative Meeting at Njongon – 19.2.18**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>POSITION</b>
1	Mam Laity	VDC member
2	BakaryNyang	VDC member
3	Njumba Joof	Resident
4	Alhagie Joof	Resident
5	Samuel Nyokeh	Resident
6	Sheriff Corr	Resident
7	Zaveye Jabang	Resident
8	John O. Mendy	Resident
9	Alhagie Manneh	Resident
10	Njaga Joof	Alkalo
11	Mamadou M.J. Joof	Resident
12	Mam Senghore	Resident

**Appendix 8B: Summary of Minutes at Njongon Village -19.2.18**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>19<sup>th</sup> February 2018</b>
<b>Venue</b>	<b>Residence of the Alkalo</b>
<b>Start Time</b>	<b>4.20 p.m.</b>
<b>Close Time</b>	<b>5.15 p.m.</b>
<b>Opening Remarks</b>	The Consultant team leader summarized the proceedings of the Essau meeting, and expressed the hope that the Alkali of Njongon did convene a meeting with the PAPs, and that they were well informed about the reasons for the visit of the consultants.
<b>Reactions and Remarks</b>	The Consultants reviewed the original list from NAWEC with the PAPs, and some name changes were affected, new entrants added, number and species of trees affected added; with the endorsement of the Alkalo, the list was updated as indicated.
<b>Consultants' Response</b>	The lead consultant reminded the meeting that after the interviews they need to visit the sites and view the trees to confirm the claims. The Consultants were shown the various sites of the felled trees.

**Appendix 9A: Attendants at the PAP Consultative Meeting at Mbollet Ba – 19.2.18**

<b>NO</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>POSITION</b>
1	Momodou Corr	Alkalo
2	Adam Joof	Resident
3	Biram Mboge	Resident
4	Mustapha Sarr	Resident
5	Mam Bitam Joof	VDC Chairman
6	Ismaila Camara	Resident
7	Ebrima Corr	Resident

**Appendix 9B: Summary of Minutes at Mbollet Ba Village -19.2.18**

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION /DISCUSSION</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>19<sup>th</sup> February 2018</b>
<b>Venue</b>	<b>Residence of the Alkalo</b>
<b>Start Time</b>	<b>5.45 p.m.</b>
<b>Close Time</b>	<b>7.00 p.m.</b>
<b>Opening Remarks</b>	The Consultant team leader summarized the proceedings of the Essau meeting, and expressed the hope that the Alkali of Mbollet Ba did convene a meeting with the PAPs, and that they were well informed about the reasons for the visit of the consultants.
<b>Reactions and Remarks</b>	<p>The Consultants reviewed the original list from NAWEC with the PAPs, and some name changes were effected as well as new entrants added with the endorsement of the Alkalo.</p> <p>Momodou Corr- Village Alkali: "2 "talo" trees were cut down, and these belong to the community; the money that accrued from the sale of the fruit of these trees was used for village development. Will these be compensated?"</p> <p>Alkalo Momodou Corr: "A "talo" tree next to Ebrima Corr's house was cut, and a branch destroyed 2 of his corrugates. He is not here at this meeting, but he says it is not a problem for him".</p> <p>Alkalo: Include Ebrima Njie to the list of PAPs. His mango tree was felled but he has not been interviewed</p> <p>Adam Joof – Resident: "A drinking jar "ndaal" for the use of worshippers at the village mosque was broken by a branch of a nearby tree that was felled. I bought this. Please replace it</p>
<b>Consultants' Response</b>	<p>The 2 "talo" trees that were felled belong to the community. The Community will be compensated through the Alkalo.</p> <p>Adam Joof's "ndaal" will be replaced (Ablie to note)</p> <p>The Consultants were shown the various sites of the felled trees</p>

