



**THE GAMBIA ELECTRICITY RESTORATION AND
MODERNIZATION PROJECT (GERMP)**

**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for
The On-Grid Solar Plant at Jambur, West Coast Region**

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFET	Association of Farmers Educators and Traders
DOF	Department of Forestry
DOLS	Department of Lands and Surveys
DPPH	Department of Physical Planning and Housing
DPWM	Department of Parks and Wildlife Management
EIB	European Investment Bank
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
EU	European Union
GBOS	Gambia Bureau of Statistics
GCRC	Grievance and Conflict Resolution Committee
GERMP	Gambia Electricity Restoration and Modernization Project
GTTI	Gambia Technical Training Institute
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IHS	Integrated Household Survey
LACA	Land Acquisition and Compensation Act
MOLRG	Ministry of Lands and Regional Governments
MOPE	Ministry of Petroleum and Energy
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAWEC	National Water and Electricity Company
NDP	National Development Plan (2018-2021)
NEA	National Environment Agency
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PAP	Project Affected Person(s)
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PURA	Public Utility Regulatory Authority
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RDI	Rural Development Institute
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SH	Sexual Harassment
T&D	Transmission and Distribution
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
VAC	Violence Against Children
VDC	Village Development Committee
WB	World Bank
WCR	West Coast Region

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THE REPORT

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

Alkalo: The administrative head of the village usually from the founding family /clan of the village.

Boongo(s): House in Mandinka, and are major family Units within the Kabilo.

An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA): An environmental and social assessment instrument to identify and assess major potential environmental and social impact of the proposed project, evaluate alternatives and design appropriate mitigation, management and monitoring measure.

Census: 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.

Compensation: the payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for (1) the acquisition of land including structures and fixed assets thereon, or (2) use of that land.

Communal PAP: the “Kabilo” of Santanjuba

Cut-off date is date of completion of the census and assets inventory of PAPs. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, fruit trees, and timber trees) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.

Displaced Persons: persons who, for reasons due to involuntary acquisition or voluntary contribution of their land and other assets, or the use thereof under the project, result in direct economic and/or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether or not the said Displaced Persons are physically relocated.

District: an area demarcated under the Local Government Act 2002 and it is the administrative unit immediately below the Region.

District Authority: The District Authority is responsible for managing the affairs of the district and was established under section 132 of the Local Government Act 2002. T

District Tribunal: a subordinate court at district level that handles customary matters such as land under customary tenure.

Individual PAPs are the heads of the households who acquired plots of land on mainly Mansa Kunda Kabilo (one in Santanjuba), and were enumerated during the census

Involuntary resettlement: Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.

Involuntary Land Acquisition: is the repossession of land by government or other government agencies for compensation, for the purposes of a public project against the will of the landowner. The landowner may be left with the right to negotiate the amount of compensation proposed. This includes land or assets for which the owner enjoys uncontested legal rights including customary.

Institutional PAP: the Department of Forestry **Kabilo:** A collection of families or households that constitute a village.

Land refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent and which may be required for the Project. This definition does not include regulation of natural resources (such as forests) under national and regional levels as per OP 4.12

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

Local Authority: includes the Council and the District Authority

Local Government Authority: a Council established under the Local Government Act 2002.

Market Value: the most probable selling price or the value most often sought by buyers and sellers

Project Affected Person(s) (PAPs) are persons affected by land use or acquisition needs of the Project. These persons are affected because they may lose, be denied, or be restricted access to economic assets, lose shelter, income sources, or means of livelihood. These persons are affected whether or not they must move to another location. In addition, PAPs include “Displaced Persons”.

Rehabilitation Assistance: the provision of development assistance in addition to Compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to enable Displaced Persons to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at pre-Project levels.

Replacement cost: the replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover full cost of lost assets and related transaction costs. The cost is to be based on market rate (commercial rate) according to the Gambian law for sale of land or property. In terms of land, this may be categorized as follows:

Replacement cost for houses and other structures: is 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 or transaction costs.

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

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF): A safeguard instrument that has been developed to guide the preparation and implementation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for this project. The RPF sets out the resettlement and compensation policy, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by the program.

Seyfo: the administrative head of a district sometimes referred to as District Chief

Stakeholders: any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.

Village Development Committee: A committee set up at village level responsible for all development planning at village level that serves as the local entry point for all development assistance to the village. It is responsible for identifying, prioritizing and developing appropriate plans and local development needs in consultation with the community.

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is based on the outcome of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report of the proposed on-grid 20 MW solar photo voltaic (PV) plant to be located on a 31.5ha piece of land in the village of Jambur in the West Coast Region of The Gambia. The land was allocated to the National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC) for the proposed solar project.

The solar PV Plant is one component of the *Gambia Electricity Restoration and Modernization Project (GERMP)*, with the specific aim of generating electricity through solar energy. GERMP is a \$121 million multi-donor funded project involving the World Bank (WB), European Union (EU) and the European Investment Bank (EIB). Specifically, the development of the solar PV plant is funded mainly by EIB, whilst the reinforcement of the transmission and distribution network is being supported mainly by the WB.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

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

OVERVIEW OF THE GERMP

The GERMP consists of the following three components:

Component 1:

On-grid solar PV: This component comprises the development of a 20MW solar PV Plant in Jambur village. The component will include battery back up to minimize grid absorption concerns.

Component 2:

Transmission and Distribution (T&D) upgrades: This component will include upgrades of the T&D to: (i) absorb the additional generation capacity; (ii) prepare for future capacity expansion including Laminkoto to Diabugu network, OMVG and other pipeline projects; (iii) reduce T&D losses; and (iv) make future grid extensions possible.

Component 3:

Institutional Support: This component will involve institutional strengthening, capacity building and project implementation support related to improved operational performance of NAWEC.

Financing of short run activities: activities such as emergency communications campaigns, LED bulbs to replace incandescent bulbs in government offices and replacement of street lights as part of demand side management initiative, and urgent equipment rehabilitation.

Institutional strengthening and project implementation support: activities related to improved operational performance of NAWEC and project implementation support. Activities would likely include a Service Contractor, preparation of a Management Improvement Plan to be implemented by the Service Contractor, an Owners Engineer, a new IT system for NAWEC, preparation and implementation of safeguards instruments (excluding compensation), key studies for the project including a feasibility study and preparation of tendering documents.

OBJECTIVES AND RATIONALE OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

Since this project is being funded by the EIB, and its implementation will result to involuntary resettlement, it is a requirement that a RAP has to be developed according to the Environmental and Social Standards 6 (ESS 6) of the EIB. The project is associated with the project financed by the World Bank (GERMP). For this reason, the RAP also needs to comply with the requirements of the Involuntary Resettlement Policy of the World Bank (OP 4.12). When economic or physical displacement results from land acquisition in the project, people lose their land, assets and access to assets, their income and livelihoods, even without physical relocation. The effect of these losses on the persons living in the project zone would increase poverty, unless measures are put in place to compensate them for the losses incurred.

The objective of this RAP therefore is to provide guidelines that will ensure that since land acquisition for the project activities is inevitable, resettlement and compensation processes for the lost land and associated assets must be conceived and executed in a sustainable manner. Meaning that these processes will be based on: (i) the principle of inclusiveness, i.e. all affected categories of people are taken into account, so not only land title holders, but also tenants, farmworkers, squatters, and if applicable nomadic people, (ii) the principle of offering replacement value beyond market value, and (iii) the principle of livelihood restoration. This entails providing sufficient investment resources to meet the needs of the persons affected and/or displaced from their habitat and resources. This also requires adequate collaborative consultation and agreement with the Project Affected Persons (PAPs), as well as a culturally appropriate grievance redress mechanism, to ensure that they maintain or improve their livelihoods and standards of living in their new environment compared to the levels prevailing prior to the displacement related to the implementation of the project.

The RAP will:

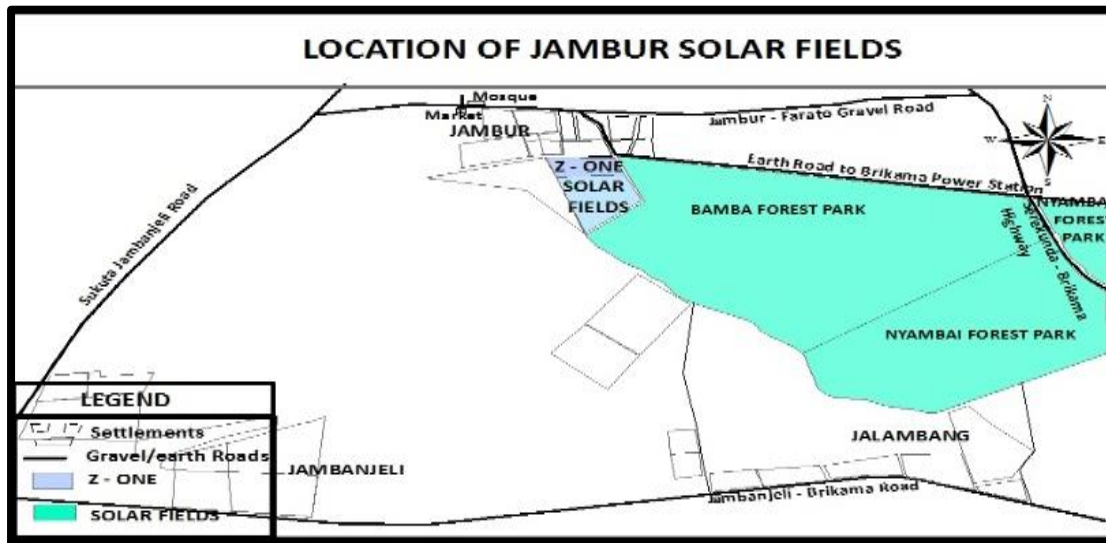
- i. Reduce the risks of deepening poverty, exclusion, inequitable access to benefits especially for vulnerable and marginalized individuals and groups such as women, single-headed-households, elderly, children, etc.
- ii. Contribute to obtaining a social license for the project to operate
- iii. Mitigate adverse impacts
- iv. Minimize, as much as possible, involuntary resettlement
- v. Ensure that the affected populations that must leave their living environment and / or lose part of their property or assets following the completion of the project, are:
 - Compensated for these losses
 - That affected livelihoods are restored
 - That they become beneficiaries of the positive impacts of the Project

PROFILE OF PROJECT AREA

Project Location and Size

The project is located in Jambur, a village in Kombo South, West Coast Region (WCR). The piece of land is situated on the western end of the Bamba Forest Park (a nationally gazetted forest Park under the

purview of the Department of Forestry). It is unfenced, and separated from the Bamba Forest by a narrow path, (about 12 meters wide), see Figure below. Bordering the site on the north is another proposed solar PV plant (approximately 12ha, referred to as Z-ONE) site earmarked by NAWEC for a private power producer.



The site can be accessed from NAWEC’s Medina substation on the Brikama/Serrekunda highway via an existing 3km earth road, and is the corridor through which the power generated by the PV panels will be evacuated to the Brikama power station.

At this point, it will be noted that various figures have been used to indicate the size or area of the field for the solar plant; in the terms of reference (TOR) for the ESIA study, the land area was given as 23ha, whilst the Feasibility Study Report for the Plant indicated 28.9ha; the screening form from National Environment Agency (NEA) for project classification indicates the land size as 30.5ha. However, following the survey and pegging of the external boundaries of the field by Department of Lands and Surveys (DOLS), measurement of the demarcated area for the RAP study has indicated the land size as 31.1ha, which is what will be used in the design of the compensation package for the land-take.

Ownership of the Land

According to the letter of allocation from the Ministry of Lands (Appendix 10), the land belongs to NAWEC, and was consequently leased accordingly as indicated by the Title Deed in Appendix 11. However, the Kabilos of Mansa Kunda and Santanjuba in Jambur have traditional ownership of the land as attested to by the Alkalo of Jambur (Appendix 1). With the assistance and support from the two Kabilos and DOLS the boundary between the two Kabilos was identified, demarcated and measured. With a total area of 31.1ha earmarked for the project, Mansa Kunda claimed traditional ownership up to 12.4ha of its land, whilst Santanjuba claim traditional ownership of up 18.7ha.

The Mansa Kunda Kabilo is represented by Mr. Sheriffo Sonko, who lives in his own compound with his family, but on another part of the site outside the project area; he claims customary ownership of the land following the death of his mother in 2006. In discussions and several site visits during the course of this study, the Alkalo of Jambur and the community members confirmed the claim that the land belonged to Mr. Sonko’s mother. (See Appendices 1 and 2 for Attestation from the Alkalo). Therefore, through inheritance, Mr. Sonko became the sole owner of the piece of land.

The Santanjuba Kabilo claims customary ownership of the other portion of the land, but unlike Mansa Kunda, its portion is claimed by the entire Kabilo, headed by Mr. Kebba Wuday Bojang. As custom demands he allocates the land to the members of the Kabilo, but mainly for farming purposes.

Description of Site and Land Use

Currently, the site consists mainly of bushes and shrubs, and is virtually uninhabited. Since Mr. Sonko inherited the land from his mother in 2006, he has sold plots of land of various sizes to about 106 persons, including those that his late mother had sold off to others before her demise. Out of this number about 28 of them have carried out some form of development on their land; for example, located within different parts of the land, cement-block houses are under construction; other structures seen include property fences made of sticks, wooden poles and wire; incomplete cement-block fences, ostensibly marking the boundaries of plots of land belonging to other people; heaps of construction materials (sand and gravel); packed unused cement blocks; foundation trenches, etc. In other parts of the land, some plot owners have begun clearing their plots (burning the vegetation, and digging foundation trenches) preparing to fence them.

CATEGORIES AND TYPES OF IMPACTS AND PERSONS AFFECTED

Types of Project Impacts

The types of impacts resulting from the project cover direct economic and social impacts as well as environmental impacts resulting in:

- i. Relocation or loss of shelter: three families have already constructed houses on the land and two of them currently live on the land; the third was in the process of moving in but delayed it due to the RAP process. They will lose their shelter.
- ii. Loss of assets or access to assets: The families will lose their structures and other assets including a well, a bakery, economic trees, etc. Other persons who bought land from Mr. Sonko, and now hold official titles to these plots of land, will equally lose their land.
- iii. Loss of income sources or means of livelihood: the only economic activity on the site is a bakery, whose operator will lose earnings.
- iv. Loss of forest trees and vegetation cover: about 31.1ha of land covered almost entirely with various types and species of trees and vegetation will be cleared to make way for the solar panels, and other infrastructure; thus the environmental benefits of the trees and vegetation, including carbon sequestration and soil erosion control will be lost.

The Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

There are three types of PAPs enumerated in this study:

A Community PAP

Since the Santanjuba portion of the fields is claimed to be communally owned, it is therefore the property of the Kabilo. Thus Santanjuba Kabilo is a Communal PAP, and Mr. Kebba Wuday Bojang, (who is the eldest son among the 11 “Boongos” which make up the Kabilo) is the Kabilo head, and the de facto PAP. Proof of ownership of the land by Santanjuba is the attestation from the Alkalo of Jambur.

Mr. Bojang and his brothers and sisters, and the children of his deceased brothers are therefore all PAPs, and beneficiaries of any compensation that is paid by the project to the Kabilo. The households of these brothers and sisters (some living in Jambur, but others married in other villages) were each enumerated during the census.

There were 58 such households, (consisting of 839 individuals who are regarded as PAPs) including that of the Kabilo head; they are regarded as sons, daughters and grandchildren of the “Boongo” heads of

the Kabilo. Appendix 7 indicates the list of the 11 Santanjuba “Boongos” and the household heads (men and women within the “Boongos”) that were interviewed.

To mitigate the impacts on individuals (including vulnerable persons, such as women, the elderly, etc.) within the Kabilo, compensation and livelihood restoration will be provided to both the men and women in equal proportions as noted in Chapter 12. Distribution of financial compensations will be on a 50/50 basis between the women and men. Additional support payments will be made to the elderly, children and the women at risk of being excluded from the compensation money, (see Section 6.1 for detail).

There was only one plot of land (30m x 30m) sold out from the Santanjuba land to one Mr. Gomez, for which a transfer certificate was issued by the Alkalo. Mr. Gomez is therefore the second PAP (an individual PAP) in Santanjuba. He is therefore in the same category of Individual PAPs as those on the Mansa Kunda land.

Individual PAPs

The individual PAPs are all those persons who own plots of land on the Mansa Kunda portion of the fields; these include Mr. Sheriffo Sonko and those he sold land to, and some of whom subsequently sold to others. For each of these PAPs a land transfer certificate, signed by Mr. Sonko and endorsed by the Alkalo was issued as evidence of ownership.

One hundred and six (106) household heads (76 of which were enumerated) s were listed from Mansa Kunda, and together with the single individual household from Santanjuba, the total number of households was 107. A total of 20 potential households (see Entitlement Matrix – Appendix 6) could not be traced or identified to be enumerated because Mr. Sonko could not provide their addresses and/or telephone numbers. Certain plots had structures on them, but names were not ascribed to them on Mr. Sonko’s list; nonetheless, the structures were valued and entered appropriately in the Entitlement Matrix with no names attached to them. Equally, there were plots without structures (i.e. empty land), or with structures (i.e. land with structures such as building, or fence) where sufficient information as to ownership was lacking; the sizes of such plots and structures were physically measured and their values determined and entered appropriately against such plots in the Entitlement Matrix (Appendix 6), e.g. T11A, T14, V17, etc.

A total of 715 PAPs (including the 76 household heads interviewed on Mansa Kunda land were impacted by the project, whilst two PAPs (one Communal PAP and one Individual PAP) were impacted on the Santanjuba land. The Communal PAP of Santanjuba consists of 30 male headed households and 28 female headed households making a total of 58 households, with a total population of 839 persons to be affected in Santanjuba. Mr. Peter Gomez’s household (consisting of 9 members) is the only non-communal PAP in Santanjuba. Thus, the total number of affected persons (715+839+9) is 1,563.

Should the owners of such plots show up in future, and the names can be matched with the properties, they can be compensated as indicated, upon producing appropriate proof and documentation regarding ownership. Even though radio, television and other media announcements were made continuously since the RAP process began, (and still some PAPs have still not shown up), NAWEC must continue the announcements for at least three more months. Meanwhile, unclaimed compensation will be lodged in an escrow account at a local bank, and PAPs, showing up within two years must be paid.

Institutional PAP

The only institution affected by the project is the Department of Forestry (DOF) which would lose all the forest trees and other vegetation cover on the entire 31.1ha land. Even though the trees and vegetation are located within the plots of the PAPs they do not belong to them, but rather to DOF (the site is an open forest), as per the Forest Act, 2018. These trees include the rhun and oil palms, in addition to the various other species of shrubs and vegetation covering the field.

Whereas the PAPs are being compensated for loss of their private economic trees (such as fruit trees and timber trees including mangoes, oranges, eucalyptus, etc.) that they planted, DOF is being provided with resources to replant the forest trees (e.g. rhun and oil palms, and the various species of shrubs) as per the Forest Act, within the context of its mandate for sustainable forest resources management.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The implementation of this RAP will be the overall responsibility of NAWEC, and more specifically, the GERMP Project Coordination Unit (PCU).

NEA, with support from the ESIA Working Group will be responsible for overall external monitoring of the RAP implementation. NEA's mandate is to monitor the national environment as it relates to the national standards, and so in collaboration with the PCU environmental and social safeguard specialists, can monitor compliance with the national standards. Implementation of the EIB and World Bank policies will be monitored by the PCU; monitoring implementation of the social aspects of the RAP will be the responsibility of the PCU social safeguards specialist.

However, both NEA and the ESIA Working Group do not have adequate skill and capacity to implement EIB's environment and social standards and WB's environment and social Operational Policies, and would therefore need to be trained in that regard. The PCU will facilitate technical support to NEA and the ESIA Working Group to enhance their understanding of the EIB and the World Bank environmental and social safeguard instruments. Additionally, the PCU will provide adequate resources to guarantee effective RAP implementation. A Grievance Redress Committee has been put in place and will play a crucial role in the RAP implementation process. The capacity of this Committee will also be enhanced (in areas such as conflict resolution, mediation and negotiation skills) before, and during RAP implementation.

At the preparatory stage of the works, other national institutions will also be required to offer mainly technical advice and/or regulatory information; the DOF and Department of Parks and Wildlife Management (DPWM) will eventually be responsible for all forest and biodiversity related issues respectively, especially in view of the close proximity of the solar field to the Bamba Forest Park. The Department of Physical Planning and Housing (DPPH) and Department of Lands and Surveys (DOLS), under the MOLRG, will address resettlement issues. The local authorities and PAPs are also relevant during the preparatory stage of the works, as they can provide valuable information to assist in the planning of the works.

In addition, the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MOPE) and the Public Utility Regulatory Authority (PURA) will respectively provide policy oversight and standards regulation over NAWEC. A local NGO, AFET (Association of Farmers Educators and Traders), is the independent watchdog, and is also a member of the GCRC (Grievance Redress Committee).

MECHANISMS FOR PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS

Types of Complaints and Conflicts to Resolve

Generally, where compulsory acquisition is to take place there will be potential conflicts, and it is expected that the types and sources of some of the conflicts in both RAP development, as well as during its implementation will include the following:

- PAPs not listed or identified
- Losses not identified correctly
- Inadequate assistance
- Disputes about ownership and equity in the amount of compensation received between men and women
- Elite capture of compensation and livelihood restoration benefits
- Delay in disbursement of assistance
- Mistaken identity
- Using wrong names of ownership in case of loss of land and users in case of lost earnings

In view of the above, a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) has been created within the GERMP PCU to address complaints in the course of implementing this RAP in a timely and transparent manner. The GRC members include NAWEC Managing Director/GERMP Project Coordinator, representatives of the MOLRG, 4 representatives of the PAPs (2 men and 2 women from Mansa Kunda and Santanjuba, respectively), and a credible local NGO called Association of Farmers Educators and Traders (AFET) located in Brikama. This organization is involved in working with women in electrification of village-level horticulture ventures through solar energy, general agriculture, education, and health.

The functions of the GRC will include:

- Provision of support to PAPs on problems arising from loss of properties as a result of the project
- Recording the grievance of the PAPs, categorization, and prioritization of the grievances that need to be resolved by the Committee
- Keeping of records of grievances, maintaining registers, minutes of meetings, and correspondences for reference and inspection
- Adjudicating grievances
- Reporting to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and the decision of the project authorities
- Monitoring and evaluating the fulfilment of agreements achieved through the grievance redress mechanism

BUDGET AND FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

The estimated budget for the RAP's implementation is indicated in Tables 12.1 and 12.2. The funds for the resettlement process will be provided from the resources of the Government of The Gambia's counterpart fund, and all the payments will comply with the relevant Gambian legislation and Lenders' requirements. The funds will be disbursed in the same manner as the funds for the other components of the project (i.e. direct transfer to bank accounts of the respective beneficiaries or other appropriate means).

The grand total for the RAP implementation process, including compensation of PAPs, RAP implementation and its monitoring and evaluation, is estimated at D87,946,902.64 (eighty-seven million, nine hundred and forty-six thousand, nine hundred and two Dalasi and sixty-four Bututs) as indicated in Tables 12.1 and 12.2 below. This is equal to US\$ 1,758,938.10 (one million, seven hundred and fifty-eight thousand, nine hundred and thirty-eight Dollars and ten cents).

From this total the Government will provide D85,123,607.64 (eighty-five million, one hundred and twenty-three thousand, six hundred and seven Dalasi and sixty-four bututs) towards the compensation

for loss of land; structures; economic trees; earnings; refund of rates and taxes; livelihood restoration, etc. (Table 12.1). This is equivalent to US\$ 1,702, 472.15 (one million seven hundred and two thousand four hundred and seventy-two Dollars and fifteen Cents).

The Project will finance the training and capacity building of PAPs; support to disadvantaged and vulnerable persons; and the evaluation of RAP implementation, estimated at D2,823,295.00, (Table 12.2). This is equivalent to US\$ 56,465.90.

Estimated Budget for RAP Implementation-GOTG Financing

S/No	Activity/Item	Mansa Kunda	Santanjuba	Sub Total	Total (D)	Total (US \$)
A Compensation and Support to PAPs						
1	Compensation for lost land	29,988,098.20	37,220,000.00	67,208,098.20	67,388,098.20	1,347,761.96
			180,000.00	180,000.00		
2	Compensation for lost houses and structures	4,307,334.20	120,600.00	4,427,934.20	4,427,934.20	88,558.68
3	Compensation for lost fruit tress	216,040.00			216,040.00	4,320.80
4	Compensation for lost timber trees	42,300			42,300.00	1,242.00
5	Compensation for lost earnings	72,000.00			72,000.00	1,440.00
6	Refund of PAPs' Rates and Taxes	31,680.00			31,680.00	633.00
7	Support to PAPs for temporary housing – house rent	54,000.00			54,000.00	1,080.00
9	Support for Livelihood Restoration	75,000.00			75,000.00	1,500.00
Subtotal Compensation		34,786,452.40	37,520,600.00		72,307,052.40	1,446,141.05
10	Support to Jambur Community for loss of usufruct	1,000,000			1,000,000.00	20,000.00
Subtotal Compensation		34,786,452.40	37,520,600.00	71,816,032.4	73,307,052.40	1,466,141.05
B RAP Implementation						
11	Allowance to support personnel and logistics including meetings of GRC members			50,000.00	50,000.00	1,000.00

12	Tree and Vegetation Restoration Program (5 years)	4,385,850.00	4,385,850.00	87,717.00
13	Monitoring by NEA and Partners	50,000.00	50,000.00	1,000.00
14	Contingency for RAP implementation and monitoring (10% of compensation cost) include relocation of PAPs, cost of increase in transportation, etc.	7,330,705.24	7,330,705.24	146,614.10
Subtotal		11,816,555.24	11,816,555.24	236,331.10
Grand Total		85,123,607.64		1,702,472.15

Estimated Budget for Support to PAPs – Project Financing

S/No	Activity/Item	Cost (D)	US\$
Support to PAPs and Vulnerable Persons			
1	Children	1,249,500.00	24,990.00
2	Women and Women-headed Household	802,500.00	16,050.00
3	Economic and Financially Vulnerable	64,500.00	1,290.00
4	Mentally/Physically Disabled	10,500	210.00
5	The Elderly	24,000.00	480.00
6	Training and capacity building of PAPs/women	172,295.00	3,445.90
7	Monitoring and Evaluation of RAP Implementation	500,000.00	10,000.00
Grand Total		2,823,295.00	56,465.90

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is based on the outcome of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report of the proposed on-grid 20 MW solar photo voltaic (PV) plant to be located on a 31.1ha piece of land in the village of Jambur in the West Coast Region of The Gambia. The land was allocated to the National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC) for the proposed solar project.

The solar PV Plant is one component of the *Gambia Electricity Restoration and Modernization Project (GERMP)*, with the specific aim of generating electricity through solar energy. GERMP is a \$121 million multi-donor funded project involving the World Bank (WB), European Union (EU) and the European Investment Bank (EIB). Specifically, the development of the solar PV plant is funded mainly by EIB, whilst the reinforcement of the transmission and distribution network is being supported mainly by the WB. As the project is associated with the WB-financed project (GERMP), the ESIA and RAP need to comply as well with World Bank Operational Policies on environmental and social safeguards.

Currently, the proposed location of the solar project is an agricultural land and consists mainly of bushes and shrubs, and is virtually uninhabited, and no economic activity is carried out on it. However, the site belongs to NAWEC but the two Kabilos in Jambur claim traditional ownership, and other persons have also bought plots of land from one of the Kabilos, and have started constructing their houses. Given the above therefore the ESIA report recommends the development of a RAP since the Project's social risks will include loss of land, assets, and livelihood and potentially have a negative impact on community social cohesion.

1.2 Project Objective

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

1.3 Overview of the GERMP

The GERMP consists of the following three components:

Component 1:

On-grid solar PV: This component comprises the development of a 20MW solar PV Plant in Jambur village. The component will include battery back up to minimize grid absorption concerns.

Component 2:

Transmission and Distribution (T&D) upgrades: This component will include upgrades of the T&D to: (i) absorb the additional generation capacity; (ii) prepare for future capacity expansion including Laminkoto to Diabugu network, OMVG and other pipeline projects; (iii) reduce T&D losses; and (iv) make future grid extensions possible.

Component 3:

Institutional strengthening and project implementation support: This component will finance key activities related to urgent activities to restore the sector, improve operational performance of NAWEC, and provide project implementation support.

Financing of short run activities: activities such as emergency communications campaigns, LED bulbs to replace incandescent bulbs in government offices and replacement of street light bulbs as part of demand side management, and urgent equipment rehabilitation.

Institutional strengthening and project implementation support: key activities related to improved operational performance of NAWEC and project implementation support. Activities would likely include a Service Contractor, preparation of a Management Improvement Plan to be implemented by the Service Contractor, an Owners Engineer, a new IT system for NAWEC, preparation and implementation of safeguards instruments (excluding compensation), key studies for the project including a feasibility study and preparation of tendering documents.

1.4 Objective and Rationale of the Resettlement Action Plan

Since this project is being funded by the EIB, and its implementation will result to involuntary resettlement, it is a requirement that a RAP has to be developed according to the Environmental and Social Standards 6 (ESS 6) of the EIB. The project is associated with the project financed by the World Bank (GERMP). For this reason, the RAP also needs to comply with the requirements of the Involuntary Resettlement Policy of the World Bank (OP 4.12). When economic or physical displacement results from land acquisition in the project, people lose their land, assets and access to assets, their income and livelihoods, even without physical relocation. The effect of these losses on the persons living in the project zone would increase poverty, unless measures are put in place to compensate them for the losses incurred.

The objective of this RAP therefore is to provide guidelines that will ensure that since land acquisition for the project activities is inevitable, resettlement and compensation processes for the lost land and associated assets must be conceived and executed in a sustainable manner. Meaning that these processes will be based on: (i) the principle of inclusiveness, i.e. all affected categories of people are taken into account, so not only land title holders, but also tenants, farmworkers, squatters, and if applicable nomadic people, (ii) the principle of offering replacement value beyond market value, and (iii) the principle of livelihood restoration. This entails providing sufficient investment resources to meet the needs of the persons affected and/or displaced from their habitat and resources. This also requires adequate collaborative consultation and agreement with the Project Affected Persons (PAPs), as well as a culturally appropriate grievance redress mechanism, to ensure that they maintain or improve their livelihoods and standards of living in their new environment compared to the levels prevailing prior to the displacement related to the implementation of the project.

The RAP will:

- vi. Reduce the risks of deepening poverty, exclusion, inequitable access to benefits especially for vulnerable and marginalized individuals and groups such as women, single-headed-households, elderly, children, etc.
- vii. Contribute to obtaining a social license for the project to operate
- viii. Mitigate adverse impacts
- ix. Minimize, as much as possible, involuntary resettlement
- x. Ensure that the affected populations that must leave their living environment and / or lose part of their property or assets following the completion of the project, are:

- Compensated for these losses
- That affected livelihoods are restored
- That they become beneficiaries of the positive impacts of the Project

1.5 Methodology of Developing this RAP

The following approach was used in developing the RAP:

1.5.1 Desktop Review

This consisted of the review of relevant documentation (both print and electronic), including similar RAP reports and relevant national legislation with particular reference to compulsory land acquisition. Specifically, since the solar PV project is funded by the WB and EIB, the review of the literature also took into account the operational principles and policies set out by both Banks (World Bank's OP 4.12 and EIB's ESS 6), on involuntary resettlement.

1.5.2 Field Visits and Consultations with Potential PAPs

Field visits to the project site were conducted to carry out consultations with the PAPs as an integral part of the process of RAP development, aimed at soliciting their opinions about the project impacts and their entitlements. The consultations were participatory and involved group meetings, one-on-one interviews, etc. on different dates and at various venues. The field visits and the consultations provided the opportunity to:

- Identify the project intervention site to see the properties and livelihood activities to be affected by the project
- Provide information about the GERMP and to tap PAP's information on key social information on the identified location
- Provide opportunities to PAPs to discuss their opinions and concerns
- Describe the process of promoting consultation/participation of affected populations and stakeholders in resettlement preparation and planning Identify and highlight potential roles and responsibilities of stakeholders and ensure their participation.

A census was conducted of all the PAPs, and an inventory of assets and other properties that will be impacted by the project; the census enumerated all the households, individuals and institutions that will be affected by the project. The information assembled has enabled the identification of all PAPs as well as a determination of the loss of affected assets and other impacts on the proposed project site.

During the census, a socio-economic survey was also conducted to gather socioeconomic data and information on the PAPs by administering a structured questionnaire (see Chapter 5 for detail). A profile of each PAP was developed through the census, and information collected included location and address of owner, size or area of plot, type and number of assets affected, the extent of the property affected, etc. Appendix 6 indicates the Entitlement Matrix of the PAPs from Mansa Kunda and Santanjuba. A total of 106 household heads were identified on Mansa Kunda land; only 76 of these household heads were actually interviewed (with 715 household members), and only one individual household was identified on Santanjuba land (with 9 members); the only communal PAP was the Santanjuba Kabilo (with 58 households and 839 persons), and the Department of Forestry was the only institutional PAP.

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

2.1 The National Policy and Legal Framework

For the purpose of this RAP “Land” refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land, and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent, and which may be required for the project. Therefore, acquiring this land and the involuntary resettlement resulting from it will be governed by the following Gambian policies and laws described below.

2.1.1 Land Administration in The Gambia

The Ministry of Lands and Regional Governments (MOLRG) is the main Government agency responsible for the administration of land in the Gambia, supported by two key technical departments; the Department of Lands and Surveys (DOLS) and the Department of Physical Planning and Housing (DPPH). DOLS is responsible for the survey, mapping and demarcation of national and international boundaries and government layouts whereas the DPPH is responsible for ensuring the rational and equitable utilization of the available land resources.

2.1.2 Land Tenure in The Gambia

Land tenure in the Gambia falls under two main categories:

a). Informal tenure

This involves customary or traditional tenure, and is based on traditional norms and practises. It is an interest or title which a member of the larger community acquires within the framework of communal land ownership system. A person who holds such interest has the right of beneficial occupation, and unfettered use (subject to the laws of the country). Upon death, the interest devolves on his/her successors in title ad infinitum in accordance with traditional beliefs and practices. This form of tenure is mostly prevalent in the Provinces, but is not uncommon within the Greater Banjul Area as well, although is subject to other national land laws such as the State Lands Act, 1991.

b). Formal tenure, leasehold and freehold

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

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

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

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

2.1.3 Land Laws Governing Land Administration and the GERMP Solar Fields

The main laws relating to land administration and the project are the State Lands Act, 1991 which covers Banjul, the entire Kombo St. Mary as well the Districts of Kombo North, South, Central and East, in the West Coast Region. There are also the Physical Planning and Control Act, 1991, and the Surveys Act 1991; Local Government Act, 2002; the Survey Act, 1990; Land Use Regulations, 1995; Lands Commission Act, 2007; State Lands Regulations, 1995; Development Control Regulations, 1995.

In addition to laws mentioned above other relevant national laws with respect to compulsory land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are the following:

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

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

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

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

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

This law provides the legal basis for the acquisition of property by the State for public/planning purpose, and at the same time, Section 11 provides for compensation for land acquired under LACA, using the cost of replacement method. The method is based on the prevailing cost of construction of the structures and improvements, including design, supervision etc.

c). The Limitation Act

This law has given squatters additional legal rights for negotiations and compensation. This is possible if the land has been occupied by them for more than 12 years¹. In The Gambia where a claim to land is not commenced within twelve years of occupancy, the owner is foreclosed to initiate legal proceedings to directly evict the occupier. The exception here is where the land is leased or licensed or it is a state land with notice to that effect.

¹ Section 17 of the Limitation Act Cap 8:01 Vol 3 Revised Laws of The Gambia 2009

This Act is intended to prevent the legal land owners, particularly absentee private land owners, to suddenly evict land users of land which has been abandoned for more than 12 years.

For government owned land, the Department of Lands and Surveys is legally obliged to place warning signs on government land and regularly evict squatters. However, out of equitable grounds and based on longevity of the occupancy, any person with pecuniary interest in any land, should be considered for compensation in respect of eviction from such land.

d) *The Surveys Act*

The law creates a « survey Board » issuing licenses to land surveyors. The aim is to increase the number of professionals with the right to identify land in urban and rural areas. In fact, the census of the parcel state is a prerequisite for land registration and a conversion from customary tenure to emphyteutic lease.

e) *The State Lands (Amendment) Regulations, 2007*

This Regulation prescribes methods for land use change, e.g. from agricultural (land measuring one hectare or 10,000m² and above) to residential use (land measuring 0-10,000m²) and ascribes values and forfeiture rates to them. Only plot sizes from 0-10,000m² (or one hectare) can be leased for residential purpose; plot sizes above this standard are only allowed for agricultural use, and where a change of land use is required and applied for, approval is only granted on the forfeiture of a percentage of the land or value to Government. Thus, the following application is relevant:

0-1ha - 0% of value is forfeited (no forfeiture is done)

1-2.5ha –forfeiture of 40% of land to the State

2.5 -5ha –forfeiture of 45% of land to the State

Above 5ha –forfeiture of 50% of land to the State

f). *Formal Dispute Resolution*

The LACA, 1991 also 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.

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.

g). *Informal Mechanisms for Dispute Settlement*

The main feature of the dispute settlement is that the compromise and reconciliation must take place at the informal level. Land disputes are no exception to this customary norm. If a land dispute breaks out between members of the same family, the head of the family, as guardian of the family land, rule it without going beyond the family. If he cannot resolve the dispute, the uncles will appeal to the half-brother to find a compromise and reconcile. If that also fails, the dispute may be brought to the «*Kabilo*» for arbitration on the issue. If the dispute persists, the parties may appear before the Imam and other «*Kabilo*» as well as other influential leaders of the community.

h). *The Forestry Policy - 2006-16*

The Forest Policy (2006-16) envisages that 30% of the total land area should be covered by forests, and that 75% of this should be sustainably managed either by communities or the state. The relevance of the solar project with this policy is for the fact that, among other things, the entire forest cover on the

project site will be removed, and in view of the close proximity of the project to a nationally designated Forest Park.

i). *The Forest Act, 2018*

The Forest Act, 2018, 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 Involuntary Resettlement Policies of World Bank and European Investment Bank

2.2.1 The World Bank Safeguard Policy OP 4.12

The Involuntary Resettlement Policy of the World Bank (OP 4.12) prescribes the processes and procedures to be followed where persons have to lose property, means of livelihood or where they experience a change in their standard of living as a result of the implementation of a Bank-financed project. Implementing the project will result to direct economic and social impacts which will lead to the involuntary taking of land resulting in:

- i. relocation or loss of shelter
- ii. loss of assets or access to assets
- iii. 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 a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) should be developed following the following guidelines:

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

There are two categories of resettlement plans (a full Resettlement Action Plan- RAP, and an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan- ARAP). A project is classified as requiring a full RAP when the number of persons to be displaced involuntarily is from 200 persons and above, and/or when the land-take is more than 10% of the total holding per person, or in this case, of the Kabilo, which consists of 839 persons. However, where the number of persons to be displaced or affected is less than 200 persons, and the land-take is less than 10% of the total holding, OP 4.12 recommends an ARAP.

In this project the total number of affected households is 106 in Mansa Kunda (consisting of 715 individuals from 76 households interviewed), one Communal PAP consisting of 58 households with a

total of 839 individuals, and Mr. Peter Gomez's household which comprises 9 individuals) but the land-take is about 31.1ha from a total land holding of about 59ha (Mansa Kunda and Santanjuba lands combined). The solar fields will use 52% of Kututo (the local name of the project site). It is in this regard that a full RAP is prepared.

2.2.2 The European Investment Bank ESS6

According to the Environmental and Social Standards 6 (ESS 6) of the EIB, involuntary resettlement can have negative impacts on the economic and social well-being of affected persons; income sources can be irreparably lost, people can be relocated to environments where their skills may be less applicable, and monetary compensation may not be sufficient to prevent long-term hardship or disadvantage. The policy therefore provides standards and guidelines in implementing projects requiring land acquisition, expropriation and/or restrictions on land use, resulting in involuntary resettlement.

Firstly, it should be avoided as much as possible by exploring alternative project designs and locations. If it is unavoidable however, ESS 6 requires that the process should be undertaken with the full consultation and involvement, in the decision-making process, of all stakeholders, including the affected persons. In particular, the following objectives are desired, among others:

- i. Avoid or, at least minimize, project-induced resettlement whenever feasible by exploring alternative project designs
- ii. Avoid and/or prevent forced evictions and provide effective remedy to minimize their negative impacts should prevention fail
- iii. Respect right to property of all affected persons and communities and mitigate any adverse impacts arising from their loss of assets, or access to assets and/or restrictions of land use, whether temporary or permanent, direct or indirect, partial or in their totality
- iv. Assist all displaced persons to improve, or at least restore, their former livelihoods and living standards and adequately compensate for incurred losses, regardless of the character of existing land tenure arrangements or income-earning and subsistence strategies
- v. Pay particular attention to vulnerable groups, including women and minorities, who may require special assistance and whose participation should be vigilantly promoted

2.2.3 Gap Analysis between Gambian Laws and Bank Policies

This section compares the requirements of WB/EIB Safeguards Policies and Gambian legislation on compulsory land acquisition and compensation, specifically the LACA, 1991, and Forest Act, 2018. This gap analysis is presented in Table 2.1.

Whilst there are gaps between the Gambian law and both OP 4.12 and ESS6, there are similarities in the following areas:

- i. It is generally accepted by the three policies that those losing land or property should be properly compensated and that compensation should be assessed at replacement value
- ii. Notification of compulsory purchase is required and redress is provided through the legal system for all three policies

Some of the most important gaps given in Table 2.1 include:

- i. Whilst OP 4.12 and EIB aim at minimizing severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage caused by involuntary resettlement, Gambian laws merely provide the environment for compulsory acquisition of land and subsequent payment of appropriate compensation. There is no explicit requirement to minimize hardships; additional measures such as allowances for 'disturbance' and assistance to resettle PAPs are therefore not provided for by Gambian law
- ii. The Banks' policies cover economic and social impacts resulting in relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets and loss of income sources or means of livelihood, Gambian law does not provide for additional measures to aid livelihood recovery, or to provide special assistance to vulnerable groups
- iii. The LACA, 1991 provides for limited consultation procedures. Apart from a disclosure notice informing potential victims of Government's intention of acquiring their property compulsorily for public purposes, the Act has no provision for public consultation and involvement in the acquisition process. The Banks' policies on the other hand, require public consultations to be made to ensure that all relevant stakeholders are given the opportunity for informed participation in resettlement planning with the goal that the mitigation of the adverse project impacts is appropriate and the potential benefits of resettlement are sustainable
- iv. The LACA, 1991 Act recognizes only those who have legal title to the land to be acquired. Consequently, those who do not have a legal (freehold, leasehold or customary) right to land are not entitled to any compensation for lost property, assets or earnings. These groups, who would therefore not qualify for compensation, include squatters whether residential or business and renters
- v. The LACA, 1991 provides no legal requirement to prepare RAPs, or to undertake monitoring of the resettlement process unlike ESS 6 and OP 4.12
- vi. Both the LACA, 1991 and the Banks' policies provide redress through the legal system. In addition to this, however, the Banks' further provide that the promoter shall set up and maintain a grievance mechanism that is independent and free
- vii. For eligibility, the Forest Act, 2018 provides compensation only to DOF for loss of forest trees, unlike ESS 6 and OP 4.12, which in addition to this, provide loss of forest benefits to other users of the forest

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

Table 2.1 Comparative Analysis of LACA, 1991 and OP 4.12 and EIB Standard 6 and Forest Act, 2018

Provision	Land Act. & Comp. Act	EIB ESS6 Involuntary Resettlement	OP 4.12	GAPs as Addressed in this Project
Compensation	1.Compensation required 2.Compensation to be assessed as replacement value	1.Compensation Required 2.Compensation to be assessed as replacement value	1.Compensation required 2. Compensation to be assessed as replacement value	None
Notification	Required	Required	Required	
Redress	Redress provided through the legal system	An independent and free grievance mechanism shall be set up and maintained	Project managed grievance redress mechanism shall be set up and maintained throughout the project implementation. Redress provided through the legal system	A Grievance and Conflict Resolution Committee (GCRC) was created within the GERMP PIU to address complaints in the course of implementing this RAP
Consultation	Provides for limited consultation procedures	Consultation with all relevant stakeholders must be made	Public consultation and involvement including disclosure and information on grievance redress procedures required	Consultations were held with Mansa Kunda and Santanjuba Kabilos as owners of the land, as well as those who bought land from Mansa Kunda (Sheriffo Sonko)
Objective of Resettlement	Merely provides for compulsory acquisition of land for public purpose and subsequent payment of compensation	Minimizes severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage	Minimizes severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage	Affected business premises such as a bakery will be compensated for loss of business time and loss of earnings and source of income (See 6.2: Entitlement Matrix.).
Coverage	Does not provide for additional measures to aid livelihood recovery or for increased assistance to	Covers economic and social impacts resulting in relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets and loss of	Covers economic and social impacts resulting in relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets and loss of	In addition to the relevant compensations, economic and social impacts such as refund of rates and taxes;

Provision	Land Act. & Comp. Act	EIB ESS6 Involuntary Resettlement	OP 4.12	GAPs as Addressed in this Project
	vulnerable groups	income sources or means of livelihood	income sources or means of livelihood	support to vulnerable groups; support to Jambur community for loss of usufruct; livelihood restoration; assistance in moving salvageable material and possessions; etc. will be paid. (see 6.2: Entitlement Matrix.).
Minimizing Resettlement	No explicit requirement to minimize involuntary resettlement	Involuntary resettlement should be minimized as much as possible	Involuntary resettlement should be minimized as much as possible	Involuntary resettlement could not be minimized. To address the issue, a RAP has been prepared
Eligibility	Recognizes only those who have legal title	In addition to those who have legal title the Policy also recognizes squatters and vulnerable groups	In addition to those who have legal title the Policy also recognizes squatters and vulnerable groups	Recognizes not only those with legal title, but also to vulnerable groups such as children, women, the physically and mentally disabled, the elder etc. (see 6.2)
Cut-off Date	The date that the MOLRG notifies potential PAPs of his approval for the acquisition of his property for public purposes	The date when PAPs' assets and infrastructure are recorded during the census survey	The date when the PIU completes the census of people occupying the land to be acquired and the inventory of their assets	The date when the socio-economic survey and census was completed. (see 6.1.11).
Preparation of RAP	No legal requirement to prepare RAP	RAP required	RAP required	RAP prepared in this project
Monitoring of Resettlement Process	Monitoring of resettlement process not provided	Monitoring of resettlement process required	Monitoring of resettlement process required	Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation will be carried out

Provision	Land Act. & Comp. Act	EIB ESS6 Involuntary Resettlement	OP 4.12	GAPs as Addressed in this Project
				as indicated in Chapter 10
Comparative Analysis of OP 4.12, EIB Standard 6, and Forest Act, 2018				
Eligibility	Forest Act, 2018 gives ownership of forest trees to DOF, and thus compensation only to DOF for loss of forest trees.	Provides loss of forest benefits to other users of the forest	Provides loss of forest benefits to other users of the forest	Financial contribution provided to the Jambur Community towards the community market for loss of forest benefits

2.3 The Institutional Arrangement, Roles and Responsibilities

The implementation of this RAP will be the overall responsibility of NAWEC, and more specifically, the GERMP Project Coordination Unit (PCU).

NEA, with support from the ESIA Working Group will be responsible for overall external monitoring of the RAP implementation. NEA's mandate is to monitor the national environment as it relates to the national standards, and so in collaboration with the PCU environmental and social safeguard specialists, can monitor compliance with the national standards. Implementation of the EIB and World Bank policies will be monitored by the PCU; monitoring implementation of the social aspects of the RAP will be the responsibility of the PCU social safeguards specialist.

However, both NEA and the ESIA Working Group² do not have adequate skill and capacity to implement EIB's environment and social standards and WB's environment and social Operational Policies, and would therefore need to be trained in that regard. The PCU will facilitate technical support to NEA and the ESIA Working Group to enhance their understanding of the EIB and the World Bank environmental and social safeguard instruments. Additionally, the PCU will provide adequate resources to guarantee effective RAP implementation. A Grievance Redress Committee has been put in place and will play a crucial role in the RAP implementation process. The capacity of this Committee will also be enhanced (in areas such as conflict resolution, mediation and negotiation skills) before, and during RAP implementation.

Meanwhile, monitoring implementation of the social aspects of the RAP will be the responsibility of the PCU social safeguards specialist.

At the preparatory stage of the works, other national institutions will also be required to offer mainly technical advice and/or regulatory information; the DOF and DPWM will eventually be responsible for all forest and biodiversity related issues respectively, especially in view of the close proximity of the solar field to the Bamba Forest Park. The Department of Physical Planning and Housing (DPPH) and Department of Lands and Surveys (DOLS), under the MOLRG, will be addressing resettlement issues. The local authorities and PAPs are also relevant during the preparatory stage of the works, as they can provide valuable information to assist in the planning of the works.

In addition, the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MOPE) and the Public Utility Regulatory Authority (PURA) will respectively provide policy oversight and standards regulation over NAWEC. A local NGO, (Association of Farmers Educators and Traders) AFET, is the independent watchdog, and is also a member of the GRC.

At the village level, a Village Development Committee (VDC) is established in accordance with Section 92 (1) of the Local Government Act, 2002. A Village Development Committee (VDC) is responsible for all development planning at village level serves as the local entry point for all development assistance to the village. It is responsible for identifying, prioritizing and developing appropriate plans as well as local development needs in consultation with the community. As part of this responsibility, the Jambur VDC will be responsible for managing the D1,000,000 lump sum support towards the construction of the village market as requested by the community of Jambur.

CHAPTER 3: PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND AWARENESS CREATION

Consultation with the people affected by the resettlement is mandatory for an effective resettlement planning, and keeping PAPs fully informed of their rights and responsibilities is crucial to the success of resettlement planning. To reach out the general population, and specifically to the PAPs, the following were carried out:

- i. Running series of radio announcements on Gambia Radio and Television Services (GRTS) in local languages (Wollof and Mandinka) for several days. In addition, a dedicated Radio Talk Show on “West Coast Radio” called “NAWEC Hour” was used to request PAPs to call a dedicated line for information. Other radio stations that ran the announcements included the following:

Star FM, City Limits Radio, and Kora FM, broadcast 3 times in English, Mandinka and Wolof in each radio for 15 days (March 5-8 and 19-29, 2019)
- ii. Placing advert in the local dailies (See Appendix 4 for copy of public notice) such as the FOROYAA & POINT NEWSPAPERS for 15 days (during March 5-8 and 19-29, 2019)
- iii. Erecting notice boards (April 4, 2019) at strategic locations of the proposed field to inform the people of the project and the contact persons should they wish to have more information on the RAP process

Since the site belongs to the two Kabilos of Mansa Kunda and Santanjuba, consultations with the Kabilos, and those who bought land from Mansa Kunda (Sheriffo Sonko) were undertaken very early in the RAP process to help manage stakeholder expectations concerning the impact of the project and its expected resettlements. Series of meetings were held at various venues, including the inaugural meeting at the residence of the Alkalo. Subsequently, several meetings were held at the residence of the Santanjuba Kabilo head, and one at the Office of the Governor, and at least five sessions with the PAPs who bought plots of land from Mr. Sonko, see Figures 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3.

Figure 3.1: Consultations with PAPs on the Mansa Kunda Land



At the meetings the village leaders and PAPs were informed that MOLRG allocated to NAWEC a 31.1ha piece of land for the purpose of developing a solar PV Plant, and that some of them were living on this land, and therefore will need to vacate as soon as feasible to make way for the project. See Appendices 5.1- 5.8 for lists of persons, who attended these consultations, including the summaries of the meetings.

The Kabilo heads and the Alkalo were further asked to inform their constituents, particularly those who acquired their land from Mr. Sonko. The PAPs were briefed regarding the anticipated effects of the project and measures to mitigate its impact, including the resettlement process, emphasizing the need for the involvement of all potential PAPs particularly vulnerable groups such as women and the elderly.

The meetings offered the PAPs the opportunity to participate and contribute to the RAP process, and with the free flow of information on the project the awareness of the stakeholders was considerably enhanced. Some of the PAPs indicated that they would prefer land-for-land to cash compensations. Initially, they were informed that this option was not possible immediately, because, according to the MOLRG, land-for-land can only be possible within a government planned residential layout where the PAPs could be provided land, for which no such planned layout was foreseen.

However, on further consultations with Government through the Project Steering Committee and MOLRG, commitment was made to compensate those household heads who prefer land to cash; Appendix 12 indicates the list of household heads who prefer land-for-land. Sixteen (16) household heads prefer land compensation (total area of 10,710m² valued at D2,142,000) whilst sixty-one (61) household heads prefer cash compensation, and five (5) household heads could not be contacted to determine their preference.

In addition to the village level consultations formal consultations with government institutions were conducted; these included the MOLRG, DOLS, DPPH, NEA, NAWEC, Office of the Regional Governor, Department of Livestock Services (DLS), Department of Agriculture (DOA), etc. Summaries of the various meetings, and lists of persons and institutions met are in Appendices 5.1-5.8; Figures 3.2 and 3.3 show some members of the audience, at the meetings at the residences of the Alkalo of Jambur, and with some of the women of Santanjuba at the Santanjuba Kabilo respectively.