**Appendix 10A: Attendants at the PAP Consultative Meeting at Kanuma Village – 20.2.18**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>POSITION</b>
1	Saikou Sanneh	VDC member
2	Kodou Jallow	Resident
3	Alhagie Jammeh	VDC Chairman
4	Momodou S. Manneh	Alkalo
5	Fatou Bah	Resident
6	Nyima Bojang	Resident
7	Sarjo Manneh	Resident
8	Nyima Jabang	Resident

**Appendix 10B: Summary of Minutes at Kanuma Village -20.2.18**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>20<sup>th</sup> February 2018</b>
<b>Venue</b>	<b>Residence of the Alkalo</b>
<b>Start Time</b>	<b>2.00 p.m.</b>
<b>Close Time</b>	<b>4.00 p.m.</b>
<b>Opening Remarks</b>	The Consultant team leader summarized the proceedings of the Essau meeting, and expressed the hope that the Chairman the VDC did convene a meeting with the PAPs, and that they were well informed about the reasons for the visit of the consultants.
<b>Reactions and Remarks</b>	The Consultants reviewed the original list, and some name changes were effected as well as new PAPs added. The Alkalo endorsed the list.  The Alkalo- Momodou S. Manneh: "Some people were not listed during the first visit by NAWEC. A lot of trees were destroyed in this village.
<b>Consultants' Response</b>	The Consultants took note of the claims, and remarked that the Community of Kanuma should be the PAP in the matter of the trees. The various sites of the felled trees were visited.

**Appendix 11: Entitlement Matrix of PAPs**

PAP ID	Type of Tree/Structure	No. of Trees	Impact	Average Price/Kg (D)	Potential Yield (Kg)/Tree	Years of Prod' Loss	Cost of Timber	Replacement Cost of Structure	Compensation Value (D)
<b>AMDALAI</b>									
AMD01	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
AMD02	Mango	1	Trim	11	80	1			880.00
	Damage to fence							710.00	710.00
AMD03	Damage to fence							970.00	970.00
	Damage to a resting shed							3,800.00	3,800.00
	Baobab	1	cut	11	200	3			6,600.00
	Neem Tree	1	Cut			2	2,000		4,000.00
AMD04	Soto	1	Cut			2	500		1,000.00
	Neem	1	Cut			2	2,000		4,000.00
AMD05	Damage to roof of shop verandah							1,110.00	1,110.00
AMD06	Neem	1	cut			2	2,000		4,000.00
	Soto	1	Cut			2	500		1,000.00
								<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>30,710.00</b>
<b>FASS</b>									
FAS 01	Mango	1	Trim	11	80	1			880.00
	cashew	1	Cut	25	100	3			7,500.00

	Eucalyptus	1	Trim			1	1000		1,000.00
FAS02	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
	Mbapu	1	Cut			2	500		1,000.00
FAS03	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
	Mango	1	Trim	11	80	1			880.00
FAS04	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
	Mango	1	Trim	11	80	1			880.00
FAS05	Mango	1	Trim	11	80	1			880.00
	Damage to part of CIS Fence							980.00	980.00
	Damage to part of cement block building (UC)							830.00	830.00
FAS06	Refund of expenses to clear tree trunks and cost of pesticides to kill bees							1,700.00	1,700.00
	Soto	1	Cut			2	500		1,000.00
FAS07	Neem	1	Cut			2	2000		4,000.00
	Mbapu	1	Cut			2	5000		10,000.00
FAS08	Soto Tree	1	Cut			2	500		1,000.00
FAS09	Damage to part of CIS Canteen							1,660.00	1,660.00
	Neem tree	6	Trim			1	1000		6,000.00
FAS10	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			