Figure 3.2: Inaugural meeting at Alkalo's Compound **Figure 3.3: Meeting with Santanjuba Women**

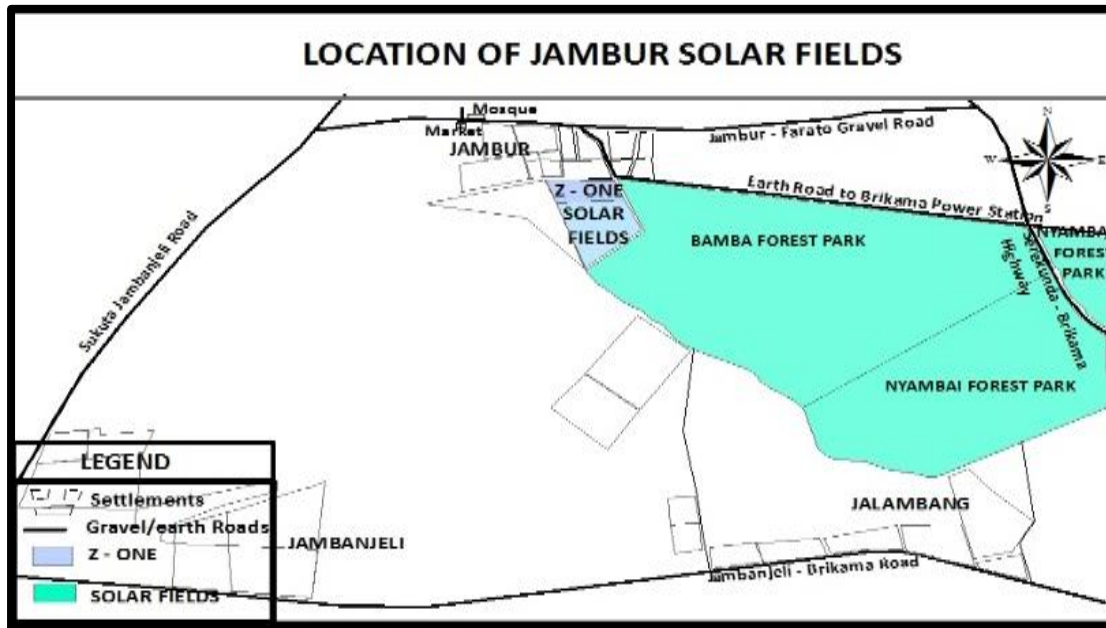


CHAPTER 4: PROFILE OF PROJECT AREA

4.1 Project Location and Size

This piece of land is situated on the western end of the Bamba Forest Park (a nationally gazetted forest Park under the purview of the DOF). The site is unfenced, and separated from the Bamba Forest by a narrow path, (about 12 meters wide), see Figure 4.1. Bordering the site on the north is another proposed solar PV plant (approximately 12ha, referred to as Z-ONE) site earmarked by NAWEC for a private power producer.

Figure 4.1: Location of the Proposed Solar PV Plant



The site can be accessed from NAWEC's Medina substation on the Brikama/Serrekunda highway via an existing 3km earth road, and is the corridor through which the power generated by the PV panels will be evacuated to the Brikama power station.

At this point, it will be noted that various figures have been used to indicate the size or area of the field for the solar plant; in the terms of reference (TOR) for the ESIA study, the land area was given as 23ha, whilst the Feasibility Study Report for the Plant indicated 28.9ha; the screening form from NEA for project classification indicates the land size as 30.5ha. However, following the survey and pegging of the external boundaries of the field by DOLS, measurement of the demarcated area for the RAP study has indicated the land size as 31.1ha for the solar fields, which is what will be used in the design of the compensation package for the land-take.

4.2 Ownership of the Land

According to the letter of allocation from the Ministry of Lands (Appendix 10), the land belongs to NAWEC, and was consequently leased accordingly as indicated by the Title Deed in Appendix 11. However, the Kabilos of Mansa Kunda and Santanjuba have traditional ownership of the land as attested to by the Alkalo of Jambur (Appendix 1).

With the assistance and support from the two Kabilos and DOLS the boundary between the two Kabilos was identified, demarcated and measured. With a total area of 31.1ha earmarked for the project, Mansa Kunda has given up 12.4ha of its land, whilst Santanjuba gave up 18.7ha. Whilst Mansa Kunda has sold out all its land here, Santanjuba still has some land left just outside the NAWEC land holding. The Mansa Kunda Kabilo is represented by Mr. Sheriffo Sonko, who lives in his own compound with his family, but

on another part of the site outside the project area; he claims customary ownership of the land following the death of his mother in 2006. In discussions and several site visits during the course of this study, the Alkalo of Jambur and the community members confirmed the claim that the land belonged to Mr. Sonko's mother. (See Appendix 1 for Attestation from the Alkalo). Therefore, through inheritance, Mr. Sonko became the sole owner of the piece of land.

The Santanjuba Kabilo claims customary ownership of the other portion of the land, but unlike Mansa Kunda, its portion is claimed by the entire Kabilo, headed by Mr. Kebba Wuday Bojang. As customs demands he allocates the land to the members of the Kabilo, but mainly for faming purposes.

There are no informal residents on either portions of the land owned by the Kabilos of Mansa Kunda and Santanjuba.

4.3 Description of Site and Land Use

Currently, the proposed Project site consists mainly of bushes and shrubs, and is virtually uninhabited (Figure 4.2). Since Mr. Sonko inherited the land from his mother in 2006, he has sold plots of land of various sizes to about 106 persons, including those that his late mother had sold off to others before her demise. Out of this number about 28 of them have carried out some form of development on their land; for example, located within different parts of the land, cement-block houses are under construction; other structures seen include property fences made of sticks, wooden poles and wire; incomplete cement-block fences, ostensibly marking the boundaries of plots of land belonging to other people;

Figure 4.2: The main vegetation type on the project site



Heaps of construction materials (sand and gravel); packed unused cement blocks; foundation trenches, (Figure 4.3) etc. In other parts of the land, some plot owners have begun clearing their plots (burning the vegetation, and digging foundation trenches) preparing to fence them (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.3: Cement-blocks packed near foundation trench to construct fence



Figure 4.4: Plots being cleared in readiness for some works



Only two families currently live on the land in cement-block houses; a third family has its house ready for occupation, but delayed moving in because of the Project and the RAP. Essentially therefore, three families are located on the solar fields; the families are of Mr. Mamadou Wurry Jallow, Momodou Alieu Jallow, and Mr. Momodou Aplpha Jallow, (Momodou Alieu Jallow's house seen in Figure 4.5 below According to them they acquired their plots from Mr. Sheriffo Sonko.

Mr. Momodou A. Jallow operates a bakery, the only economic activity taking place on the entire portion of the Mansa Kunda land.

Figure 4.5: Completed house of Momodou Alieu Jallow and his family



The rest of the persons who bought land from Mr. Sonko are yet to start work on their land, and have therefore only empty plots. Sample of land transfer documents from Mr. Sonko, endorsed by the Alkalo is attached in Appendix 2.

Like the Mansa Kunda portion of the land, the Santanjuba land is mainly bushes and shrubs. However, unlike the Mansa Kunda Kabilo, the whole land is intact, and only one plot of land measuring 30x 30m (and fenced with cement-blocks) has been allocated to Mr. Gomez.

According to the head of the Kabilo the fields used to be the rice farm of Santanjuba in earlier years, and was worked on by the Kabilo women. However, it appears that there has not been any farming activity on the land in recent times, for walking through the field, no evidence of recent rice farming (at least during this last 5 rainy seasons) was seen. Indeed, in subsequent interviews with the women of Santanjuba, it was established that no rice farming was carried out in the fields in the last 10-15 years due to decreasing rainfall over the years, destruction of the crops by grazing cattle, and loss of production.

However, 2015 was the last time that some part of the field was farmed by some of the women, growing sesame and bitter tomato during the rainy season. A few fruit trees (mainly immature orange and mango trees, 4 weak stands of banana plants are on the plots of M. A. Jallow and M. W. Jallow. Three mature cashew trees and immature teak trees were on Sheriffo Sonko's plot; about 23 eucalyptus trees occur on A. Ceesay's plot, mainly serving as boundary to the plot.

The community members of Jambur (men and women, children, youth) do collect medicinal plants, herbs, bark of trees, wild fruits, etc. for personal consumption from this land; the most prominent fruit is the "Kaba" commonly used in juice making. These fruits are sometimes sold within the village to supplement the household income. The loss of these benefits, as a result of the project, would impact their cultural use and associated impacts to culture and social norms. Thus, the RAP has addressed the loss of these benefits in the form of a financial compensation package; the community has requested support to rehabilitate the village market.

4.4 Access to Land and Tenure Insecurity (including gender considerations)

The proposed site is an inheritance, and essentially a common property that belongs to the two Kabilos under customary ownership and rights, and traditionally is administered by the male heads. These PAPs therefore hold deemed leases in accordance with the State Lands Act which provides that all persons in the lawful occupation of land in designated State Land areas were declared to be deemed lessees of the State for 99 years.

Unlike Mansa Kunda, the Santanjuba Kabilo's portion continues to be held and managed under customary tenure, and no part of it has been allocated to anybody (except one plot, measuring 30x30m). Access to land and tenure security for the members of Santanjuba (both male and female) is therefore not individually apportioned as in the case of Mansa Kunda. This means that the land is not owned by individuals, but rather by the entire Kabilo, and therefore the Kabilo, which is headed by Kebba Wuday Bojang, consisting of 839 individual PAPs, essentially is the PAP; any compensation for this land should be paid to the entire Kabilo, which includes inclusive benefits for women and other vulnerable persons as per the RAP.

Barriers exist for women in accessing land under this type of traditional arrangement. Women's rights on land, as they relate to customary tenure, are restrictive. Whilst this does not pose any problems in State Lands (where land is owned by and administered directly by the State), it is a major obstacle with respect to customary land. The Constitution recognizes customary practices as an important basis for Customary Tenure thereby posing an obstacle to the legal equality of women and thus reinforcing customary practices that deny women ownership and control over land. Given the above therefore the Project's social risks will include the following:

- i. Loss of livelihood
- ii. Land loss and assets
- iii. Impact on social cohesion
- iv. Loss of inheritance
- v. Tenure insecurity for women and associated loss of economic and social benefits of tenure (and compensation from resettlement)

The RAP will address these issues, including ensuring access to tenure and compensatory benefits to women; specifically, it will be ensured that the financial benefits are distributed equitably among the men and women by giving them more visibility and voice in the management of finances paid out to the Kabilo. The women will provide signatories to the Account that will host the compensation monies from Government to ensure that they are party to all monetary transactions relating to the compensations received from Government.

4.5 Process to Identify the Project Affected Persons on Mansa Kunda Land

Following the inaugural consultations at the Alkalo's residence, Mr. Sonko was requested to provide all transfer and other relevant documents relating to the land sales on his part of the 31.1ha land. He provided a list of persons who bought plots of land from both himself and his mother over the years; the list was helpful but incomplete because the telephone numbers and contact addresses of most of them were not provided. Thus, the Consultant had to resort to the methods listed below to reach out to the PAPs:

- i. Calling individually, the telephone numbers of the persons on the list provided by Mr. Sonko

- ii. Requesting the PAPs that have been contacted to extend to other PAPs they know, about the RAP process by word of mouth

The affected property owners were identified and verified with the help of the transfer document that the Alkalo provides to anybody who buys and/or transfers land within the jurisdiction of Jambur Village (see sample in Appendix 2). These persons included even those who bought land from Mr. Sonko's mother before her demise in 2006. In some instances, some PAPs subsequently sold all or parts of their plots to other persons, but each sale would require the Alkalo to issue a transfer certificate from the current seller to the current buyer.

4.6 Identification of Project Affected Persons on Santanjuba Land

Santanjuba Kabilo is an extended family and consists of eleven major families, or "Boongos" (Houses in Mandinka) dating back several generations (i.e. from the fore fathers of the current Kabilo leadership). It will be noted that all members of a "Boongo" are usually of the same father and mother. To identify the persons who will be affected by the Project, the Kabilo was broken down along these family lines. The deceased "Boongo" heads are survived by the current household heads as "Sons", "Daughters" or "grandchildren" all of who were interviewed separately during the census, irrespective of sex as household heads. Appendix 7 indicates the eleven "Boongos" and their respective memberships. A total of 58 households were enumerated in Santanjuba, consisting of 30 male-headed and 28 female-headed. As per the respective Banks' policies these women and other vulnerable groups (including the elderly, and the disabled) need special attention or assistance in the RAP process, and will therefore be provided with some support.

4.7 Categories and Types of Impacts and Persons Affected

4.7.1 Types of Project Impacts

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

- i. Relocation or loss of shelter: families have already constructed houses on the land and currently live on the land; they will lose their shelter
- ii. Loss of assets or access to assets: the three families will lose their structures and other assets including a well, a bakery, economic trees, etc. Other persons who bought land from Mr. Sonko, and now hold official titles to these plots of land will equally lose their land.
- iii. Loss of income sources or means of livelihood: the only economic activity on the site is a bakery, whose operator will lose earnings
- iv. Loss of forest trees and vegetation cover: about 31.1ha of land covered almost entirely with various types and species of trees and vegetation will be cleared to make way for the solar panels, and other infrastructure; thus the cultural, herbal medicinal and environmental benefits of the trees and vegetation, including carbon sequestration and soil erosion control will be lost

4.7.2 The Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

There are three types of PAPs enumerated in this study:

1. A Communal PAP

Since the Santanjuba portion of the fields is claimed to be communally owned, it is therefore the property of the Kabilo. Thus Santanjuba Kabilo is a Communal PAP, and Mr. Kebba Wuday Bojang, (who is the eldest son among the 11 “Boongos” which make up the Kabilo) is the Kabilo head, and the de facto PAP. Proof of ownership of the land by Santanjuba is the attestation from the Alkalo of Jambur.

Mr. Bojang and all his brothers and sisters, and the children of his deceased brothers are therefore PAPs, and beneficiaries of any compensation that is paid by the project to the Kabilo. The households of these brothers and sisters (some living in Jambur, but others married in other villages) were each enumerated during the census.

There were 58 such households, (constituting 839 individuals and thus as PAPs) including that of the Kabilo head; they are regarded as sons, daughters and grandchildren of the “Boongo” heads of the Kabilo. Appendix 7 indicates the list of the 11 Santanjuba “Boongos” and the household heads (men and women within the “Boongos”) that were interviewed.

To mitigate the impacts on individuals (including vulnerable persons, such as women, the elderly, etc.) within the Kabilo, compensation and livelihood restoration will be provided to both the men and women in equal proportions as noted in Chapter 12. Distribution of financial compensations will be on a 50/50 basis between the male-headed and women-headed households. Additional support payments will be made to the elderly, children and the women at risk of being excluded from the compensation money. (see Section 6.1 for detail).

There was only one plot of land (30m x 30m) sold out from the Santanjuba land to one Mr. Gomez, for which a transfer certificate was issued by the Alkalo. Mr. Gomez is therefore the second PAP (an individual PAP) in Santanjuba. He is therefore in the same category as the 76 household heads interviewed on the Mansa Kunda land.

2. The Individual PAPs

The individual PAPs are all those persons who own plots of land on the Mansa Kunda portion of the fields, and also Mr. Peter Gomez the only individual PAP on Santanjuba; these include Mr. Sheriffo Sonko and those he sold land to, and some of whom subsequently sold to others, For each of these PAPs a land transfer certificate, signed by Mr. Sonko and endorsed by the Alkalo was issued as evidence of ownership.

One hundred and six (106) household heads (76 of which were enumerated) s were listed from Mansa Kunda, and together with the single individual household from Santanjuba, the total number of households was 107. A total of 20 potential households (see Entitlement Matrix – Appendix 6) could not be traced or identified to be enumerated because Mr. Sonko could not provide their addresses and/or telephone numbers.

Certain plots had structures on them, but names were not ascribed to them on Mr. Sonko’s list; nonetheless, the structures were valued and entered appropriately in the Entitlement Matrix with no names attached to them. Equally, there were plots without structures (i.e. empty land), or with structures (i.e. land with structures such as building, or fence) where sufficient information as to ownership was lacking; the sizes of such plots and structures were physically measured and their values determined and entered appropriately against such plots in the Entitlement Matrix (Appendix 6), e.g. T11A, T14, V17, etc.

A total of 715 PAPs (including the 76 household heads interviewed on Mansa Kunda land were impacted by the project, whilst two PAPs (one Communal PAP and one Individual PAP) were impacted on the Santanjuba land. The Communal PAP of Santanjuba consists of 30 male headed households and 28

female headed households making a total of 58 households, with a total population of 839 persons to be affected in Santanjuba. Mr. Peter Gomez's household (consisting of 9 members) is the only non-communal PAP in Santanjuba. Thus, the total number of affected persons (715+839+9) is 1,563.

Should the owners of such plots show up in future, and the names can be matched with the properties, they can be compensated as indicated, upon producing appropriate proof and documentation regarding ownership. Even though radio, television and other media announcements were made continuously since the RAP process began, (and still some PAPs have still not shown up), NAWEC must continue the announcements for at least three more months. Meanwhile, unclaimed compensation will be lodged in an escrow account at a local bank, and PAPs, showing up within two years must be paid.

3. Institutional PAP

The only institution affected by the Project is the DOF which would lose the entire 31.1ha of forest trees and other vegetation on the project site. Even though the trees and vegetation are located within the plots of the PAPs they do not belong to them, but rather to DOF, as per the Forest Act, 2018. These trees include the rhun and oil palms, in addition to the various other species of shrubs and vegetation covering the field.

Whereas the PAPs are being compensated for loss of their private economic trees that they planted, (such as fruit trees and timber trees including mangoes, oranges, eucalyptus, etc.), the DOF is being provided with resources to replant the forest trees (e.g. rhun and oil palms, and the various species of shrubs) as per the Forest Act, regarding its mandate of natural resources management.

Whereas the PAPs are being compensated for loss of their private economic trees (such as fruit trees and timber trees including mangoes, oranges, eucalyptus, etc.) that they planted, DOF is being provided with resources to replant the forest trees (e.g. rhun and oil palms, and the various species of shrubs) as per the Forest Act, within the context of its mandate for sustainable forest resources management.

CHAPTER 5: THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

A census and socio-economic survey was carried out during the same period, including the evaluation of the structures and other assets impacted by the Project. The survey data collection was conducted over the period 19th February to 31st March 2019, with the PAPs from Mansa Kunda and later from 7th to 29th April with the Santanjuba Kabilo. Enumeration of the latter took longer due to the protracted consultations and negotiations in agreeing to the categories of respondents and/or project beneficiaries, among other things, as mentioned in Section 4.4. Thus, the cut-off dates were the dates of completion of the census and assets inventory of PAPs in both Mansa Kunda and Santanjuba.

Prior to the commencement of the census and field survey on the Mansa Kunda land, a list of 106 household heads was made available to the Consultant by Mr. Sonko, but only 76 of them could be found and interviewed during the census and socioeconomic survey; the survey gathered detailed information at both the household and individual level on current living standards of the PAPs taking into account their current addresses and locations.

Some of the household heads on Mansa Kunda and household heads of Santanjuba were interviewed via WhatsApp. Appendix 3 indicates copy of the Questionnaire that was administered during the survey.

5.1 Objectives of the Survey

The objectives of the survey were essentially:

- i. To inform the affected population about the NAWEC Solar PV Project
- ii. To obtain feedback from the affected population about the Project
- iii. To establish a social profile of the affected population, especially the PAPs (such as household composition, education, household incomes, health and welfare, etc.)
- iv. To identify the affected households and individuals
- v. To identify vulnerable individuals or groups
- vi. To record the base line situation of all PAPs, in order to measure effectiveness of resettlement plans and mitigation measures
- vii. To record all assets and properties (including land) and determine the manner they have been impacted by the project

This information will be useful for understanding the PAPs and the community of Santanjuba regarding the manner they have been affected by the project, and the scope of compensation necessary to mitigate the adverse effects, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups. These groups may include households headed by women, children, people with disabilities, elders, etc.

A total of 715 PAPs (including the 76 household heads interviewed on Mansa Kunda land) were impacted by the project, whilst two PAPs (one Communal PAP and one Individual PAP) were impacted on the Santanjuba land. The Communal PAP of Santanjuba consists of 30 male headed households and 28 female headed households making a total of 58 households, with a total population of 839 persons to be affected in Santanjuba. Mr. Peter Gomez's household (consisting of 9 members) is the only non-communal PAP in Santanjuba. Thus, the total number of affected persons (715+839+9) is 1,563.

5.2 Methodology

Enumeration of the PAPs was conducted firstly with those who acquired plots of land on the Mansa Kunda part of the field from Mr. Sonko. They are located in various and diverse places, but mainly within the Greater Banjul Area (GBA); some are in the Upper River Region, North Bank Region, and even in Europe and other parts of Africa. Since they could not all be visited in their respective locations, they

were asked to assemble at the Project site (during 7 interview sessions) where most of them were enumerated, and all their affected structures and properties identified.

A complete census and socio-economic survey of the PAPs and their families was carried out through a structured questionnaire (Appendix 3) at household level to collect both quantitative and qualitative information on the PAPs and their families. As mentioned earlier for Mansa Kunda PAPs, this was from 19th February to 31st March 2019, and from 7th to 29th April with the Santanjuba Kabilo.

For the Santanjuba Kabilo, where essentially all members live in Jambur (a few women members are married outside the village) the census was carried out in the same way as the Mansa Kunda PAPs. However, whilst other assets of the Mansa Kunda PAPs were impacted (such as houses, fence walls, wells, etc.) the Kabilo lost only the land to the project.

To conduct the census and survey, the Kabilo was broken down into “Boongos” and each household within the “Boongos” (“headed by “Sons”/” Daughters” and grandchildren of deceased “Boongo” Heads) was interviewed as household head, whether a man or woman. Thus a total of 58 “Households” were enumerated in Santanjuba.

For all PAPs and households, information collected during the survey included household composition, educational levels of PAPs, household incomes, health and welfare, household materials and equipment, etc. Records on all impacted properties, and the manner they were impacted by the project were also obtained (see the Entitlement Matrix in Appendix 65)

The methodology in the analysis of the socio-economic data included the use of statistical packages such as SPSS, CPro, and Excel.

5.3 Principal Findings of the Socioeconomic Survey

Analysis of the baseline and socioeconomic survey of the PAPs on the Mansa Kunda land and the Kabilo of Santanjuba yielded the following results.

PAP Household Demographic and Organization Characteristics

Tables 5.1A and 5.1B indicate the household sizes and composition of the two Kabilos. Table 5.1A indicates that a total of 715 persons (average of 9 persons per household) will be impacted by the project in Mansa Kunda. The average age of the household heads was 55 years, and 417 children (0-15 years), of which 105 children are below 5 years, and only 13 (1.8%) of the population is above the age of 65 years.

Table 5.1A: Mansa Kunda Household Size and Composition

Age Category HH Size	Frequency	Percent
0-4	105	14.6
5-9	113	15.8
10-14	97	13.5
15-19	102	14.2
20-24	70	10.0
25-29	70	10.0
30-39	79	11.0
40-44	14	1.9
45-49	22	3.0
50-54	16	2.2
55-59	4	0.6
60-64	10	1.4
65-above	13	1.8

Total	715	100.0
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Table 5.1B indicates that Santanjuba Kabilo has 58 households and a total of 839 persons that will be impacted directly by the Project. The Kabilo has a mean household size of 14, compared to the Mansa Kunda Kabilo which has an average of 9 persons per household.

Of the 839 household members 416 are children with 108 of them below the age of five, and the average age of household head is 50.6 years. Twenty households (37.7%) have persons above 65 years, and six households have elderly persons (80-85 years old).

5.1B: Santanjuba Household Size and Composition

Age Category HH Size	Frequency	Percent
0-4	108	12.9
5-9	128	15.3
10-14	90	10.7
15-19	90	10.7
20-24	80	9.5
25-29	98	11.7
30-34	71	8.5
35-39	43	5.1
40-44	42	5.0
45-49	24	2.9
50-54	11	1.3
55-59	11	1.3
60-64	23	2.7
≥65	20	2.4
Total	839	100.0

The only “individual” PAP or household encountered in Santanjuba has 9 persons who will be impacted by the project.

Gender and Marital Status of PAPs/Household Heads

The marital status of the PAPs (household heads) on Mansa Kunda land and Santanjuba Kabilo is indicated below as follows: For Mansa Kunda see Table 5.2A.

Table 5.2A: Marital Status of PAPs/Household Heads in Mansa Kunda (from a total 76 Households)

Status	Frequency				
	Total	Male	%	Female	%
Single	9	9	12	0	0
Divorced	1	0	0	1	1.3
Married	65	54	71.0	11	14.5
Widow	1	0	0	1	1.3

The number of women PAPs (women-headed households) on the Mansa Kunda land was 11 out of 76 household heads interviewed, (14.5%).

In Santanjuba, there were 26 vulnerable persons recorded (20 elderly and 6 disabled), but data is unfortunately not disaggregated by gender.

Similarly, in Santanjuba the following was recorded:

Table 5.2B: Marital Status of PAPs/Household Heads in Santanjuba (from a total of 58 Households)

Status	Frequency				
	Total	Male	%	Female	%
Single	7	2	3.5	5	8.6
Divorced	2	2	3.5	0	0
Married	45	25	43.1	20	43.5
Widowed	4	0	0	4	6.9

- 6 elderly³ PAPs (above 80 years) 4 men and 2 woman
- 1 person with intellectual disabilities (one woman)

It will be noted that in Santanjuba (as in all Gambian households) the male is the household head in the matrimonial home. However, in this survey the daughters and female grandchildren of the “Boongo” heads could well be regarded as household heads for the reason that the compensation monies and other project benefits will pass through them to their matrimonial homes where their husbands are actually the household heads. Thus in this sense 28 of them were recorded as household heads, whilst the male household heads comprised 30.

Under the circumstances therefore the women “household heads” or PAPs are potentially vulnerable as per OP 4.12 and ESS 6, and thus would require further assistance and support in the consultation process. It is in view of these two policies that the women of Santanjuba Kabilo were supported in their effort to be taken into account as potential PAPs or beneficiaries by ensuring that the men listened to them during the numerous consultative sessions carried out with the Kabilo. Similar efforts will be extended to the women PAPs on Mansa Kunda as well, should they need extra support.

Nonetheless all the women enumerated, including the female heads of “households” will be provided with financial support. In addition, some financial support will be provided to the elderly persons in Santanjuba (beyond 70 years old, and 833 children enumerated in both Mansa Kunda and Santanjuba. Six physically disabled persons were recorded in Mansa Kunda, and one in Santanjuba).

Level of Education Attained by PAP and Household Members

Tables 5.3A and 5.3B indicate the level of education attained by the household heads/ and their household members in both Kabilos. Of the total number of 639 other household members recorded in Mansa Kunda, 53 persons (or 8.3%) were recorded as unable to read and write.

Overall however, there appears to be a high level of literacy among them; 79% of the PAPs/household heads (60 persons), and 84.5% (540 persons) of their household members can read and write, and the children of school-going age (6-18 years – 312 persons) comprise 43.6% in the enumerated PAPs’ households.

³ Defined as beyond 70 years of age.

For vocational education (which is offered mainly at Gambia Technical Training Institute (GTTI) and the Rural Development Institute (RDI), 3 PAPs (3.9%) and 15 (2.3%) household members respectively were trained in either one of these. There were no PAPs with Diploma, but ten of them obtained other higher educational standards (BSc/MSc), making up 13.2%. Among the other household members, 25 of them (4%) obtained Diplomas, and 11 persons (1.7%) obtained BSc/MSc.

Table 5.3A: Level of Education Attained by PAPs and Other Household Members of Mansa Kunda (715 PAPs)

Level Attained	PAPs/Household Heads		Other Household Members	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
No Education	16	21.1	53	8.3
Nursery			46	7.3
Lower Basic (grades 1-6) (Attending)	21	27.6	118	18.5
Lower Basic Completed			39	6.1
Upper Basic (grades 7-9) (Attending)	6	7.9	44	6.8
Upper Basic Completed	0	0	39	6.1
Senior Secondary (10-12) (Attending)	12	15.8	36	5.6
Senior Secondary (Completed)	0	0	56	8.8
Vocational Education (Attending)	3	3.9	23	3.6
Vocational Education (Completed)	0		15	2.3
Diploma (Attending)	4	5.3	38	5.9
Diploma (Completed)	0		25	4
Higher Education (Attending)	0		13	2
Higher Education Completed	10	13.2	11	1.7
Dara/Arabic	4	5.3	83	13

Table 5.3B indicates level of education attained by household members in Santanjuba; 23.4% of household members) were recorded as unable to read and write . This includes the category of children (95 of them) below school-going age (i.e. three years).

However, there is a higher level of literacy among the household members of Mansa Kunda than those in Santanjuba (75% and 67% respectively).. Sixty-two percent of households have children of school-going age (6-18 years), and 35.8% of the children currently attend school.

For Santanjuba 9 household members out of 839 (1.1%) received training from MDI and/or GTTI (lower than Mansa Kunda with 3.6%) but recorded 27 persons (3.2%) as having attained, or doing higher courses such as Diplomas, BSc/MSc.

Table 5.3B: Level of Education Attained by Household Members of Santanjuba (839 PAPs)

Level Attained	Household Members	
	Frequency	Percent
No Education	101	12.0
Nursery	80	9.5
Lower Basic (Attending)	116	13.8
Lower Basic Completed	74	8.8
Upper Basic (Attending)	34	4.0

Upper Basic (Completed)	88	10.5
Senior Secondary (Attending)	36	4.3
Senior Secondary (Completed)	115	13.7
Vocational Education (Attending)	9	1.1
Vocational Education (Completed)	2	0.2
Diploma (Attending)	4	0.5
Diploma (Completed)	4	0.5
Higher Education(Attending)	6	0.7
Higher Education (Completed)	13	1.5
Dara/Arabic	62	7.4
Total		

N.B: 95 persons, (the category including babies and children below the school going age of 3 years) is missing in Table. Together with the “No Education” category (101), the total of “No Education” = 196, 23.4% of PAPs in Santanjuba

PAPs Main Occupation/Source of Income

Table 5.4A below indicates that the main occupation or income source of the PAPs (household heads) interviewed on Mansa Kunda is “self-employment”; it was recorded as the highest type of income source for the PAPs (31.6%), and covered skills such as carpentry, masonry, auto mechanics, electricians, etc. “Petty Trading” (i.e. operating small consumer retail shops within the neighborhood; buying and selling vegetables; selling locally made fruit juice, mainly by women, etc.) is at the same level of importance as an income source for Mansa Kunda household heads, with 31.6%. The civil service ranked third as another source of PAPs’ income source, making up 19.7% of the respondents.

Table 5.4A: Mansa Kunda Household Heads’ Main Occupation/Source of Income (76 HH)

Main Occupation or Source of Income	Frequency	Percent
Farming	1	1.3
Fishing	0	0
Hunting	0	0
Craft Making	0	0
Trading (petty trading- vegetables, small shops,	24	31.6
Civil Service	15	19.7
Private Company Employment	3	3.9
Self-Employment- masons, electricians, mechanics, etc.	24	31.6
Housewife	4	5.3
Others (Specify)	5	6.6
Total	76	

Santanjuba household heads are engaged in various economic activities, but mainly in trading; among the 58 household heads, (12 members or 20.7 % of respondents), 10 members (17.2%) in self-employed vocations, 8 women (13.8% in vegetable gardening) and 12.1 % or 7 persons as civil servants.

Table 5.4B: Santanjuba Household Heads’ Main Occupation/Source of Income

Main Occupation or Source of Income	Frequency	Percent
Farming	8	13.9
Fishing	0	0
Hunting	0	0
Craft Making	0	0
Trading (petty trading- vegetables, small shops, etc.)	14	24.1
Civil Service	9	15.5
Private Company Employment	2	3.5
Self-Employment	14	24.1
Housewife	5	8.6
Others (Specify)	6	10.3

Whereas in other parts of the country farming will be an important source of income for the family, among the PAPs (household heads) in Mansa Kunda only one of them (1.3%) was recorded as engaged in farming. The reason for this is probably because there are hardly any farming areas within the Greater Banjul Area (GBA) nowadays where most of the PAPs are staying. In any event, none of the PAPs has carried out any farming activity on their plots of land in the recent past, as indicated during the consultations.

Paradoxically, unlike Mansa Kunda where the PAPs are staying in diverse places, most of which probably have no land areas large enough for traditional farming, Santanjuba has a vast area of land just outside the village where none of them was engaged in farming; only a few women members indicated that they farmed on the land five years ago, in spite of the availability of land for farming. It would appear they prefer other income generating activities other than farming.

Analysis of PAPs' Income

Tables 5.5A and 5.5B below show the annual income levels of the PAPs (household heads) in Mansa Kunda and Santanjuba respectively. From the total of 76 household heads interviewed Mansa Kunda indicated a significant number (78.2%) earning at least D30,000 per year. This means that each household head/PAP within this income category earns D82 per day (D30,000/365 days), and at the current exchange rate of US\$1 to D50, the daily income of the household heads would be estimated at US\$1.64. Compared to the income poverty line of US\$1.25 per day, (basic minimum to enable a person meet his daily need), inference can be drawn to indicate that the majority of the household heads are only slightly above the poverty line (i.e. by only US\$0.39). This is not even enough for 5 years' savings to construct a moderate self-contained house for 10 persons. This could very well be the reason that of the 76 PAPs who own plots on the project site, only 2 are actually resident on the site and the rest reside outside in various locations. Consequently, this could be the reason why most of them are staying outside of the project area. Intuitively, these PAPs would need adequate compensation prior to relocation.

Table 5.5A: House Heads' Annual Income Level in Mansa Kunda (76 HH enumerated)

Annual Income (D)	Frequency	Percent
Less than 10,000	5	6.6
10,000-20,000	5	6.6

20,000-30,000	5	6.6
Above 30,000	61	80.3

In Santanjuba, (Table 5.5B) no household head was reported as not earning anything as in Mansa Kunda. For Mansa Kunda 80.3% of household heads earned above D30,000 per annum, and only 55.2 % of household members of Santanjuba were recorded as earning above this amount annually. In Santanjuba 11 respondents (19%) reported earning less than D10,000 per year compared to 6.6% of this category from Mansa Kunda.

The income disparity between Mansa Kunda and Santanjuba can be explained by the fact that most of the household heads/PAPs on Mansa Kunda are men (the number of women household heads on the Mansa Kunda land was 11, (14.5%), and mainly self-employed in trades (24 persons or 31.6% %) which pay more than the trades in which the 28 women household heads in Santanjuba are engaged.

Table 5.5B: Income Level of Santanjuba Household Heads (From 58 Households)

Annual Income (D)	Frequency	Percent
0	0	0
Less than 10,000	11	19
10,000-20,000	5	8.6
20,000-30,000	10	17.2
Above 30,000	32	55.2

Electricity Use

Tables (5.6A¹ and 5.6A²) indicate the availability of electricity within the households of PAPs on Mansa Kunda land (located in various parts and localities within the GBA) and Santanjuba households (most of who are resident in Jambur village, except the few women married outside the village). Tables 5.6B¹ and 5.6B² indicate electricity availability and source in Santanjuba.

For Mansa Kunda PAPs/households, about 89.5% of them use electricity in their homes, and as the main form of lighting, with NAWEC as the main source of the power (about (80%) where they are residing. Six (7.9%) respondents use solar lighting, and only one PAP uses a generator. The availability of electricity in practically all the homes of the PAPs could be explained by the fact that NAWEC's supply is extensive within the GBA, and in recent times, respondents claim that it is more regular now than before.

Table 5.6A¹: Electricity Use in Households of Mansa Kunda PAPs

Use of Electricity	Frequency	Percent
Yes	68	89.5
No	8	10.5

Table 5.6A²: Major source of Electricity of Mansa Kunda PAPs

Type of source	Frequency	Percent
Solar	6	7.9
NAWEC	61	80.3
Generator	1	1.3
Don't Use Electricity	8	10.5

Table 5.6B¹: Electricity use in Santanjuba Households

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	48	82.8
No	10	17.2

Table 5.6B²: Major Source of Electricity of Santanjuba Households

Type of Source	Frequency	Percent
Solar	2	3.4
NAWEC	47	81.0
Generator	0	.0
Don't use Electricity	9	15.5

Regarding the use of electricity, Santanjuba indicated a lower percentage of PAPs' households that use electricity in their homes (82.8%) compared to Mansa Kunda (89.5%). The number of households that do not use electricity was 10 (17.2%) whilst PAPs on Mansa Kunda recorded 10.5%. Actually, not the whole of the village of Jambur have electricity, as was noted during the consultations. Power supply from NAWEC is however more regular than in the other parts of the GBA, due in part to the fact that most of the boreholes that supply the GBA are located within the environs of Jambur, and they need to be constantly supplied with power to service the GBA; Jambur village is apparently benefitting from this.

Fuel for Cooking

Tables 5.7A and 5.7B indicate the type of fuel that is mostly used in the households of the PAPs. Firewood and charcoal are the only type of fuel used; in Mansa Kunda, the use of both fuel types is almost equal, 47.4% of respondents using firewood and 50.% of respondents using charcoal. Only 2 respondents used butane gas for cooking.

Similarly, the households in Santanjuba use firewood and charcoal as cooking fuel, but most overwhelmingly use firewood (83% of respondents compared to only 17% of respondents). Compared to the households on Mansa Kunda, the overwhelming majority of the households in Santanjuba use firewood as opposed to charcoal. This is due to the fact that the household members of Santanjuba live in close proximity to the open forest where they harvest the wood for their cooking, unlike the Mansa PAPs, most of who probably reside farther from forest areas than the household members of Santanjuba.

In addition, the use of firewood by Santanjuba and Jambur, as a whole is because firewood is more readily available than charcoal especially when one considers the process involved in charcoal production (requires more wood and trunks, which may not be in the required amounts within the project site). Smaller sized wood, twigs and branches are more readily available within the project site, in close proximity to the village, and consequently the more use of firewood.

It will be noted that the use of charcoal and firewood has a potential negative impact on the forest environment, and indeed the contribution of the forest to combating climate change will subsequently be reduced.

Table 5.7A: Main Fuel Type Used for Cooking in PAPs' Households in Mansa Kunda

Fuel Type	Frequency	Percent
Firewood	36	47.4
Charcoal	38	50.0
Kerosene	0	.0
Gas	2	2.6

Table 5.7B: Main Fuel Type Used for Cooking in Households at Santanjuba (58 HH)

Fuel Type	Frequency	Percent
Firewood	47	81.083.0
Charcoal	9	15.5 17.0
Kerosene	0	0.0
Gas	2	3.4 0.0
Electricity	0	0.0
Crop Residue/saw dust	0	0.0
Animal waste	0	0.0
Others (specify)	0	0.0

5.4 Vulnerability Assessment of PAPs

Vulnerability within the context of this RAP includes the lack or weak ability of a PAP to avail himself/herself of the benefits of the Project based on his/her gender, physical, or economic and financial condition. The vulnerable groups encountered in this Project included the old and elderly (over 70 years old), women and women-headed households, children (between 0-15years); six disabled persons were recorded in Mansa Kunda and one in Santanjuba.

In this regard, vulnerable household members for both Mansa Kunda and Santanjuba will include 833 children (0-15 years); 38 women-headed households; 277 women (above 15 years –including 11 female-headed households) in Mansa Kunda; 219 women (above 15 years –including 28 female-headed households in Santanjuba); 3 elderly persons in Santanjuba, etc.

In view of the above, the following assessments are relevant:

Gender Vulnerability

Gender vulnerability has been evident, especially in Santanjuba, where the women had difficulty to make their voice heard in the face of traditional male dominance within the Kabilo. Traditionally the women have lesser decision-making power than the men in the area of land use and distribution of project benefits, and thus they had to be supported by the RAP process to achieve equity. In view of this situation, the RAP intends to contribute to the alleviation of these difficulties by the allocation of a lump sum to each woman of 15 years and above as indicated in Section 6.1.6.

Physical Vulnerability

Physical vulnerability in this RAP refers to those PAPs with physical disabilities (visually impaired, deaf, mobility impaired, mentally handicapped, sick, etc.). Only one female PAP was enumerated in Santanjuba, and six in Mansa Kunda.

The children (0-15 years) and the elderly (above 70 years old of which sixteen were recorded - 10 from Santanjuba and 6 from Mansa Kunda) were other physically vulnerable groups that were enumerated. The RAP will provide for this category of PAPs with a lump sum payment indicated in Section 6.1.7.

Economic and Financial Vulnerability

The majority of household heads/PAPs in Mansa Kunda (78.2%, and most of them are men) earn at least D30,000 per year, i.e. D82 per day (US\$1.64). This means that the majority of the PAPs are slightly above the poverty line of the global index of US\$1.24 per day in Mansa Kunda, (21.8% or 17 will be more likely below the poverty line). In the Gambia, 48.6% (GBOS IHS 2015/16) of the population lives at US1\$ per day.

Only 55.2% of the household heads of Santanjuba (32 persons) earned this amount annually. Eleven (11) respondents (19%, most of them women) reported earning less than D10,000 (US\$ 200) per year. Twenty-six household heads therefore are below the poverty line.

Clearly, in view of the above at least 17 household heads in Mansa Kunda and 26 in Santanjuba (43 persons) are financially vulnerable and insecure. To mitigate the impact of the Project on them, and other relevant household members enumerated, each will receive a one-time lump sum payment of D1,500⁴ (US\$ 30) as indicated in section 6.1.8.

⁴The amount of D1,500 was adapted from the World Bank-funded Social Safety Program locally called the **NAFA** Project, soon to be piloted in 20 of the poorest districts in the country. The Project will support poor families with D1,500 monthly payments, an amount assessed to be able to provide a "food basket" for a household of 8 persons for a month. The "food basket" essentially is composed of all the food items required to enhance a balanced and healthy diet, and it includes items such as meat/fish, rice, and all the necessary ingredients.

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

6.1 Entitlement Policy

According to the WB's OP 4.12 and EIB's ESS 6, compensation measures for the loss of land and other structures affected by the project will follow the principle that the land and structures will be valued at their full replacement cost, to ensure that the PAPs experience no net loss. In view of this, the PAPs would be entitled to the types of compensation and rehabilitation measures indicated below, and also summarized in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Evaluation of Land and Structures and Compensation Methods to be Applied

Compensation Category	Types	Compensation Method	Remarks
Land acquisition and compensation (Permanent acquisition) <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 <i>Owner has the opportunity of being allocated a new plot if one is available and it is suitable to owner's needs</i>	MOLRG indicates land-for-land compensation will be made to PAPs that opt for it.
Compensation for houses/infrastructure	All immovable structures and physical assets including buildings, perimeter walls, wells, chicken houses, pens, etc.	Replacement value equivalent to the cost of constructing a new structure of similar standard and size at prevailing prices without depreciation and taking into account processing and land recording fees. 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	
Transfer, removal or relocation of construction material	Sand/gravel/cement blocks	PAPs will be supported to remove the materials to new sites. Transportation costs will be based on truck hire costs commensurate with volume of materials	Some PAPs purchased sand/gravel, and also have cement blocks on their plots preparing for house

Compensation Category	Types	Compensation Method	Remarks
			construction (to be reviewed)
Trees (include timber, fruit trees)	Fruit trees (cashew, oranges, banana, etc.)	Number of trees affected (per species) 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 for the type of wood species	Applicable regarding timber trees
Economic displacement	Loss of earnings	PAP will be refunded approximate daily income from sale of bread for approximately six months (approximate duration for resettlement)	Momodou Alieu Jallow operates a bakery
Temporary accommodation of families pending construction of new house	Families to be moved from project site to new site/home	Support with house rent for duration of construction of new house (approximately for 6 months at D3,000per month)	Two families are currently living on the proposed project site

6.1.1 Entitlement of PAPs Losing Land and Structures

The mechanism for compensating loss of residential land (house site) and structures will be:

- The provision of replacement of residential land of equivalent size, satisfactory to the PAPs, or in cash. The MOLRG will provide land-for-land compensation to PAPs that request it, and the replacement land should take into account the location of the replacement land; it must be of equal value to the land being lost. A land use map of the current solar site needs to be prepared to show the status of land availability around the site.
- A survey plan of the replacement land should be provided, and negotiated and agreed to with the PAPs. However, there is the possibility that the Government process to allocate land to the PAPs who prefer land may be too slow, whilst the families are desperate to relocate to rebuild their houses, especially in the case when they would have already been paid their compensation monies.

In any case, where land to be provided to the PAPs by Government is not forthcoming or unavailable up to the time of RAP implementation NAWEC should immediately buy alternative land for the three physically displaced households who are currently living on the land, who would have by this time been compensated to replace their structures. For those households that are losing land, but are not physically displaced, can wait for Government to receive land if they so choose.

- PAPs will be compensated at full replacement cost, without deduction or depreciation for salvaged materials, or any other fixed assets in part or in total by the Project; these include such as dwelling houses, fence walls, water wells, concrete foundation trenches, etc.
- If the residential land and/or structure is only partially affected by the project and the remaining residential land is not sufficient to rebuild the residential structure lost in accordance with the prevailing standards, then at the request of the PAP, the entire residential land and structure will be acquired at full replacement cost, without depreciation
- In case of partial impact on structures and where the remaining structures remain viable for continued use, PAPs will also be entitled to additional allowance for repair of remaining structure
- All relocated PAPs will be provided with transportation and allowances to support them during the period of relocation (M. A. Jallow, M. W. Jallow, and M. A. Jallow)

6.1.2 Entitlement of PAPs Losing Fruit Tress

Valuation of lost fruit trees will be carried out as per the following formula, given that the PAP will not be provided with means to plant a replacement tree:

P = Productive years

M = Years to maturity (M = 0 if tree is mature)

Y = Average actual/potential yield

F = Market price of fruit

V = Value of lost fruit

Thus, the number of trees affected will be multiplied by the average actual/potential yield per tree. This is then adjusted by multiplying it by the number of years required between planting and the beginning of production of the tree (for immature trees). This is then multiplied by the prevailing market price of the fruit. Thus, the value of the lost fruit = $\text{Sum}(F \cdot Y \cdot [P - M])$, for all trees

For the local variety of mango trees impacted, it takes 4 years from seed to fruiting; for the local variety of orange trees impacted, it takes 5 years on average from planting to fruiting. Cashew trees found on some of the plots, ostensibly planted by the plot owners take 3 years to maturity. For banana it takes 6 months (0.5 years) from planting to fruiting.

6.1.3 Entitlement of PAPs Losing Timber Trees

The type of timber trees found on the plots were the eucalyptus and a few immature teak trees mainly as demarcation of plot boundaries. The trees can also be used as timber for construction and furniture when mature, and also as fuelwood for cooking.

Valuation of personal timber trees will be carried out using the prevailing market prices of the tree species from local timber markets and Department of Forestry (DOF). For example, the eucalyptus used mainly as fuelwood, is marketed by the trunk (length of approximately 2 meters), and split by the vendors. The teak is marketed per pole (usually 4 meters in length), and is used for the construction industry.

6.1.4 Entitlement of PAPs Losing Forest Trees

Whilst certain PAPs have claimed ownership of forest trees found within their plots, it is indeed DOF that is entitled to compensation for the loss of the forest trees and vegetation impacted by the project as per the Forest Act, 2018.

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, include open forests such as the proposed project site.

PART II - General Provisions, Subsection (6) of the Forest Act, 2018, 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”*.

In this study, it will be noted that the project location is within an open forest, and therefore the rhun palm and oil palm trees (which happen to be the most valuable species among the vegetation) therein belong to Government, according to the Section of the Act quoted above. The mechanism for compensating the loss of the forest trees is however not by cash compensation, but by replacing them.

6.1.5 Entitlement of PAPs Losing Income Source

PAPs will be compensated for loss of business time (i.e. for loss of approximate daily income) for six months (approximate duration for resettlement).

6.1.6 Entitlement of Women and Gender Vulnerability- 15 Years and Above

The women enumerated in this study comprised the following categories:

- b. 11 women-headed households in Mansa Kunda x D1,500
- c. 277 women (15 years and above). This group includes a. above x D1,500
- d. 28 women-headed households in Santanjuba x D1,500
- e. 219 women (15 years and above). Group includes c. above x D1,500

6.1.7 Entitlement Due to Physical Vulnerability

Only one PAP was enumerated under this category in Santanjuba, and six in Mansa Kunda. In addition, another physically vulnerable group enumerated was the children (0-15 years old). Project support will be in the form of lump sum payment as follows:

- a. The one in Santanjuba and the six in Mansa Kunda –D1,500 each
- b. Sixteen elderly PAPs will each receive a lump sum of D1,500
- c. Total of 833 children (417 children in Mansa Kunda and 416 in Santanjuba) x D1,500

6.1.8 Entitlement Due to Economic and Financial Vulnerability

Forty-three persons are economically and financially vulnerable; they will each receive a lump sum payment of D1,500.

6.1.9 Entitlement of Jambur Community for Loss of Usufructs

In view of the loss of usufruct by the community, D1 million financial contribution will be provided towards the construction of a community project; the village market was identified by the community.

6.1.10 Eligibility Criteria for Affected Persons

According to the policies of the Banks, any person who will suffer loss or damage to a building, business, trade or loss of access to productive resources, as a result of the project will be considered eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Thus, the PAPs impacted by this project are:

- Those who have formal legal rights to economic assets (including customary and traditional rights recognized under Gambian laws)

6.1.11 Cut-off Date

The cut-off date for being eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance was 31st of March, 2019, which was the last day during which the socio-economic survey and census was completed for Mansa Kunda. However, with regards to Santanjuba the cut-off-date was extended by a couple of weeks (14th April 2019) due to the internal disagreements and squabbles between the men and women regarding eligibility, and how the compensation should be distributed. This delayed the start of the census of the Kabilo members.

However, 30th June 2019 will be final cut-off-date beyond which aggrieved PAPs' complaints will be addressed by the GRC located at the Project Office as indicated in Appendix 4.

6.1.12 Proof of Eligibility

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

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

6.1.13 Notification

All properties and economic trees affected by the project were valued and assessed according to laid down procedures. Owners of plots of land, economic trees and other structures were notified in several ways, including one-on-one notification during the socio-economic survey, and also during public consultations.

6.2 Entitlement Matrix

Appendix 6 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:

- **PAPs Losing Land**

All 107 individual PAPs, and the communal PAP of Santanjuba will lose their land to the Project. The land size of each of the individual PAPs was derived from the transfer certificate of ownership of the land issued by the Alkalo; the prevailing market price, or replacement value for the land of that type or category (e.g. value of land in D/m²) was multiplied by the total area on the transfer certificate to give the amount of compensation for the land per individual PAP.

In the case of Mr. Sonko his total land holding was 12.4ha before selling off to the individual PAPs). Thus, the total compensation to him is equal to the total area of land owned (12,400m²) minus total area sold (124,280.7m² = 180m² multiplied by D200m² being the prevailing cost of land in the general locality of Jambur/Jambanjeli.

In accordance with the State *Lands (Amendment) Regulations 2007*, plots of land can only be leased for residential use if they are within the standard residential size of 0-10,000m². Plot sizes above this are only allowed for agricultural use, and where a change of land use is required for any other purpose, including industrial use, approval is only granted on the forfeiture of a percentage of the land or its value to the State. ***However, where the Banks' OP 4.12 and ESS6 are at variance with national laws, the Banks' policies prevail; the replacement cost principle as per OP 4.12 and ESS6 should therefore be applied in the RAP.*** In this regard full replacement cost of 100% must be applied.

The majority of PAPs on the Mansa Kunda land comprises residential plots by virtue of their land sizes (mainly less than one hectare). However, the same Bank policies named above will apply to the few plots in Mansa Kunda which fall within the category of agricultural land, and will therefore be subjected to the Bank's policies.

The rate used for calculation of the market price for the solar field was based on a comparative analysis of the cost of land obtained from around the WCR, including the Jambur and Jambanjeli area which currently ranges between D146, 150, and 200 per m²,

Using this as a benchmark the report will recommend D200/m².

The total compensation for the agricultural land of Santanjuba Kabilo therefore (18.7ha minus 900m² sold), will be: total area of Kabilo land (187,000m² minus 900m² = 186,100m²) multiplied by D200/m² will be equal to D37,220,000 .

- **PAPs Losing Houses and Other Structures**

PAPs who will lose their structures will be compensated using the "Replacement Cost Method" in estimating the value of the properties/structures. 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 another plot at the current labor, material and other incidental costs. The estimated value represents the cost of the structures as if new.

The structures impacted included three completed dwelling cement-block houses, dwarf cement-block fences of varying lengths and heights, incomplete cement-block houses, a concrete-lined well, etc. In determining the replacement cost of these structures, an inventory of the number and types of all the affected structures and properties was made. A bill of quantities was prepared for each structure, which comprised a breakdown of all the material requirements and their relevant costs.

Compensation for buildings was calculated based on how much it will take to construct a building of similar size and materials.

For fences, the approach was similar to that of a building. Thus, the length and height of the fence were used to derive the bill of quantities to construct a fence of similar size and materials.

For the replacement cost of a well, the total depth, width and material for the concrete were determined based on Table 6.2 below which shows the costs of some of the major materials required for the replacement of these structures.

Table 6.2: Unit Cost of Construction Materials

	Item/Unit	Material	Cost (D)
1	Per bag	Cement	280.00
2	Per trip	Sand	8,000.00
3	Per trip	Gravel	12,000.00
4	Per Block	Cement Blocks	17.50
5	Per Packet	14mm galvanized corrugated iron sheet (CIS)	1,800.00
6	Length of 5m	Rhun palm sticks	250.00
7	20 liters	Whitewash	650.00

A market survey of the cost of materials was undertaken at local level to determine prevailing costs of materials. The valuation took account of the policy requirement in addition to the value of the land. Thus, compensation due to each PAP was in two parts; first, the replacement cost of the structures and second, the value of the land, derived from a comparative analysis of the actual sale of similar lands within the Jambur area.

- **PAPS to be Refunded Taxes and Rates**

PAP's rates and taxes that were paid over the years of ownership of the plots were refunded. The project site is within the jurisdiction of the Brikama Area Council, the local government authority responsible for rates collection in the area, and to be eligible, official receipts from the Council were used as proof of payment.

- **PAPS and Salvageable Materials and Possessions**

Some PAPs purchased sand/gravel, and also have cement blocks on their plots preparing for either house and/or fence construction. These PAPs will be allowed to remove these construction materials to new sites, or place of storage; support will be provided to transport the materials and other belongings based on truck hire costs commensurate with volume of salvageable materials and possessions. These costs will be determined in due course and shall be paid from the 10% contingency line item in the budget (Table 12.1).

In addition, the cost of relocation of households to new houses or homes will be covered under the "Contingency" budget line since a specific amount(s) cannot be provided at this point because the new locations of the PAPs cannot be determined. Equally the increase in cost of services e.g. transportation and similar activities will be addressed in due course during the payment of compensations and other support, in consultation with the PAPs.