									2,640.00
FAS11	Cashew	1	Cut	25	100	3			7,500.00
	Soto	1	Cut			2	500		1,000.00
FAS12	Gerteh Tubab	1	Cut	5	100	3			1,500.00
FAS13	Neem tree	2	Trim			1	1000		2,000.00
	Mbul	1	Trim			1	2500		2,500.00
	mango	1	Trim	11	80	1			880.00
FAS14	Cashew	3	Cut	25	100	3			22,500.00
	Mango	1	Trim	11	80	1			880.00
FAS15	Baobab	1	Trim	11	200	1			2,200.00
FAS16	Part of corrugate Fence	1	Destroyed	75					820.00
	Mango Tree	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
FAS17	Mangoes	2	Cut	11	80	3			5,280.00
	Paw-paw	1	Cut	75	16.25	3			3,656.25
FAS18	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
	Neem Tree	1	Cut			2	2000		4,000.00
FAS19	Neem Tree	1	Cut			2	2000		4,000.00
FAS20	Soto	1	Trim			1	500		500.00
FAS21	Soto Trees	2	Cut			2	500		2,000.00
								<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>117,246.25</b>
<b>KERR JATTA</b>									
KRJ01	Eucalyptus	1	Cut			2			

							2,000.00		4,000.00
	Eucalyptus	1	Trim			1	1,000.00		1,000.00
KRJ02	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
	Neem	1	Cut			2	2,000.00		4,000.00
KRJ03	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
KRJ04	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
KRJ05	Mango	2	Cut	11	80	3			5,280.00
KRJ06	Mango	2	Cut	11	80	3			5,280.00
KRJ07	Mangoes	4	Cut	11	80	3			10,560.00
KRJ08	Mangoes	2	Cut	11	80	3			5,280.00
KRJ09	Mangoes	2	Cut	11	80	3			5,280.00
KRJ10	Mangoes	2	Cut	11	80	3			5,280.00
	Eucalyptus	2	Trim			1	1,000.00		2,000.00
KRJ11	Mangoes	3	Cut	11	80	3			7,920.00
KRJ12	Cashews	3	Cut	25	100	3			22,500.00
	Gmelina	1	Cut			2	5,000.00		10,000.00
KRJ13	Mangoes	2	Cut	11	80	3			5,280.00
	Cashew	1	Cut	25	100	3			7,500.00
KRJ014	Ditakh/Talo	1	Cut	10	85	2			1,700.00
	"Mbel"	1	Cut			2	500.00		1,000.00
	Keno	1	Cut			2	500.00		1,000.00
								<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>112, 780.00</b>

<b>WELINGARA</b>									
WEL01	Mango	1	Trim	11	80	1			880.00
WEL02	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
WEL03	Gmelina	1	Cut			2	5000		10,000.00
WEL04	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
WEL05	Soto	1	Cut			2	500		1,000.00
WEL06	cashew	1	Cut	25	100	3			7,500.00
	neem	1	Cut			2	2000		4,000.00
WEL07	Mango	2	Trim	11	80	1			1,760.00
WEL08	Keno	1	Cut			2	500		1,000.00
	Soto	2	Cut			2	500		2,000.00
								<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>33,420.00</b>
<b>SOTOKOI</b>									
SOT01	Cashew	3	Cut	25	100	3			22,500.00
	Mango	3	Cut	11	80	3			7,920.00
SOT02	Cashew	2	Cut	25	100	3			15,000.00
	Soto	3	Cut			2	500		3,000.00
SOT03	Cashew	2	Cut	25	100	3			15,000.00
	Mango	2	Cut	11	80	3			5,280.00
SOT04	Mango	2	Cut	11	80	3			5,280.00
SOT05	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
	Nep Nep	1	Cut			2	250		500.00
SOT06	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
SOT07	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00