- **PAPS and Temporary Support to Provide Accommodation**

The two families living in their houses, and the only other completed house on the Project site will relocate to other sites. Temporary accommodation support for the families will be provided, or cost of renting houses equivalent to the houses they will lose will be provided for a period of six months whilst they are constructing new houses. A resettlement assistance of D3,000 a month will be paid to the PAPs for six months as house rent while they are building their new homes. In this case support will be D3,000 x 6 months x 2 families = D36,000

- **PAPs Losing Fruit Trees**

The fruit trees that were found on the plots of two of the three families were immature mango trees (maturity takes 4 years) oranges (takes 5 years to maturity); and 4 relatively weak banana stands which take 0.5 years to mature. A few cashew trees were also found on some of the plots, ostensibly planted by the plot owners; for cashew it takes 3 years to maturity).

The valuation of each tree was based on the estimated annual potential yield multiplied by the number of years required between planting and the beginning of production of the fruit tree, x the number of productive years x the market price of the fruit commensurate with its variety and quality. In view of the above, the following is relevant:

- Productive years for mangos of this variety is approximately 10 years
- Productive years for the orange tree is approximately 10 years
- Productive years of the cashew tree is approximately 10 years
- Productive years for the banana is 0.5 years

In this regard, the Planning Service Unit (PSU) and the National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI) of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) which maintain databases on agricultural commodity prices and potential yields for crops and fruit trees were consulted to determine the values used in this study.

In addition, to obtain the prevailing market prices of the affected trees, a study of market prices of the different fruits was conducted in local markets at Serekunda (Sandika) and Brikama markets. Table 6.3 shows the parameters used for the valuation of the fruit trees found on the site.

For the cashew fruit trees impacted (young trees), compensation was based on number of trees multiplied by of the annual potential yield of a mature tree x the average price per kilogram of produce x (productive years minus the number of years required between planting and the beginning of production, i.e. 3 years)

For the mature cashews in Mr. Sonko’s plot compensation was based on number of trees multiplied by annual potential yield (i.e. 100kgs) of the tree x by the average price per kilogram of produce.

For the immature fruit trees (such as the oranges and mangos) in Mr. Jallow’s compound, compensation was based on number of trees multiplied by the annual potential yield of a mature tree x the average price per kilogram of produce x (productive years minus the number of years required between planting and the beginning of production, i.e. 3 years to maturity).

For banana, compensation was based on the time required between planting and the beginning of production of the plant x the prevailing prize per kilo x potential yield.

Table 6.3: Parameters Used for Valuation of Fruit Trees

Fruit Type	Average Potential Yield (kg)	Cost/Kg (D)
Mango	80	11
Orange	70	13
Cashew	100	33
Banana	10	25

- **PAPs Losing Timber Trees**

For mature timber trees found on the land, Mr. Ceessay had 23 eucalyptus growing along his boundary, which have been impacted. Valuation was based on the prevailing market price of the tree trunk x number of trunks.

For the teak trees, 30 (10-15cm diameter) were found on Mr. Drammeh’s land. For this size of the tree, according to DOF they can only be used as poles. The teak is marketed as poles (usually 4 meters in

length). The value of compensation was based on the current market price for the pole x number of poles Table 6.4 shows the parameters used for the valuation of the timber trees found on the site.

Table 6.4: Parameters Used for Valuation of Timber Trees

Timber type	Cost of pole/trunk (D)
Teak	30 per pole
Eucalyptus	1,800

- **PAPs Losing Income Sources**

Affected business premises which will have to close shop or be relocated will be given compensation for loss of business time. Of the two families residing on the site only one carries out an economic activity for which a source of income will be lost; Mr. Jallow is a baker, and he supplies bread daily to Jambur Lower Basic School, and other local shops daily, making D500 per day as indicated below.

Consequently, he will be compensated for loss of earning per day for 6 months until he can build himself a bakery to continue his activity. His compensation will be as follows:

- For the school: Number of days' operation: 5 school days per week x D300 x 4 weeks x 6 months = D36,000
 - For others: Number of days' operation: 30 days x D200/day = D6,000/month x 6 months = D36,000
- Total = D72,000

- **Support to Women (15 Years and Above)**

The women enumerated in this study comprised the following categories:

- 11 women-headed households in Mansa Kunda x D1,500 = D16,500
- 277 women (15 years and above). This group includes a. above x D1,500 = D415,500
- 28 women-headed households in Santanjuba x D1,500 = D42,000
- 219 women (15 years and above). Group includes c. above x D1,500 = D328,500

(Total 802,500)

- **Support to Children and Physically Vulnerable**

Project support will be in the form of lump sum payment as follows:

- Seven PAPs x D1,500 = D10,500
- Sixteen elderly PAPs (over 70 years) x D1,500 = 24,000.00 Total of 833 children (417 children in Mansa Kunda and 416 in Santanjuba) x D1,500= D1,249,500

Cash payments will be made to the parents on behalf of the children.

Total = D1,264,500

- **Support to Economic and Financially Vulnerable PAPs**

Total number of persons in the enumerated households = 43persons x D1,500 = D64,500

Total = D64,500

- **Support to the community of Jambur for the loss of benefits of non-wood forest products**

As requested by the Village, a lump sum of D1,000,000 will be contributed towards the construction of the village market. To ensure that this sum is used for the purpose it is intended, it will be paid to a dedicated Bank Account opened by the VDC on behalf of the Community. To access this amount however, four signatories will be required comprising the VDC Chairperson, a woman representative of the VDC, a Youth representative of the VDC and a Community Elder. During RAP implementation, there will also be a participatory process to involve the community in discussions related to the creation of the market. These consultations will be inclusive of women, elders, and youth so that they are aware of expenditures and the consultations will record agreement of expenditures which will be taken out by the 4 members of the VDC, the timeline for creating the market, how members will participate in its creation, ensuring the process for participation is fair, transparent. During that process, the GRM will be available to solve any complaint or grievance. This will be part of indicators and recommendations the Project will meet before civil works and during implementation.

Total = D1,000,000

CHAPTER 7: FOREST AND VEGETATION RESTORATION

Forests and vegetation have an important role in supporting local and global ecosystem services, and providing resources to adjacent rural communities such as Jambur. Among other things, forests and vegetation provide important ecosystem services such as regulating water quality and flow, and have a unique potential to contribute to climate change mitigation by reducing emissions and enhancing carbon sinks. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), reducing and/or preventing deforestation is the mitigation option expected to have the largest and most immediate impact on carbon levels in the atmosphere in the short term.

It will be noted that the site is an open forest with tree and shrub savannah of different tree species. The area is stocked with 77,500 trees and shrubs, 30% of which is the rhun palm (*Borassus aethiopum*); other forest tree species included one locally known as “santango” (*Daniella olivera*) and the oil palm (*Elais guineensis*). An inventory of the forest trees is indicated in Table 7.1. Also on the field are other private fruit and timber trees (eucalyptus, teak, cashew, etc.) planted by the PAPs on the Mansa Kunda land.

Clearing the land for the solar panels will result in the loss of the ecological services named above, as well as creating negative environmental effects such as vegetation loss, soil erosion, disruption and loss of wildlife, etc. Clearly these impacts need to be managed with support from the DOF. **To mitigate this loss, the size of the solar field (31.1ha) will be selected in five compartments within Bamba Forest Park (Compartments 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8) where a 6.2ha plot will be identified, cleared, fenced, and planted (at a ratio of 1:30) with locally adaptable tree species that are currently disappearing nationally, or going extinct. The species will include the mahogany (*Khaya senegalensis*) locally called “Jalo”, the bamboo (*Bamboo spp.*), African rosewood (*Pterocarpus erinaceus*) locally called “Keno”, etc.**

Table 7.1: Inventory of Tree Species on the Proposed Solar Field

Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Percentage	Number
<i>Borassus aethiopum</i>	Rhun palm	Sibo	30	23 250
<i>Daniella olivera</i>		Santango	25	11 625
<i>Elais guineensis</i>	Oil palm	Tengo	10	7750
<i>Phillostigma thonningii</i>	Camel's foot	Fara	10	7750
<i>Parkia biglobosa</i>	African locust bean or néré	Netto	10	7750
<i>Taminalia macroptela</i>		Wolo	8	6200
<i>Detarium senegalensis</i>	Sweet detar	Talo	8	6200
Kewungo		kewungo	7	5425
<i>Figus spp.</i>	Fig tree	Soto	2	1550
			Total	77500

DOF’s partnership with NAWEC will be required for the success of this scheme. A proposed 5-year restoration plan and budget is indicated in Table 7.2 . In this regard, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), see Annex 13, 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 NAWEC providing the financial resources in tranches, based on an approved work plan to implement the scheme.

Table 7.2 will form the basis of a more detailed plan to be developed further between DOF and NAWEC. A critical 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 5 years when the trees can survive on their own). This is a critical element that is worth considering, otherwise the whole program will be a failure. Consultations between NAWEC and DOF will be undertaken to determine the specific details, including the proposed approach to implementation. The DOF will lead this process, and using its regional office in the West Coast Region, a realistic action plan for a tree replanting program will be developed in collaboration with NAWEC. As with the Department of Agriculture (DOA) and Department of Livestock Services (DLS), DOF will sign an MOU with NAWEC to implement this program, and NAWEC will provide the financial resources to implement the scheme.

Table 7.2: Proposed Restoration Plan for 31.1ha NAWEC Solar Plant

No:	Activity	Target	Unit Cost (D)	Time Schedule					Total Cost (D)	Remarks
				Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5		
1	Site preparation	31ha	500/ha	X					15,500	Composition of valuable less valuable trees
	Ø Bush clearing	31ha	450/ha	X					13,950	
	Ø Clearing felling	(1550 trees) 134m ³	600/m ³	X					80,400	
	Ø Logging & Skidding									
2	Ground Preparation	31ha	20000/ha	X					620,000	Use of bulldozer
	Ø De-stumping	31ha	5000/ha	X					155,000	Use of tractor
	Ø Ploughing									
3	Silvicultural operation	77500 stumps	6/stump	X					465,000	
	Ø Gmelina stump lifting	77500 stumps	10/stump	X					775,500	
	Ø Digging & planting	8000 stumps	6/stump		X	X	X	X	48,000	
	Ø Beating up	8000 stumps	1/stump		X	X	X	X	77,500	
	Ø Spot weeding	77500 stumps								

No:	Activity	Target	Unit Cost (D)	Time Schedule					Total Cost (D)	Remarks
				Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5		
4	∅ Fencing wire (Chain link)	420 bundles	3000/bundle	X					1,260,000	
	∅ Fencing post	4200 poles	50/poles	X					210,000	
5	∅ DT Motor cycle	1	500000	X					500,000	
	∅ Operational fuel	3000litres	600litre/yr	X	X	X	X	X	165,000	
Grand Total									4,385,850	

CHAPTER 8: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

8.1 Training and Capacity Building of Women Beneficiaries

It will be noted that the only economic activity happening on the proposed site is a bakery operated by Mr. Jallow that will be affected by the project, for which cash compensation will be paid to offset his financial losses to restore his livelihood.

There are however a few women beneficiaries in Santanjuba who have requested some form of capacity building and training to better manage their compensation monies. Following consultations, the women expressed the wish to engage in some new ventures to earn a little more money (such as poultry/small animal farming); they have also indicated need for training to support their current income generation activities. In this regard, some livelihood enhancement concepts are outlined below aimed at helping these women re-establish their livelihoods or create new ones.

Currently one woman (Ms. M. Bojang) has a horticulture garden (growing banana and melon) and at the same time is engaged in wholesale buying and selling fresh vegetables; one other is also engaged in buying and selling of fresh vegetables (Ms. N. Bojang); S. Bojang used to be engaged in poultry production (the business collapsed), whilst Ms. Wula sells food and drinks made from local fruits at Mindow Secondary School in Farato. Two others have expressed the wish to start poultry farming. In this regard, all these indicated above have expressed need to be trained in marketing, business and financial management to help them stretch their compensation money.

The Horticulture Technical Services and Agribusiness Units of the DOA and the Poultry Training and Demonstration Unit of the DLS have been contacted and they will be available to offer training in the relevant areas to the women. With support from NAWEC these institutions will offer practical and hands-on training in horticulture (especially in fruit tree and vegetable production, composting, pest and disease management). The trainers will be required to include water management and climate smart agriculture techniques in the modules. In the area of poultry production, they will be provided

with hands-on training in the various aspects of poultry production in Abuko. In agribusiness the participants will be trained in marketing, record keeping and entrepreneurship.

A 5-day training period is being proposed for the participants at a budget of D172,295 broken down as in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Five–Day Training Program for Women/PAPs

Items/Activity	Total (D)
Horticulture: 3 resource persons x 2500 x 5 days	37,500
Agribusiness: 3 Resource Persons x 2,500 x 5 days	37,500
Poultry Production: 3 Resource Persons x 2,500 x 5 days	37,500
Venue: 1,000 x 5 days = 5,000; Honorarium to the cooks 500 x 5 days x 4 cooks =10,000	15,000
Support to Participants: Feeding -350 x 5 x 7 participants = 12,250; Honorarium and Transport refund 500 x 5 x 7 = 17,500	29,750
Sub Total	157,250
10% Contingency	15,725
Grand Total	172,295

The Training Component

The training will provide information and technical support to the women currently involved, or interested in the areas listed above. NAWEC will provide the financial resources to implement the training. The proposed components and processes of the training program are as follows:

- NAWEC will partner with these institutions in implementing the training program
- The women who wish to be involved in the training will be registered and provided with relevant training and technical support including production techniques, processing and marketing
- With the available monies from the resettlement process they will be assisted in the procurement of the appropriate equipment and gears⁵

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the two institutions and NAWEC will be developed to guide the process; the specific details and approach will be reviewed and confirmed in due course, and in particular in consultation with the participants.

8.2 Livelihood Restoration for Baker

The only PAP on the project site to lose his daily income as a baker, is Mr. Momodou Alieu Jallow. He indicates that he would be interested in starting a shop where he would be selling food items and other small household goods such as rice, cooking oil, candles, cigarettes, etc. He will be provided with a livelihood restoration package of D75,000.00 (US\$ 1,500) to start the in Kunkuwan village.

⁵ As an additional sustainability measure, the women would also receive information how much it would cost to repair (parts and labor) equipment. Again, lessons learned from the Gambia Agriculture project. Women did not know how much of their income they needed to save because they didn't have an idea of where to procure labor, how much parts cost to replace or fix. This is a measure to ensure sustainability of the livelihood enhancement program

CHAPTER 9: MECHANISMS FOR PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS

9.1 Types of Complaints and Conflicts to Resolve

Generally, where compulsory acquisition is to take place there will be potential conflicts, and it is expected that the types and sources of some of the conflicts in both RAP development, as well as during its implementation will include the following:

- i. PAPs not listed or identified
- ii. Inadequate assistance
- iii. Suggestion for good project design or activities
- iv. Complaints in the amount of compensation and rates used
- v. Disputes about ownership and equity in the amount of compensation received between men and women
- vi. Elite capture of compensation and livelihood restoration benefits
- vii. Delay in disbursement of assistance
- viii. Losses not identified correctly

In view of the above, a Grievance and Conflict Resolution Committee (GCRC) has been created within the GERMP PCU to address complaints in the course of implementing this RAP in a timely and transparent manner. The GCRC consists of the following:

- Brikama Area Council
- Chief of Kombo Central
- Chief of Kombo North
- Chief of Kombo South
- Director of Forestry
- GERMP Project Coordinator
- Executive Director, NEA
- Women Bureau Representative
- The Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (TANGO)
- A local NGO called Association of Farmers Educators and Traders (AFET) located in Brikama
- Director of Lands and Surveys
- GERMP Environment Safeguard Specialist
- GERMP Social Safeguard Specialist
- GERMP Safeguards Consultant
- 4 representatives of PAPs (2 men and 2 women)

The functions of the GCRC include:

- i. Provision of support to PAPs on problems arising from loss of properties as a result of the project
- ii. Recording the grievance of the PAPs, categorization, and prioritization of the grievances that need to be resolved by the Committee
- iii. Keeping of records of grievances, maintaining registers, minutes of meetings, and correspondences for reference and inspection

- iv. Reporting to the aggrieved parties about the developments regarding their grievances and the decision of the project authorities

9.2 Grievances and Appeals Procedure

When grievances related to any aspect of the project happen they will be handled through negotiations, which will be aimed at achieving consensus following the step-by-step procedures outlined below and depicted in a flow chart in Appendix 8 and in Table 9.1. 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 PAPs who might have objections or concerns about their assistance, a public forum to raise their objections and through conflict resolution, address these issues adequately. The process goes as follows:

- i. Grievances will be filed by the person affected by the project with the GCRC, which will act within 7 days on receipt thereof
- ii. If no understanding or amicable solution can be reached, or if the PAP does not receive a response from the GCRC within 7 days of the registry of the complaint, he/she can appeal to the Managing Director of NAWEC/GERMP Steering Committee, which should act on the complaint/grievance within 7 days of the day of its filing
- iii. If the PAP is not satisfied with the decision of the NAWEC/GERMP Steering Committee, as a last resort, may submit the complaint to a court of law.

Any PAP affected will be exempt from all administrative and legal fees incurred pursuant to the grievance redress procedures. All complaints received in writing (or written when received verbally) will be documented.

The existence of the mechanism was made known to the PAPs through various means including radio programs and (NAWEC Hour), announcements as well as in the daily newspapers. In addition, the mechanism was explained to the PAPs during the consultations, including the period of the census and socio-economic survey, when the existence of the GCRC created under the NAWEC/GERMP and its operational procedures would be highlighted for the benefit of the PAPs. Indeed, the mechanism has been tested numerous times by the PAPs, evidenced by the numerous reports and complaints received by the Committee and documented appropriately.

Table 9.1: Proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism

Step	Process	Description / Required Action	Time-frame	Responsible Agency / Person
1	Receipt of complaint	Document date of receipt, name of complainant, nature of complaint	1 day	GCRC/PCU (specifically social safeguards specialist)
2	Acknowledgement of grievance	By letter, email, phone	1-5 days	Social safeguards specialist at the PCU
3	Screen and establish the foundation or merit of the grievance	Visit the site; listen to the complainant / community; assess the merit	7-14 days	GCRC members including the project safeguard specialist, complainant and his/her representative

4	Implement and monitor a redress action	Where complaint is justified, identify and carry out the redress	21-30 days or at a time specified in writing to the complainant	Project Coordinator, SSS/ESS to coordinate the implementation of redress action
5	Extra intervention for a dissatisfied scenario	Review the redress steps and conclusions, provide intervention solution	2-4 weeks of receiving status report	Project Coordinator GERMP and GCRC to review and react
6	Judicial adjudication	Take complaint to court of law	No fixed time	Complainant

CHAPTER 10: MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF RAP IMPLEMENTATION

10.1 Monitoring

Internal monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation will be carried out on a continuous basis by the PCU to ensure that all planned activities within the RAP are on track. It will be regularly supervised and internally monitored specifically by the Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialists. NEA, in coordination with the EIA Working Group, the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) in the Governor's Office in West Coast Region, will liaise and support the PCU.

Given the exigency of making available the requisite quantitative and qualitative information/statistics for external monitoring, the report database will be continuously updated with respect to changes that occur on the ground as resettlement and compensation are being implemented. This will ensure factual, reliable and avoidance of under reporting on all aspects of the project activities and also keep the project abreast with changing realities.

It is important that feedback is provided to the various stakeholders and agencies involved in the process so that identified problems can be resolved and avoided for the remainder of the resettlement process. Specifically, the Safeguards Specialists at the PCU will prepare monthly reports on progress (especially in the compensation of PAPs) and the level of participation of PAPs. These reports will be submitted to the Project Coordinator for transmission to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and/or NAWEC. The PCU will compile the monthly reports to make an integrated resettlement report in the annual monitoring and evaluation report to NAWEC's management and Board, the World Bank, and EIB. The monitoring system will:

- i. Provide timely information about the implementation of the RAP
- ii. Report any grievances that require resolution; and document timely completion of the project resettlement obligations for all permanent and temporary loses, etc.

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

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

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

10.2 Evaluation

Whereas monitoring of the resettlement process is normally the responsibility of the PCU, evaluation is normally undertaken by an external agency. An evaluation will be done to determine whether the efforts to restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly designed and executed. The method associated with this monitoring is to get both objective information and PAP perception. The following are the objectives of the evaluation:

- i. General assessment of the compliance of the implementation of the RAP with the general objectives and methods as set in the RPF document
- ii. Assessment of the compliance of the implementation of the RAP with the relevant laws, regulations and safeguard policies
- iii. Assessment of the consultative procedures that took place at individual and community levels, together with the Central Government and Local Government levels
- iv. Assessment of fair, adequate and prompt compensation as they have been implemented
- v. Evaluation of the impact of the compensation on income and standard of living
- vi. Identification of actions, as part of the on-going monitoring, to improve the positive impacts of the project and mitigate its possible negative impacts, if any

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

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

10.3 Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation

10.3.1 Monitoring Indicators

The monitoring indicators can be summarized as follows:

- i. Number of acquisition notices/agreements signed between NAWEC and PAPs, or delivered and those outstanding
- ii. Number of PAPs who have left the project site by type, including owners who have lost land, trees, or structures
- iii. Number, type, and value of cash and in-kind compensation payments made
- iv. Number and type of grievance redress applications, type of grievance made, and manner of resolution

- v. Issues brought to the notice of the PCU handling the resettlement process by PAPs, and the mode of settlement used
- vi. Number of women/PAPs trained in the various aspects
- vii. Impact of training on their capacity to carry out their activities

In the Forest Restoration Program

- i. Trees replanted
- ii. Number of Mahogany planted
- iii. Number of Keno trees
- iv. Number of other trees replanted (specify)

10.3.2 Evaluation Indicators

The evaluation indicators are summarized below:

- i. Number of population that would be affected, number of stakeholder engagements conducted and duration
- ii. Number of PAPs relocated and number un-relocated based on initial estimates
- iii. Number of compensation disbursed by type/ category of PAP
- iv. % or number of grievance received, number resolved and number left unresolved and why
- v. % or number of potential adverse impacts identified, number resolved
- vi. % or number of PAPs compensated and % or number that have regained their incomes and activities
- vii. Number of women/PAPs trained in the various aspects
- viii. Impact of training on their capacity to carry out their activities

CHAPTER 11: RAP FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

11.1 Formulation and Implementation Schedule

This RAP's implementation schedule defines the duration and timing of the key milestones and tasks. The implementation schedule (Table 11.1) covers the period from the preparation of the RAP report through the payment of compensations to the PAPs, to the final independent monitoring and evaluation exercise. The RAP has to be completed and PAPs adequately compensated before any civil work can commence.

Table 11.1: RAP Formulation and Implementation Schedule

Activities/Tasks	Weeks										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cut-off-date	31 st March 2019										
Preparation of RAP	■	■	■	■	■						
Review and Approval of RAP by WB/EIB					■						
Disclosure of RAP Report to PAPs							■				
Disclosure at the Bank's Website								■			
RAP implementation							■	■	■	■	
Internal Monitoring							■	■	■	■	■
Independent Evaluation											→

11.2 Procedure in Payment of Compensation

Given the complexity of resettlement programs, it is recommended that a Consultant be recruited to support NAWEC to implement this RAP; the Consultant will be supported by the PCU and Safeguards Specialists, some of who have already been involved in RAP implementation before. This approach will help the PCU and the Specialists to further develop their capacity to manage the implementation of RAPs in future projects.

Once the RAP is approved by the Banks, 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.

CHAPTER 12: BUDGET AND FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

The estimated budget for the RAP's implementation is indicated in Tables 12.1 and 12.2. The funds for the resettlement process will be provided from the resources of the Government of The Gambia's counterpart fund, and all the payments will comply with the relevant Gambian legislation and Lenders' requirements. The funds will be disbursed in the same manner as the funds for the other components of the project (i.e. direct transfer to bank accounts of the respective beneficiaries or other appropriate means).

The grand total for the RAP implementation process, including compensation of PAPs, RAP implementation and its monitoring and evaluation, is estimated at D87,946,902.64 (eighty-seven million, nine hundred and forty-six thousand, nine hundred and two Dalasi and sixty-four Bututs) as indicated in Tables 12.1 and 12.2 below. This is equal to US\$ 1,758,938.10 (one million, seven hundred and fifty-eight thousand, nine hundred and thirty-eight Dollars and ten cents).

From this total the Government will provide D85,123,607.64 (eighty-five million, one hundred and twenty-three thousand, six hundred and seven Dalasi and sixty-four bututs) towards the compensation for loss of land; structures; economic trees; earnings; refund of rates and taxes; livelihood restoration, etc. (Table 12.1). This is equivalent to US\$ 1,702, 472.15 (one million seven hundred and two thousand four hundred and seventy-two Dollars and fifteen Cents).

The Project will finance the training and capacity building of PAPs; support to disadvantaged and vulnerable persons; and the evaluation of RAP implementation, estimated at D2,823,295.00 (two million, eight hundred and twenty-three thousand, two hundred and ninety-five Dalasi), (Table 12.2). This is equivalent to US\$ 56,465.90 (fifty-six thousand, four hundred and sixty-five Dollars and ninety Cents).

Table 12.1: Estimated Budget for RAP Implementation-GOTG Financing

S/No	Activity/Item	Mansa Kunda	Santanjuba	Sub Total	Total (D)	Total (US \$)
A Compensation and Support to PAPs						
1	Compensation for lost land	29,988,098.20	37,220,000.00	67,208,098.20	67,388,098.20	1,347,761.96
			180,000.00	180,000.00		
2	Compensation for lost houses and structures	4,307,334.20	120,600.00	4,427,934.20	4,427,934.20	88,558.68
3	Compensation for lost fruit trees	216,040.00			216,040.00	4,320.8
4	Compensation for lost timber trees	42,300			42,300.00	1,242.00
5	Compensation for lost earnings	72,000.00			72,000.00	1,440.00
6	Refund of PAPs' Rates and Taxes	31,680.00			31,680.00	633.00
7	Support to PAPs for temporary housing – house rent	54,000.00			54,000.00	1,080.00

9	Support for Livelihood Restoration	75,000.00			75,000.00	1,500.00
Subtotal Compensation		34,786,452.40	37,520,600.00		72,307,052.40	1,446,141.05
10	Support to Jambur Community for loss of usufruct	1,000,000			1,000,000.00	20,000.00
Subtotal Compensation		34,786,452.40	37,520,600.00	71,816,032.4	73,307,052.40	1,466,141.05
B RAP Implementation						
11	Allowance to support personnel and logistics including meetings of GRC members			50,000.00	50,000.00	1,000.00
12	Tree and Vegetation Restoration Program (5 years)			4,385,850.00	4,385,850.00	87,717.00
13	Monitoring by NEA and Partners			50,000.00	50,000.00	1,000.00
14	Contingency for RAP implementation and monitoring (10% of compensation cost) include relocation of PAPs, cost of increase in transportation, etc.			7,330,705.24	7,330,705.24	146,614.10
Subtotal				11,816,555.24	11,816,555.24	236,331.10
Grand Total				85,123,607.64	85,123,607.64	1,702,472.15

Table 12.2: Estimated Budget for Support to PAPs – Project Financing

S/No	Activity/Item	Cost (D)	US\$
Support to PAPs and Vulnerable Persons			
1	Children	1,249,500.00	24,990.00
2	Women and Women-headed Household	802,500.00	16,050.00
3	Economic and Financially Vulnerable	64,500.00	1,290.00
4	Mentally/Physically Disabled	10,500	210.00
5	The Elderly	24,000.00	480.00
6	Training and capacity building of PAPs/women	172,295.00	3,445.90
7	Monitoring and Evaluation of RAP Implementation	500,000.00	10,000.00
Grand Total		2,823,295.00	56,465.90

CHAPTER 13: OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

13.1 Mode of Payment of Compensation to Individual PAPs

A total of 107 households were recorded in the survey (106 from Mansa Kunda and one from Santanjuba). In paying out cash compensation it is recommended that each PAP is paid through Bank checks drawn in their respective names.

13.2 Mode of Payment and Distribution of Compensation to Santanjuba Kabilo

During the interactions with the men and women of Santanjuba an apparent reluctance on the side of the men to accommodate the views and concerns of the women regarding their involvement in the decision making process was evident; e.g. on what categories of Kabilo members should benefit, and how the compensation payment should be made.

Given that the land is an inheritance, the men proposed the use of the existing Kabilo Bank Account, and disbursement of monies to the various beneficiaries will be decided by the Kabilo as customs and tradition dictates. The women however would rather operate their own Bank Account for which they will be directly responsible. Given the two positions, a meeting with the Kabilo on the issue was called, and the meeting concluded as follows:

- that a new Kabilo Bank Account specific to this process will be opened
- that 4 signatories (two men and two women) will withdraw from the Account on behalf of the Kabilo
- that the money will be shared equitably among the “Boongos”
- that at household level, the money will be shared equally among household members on a 50-50 basis (i.e. 50% for men and 50% for women)
- Regarding the minors, cash payments will be made to the parents, on behalf of the children since the children are the parents’ responsibility

Appendices 5.7 and 5.8 indicate the summary of the meeting and participants respectively. This approach is therefore recommended since it was the consensus of the meeting, and will ensure family cohesiveness in the long term.

13.3 Procurement of Land for the Resident Families on Mansa Kunda Land

According to the MOLGR, Government will provide land for those households that prefer land to cash.

However, if land-for-land compensation is delayed up to the time of RAP implementation, NAWEC should immediately buy alternative land for the three affected families currently living on the land. Meanwhile the other households will wait for the land-for-land compensation to be provided by government in due course. The Project has had assurance from the MOLRG that a layout is planned in Jambur near the Solar PV Plant site. The PAP who asked for land will be taken into consideration in that layout. The mapping of that layout is not yet available, irrespective, the PAPs will not be displaced until their full entitlement stated in the RAP is accepted and received.

13.4 Recommendations and Key Monitoring Targets

This section presents a set of recommendations and monitoring indicators, especially as they relate to critical milestones on the issues listed below. See Appendix 14 for monitoring indicators.

- i. Opening and maintenance of a new Kabilo Account in Santanjuba: The Santanjuba Kabilo agreed to opening a new Kabilo Bank account with 4 signatories (2 women and 2 men). This is based on the agreement that the women in Santanjuba will be treated equally as the men in the distribution of the compensation funds.
- ii. To ensure that the sum for the market construction is used for the purpose it is intended, it will be paid to a dedicated Bank Account opened by the VDC on behalf of the Community. To access this amount however, four signatories will be required comprising the VDC Chairperson, a woman representative of the VDC, a Youth representative of the VDC and a Community Elder. During RAP implementation, there will also be a participatory process to involve the community in discussions related to the creation of the market. These consultations will be inclusive of women, elders, and youth so that they are aware of expenditures and the consultations will record agreement of expenditures which will be taken out by the 4 members of the VDC, the timeline for creating the market, how members will participate in its creation, ensuring the process for participation is fair, transparent. During that process, the GRM will be available to solve any complaint or grievance. This will be part of indicators and recommendations the Project will meet before civil works and during implementation.

Continued access of community to firewood/and non-wood products: With the loss of the vegetation and forest trees on the project site, it is expected that the surrounding community will have access to other forest resources to meet their needs; forest resources will continue to be available from other natural forests belonging to Jambur and these will be made accessible to the entire community. The community do not expect conflict to arise from the use of the resource, because traditionally communities share resources. These communities are supportive of the Project benefit for the country.

However, before and during RAP implementation, the project will engage the DoF and conduct a community meeting (between Jambur, Farato, Jambajelly) about sharing of resources to facilitate a resource use agreement so all communities will be fully aware, and they can come to an agreement of how, who, when resources will be used.

This will be part of indicators the PIU will be monitoring during Project implementation.

These following actions will be implemented:

- Organize meetings with neighbouring communities (women, elders, youth, etc) to understand who use the forest and what their needs are; communicate that there will be less access and ensure the community is aware; obtain feedback from the community. The Department of Forestry will be involved in this process.
- Agreed actions will be approved by Department of Forestry, alkalos and VDCs of these communities, and made public. The Project and these communities will always seek feedback from communities for better resources management.
- The GRM will be discussed and made available to encourage the community to engage the Project and the Department of Forestry as soon as possible concerns or issues arise so that the

Project, with assistance from the Department of Forestry, can assist to solve them at the soonest.

- iii. Land-for-land compensation to PAPs that request it: For PAPs requiring land-for-land compensation, the replacement land from MOLRG should take into account the location of the replacement land; it must be of equal value to the land being lost.
- iv. The land should actually commensurate agreed upon land to be allocated to the PAP and must be complete, allocated and transferred before civil works commence.
- v. A land use map of the current solar site should be prepared to show the status of land availability. The map is expected approximately before the end of 2020, before the compensation process starts.
- vi. A survey plan of the replacement land should be provided, negotiated and agreed to with the PAPs.

The above issues must be addressed before the works begin, and monitored during RAP implementation.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Attestation from the Alkalo to Land Ownership by Sheriffo Sonko and Santanjuba Kabilos

The Alkalo
Jambur Village
Kombo South District
West Coast Region.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that the Mansa Kunda and Santanjuba Kabilos of Jambur own the piece of land identified in Jambur for the development of a 20MW solar PV plant by the National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC).

The said Lands measure as follows:

- i) Mansa Kunda Kabilo – 12.4 Hectares
- ii) Santanjuba Kabilo – 18.7 Hectares



Sheriffo Sonko
5th May 2019

Appendix 2: Sample of Land Transfer Document From Mr. Sonko Endorsed by the Alkalo

MANSA KUNDA LAND
FINDY BOJANG
 THE ALKALO JAMBUR VILLAGE KOMBO SOUTH DISTRICT WESTERN DIV

ALLOCATION OF PLOT TO INTRESTED PERSON

I the Alkalo of the above village is hereby confirming the allocation of plot to
 Mr/Mrs/Miss AL TAMBA BUNDUM of BUNDUM Measuring 40
 Width 15 today the TUESDAY day of 27th May 2003

With effect from this day the 27th May 2003 Mr/Mrs/Miss AL TAMBA JATEH
/SONS

I have been allocated a plot by the village Alkalo, and I the Alkalo of the above
 village is putting it to you that the land should be developed with in a period of 3 years
 years, and payment of plot or compound is due to you every year.

Failure to comply with the mention rules, your plot will be confiscated and re-
 allocation of plot will be done to interested person.

(1) Signature/Thumprint
 Of person allocated the plot
 Name AL TAMBA JATEH / SONS
KUNSI
 Signature _____
 Date 27/05/03

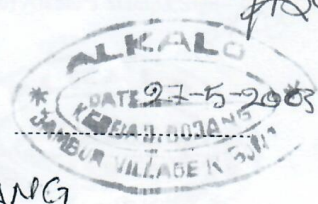
(2) Village Secretary

(3) Witness(1) ANSINDING COLLEY

(4) Witness(2) SHERIFFE BRIMA SONKO

(5) Committee Chairman
 Signature _____
 Date 27.5.2003

(6) Alkalo's Stamp & Sign



THE OWNER SALLY JANNIEH BOJANG

Appendix 3: Questionnaire Administered During Survey

SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY FOR THE JAMBUR SOLAR PV SITE - FEBRUARY 2019

JAMBUR, KOMBO SOUTH, WEST COAST REGION

SOCIOECONOMIC ATTRIBUTES

Name of Interviewer:

Date:.....

Introduction: We are employed by NAWEC to conduct a study on the proposed GERMP Jambur Solar Project, and this includes a survey on the situation of individuals and households potentially affected by use of the proposed site. We would like to talk to you about related subjects and this interview usually takes about 30 minutes. Following this, we may request to conduct additional interviews with you or other individual members of your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential.

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPS):

1. Name of PAP:.....

Tel. No. of PAP:..... National ID Card
No:.....

2. Sex of PAP: 1=Male..... 2=Female.....

3. Age of PAP.....

4. Marital Status of PAP: (1) Single..... (2) Married..... (3) Divorced..... (4)
Widow/Widower.....

5. Number of spouse(s)

6. If not the PAP, Name of Respondent.....

Tel. No. of Respondent..... National ID Card
No:.....

7. Sex of Respondent: 1=Male..... 2=Female.....

8. Age of Respondent.....

9. Relationship of Respondent to PAP (**Please tick only one**)

(1) Spouse of PAP.... (2) Son of PAP..... (3) Daughter of PAP..... (4) Father of PAP....

(5) Mother of PAP..... (6) Brother of PAP..... (7) Sister of PAP..... (8) Other,

specify:.....

NB: All the following questions relate to the PAP

10. Name of Household Head:Telephone Number:.....

11. Sex of Household Head: (1) Male..... (2) Female.....

12. Relationship of the household head to the PAP (**Please Tick One**)

(1) Spouse of PAP..... (2) Son of PAP..... (3) Daughter of PAP..... (4) Father of PAP....
 (5) Mother of PAP..... (6) Brother of PAP..... (7) Sister of PAP..... 8) Other,
 specify:.....

13. If you own land on the project site, for how long have you owned it?.....

14. If you live on the project site, for how long have you lived on the land?.....

15. If applicable, when was the **last time** you farmed on this land?.....

16. How many persons live in your household(s) (i.e. Eat from the same pot)?

17. How many persons in your household(s) 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			
Total			

18. What is the highest educational qualification of the PAP? (0) None (1) Lower Basic
 (2) Upper Basic (3) Senior Secondary (4) Vocational (5) Diploma (6) Higher Education (7)
 Madrasa/Koranic

19. How many members of your household(s) fall under the following educational categories?

CATEGORIES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
No education			
Lower Basic (Attending)			
Lower Basic (Completed)			
Upper Basic (Attending)			
Upper Basic (Completed)			
Senior Secondary (Attending)			
Senior Secondary (Completed)			
Vocational education (Attending)			
Vocational education (Completed)			
Diploma (Attending)			
Diploma (Completing)			
Higher Education (Attending)			
Higher Education (Completed)			

20. Do you have a medical facility in the community you **live in**? (1) Yes..... (2)No.....

21. What is the most common disease/health condition you suffer from, if any?

(1) Malaria..... (2) Diarrhea..... (3) HIV Aids..... (4) Diabetes (5) Hypertension..... (6) Cancer..... (7)Respiratory disease..... (8) Others specify.....

22. How many members of your family suffered from the following health conditions in the past 3 years?

CATEGORIES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Malaria			
Diarrhea			
HIV Aids			
Diabetes			
Hypertension			
Cancer			
Respiratory disease			
Others specify			

23. If you are sick, where do you go for medical treatment?

(1) Hospital (2)Health Centre (3) Clinic..... (4) Pharmacy..... (5) Traditional healers..... (6) Others, specify.....

24. What is the distance you cover to receive medical treatment?

(1) Short (0-less than 2km)..... (2) Medium (2km-less than 4km).... (3) Far (More than 4km).....

25. How much do you pay for your family's medical bills **per month**?

(1) Less than D500..... (2) D500 –D1000..... (3) Over D1,000.....

26. What type of toilet facility do you use? **Please Tick One**

(1) Pit..... (2) Bush..... (3) Bucket..... (4) Flush / Water Closet..... (5) Others, specify.....

27. How do you dispose your household waste?

- (1) Burying..... (2) Bush dumping..... (3) Burning..... (4) Open dump.....
 (5) Organized collection..... (6) Others, specify.....

28. What main and secondary activity is the PAP involved in?

CATEGORIES	ACTIVITY / OCCUPATION	
	MAIN	SECONDARY
Farming		
Fishing		
Hunting		
Craft making		
Trading		
Civil service		
Private company employment		
Self-employment		
Housewife		
Others (specify)		

29. How many members of your household are engaged in the following?

CATEGORIES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Farming			
Fishing			
Hunting			
Craft making			
Trading			
Civil service			
Private company employment			
Self-employment			
Housewife			
Unemployed			
Others (specify)			
Total			

30. If there are unemployed members, what is the reason for unemployment?

- (1)Physically/mentally challenged..... (2)Illness..... (3)Searching employment..... (4) Other, specify.....

31. What is your Annual Income?

- (1) Less than D10,000..... (2) 10,000 to 20,000..... (3) D20,000 to D30,000..... (4) Above 30,000.....

32. Estimate the total annual incomes of other members of your household

(1) <D10,000..... (2) D10,000 to D20,000..... (3) D20,000 to D30,000..... (4) Over 20,000.....

33. For what major purpose is the income used for?

(1) Feeding (2) School fees..... (3) Medical bills..... (4) farming activities..... (5) to pay for farm machinery..... (6) others, specify.....

34. How many vulnerable people do you have in your household(s)?

(1) none (2) elderly (at least 70yrs)..... (3) women..... (4) children..... (5) persons living with disabilities..... (6) others specify.....

35. Do you own any of the following assets:

Assets	Yes	No
Mobile telephone		
Television		
Refrigerator		
Radio		
Generator		
Vehicle		
Animal drawn equipment		
Land		
Livestock – Type and How many		

36. Do you use electricity in your household?

(1) Yes..... (2) No.....

37. If yes to question 36, what is the **major** source of electrical

energy available to your household?

(1) Solar (2) Public utility (NAWEC)..... (3) Battery (4) Generator (5) Other

38. How regular is your electricity supply daily?

(1) Regular (2) Occasionally (3) Rarely

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

40. What is the main source of lighting in your household(s)? **(Please Tick Only One)**

(1) Candle (2) Charcoal..... (3) Kerosene/Oil (4) Gas..... (5) Electricity (6) Firewood..... (7) Crop residue/saw dust..... (8) Animal wastes (9) Others, specify).....

41. What is the main fuel you used for cooking? **(Please Tick Only One)**

(1) Firewood (2) Charcoal..... (3) Kerosene/Oil (4) Gas..... (5) Electricity (6) Crop residue/saw dust..... (7) Animal wastes (8) Others, specify).....

SECTION B: AFFECTED STRUCTURES

42. How many plots of **land** do you have that will be affected by the Project?.....

43. What is (are) the **land** size(s)/area.....
.....

44. When did you acquire the plot(s) of **land**?

45. How did you acquire the plot(s) of **land**?.....
.....

46. From whom did you acquire the plot(s) of **land**?.....
.....

47. How many **cement block houses** do you have that will be affected by the Project?.....

48. How many **corrugated iron houses** do you have that will be affected by the Project?.....

49. How many **mud houses** do you have that will be affected by the Project?.....

50. How many **cement fences** do you have that will be affected by the Project?.....

51. How many **wooden fences** do you have that will be affected by the Project?.....

52. How many **chain link fences** do you have that will be affected by the Project?.....

53. How many **foundation trenches** do you have that will be affected by the Project?.....

54. What other property (ies) do you have that will be affected by the Project, and how many?

Others, specify.....
.....
.....
.....

SECTION C: FRUIT TREES (MANGOS, CASHEW, ORANGE, ETC)

55. What type of fruit trees belong to you and how many will be affected by the project?
(1) Mangos -No..... (2) Cashew - No..... (3) Banana – No..... (4) Others, specify (name & No.).....

56. How many of the fruit trees are fruiting? (Please specify per Species)

57. In your estimation how many kilos does a fruit tree bear per season in your locality? (Use table below)

Type of fruit Tree	Potential Yield/Season (kg)	Actual Yield/Season (kg)
Mango		
Orange		
Cashew		
Banana		
Guava		
Paw-paw		
Others (specify)		

SECTION D: TIMBER/WOODY TREES (TEAK, EUCALYPTUS, GMELINA, NEEM, ETC.)

58. How many of the following types of trees belonging to you will be affected by the project?

- 1) Teak
- 2) Eucalyptus.....
- 3) Gmelina.....
- 4) Neem
- 5) Others.....

THANK YOU!

Appendix 4: Copy of Solar RAP Public Notice



The Government of The Gambia (GOTG), with financing from the World Bank's Gambia Electricity Restoration and Modernization Project (GERMP) and European Investment Bank' (EIB) Renewable Energy Program, intends to construct a Solar Power plant in Jambur and will be conducting a census between March 10-31, 2019.

The land area demarcated at this site has been identified for the proposed solar plant. All those whose land will be affected by the Project (especially in the area of Mansa Kunda and Santanjuba "kabilos") are requested to contact NAWEC Project Management Unit (PMU) as soon as possible.

Please come to this site between March 10-31, 2019 with documentation proving ownership or use of this land. Claimants who move into this land during or after this time will not be counted in the census. Contact the following for further information:

- Alh. Amadou S Diallo, Environment Officer, PMU 9964161/3664161, alhagidiallo@gmail.com
- Babucarr Corr, Environment Officer, PMU 3845096 babucorr9@gmail.com

Between March 31-June 30 2019, claimants who feel they should be included should contact the projects Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) through the contacts listed above, or through the PMU office, located at Emporium Complex, 114 Kairaba Avenue, Kanifing Municipality, The Gambia.

APPENDIX 5: CONSULTATIONS

Appendix 5.1: Summary of Issues During the Stakeholder Consultations -12th - 15th March 2019

NAWEC Management

- The Management confirmed that the land identified in Jambur was allocated to NAWEC by the MOLRG, and promised that although electricity supply in Jambur is only in some parts of Jambur, the entire village will soon be fully electrified through a new Indian-funded Project
- NAWEC is committed to supporting in the supply of electricity because NAWEC has a number of boreholes in Jambur, which are constantly supplied with electricity thus, Jambur enjoys electricity supply even when other areas are off during load shedding

National Environment Agency

- Solar technology is more environmentally friendly than other energy sources, therefore the project is very welcomed. However, NAWEC should ensure that all project activities conform to the ESMP
- Because of the close proximity of the site to the Forest Parks, this project should put particular emphasis on impacts relating to potential habitat losses

Ministry of Lands and Regional Governments

- Ministry noted that series of meetings were held at local level to discuss the allocation of land for this project; these included meetings at the village and at the Governor's Office. During these meetings the Community was informed that a piece of land has been identified in Jambur and allocated to NAWEC by the Ministry, and a lease of the Land has already been issued.
- Emphasized that NAWEC should make sure that the compensation process does not set a precedence
- NAWEC should take up ownership of their allocated lands and properties to avoid encroachments

Department of Forestry

- DOF is not a permanent member of the EIA Working Group and not co-opted for discussion of this Project
- Site is located very close to the Bamba and Nyambai Forests and therefore will impact on the Forests, particularly during construction but also during operation; there is likelihood of increased fire outbreaks
- Development of the site may necessitate construction of the earth road which runs along the northern side of the Bamba Forest from the substation to the site. This will further impact negatively on the Forest in addition to the already existing boreholes inside the Forest

Department of Parks and Wildlife Management

- Noted that the site is rich in biodiversity because of its proximity to the Bamba and Nyambai Forest Parks; clearing will therefore affect their biodiversity, and therefore due diligence must be exercised
- The site is not in the migratory route of birds; however, due the massive clearing of species habitat, it is recommended that funds be made available for transplantation of indigenous species somewhere else

Community of Jambur

- The proposed site is the traditional land of two Kabilos in the village of Jambur. Whatever the outcome of this study NAWEC must compensate the owners and current occupiers of the site
- Jambur households should be connected directly to the Solar Plant
- All members of the Kabilo (particularly the women) should be involved in all the discussions/consultations
- The project will make life difficult for the community
- What shall we do with the people we have sold land? How will affected persons be compensated?
- I inherited the land from my mother, but what will my children inherit from me?
- Jambur is in the Gambia. Therefore, we support the project as it will bring national development
- We never had anything like this from any Government before; we used the site for our livelihood, but Government consulting us for this project is a very positive development
- We would expect the project to improve our electricity supply to avoid problems similar to the ones we experience with the water supply; we have boreholes within our vicinity,
- but don't have water supply from NAWEC as we should. All our wells are drying up, for lack of water due to the NAWEC boreholes
- We have had many meetings on this matter. We are glad that a community consultation process has been started
- The Kombos have had numerous land problems in the past. We should avoid any such problems arising in this project
- The project should identify the possible impacts of solar energy on people and the environment
- We have attended many meetings regarding this project, including meetings at the MOLRG. This is a good strategy but we will want the youths of the village to be given priority in all project activities
- We used the area as our rice field in the past; but stopped farming the area 10 to 15 years ago because of decreasing rainfall, and destruction of crops by grazing livestock from: Jambur, Farato, Jambanjeli, Jalambang and Marmuda
- Because of the current problems, we now want to sell our area to generate funds to support our families.
- We inherited the land from our mothers to whom the land was allocated by Santanjuba Kabilo for rice fields

Office of the Governor, WCR

- The land is already allocated to NAWEC although compensation has not yet been paid but claimants continue to use the land
- Farming is said to be still taking place on the land, therefore two matters need to be addressed:
 - i. Views of the population of Jambur on the overall impacts of the project and matters relating to its implementation
 - ii. Views of the two concerned Kabilos and the individuals directly affected
- Series of meetings about the project were held with the community as well as the MOLRG aimed at identifying the persons affected by the project and issues relating to possible compensation. Those affected should be treated fairly by the project

Appendix 5.2: Summary of Minutes - Meeting on Report of Progress of RAP Development

Date: 29 March 2019

Venue: Conference Room, Office of the Governor, West Coast Region

Start time – 10.00

End time: - 12p.m.

Meeting Objectives

1. Brief the GERMP Project Steering Committee (PSC) and other stakeholders on progress of RAP development
2. Address the women’s issue in resettlement in Santanjuba Kabilo
3. Proposal on mode of payment of compensation to Santanjuba Kabilo

<p>Chaired by the Governor, Mr. Cham was invited to introduce the discussion points</p>	<p>Mr. Cham explained that good progress is being made in the census of the PAPs on the Mansa Kunda portion of the proposed project site, and that most of the persons who bought land from Mr. Sheriffo Sonko, and from others who Mr. Sonko sold to, have been contacted and enumerated during the census, but some still need to be contacted.</p> <p>However, the story is different with Santanjuba even after several consultative meetings with the Kabilo regarding the RAP process, and in particular the census, regarding those who should be interviewed and other issues listed below. He reported the following issues as sticking points with Santanjuba:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kabilo has still not provided the list of the women beneficiaries to be interviewed • The Kabilo is insisting that it will have to negotiate with Government on the modalities of access to their land, i.e. whether as outright sale, or lease for an agreed period, and at what price; they claim that some real estate agencies have offered them up to D17,000,000 • That all payments as compensation will be paid into the existing Kabilo Account from where the money will be
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	distributed to the members of then Kabilo
Reactions and remarks	<p>The Chairman emphasized the importance of land in national development, and the role local communities do play in this context. He used his village of Faraba as an example where a huge chunk of land was taken from the community to host the University Campus for which nothing was paid to the land owners in Faraba. He concluded, saying that the entire process of the project and RAP is guided by law, and that Santanjuba should cooperate with Government.</p> <p>The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Energy, and Chairman of the GERMP PSC Mr Lamin Camara, said that Government needs the land in the interest the whole nation. He reminded the meeting that even though the Lands Act gives all land to Government, the same law recognizes compensation from those affected or displaced by projects.</p> <p>He further urged the Kabilo to provide the list of the women to be consulted to the Consultant because they too need to be heard.</p> <p>Mr. Baba Fatajo, NAWEC's Managing Director noted that land is a very difficult and sensitive issue due to the fact the that people love their land. He however noted that projects like GERMP are not only for this generation, but also for the benefits of our children and grandchildren. He ended by thanking Santanjuba for being the host to such an important project.</p> <p>Seyfo Lamin Darbo said that compensations and distributions of monies within Kabilos have usually been done using customary and traditional methods, and this one should be seen in that light. He however noted that where feasible there should be room for compromise between the two policies, i.e. the Bank policies and customary laws and tradition to maintain family unity</p> <p>Mamudou from Santanjuba welcomed the fact that their community has been selected for such an important project, and continued to say that in his belief, Santanjuba has the right to the land</p>

	<p>and that it will be only fair if they value their land and ask for a price for it.</p> <p>Regarding the list of women to be interviewed during the census, Mamudou indicated that the women will provide the list to the Consultant as soon as possible.</p> <p>Regarding the mode of payment Mamudou reiterated that his community will prefer that the monies be deposited into the Kabilo account.</p> <p>Mariama Bojang representing the Kabilo women indicated that she has listened to the discussions attentively, but that she has nothing to say at this point; she needs to report back to her elders and that will respond later.</p> <p>Mr. Demba Jallow Project Implementation Specialist, and Mr. Moustapha Mane, NAWEC Safeguard Specialist reminded the meeting that whichever mode of payment is adopted, the Bank will follow up to get first-hand information on how the compensation is used, especially regarding such as who gets what, etc.</p> <p>Safeguard policy issues if not correctly and sufficiently addressed, can lead to a Bank Audit, project delays and even project suspension</p>
<p>Conclusions</p>	<p>In conclusion the following were made:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The women will provide the list to the Consultant to be interviewed as soon as possible 2. The preferred Kabilo Account option of payment (with possible safeguard clauses to protect the vulnerable) will be further reviewed and discussed with the PCU and the Bank for final conclusion 3. Cash payments will be made to the parents, on behalf of the children since the children are the parents' responsibility <p>The Kabilo will note that there will not be negotiation on price for government to pay, but will have to rely on the valuation method of the land (i.e. the prevailing market price) proposed by the Consultant. The process will be</p>

transparent and professional, and possible input and comments will be welcomed from the PAPs

Appendix 5.3: Persons Met 12th -15th March 2019

No.	Name	Institution/Community	Designation
Government Institutions/NGOs			
1	Baba Fatajo	NAWEC	MD
2	Naany Juwara	NAWEC	DMD
3	Demba Jallow	NAWEC	GERMP PC
2	Alhaji Diallo	NAWEC	Env.Officer
3	Lamin Camara	NEA	SPO-EIA
4	Buba Sanyang	MOLRG	PS
5	Musa Badjie	MOLRG	DPS(T)
6	Kebba Ceesay	Dept. of Lands and Surveys	Director
7	Essa Camara	Dept. of Physical Planning and Housing	Ag. Director
8	Momodou Lamin Gassama	DPWM	Director
9	Ousainou Touray	DPWM	Assistant Director
10	Bakary Sanyang	Governor's Office, WCR	Governor
11	Siaka Jatta	Governor's Office, WCR	Deputy Governor
12	Sainey Touray	Agribusiness Unit, DOA	Senior Marketing Assistant
13	Sutay Jawo	Agribusiness Unit, DOA	Marketing Officer
14	Amadou Jallow	Agribusiness Unit, DOA	Marketing Officer
15	Demba Touray	Poultry Training and Demostarion Unit	Prin. Livestock Production Officer
16	Kan Saikou Ceesay	Horticulture Technical Services, DOA	PrincipL Horticulture Officer
17	Momodou Lamin Darbo	Horticulture Technical Services, DOA	PrincipL Horticulture Officer
18	Muhammed Jaiteh	Department of Forestry	Director
19	Kebba Jammeh	Department of Forestry	Principal Forestry Officer
20	Buba Bojang	Department of Forestry	Senior Forest Ranger