SOT08	Soto	2	Cut			2	500		2,000.00
								<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>84,400.00</b>
<b>KANUMA</b>									
KAN01	Mango	1	Trim	11	80	1			880.00
KAN02	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
KAN03	Mango	1	Trim	11	80	1			880.00
	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
KAN04	Neem	1	Trim			1	1,000.00		1,000.00
	Neem	3	Cut			2	2,000.00		12,000.00
KAN05	Neem	2	Cut			2	2,000.00		8,000.00
	Soto	1	Cut			2	500.00		1,000.00
	Gmelina	1	Cut			2	5,000.00		10,000.00
KAN06	Cashew	1	Cut	25	100	3			7,500.00
	neem	1	Cut			2	2,000.00		4,000.00
KAN07	Cashew	5	Trim	25	100	1			12,500.00
	Cashew	10	Cut	25	100	3			75,000.00
KAN08	Mango	16	Cut	11	80	3			42,240.00
KAN09	Kaywoon	1	Cut	10	85	2			1,700.00
KAN10	Mahogany	4	Cut			2	500.00		4,000.00
	Talo	1	Cut	10	85	2			1,700.00
								<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>187,680.00</b>
<b>NJONGON</b>									
NJO01	Cashew	1	Cut	100	25	3			7,500.00
NJO02	Talo	1	Cut	10	85	2			

									1,700.00
	Mahogany	1	Cut			2	500.00		1,000.00
NJO03	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
NJO04	Mango	1	Trim	11	80	1			880.00
NJO05	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
	Mango	1	Trim	11	80	1			880.00
NJO06	Mango	6	Cut	11	80	3			15,840.00
NJO7	Cashew	1	Cut	100	25	3			7,500.00
	Mango	3	Cut	11	80	3			7,920.00
	Mango	1	Trim	11	80	1			880.00
	Orange	2	Cut	13	70	3			5,460.00
	Med Trees	2	Cut			2	250.00		1,000.00
NJO08	Mango	4	Cut	11	80	3			10,560.00
	Orange	4	Cut	13	70	3			10,920.00
	Cashew	1	Trim	100	25	1			2,500.00
NJO09	Orange	1	Cut	13	70	3			2,730.00
NJO010	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
NJO11	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
NJO12	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
NJO13	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
								Damage to 150 5"	3,000

								blocks	
								<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>96,110.00</b>
<b>LEWNA</b>									
LEW01	Mangoes	4	Cut	11	80	3			10,560.00
	Cashew	1	Cut	25	100	3			7,500.00
LEW02	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
LEW03	Mango	3	Cut	11	80	3			7,920.00
LEW04	Eucalyptus	4	Cut			2	2,000.00		16,000.00
	Gmelina	1	Cut			2	5,000.00		10,000.00
LEW05	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
	Eucalyptus	1	Cut			3	2,000.00		6,000.00
LEW06	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
LEW07	Mango	2	Cut	11	80	3			5,280.00
LEW08	Baobab	1	Cut	11	200	3			6,600.00
	Silk Cotton	1	Cut			2	500.00		1,000.00
LEW09	Cashew	1	Cut	25	100	3			7,500.00
	Cashew	1	Trim	25	100	1			2,500.00
LEW10	Cashew	2	Cut	25	100	3			15,000.00
LEW11	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
LEW12	Mango	1	Trim	11	80	1			880.00
LEW13	Mango	2	Cut	11	80	3			5,280.00
								<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>112, 580.00</b>
<b>MBOLLET BA</b>									
MBO01	Talo	1	Cut	10	85	2			1,700.00
MBO02	Cashew	3	Cut	25	100	3			22,500.00
MBO03	Cashew	4	Cut	25	100	3			30,000.00
	Cashew	3	Trim	25	100	1			7,500.00

MBO04	Mahogany	3	cut			2	500.00		3,000.00
MBO05	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
	Broken water jar at mosque							1,000.00	1,000.00
MBO06	Cashew	2	Cut	25	100	3			15,000.00
	Cashew	3	Trim	25	100	1			7,500.00
MBO07	Talo	1	Cut	10	85	2			1,700.00
	Gmelina	6	Cut			2	5,000		60,000.00
MBO08	Mango	1	Trim	11	80	1			880.00
MBO09	Mango	1	Cut	11	80	3			2,640.00
	Gmelina	1	Cut			2	5,000		10,000.00
								<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>166,060.00</b>
								<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>940,986.25</b>