21	Bakary Jarju	Department of Forestry	Senior Forest Ranger
22	Mr. Dawda Kujabi	AFET – Brikama NGO	Executive Director
Jambur Santanjuba Kabilo			
23	Haruna Bojang	Jambur Village	Alkalo
24	Kebba Wuday Bojang	Jambur Village	Santanjuba Kabilo Head
25	Sheriffo Sonko	Jambur Village	Mansa Kunda Kabilo Head
26	Ibou Camara	Jambur Village Development Committee	Member
27	Mamansu Bojang	Jambur Council of Elders	Member
28	Sidat Bojang	Jambur Village	Villager
29	Abdoulie H. Bojang	Jambur Council of Elders	Member
30	Ebrima Juma Bojang	Jambur Village	Land Owner
31	Folonko Bojang	Santang Juubaa Kabilo	Villager
32	Ms. Mam Bojang	Jambur village	Villager
33	Ms. Nyima Bojang	Jambur village	Villager
34	Ms. Sarjo Bojang	Jambur village	Villager
35	Ms. Menata Bojang	Jambur village	Villager
36	Ms. Jankeh Bojang	Jambur village	Villager
37	Ms. Musukebba Bojang	Jambur village	Villager
38	Ms. Wula Bojang	Jambur village	Villager
39	Mr Kebbeh	Jambur Basic Cycle School	Head

Appendix 5.4: Summary of Minutes and Issues of Meeting With PAPS on Project Site

Item	Description
Date: 23.2.19	
Venue: Project site	
Start Time: 11.00 a.m.	
Close Time: 3.30 p.m.	
Opening Remarks	<p>The Consultant briefed the PAPS on what the Project is about, and that their land is part of a 31haa area that has been earmarked for a solar PV plant by NAWEC. That they will lose their land to the Project</p> <p>The reason for the meeting is to identify the persons who are affected by the project, interview each one of them, visit their respective plots, especially if there are structures or any other asset, to determine appropriate options for compensation of their land and assets.</p> <p>The PAPS were asked to inform anybody that they know who has a plot on the site who for some reason, was not present at this meeting. The Consultant explained that a complete list of persons who bought land from Mr. Sonko was not available, and therefore will rely on them to extend this information to others they know as owning a plot on the site. They were informed that radio announcements and public notices in the papers will also be made to extend the information on the RAP process.</p>
Reactions and Remarks	<p>Why can't NAWEC look elsewhere to do the project?</p> <p>What is the evidence that indeed NAWEC has been allocated the land?</p> <p>We will not vacate this land even if it means going to the President.</p> <p>What is the exact extent of the land required by the project, and how do we know who is in or out of the allocated land?</p> <p>How are you going to do the compensation?</p> <p>It is no problem at all for me since this is for nation building. We are lucky that we will be compensated; Government could have taken all the land without any payment to us, and there is nothing we could do.</p> <p>I agree with Wula; this is government requiring the land; we would not have been consulted during the last government, and they would have taken the land anyway.</p> <p>What is going to happen to my bakery, are you going to pay for it?</p>

<p>Consultants' Response</p>	<p>The Consultant showed the meeting a copy of the Leased Document from MOLG allocating a total of 43ha of land to NAWEC, 23ha of which is reserved for this Project.</p> <p>He further explained that indeed, another design option was proposed particularly regarding project location. This option involved locating the project in 3-4 smaller size sites in different parts of the Region. However, this option was deemed too risky environmentally due to the immense logistics and management issues involved. Locating the project in one site, and close to NAWEC's main area of operation such as the Brikama Power Plant will create less environmental and management problems. This is the reason why this site has been selected by Government.</p> <p>Regarding the extent of the 23ha, the Consultant explained that the exact boundaries of the 23ha assigned to the Project are being cleared to allow the Consultant and PAPs to know which of them is in or out of the project area. In fact, this activity will also demarcate the boundary between the two Kabilos of Santanjuba and Mansa Kunda to allow for determination of total available land to either Kabilo. This will facilitate calculation of compensation to each Kabilo. Regarding compensation to each PAP, the area of the plot owned by each PAP will be calculated and compensation paid using the current value of the land per square meter.</p> <p>Reported the following</p> <p>Regarding the process of compensation every PAP will be interviewed to determine the type of project impact and loss incurred, (whether land, economic tree, loss of earning, etc.) and the loss assessed and compensated appropriately; this will include replacement cost of land and asset at current market value. For example, the bakery will be assessed as follows: type and cost of construction materials will be replaced, loss of earnings for part of the duration of the non-operation of the bakery will be calculated and paid, etc. Other assets belonging to the PAP such as the well, the dwelling house, then chickens' house, etc. will all be assessed and replaced appropriately.</p>
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Appendix 5.5: List of PAPS at the meeting on the Solar - 23.2.19

No.	Name	Current Address/Location	Remarks
1	Sheriffo Sonko	Jambur solar site	
2	Mamadou Wurry Jallow	Jambur sola site	
3	Aminata Bah	Sukuta	
4	Mariama Ceesay	Banjul	
5	Momodou Alieu Jallow	Jambur	
6	Bubacar Jallow	Bundung	
7	Kausu Sillah	Yundum	
8	Yusupha Sanyang	Jambur	
9	Wula Badjie	Jambur New Town	
10	Momodou Kijera	Jambur	
11	Adama Touray	Jambur	
12	Yankuba Jatta	Farato	
13	Alhaji Musa Jagana	Latrikunda Sabiji	
14	Musa Nyabally	Nema kunku	
15	Baba Kujabi	Faji Kunda	
16	Lamin Kinteh	Brikama	
17	Bakoto Jadama	Bundung	
18	Baila Bah	Tobacco Road, Banjul	
19	Haruna Ann	Jambur	
20	Penda Bah	James Senegal St. Banjul	
21	Mamadou Korka Sowe	Latrikunda Sabiji	
22	Mariama Jallow	Tanji	
23	Ebrima Jagana	Dippa Kunda	
24	Ebrima Jallow	44 Allen Street. Banjul	
25	Amdy Njie	Guinea Bissau	
26	Landing Kujaby	Wellingara	

Appendix 5.6 Participants at meeting in Governor's Conference Room – 29.3.19

1. Nancy Njie	Consultant
2. Alh. Amadou S. Diallo	PMU NAWEC
3. Demba Jallow	Project Implementation Support
4. Baboucarr Corr	PMU NAWEC
5. Dawda Kujabi	NGO AFET
6. Musa Suso	Deputy Governor, WCR
7. Bakary Sanyang	Governor, WCR
8. Abdoulie Manneh	Consultant
9. Baba Fatajo	NAWEC MD
10. Lamin Camara	PS MOPE
11. Momodou A. Cham	Consultant
12. Lamin S. Darboe	Seyfo Kombo South
13. Moustapha Mane	NAWEC Consultant
14. Ousman Bojang	Elder (Rep)Santanjuba
15. Seedy Bojang	Santanjuba
16. Lamin Daffeh	Judicial Scribe
17. Lamin Bojang	Santanjuba
18. Mamudou Bojang	Santanjuba
19. Haruna Bojang	Alkalo Jambur
20. Mariama Bojang	Santanjuba (Women Rep)
21. Alieu Badjie	Department of Physical Planning

Appendix 5.7: Minutes of Community Meeting With Santanjuba Household Heads in Jambur

Date: 21st April 2019

Venue: House of the Head of Kabilo

Time: 10 .30 a.m.

The purpose of the meeting was to further consult with members of Santanjuba Kabilo, following the meeting held at the Governor's Office in Brikama on 29th March 2019, with a view to clarifying a number of issues relating to the RAP for the Jambur solar site. The meeting started at 11.30 am with silent prayers.

First to address the meeting, Mr. Momodou Cham the Lead Consultant, explained that certain issues have still not been clarified by the Kabilo even after the meeting at the Governor's office. Some of the men said that it is not easy to convene a meeting like this again, thus all the issues should be exhaustively discussed and concrete solutions agreed today. The following issues need to be addressed:

- Which Bank Account will be used for payment of the compensation
- How will the Kabilo share the compensation among its members without the women and other vulnerable groups at a disadvantage

Mr. Cham further reminded the meeting that the Kabilo had stated that it operates a Bank Account into which they would want the compensation to be paid. They proposed the use of the existing Bank Account of the Kabilo, and that the compensation should be shared according to households, in which case all monies will be shared equally among the households.

At this stage however, the Lead Consultant reminded the meeting that all issues agreed here should conform to World Bank and EIB rules and procedures as well as national laws and regulations.

However, some of the women said they want a separate Bank Account operated by, and for the women. After a long and protracted discussion, the meeting agreed and resolved as follows:

- That a new Kabilo Bank Account will be opened for the Kabilo
- That the Account will have 2 male and 2 female signatories
- That once the compensation money is paid into the account, it will be shared equally among all Santangjuba Kabilo households
- That at household level, the money will be shared equally among household members on a 50-50 basis (i.e. 50% for men and 50% for women)

The meeting ended at 3 p.m.

Appendix 5.8 Attendance at Meeting at the Santanjuba Community Meeting

1.	Ms. Nancy Njie	Consultant
2.	Mr. Moustapha Mane	NAWEC Consultant
3.	Mr. Momodou A. Cham	Consultant
4.	Mr. Abdoulie Manneh	Consultant
5.	Mr. Almamy Jobarteh	Financial Manager, PCU
6.	Mr. Haruna Bojang	Alkalo Jambur
7.	Mr. Kebba Wuday Bojang	Santangjuba Kabilo
8.	Mr. Ousman Bojang	Santangjuba Kabilo
9.	Ms. Sonna Bojang	Santangjuba Kabilo
10.	Ms. Wula Bojang	Santangjuba Kabilo
11.	Ms. Mam Bojang	Santangjuba Kabilo
12.	Ms. Jankeh Bojang	Santangjuba Kabilo
13.	Ms. Nyima Bojang	Santangjuba Kabilo
14.	Ms. Maimuna Bojang	Santangjuba Kabilo
15.	Ms. Fatou Bah Bojang	Santangjuba Kabilo
16.	Mr. Edrissa Bojang	Santanjuba Kabilo
17.	Mr. Rufai Bojang	Santanjuba Kabilo
18.	Mr. Ousman Kotu Bojang	Santanjuba Kabilo
19.	Mr. Ba Silla Bojang	Santanjuba Kabilo
20.	Mr. Yusupha Bojang	Santanjuba Kabilo
21.	Ms. Mariama Bojang	Santanjuba Kabilo
22.	Ms. Sireh Bojang	Santanjuba Kabilo
23.	Ms. Olie Bojang	Santanjuba Kabilo
24.	Ms. Janke Bojang	Santanjuba Kabilo
25.	Ms. Menata Bojang	Santanjuba Kabilo

Appendix 6: Entitlement Matrix

*[P-M] where P = Productive years of tree; M = Maturity or Number of years between planting and beginning of production

Appendix 7: Santanjuba “Boongos” and Households

No:	Boongo Head (Deceased)	Current Household Heads –Sons/Daughters/Grand Children	No. of Persons in Household	Remarks
1	Seedy Jankay Bojang	Kebba Wuday Bojang*		
		Sidat Bojang*		
		Folonko Bojang M*		
		Joko Wuday Bojang**		
		Seedy Bojang M***		
		Mba Kaddy Bojang**		
		Dembo Bojang***		
Subtotal				7
2	Kemo Jali Bojang	Rufai Bojang*		
		Nyima Bojang**		
		Ma Mariama Bojang**		
		Sawo Bojang**		
		Lamin Bojang***		
		Malanding Bojang***		
		Ousman Bojang***		
Subtotal				7
3	Manlafi Bojang	Menata Bojang**		
		Ousman Bojang*		
		Ba Sillah Bojang*		
		Alasanneh Bojang***		
		Bakary Bojang***		
Subtotal				5
4	Wandi Bojang	Maimuna Bojang**		
		Jojo Bojang**		
		Nyima Bojang**		
		Tamara Wandu Bojang***		
		Isatou B. Cham Bojang***		
Subtotal				5
5	Munia Bojang	Mariama Bojang**		
		Ousman Bojang*		
		Siray Sonko Bojang**		
		Badembo Bojang*		
		Fatou Kaddy Bojang**		
Subtotal				5
6	Essa Mbata Bojang	Yusupha Bojang*		
		Kaddy Makutu Bojang**		
		Laibo – Isatou Bojang***		
		Kitabou Bojang***		
		<i>SULAYMAN Bojang***??</i>		
Subtotal				5
7	Kitabu Bojang	Ya Fatouba Bojang**		
		Jankay Bojang**		
		Mam Faye Bojang**		

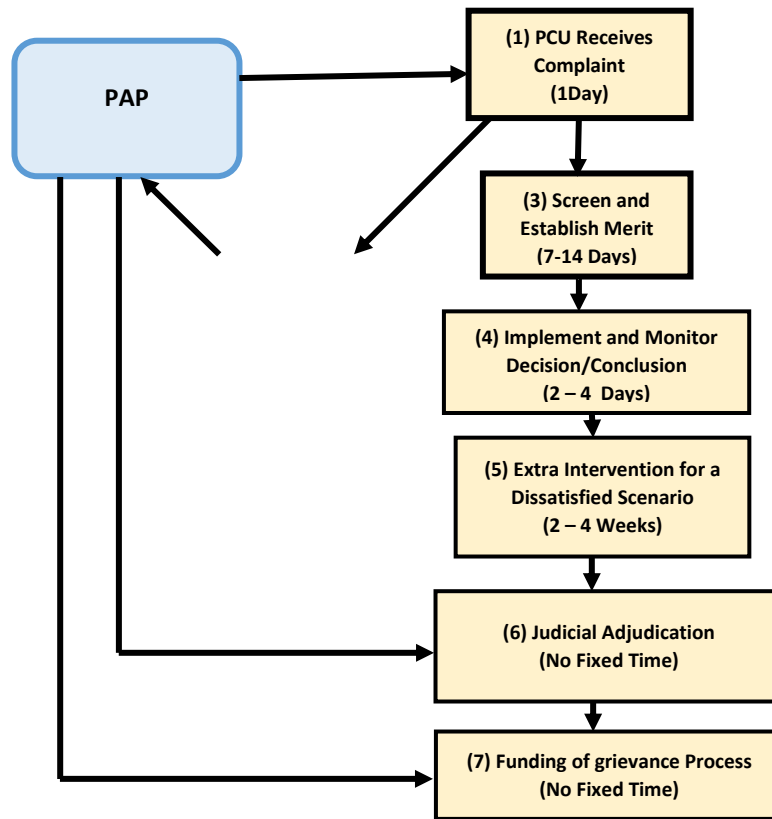
		Sonna Bojang**		
		Wula Karafanding Bojang**		
		Lamin Bojang*		
		Dembo I.G. Bojang***		
		Mariama Bojang***		
Subtotal				8
8	Sulayman Bojang	Jakaria Bojang*		
		Salifu Bojang*		
		Abdoulie Baro Bojang*		
		Yaya Bojang*		
		Jankay Bojang**		
Subtotal				5
9	Malanding Doffu Bojang	Maulud Bojang*		
Subtotal				1
	Malan Binta Messen Bojang	Jayba Bojang**		
		Sarjo Sira Bojang**		
		Oli Bojang***		
		Edrisa Bojang***		
		Lamin Bojang***		
		Saikou Bojang***		
		Fatouba Bojang***		
				7
10	Sainey Mbinkiba Bojang	Binta Clark Bojang**		
Subtotal				1
11	Dawda Sinjang Bojang	Lamin P. Bojang*		
		Buba Bojang*		
Subtotal				2
Grand Total				58

Son - *

Daughter - **

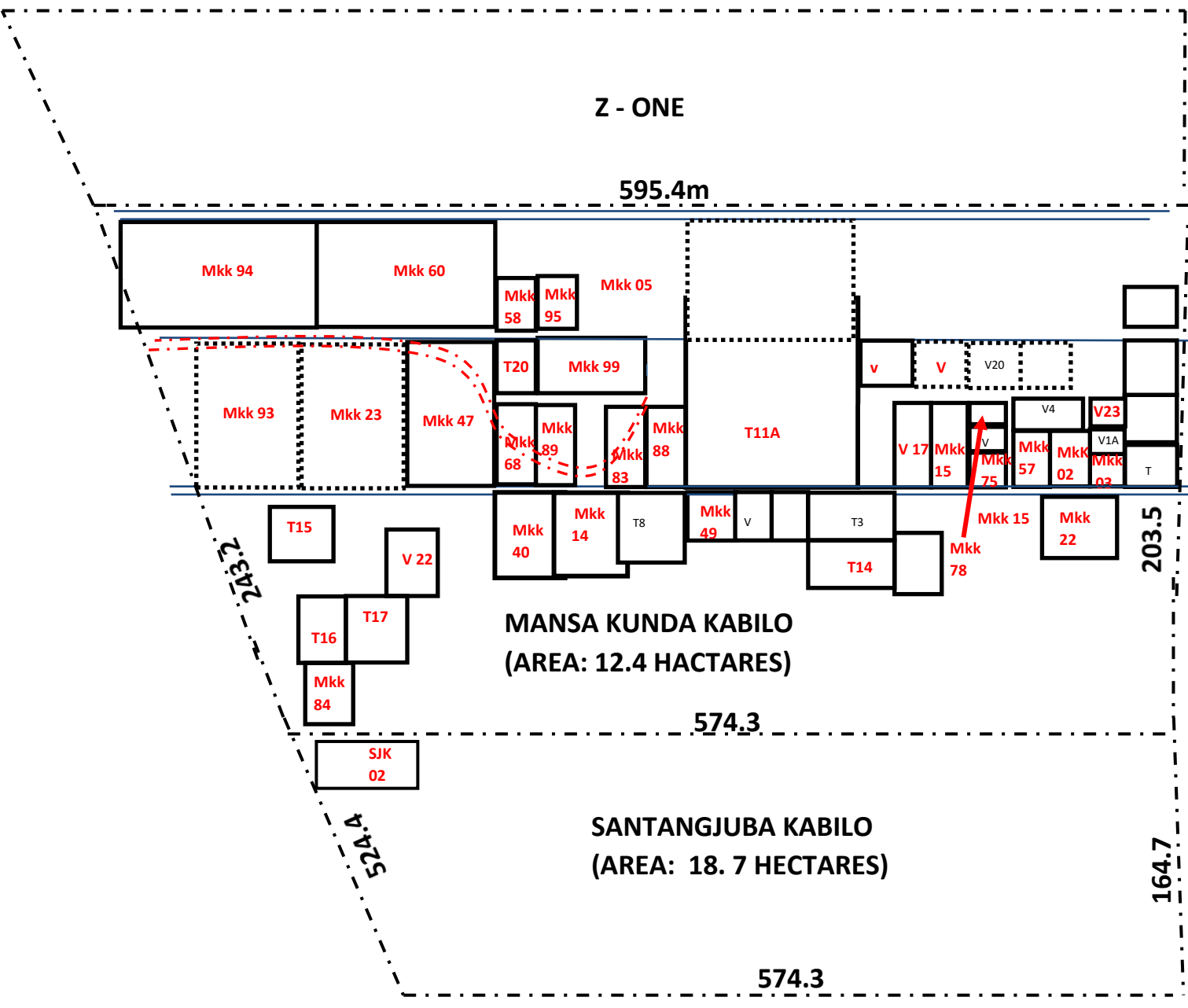
Grand child - ***

Appendix 8: Flow Chart of Grievance Redress Process



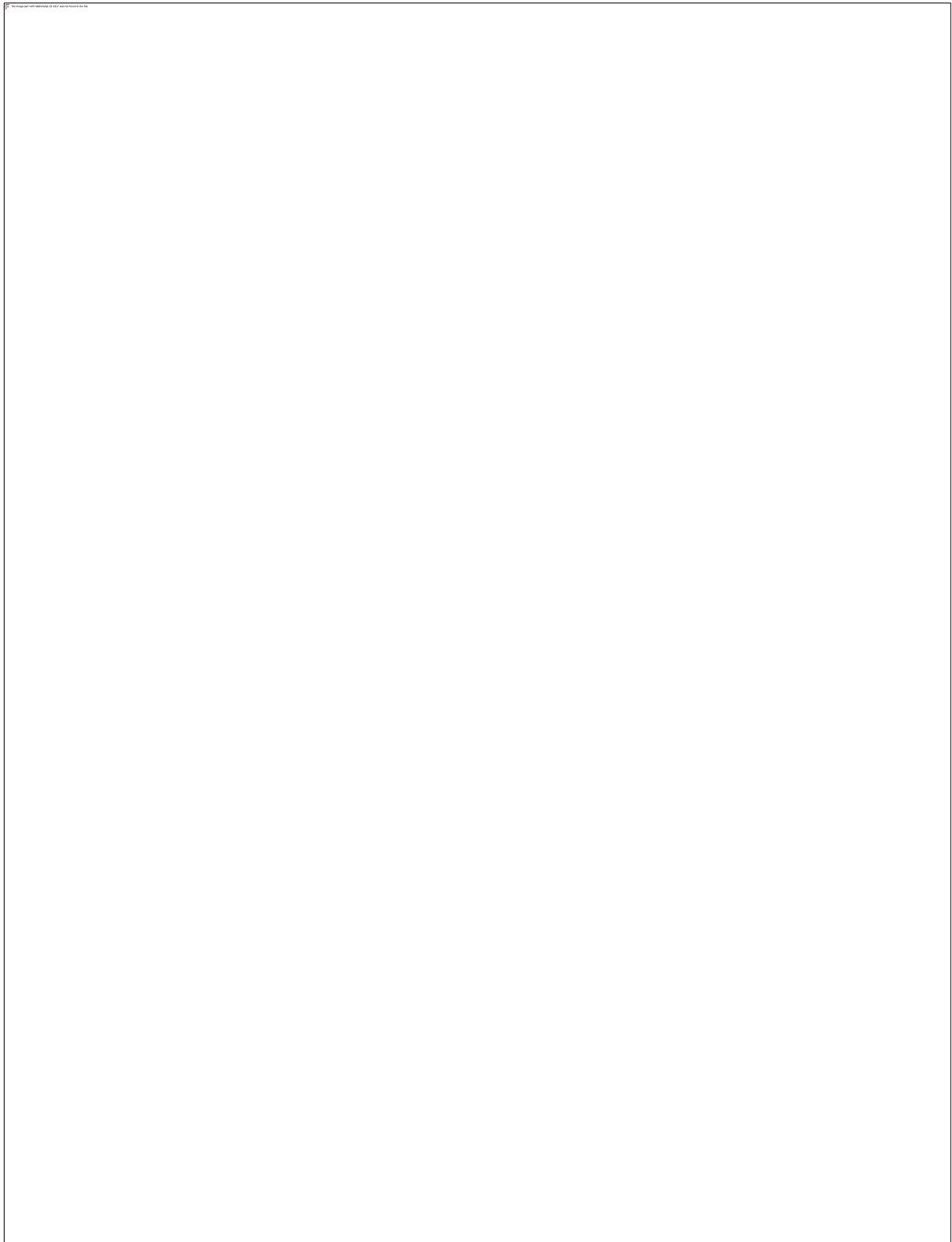
Appendix 9: Layout of Plots Affected by Project