**Appendix 12: Baseline Data Monitoring and Evaluating the ARAP Implementation**

<b>Category of Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline (March 2018)</b>	<b>Month 6</b>	<b>Month 12</b>	<b>Month 24</b>	<b>Month 36</b>	<b>Month 48</b>
<b><i>Social</i></b>						
Number of children in Primary School	175					
Number of Persons in Secondary School	91					
Number of Persons in Tertiary Education	16					
Average Number of Children per Household	2					
Number of Female household heads	18					
Number of Male household heads	76					
<b><i>Economic</i></b>						
<b>Average Annual Income (D):</b>						
• PAPs Income	16,005					
• PAPs Household Members	14,025					
<b>Income usage:</b>						
• Number of PAPs reporting income spent on food security						
• Number of PAPs reporting income spent on miscellaneous						
• Number of PAPs reporting income spent on medical bills						
<b>Community Replanting Program</b>						
<b>Fruit Trees replanted</b>						
• Number of Mangoes						
• Number of oranges planted						
• Number of Cashew trees planted						
• Number of other trees replanted (specify)						
<b>Forest/Woody Trees</b>						
• Number of Mahogany trees planted						
• Number of Gmelina trees planted						
• Number of Neem trees planted						
• Number of Keno trees planted						
• Number of Eucalyptus trees planted						
• Number of other tree species planted (specify)						



**Appendix 13: Questionnaire on Socio-economic Attributes**

Region: NORTH BANK District:..... Village: .....

1. Name of PAP/Respondent..... Tel. No.....
2. Sex of PAP/Respondent:.....a) Male .....b..Female .....National ID Card No:.....
3. Age of PAP/Respondent
4. Name of Household Head: .....Telephone Number:.....
5. Sex of Household Head: a) Male..... b) Female.....
6. Relationship of Respondent to Household Head (**Please Tick One**)
  - a) Self..... b) Wife 1 of HH..... c) Son of HH.....d) Daughter of HH.....e) Father of HH.... f) Mother of HH..... g) Brother of HH..... h) Sister of HH..... i) Others specify:.....
- 7) Marital Status of PAP: a) Single..... b) Married..... c) Divorced..... d) Widow/Widower.....(**Please Tick One**)
- 8) Number of wives .....
- 9) How long have you lived in this community .....
- 10) Specify any society, group or association which you belong to within your community.....
- 11) How many persons live in your Household (i.e. Eat from the same pot)? .....
- 12) How many persons in your household fall into the following age categories?

CATEGORIES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4yrs			
5-9yrs			
10-14yrs			
15-19yrs			
20-24yrs			
25-29yrs			
30-34yrs			
35-39yrs			
40-44yrs			
45-49yrs			
50-54yrs			
55-59yrs			
60-64yrs			
65-above			
<b>Total</b>			

- 13) What is your highest educational qualification? (a) None ..... (b) Basic education (GABECE)..... (d) Senior Secondary (WASCE).... (e) HND..... (f) BSc ..... i) Masters..... j) PhD..... (g) Islamic studies.....

14) How many members of your household fall under the following educational categories?

CATEGORIES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Primary School (attempted/still attending)			
Primary School-Completed (Leaving Certificate)			
Secondary School (attempted/still attending)			
Secondary School-Completed (O'Levels/WAESC)			
Tertiary Institution (attempted/ still attending)			
Tertiary Institution (Completed)			
Islamic Studies (attempted)			
Islamic studies (still attending)			

15) Do you have a medical facility in your community?

- a) Yes..... b) No.....

16) What is the most common disease/health condition you suffer from?

- a) Malaria..... b) Diarrhea..... c) HIV Aids..... d) Diabetes .....  
e) Hypertension..... f) others specify.....

17) How many members of your family suffered from the following diseases/health condition in the past 3 years?

CATEGORIES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Malaria			
Diarrhea			
HIV Aids			
Diabetes			
Hypertension			
Sickle cell anemia			
Yellow Fever			
Cancer			
Respiratory disease			
Others specify			

18) If you are sick, where do you go for medical treatment?

- a) Hospital ..... b) Clinic..... c) Pharmacy..... d) Traditional healers..... e) others specify.....

19) What is the distance you cover to receive medical treatment?

- a) Short (<2 km)..... b) medium (up to 2 km)..... c) Far (>2 km)..... d) others specify.....

20) How much do you pay for your family's medical bills per month?

- a) <D500..... b) about D500..... c) D1,000..... d) over D1,000..... e) others specify.....

21) What type of toilet facility do you use? **(Please Tick One)**

- a) Pit..... b) Bush..... c) Bucket..... e) Water Closet..... f) Others (Specify).....

22) How do you dispose your household waste?

- a) Burying..... b) Bush..... c) Burning..... d) Open dump..... e) Organized collection..... d) Others (Specify).....

23) What are your Main and Secondary Occupations?

CATEGORIES	OCCUPATION		
	MAIN	SECONDARY	TOTAL
Farming			
Fishing			
Hunting			
Craft making			
Trading			
Civil service			
Company employment			
Self-employment			
Housewife			
Others (specify)			
<b>Total</b>			

24) How many employed members of your household are engaged in occupations listed below?

CATEGORIES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Farming			
Fishing			
Hunting			
Craft making			
Trading			
Civil service			
Company employment			
Self-employment			
Housewife			
Unemployed			
Others (specify)			
<b>Total</b>			

25) Is there any member of your household unemployed?

- a) Yes..... b) No.....

26) If yes to question 18b, what is the reason(s) for unemployment?

- a) Physically/mentally challenged..... b) Child..... c) illness..... d) still in search of employment.....e) others specify.....

27) What is your Annual Income?

- a) D<10,000.....b) D About 10, 0000.....c) D20, 000.... d) Over 20,000.....

28) If Annual Income is not known, what is your Monthly income..... OR Daily income.....

29) Estimate the total annual incomes of other members of your household

- a) D<10,000.....b) D About 10, 0000.....c) D20, 000.... d) Over 20,000.....

30) If Annual Income is not known, what are their Total Monthly Incomes.....OR Daily Incomes.....

31) For what purpose is the income used for?  
 a) To ensure food security..... b) to pay school fees..... C) to settle medical bills.....  
 d) to pay for farming activities..... e) to pay for farm machinery..... f) others  
 specify.....

32) Do you have any vulnerable people in your household?  
 a) Yes..... b) No.....

33) If yes to question 32, what type of vulnerable people do you have?  
 a) elderly..... b) women..... c) children..... d) persons living with disabilities..... e) others  
 specify.....

34) How many vulnerable people do you have in your household?  
 a) elderly..... b) women.....c) children.....d) persons living with disabilities..... e) others  
 specify.....

35) Do you own any of the following:

<b>Assets</b>	Yes	No
Mobile telephone		
Television		
<u>Radio</u>		
<u>Generator</u>		
<u>Transport equipment</u>		

36) Do you use electricity in your household?  
 a) Yes..... b) No.....

37) If yes to question 36, what is the major source of electricity available to your household? **(Please Tick One)**

a) Solar ..... b) Public electricity (NAWEC)..... c) Battery (private)..... d)  
 Generator: public .....private.....

38) How regular is your electricity supply daily?  
 (a) Regularly ..... (b) Occasionally ..... (c) Rarely .....

39) How much do you spend/pay in a month for electricity bill? .....

40) What is the main fuel you use for cooking? **(Please Tick One)**  
 a) Firewood ..... b) Charcoal.....c) Kerosene/Oil ..... d) Gas..... e) Electricity  
 ..... f) Crop residue/saw dust..... g) Animal wastes ..... h) Others (Please  
 Specify).....