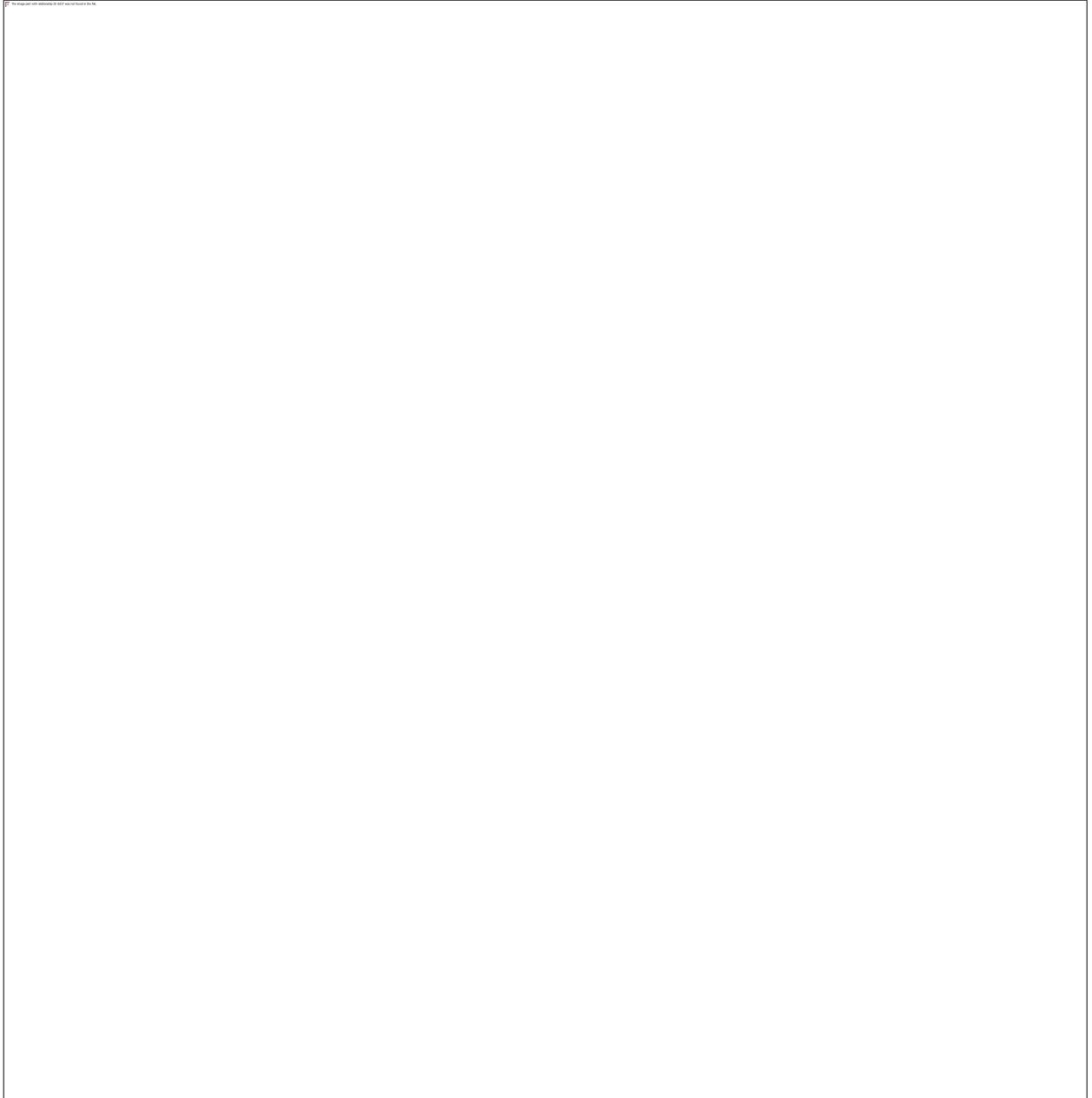
SITE MAP

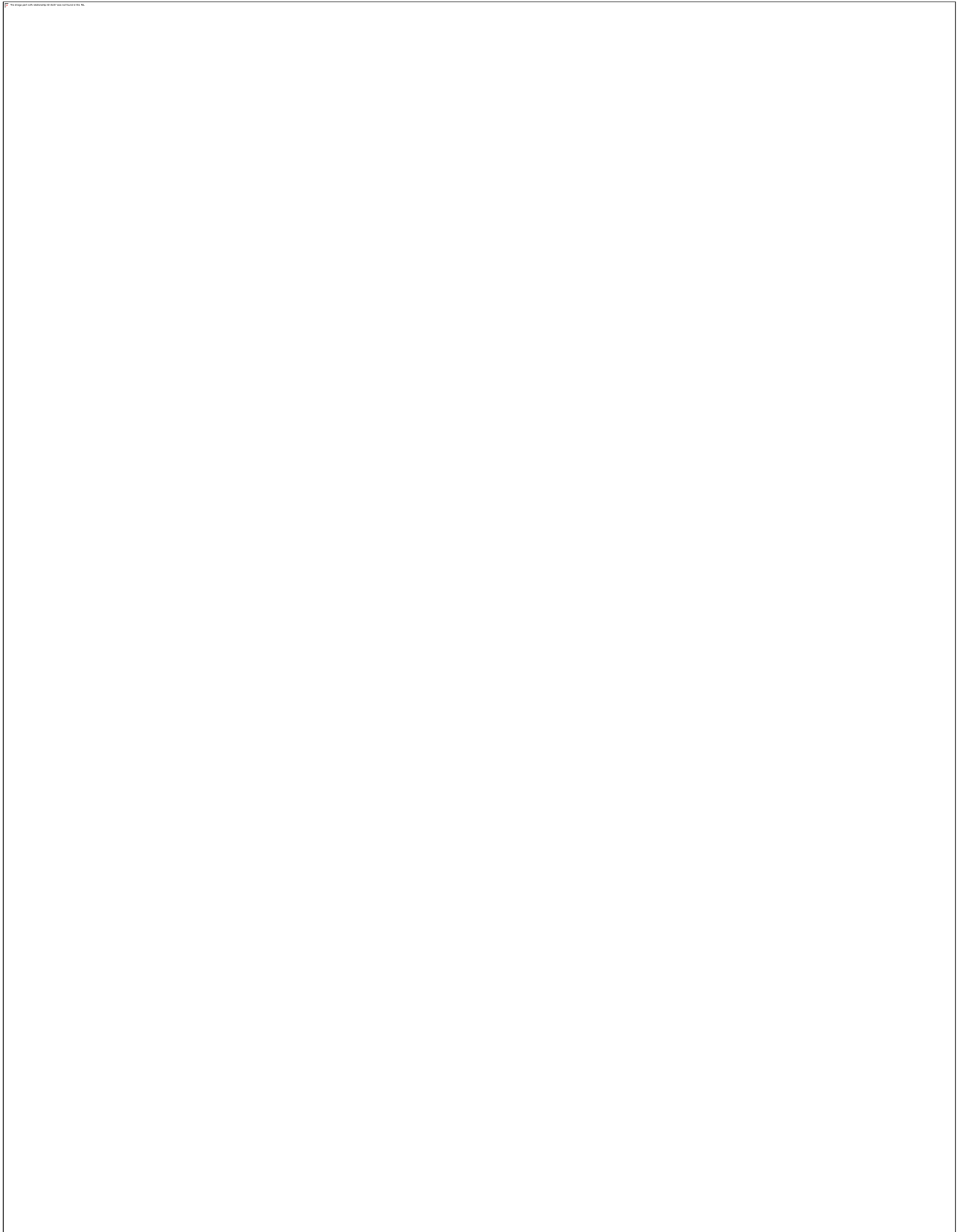


NOT TO SCALE

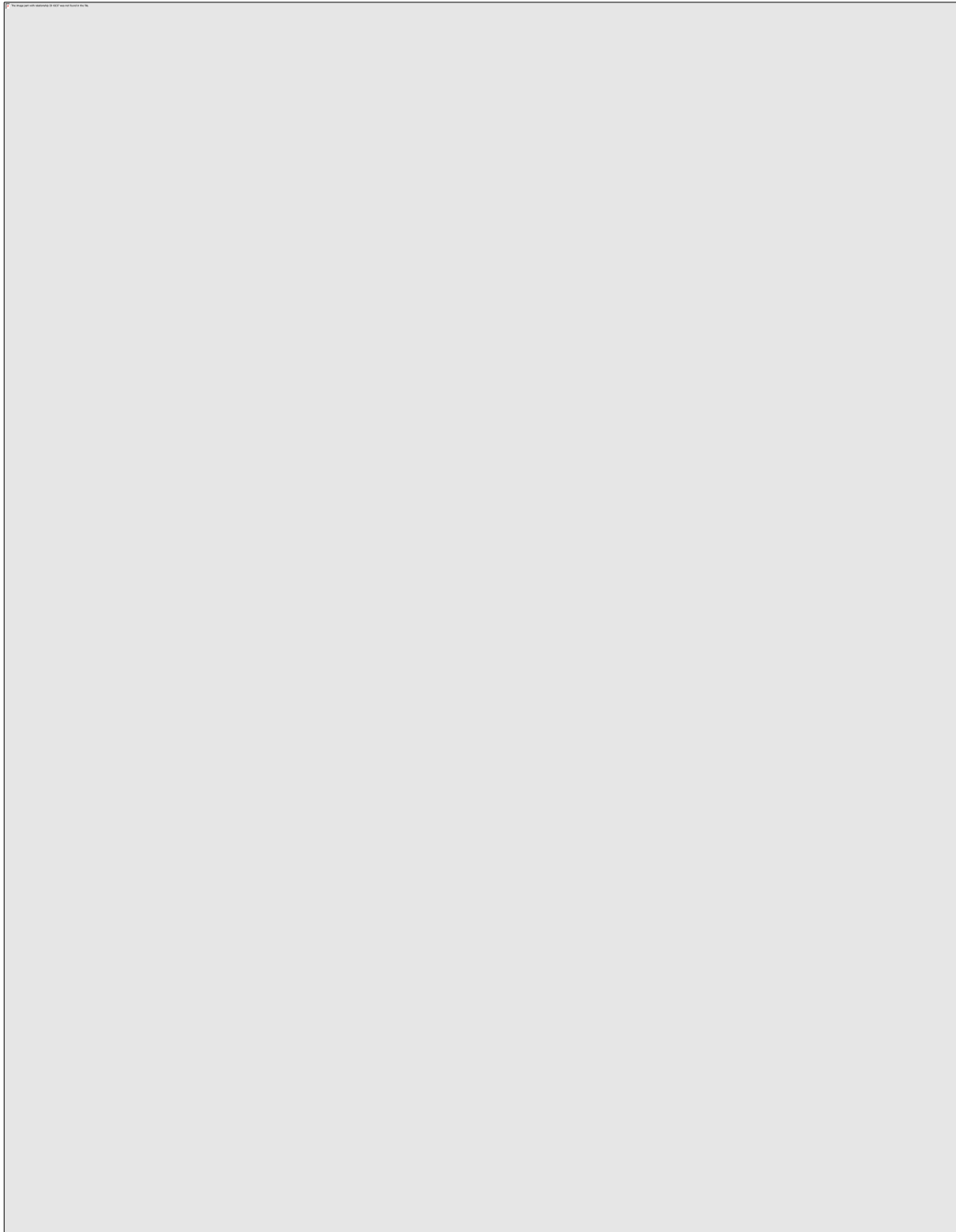
Appendix 10: Letter of land allocation to NAWEC from Ministry of Lands

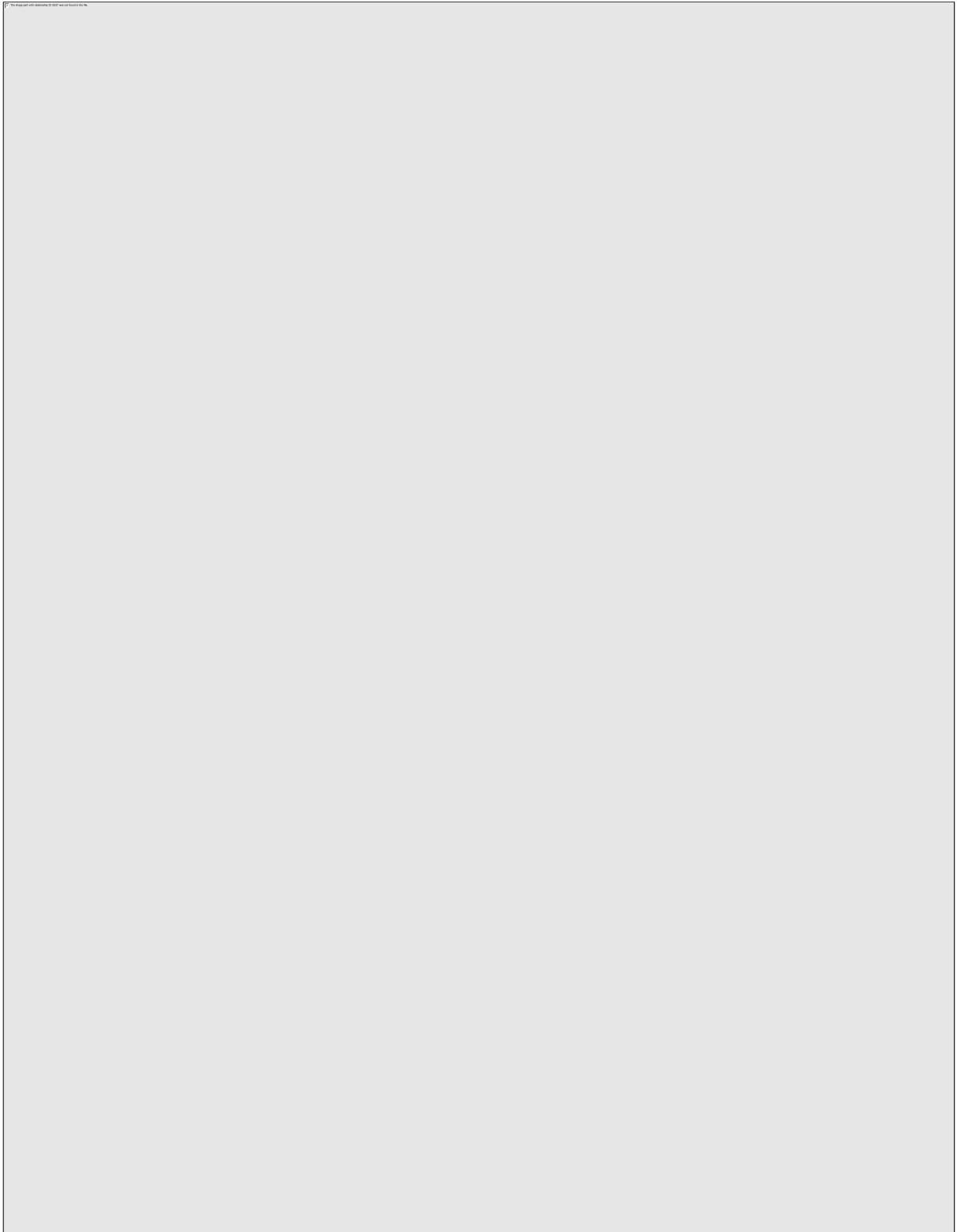


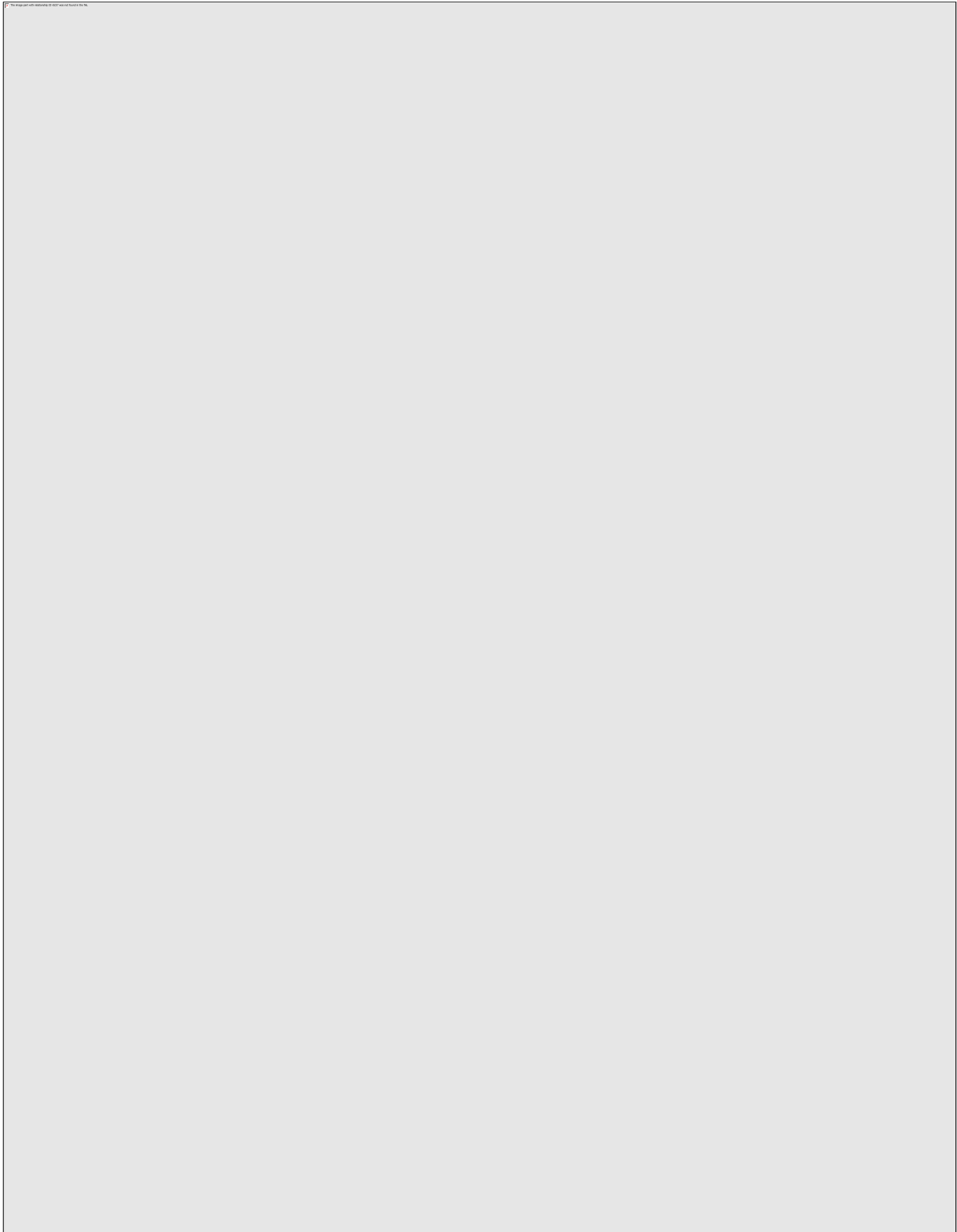


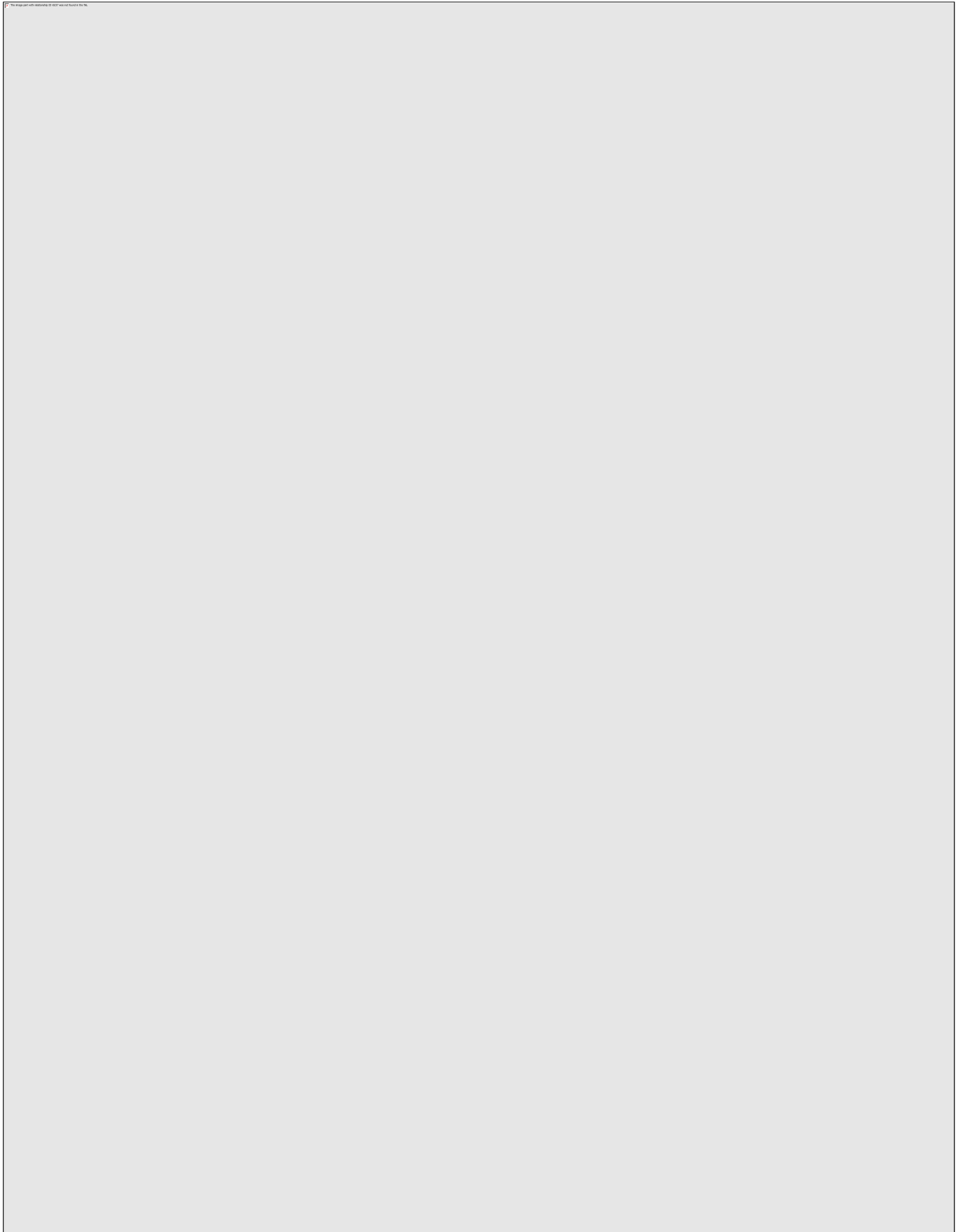


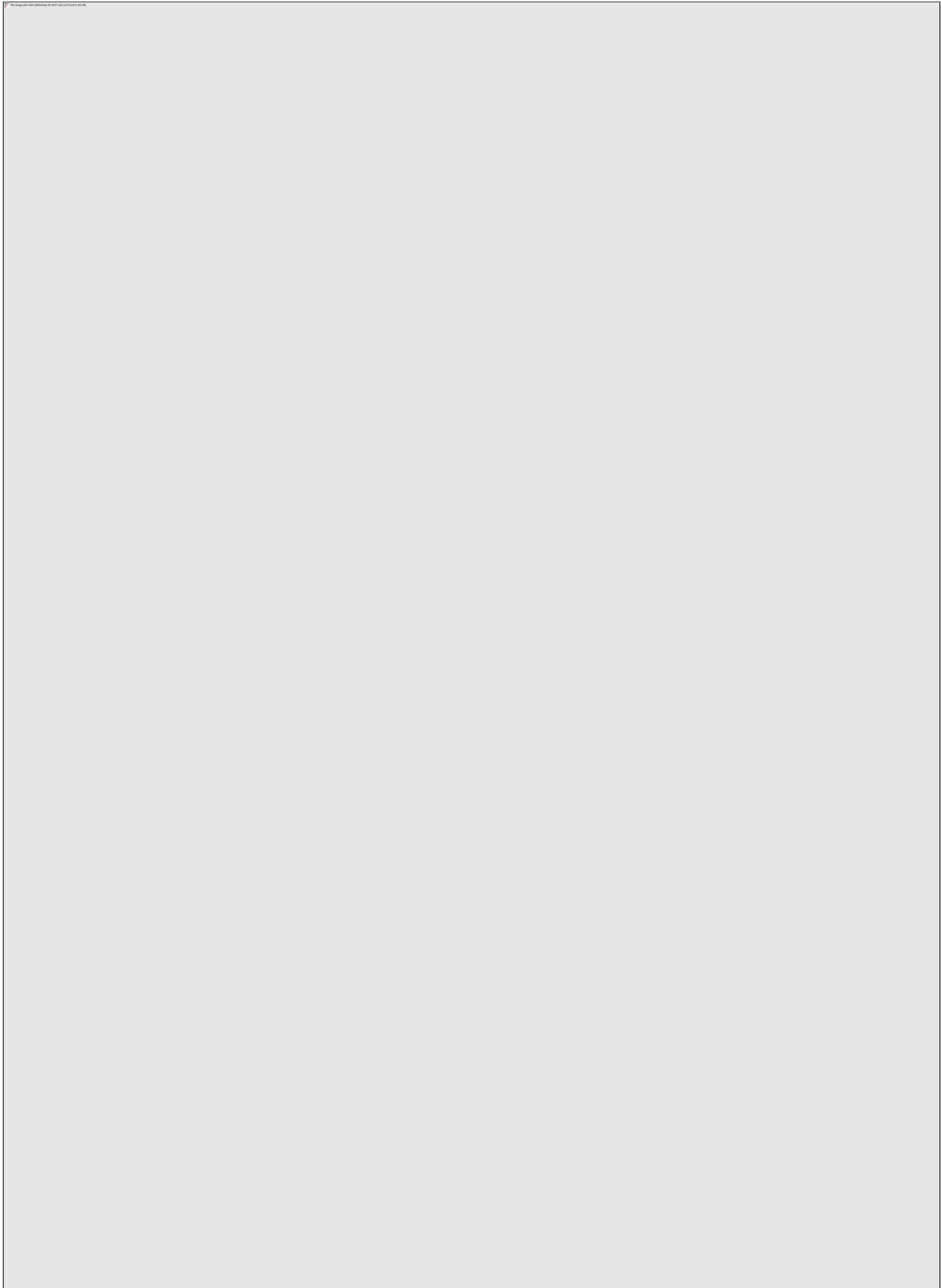
Appendix 11: NAWEC's Title Deed for the Site











Appendix 12: List of Household Heads who prefer land compensation

#	PAP ID	PAP Name	Length of Land (M)	Width of Land (M)	Size of Land (M ²)	Rate of Land/M ²	Value of PAPs' Land (D)
1	MKK 02	Mamadou Wurry Jallow	30	20	600	200	120,000.00
2	MKK 15	Musa Nyabally	30	16	480	200	96,000.00
3	MKK 37	Momodou Alpha Jallow	26	20	520	200	104,000.00
4	MKK 47	Alhaji Cham	50	40	2000	200	400,000.00
5	MKK 55	Memba Dibasy c/o Bakoto Jadama	25	25	625	200	125,000.00
6	MKK 56	Jainaba Kinteh c/o Lamin Kinteh	25	25	625	200	125,000.00
7	MKK 62	Abdoulie Cham	30	15	450	200	90,000.00
8	MKK 63	Kaddy Sawaneh	20	10	200	200	40,000.00
9	MKK 69	Mama Jarra	20	20	400	200	80,000.00
10	MKK 75	Baboucarr Y. Sanyang	30	30	900	200	180,000.00
11	MKK 79	Ebrima Bah	32	25	800	200	160,000.00
12	MKK 80	Yusupha Dumbuya	20	20	400	200	80,000.00
13	MKK 81	Mariama Sillah	45	30	1350	200	270,000.00
14	MKK 85	Mahammadou Sillah c/o Mariama Sillah	30	20	600	200	120,000.00
15	MKK 96	Sulayman Johm	23	20	460	200	92,000.00
16	MKK 104	Buray L. Joof	20	15	300	200	60,000.00
	Total				10,710		2,142,000.00

Whilst 16 PAPs have confirmed land-for-land compensation, 61 PAPs prefer cash compensation

List of PAPs who still cannot be contacted

#	PAP ID	PAP Name	Length of Land (M)	Width of Land (M)	Size of Land (M ²)	Rate of Land/M ²	Value of PAPs' Land (D)
1	MKK 31	Jerreh Jarju	25	20	500	200	100,000.00
2	MKK 66	Omar Joof c/o Momodou Kijera	25	20	500	200	100,000.00
3	MKK 97	Mamadou Salieu Jallow	22	15	330	200	66,000.00
4	MKK 103	Alagie Drammeh c/o Jainaba Ceesay	25	20	500	200	100,000.00
5	MKK 106	Ebrima Ceesay	30	20	600	200	120,000.00
Total					2,430 M²		486,000.00

Appendix 13: THE MOU BETWEEN NAWEC AND DOF

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN
NAWEC AND DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY**

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING is made this _____ day of2020

BETWEEN

THE **NATIONAL WATER AND ELECTRICITY COMPANY** represented by the Managing Director, on the one part

AND

THE **DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY** represented by the Director on the other part

The National Water and Electricity Company shall be referred to as "NAWEC"

The Department of Forestry and shall be referred to as "DOF"

The NAWEC and DOF shall be referred together as "The Parties"

DECLARATION

The parties do hereby declare to have read and accepted the text of the MOU and commit themselves entirely to its interpretation.

SIGNED on the 23..... day of October 2019

FOR: NAWEC

Alpha Robinson
Alpha Robinson
Managing Director
NAWEC
Kanifing

Date: 23/10/2019

FOR: DoF

Muhammed Jaiteh
Muhammed Jaiteh
Director of Department of Forestry
Banjul

Date: 23/10/2019

Appendix 14: Monitoring Table of Key Recommendations

	Agreed measure	Proposed Approach/ Implementation Modality	Remarks
1	Opening and maintenance of a new Kabilo Account in Santanjuba	Nominate 2 women and 2 men as account signatories	Leverage for the women to ensure they get their fair share
2	Continued access of community to firewood/and non-wood products	<p>Community continues to harvest from the existing part of the Santanjuba land outside the project site</p> <p>The community do not expect conflict to arise from the use of the resource, because traditionally communities share resources. These communities are supportive of the Project benefit for the country.</p> <p>However, before and during RAP implementation, the project will engage the DoF and conduct a community meeting (between Jambur, Farato, Jambajelly) about sharing of resources to facilitate a resource use agreement so all communities will be fully aware, and they can come to an agreement of how, who, when resources will be used. This will be part of indicators the PIU will be monitoring during Project implementation.</p> <p>These following actions will be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize meetings with neighbouring communities (women, elders, youth, etc) to understand who use the forest and what their needs are; communicate that there will be less access and ensure the community is 	The Jambur community members have confirmed that there is land belonging to the Village which will continue to be accessible by villagers for harvest of firewood and non-wood products.

		<p>aware; obtain feedback from the community. The Department of Forestry will be involved in this process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed actions will be approved by Department of Forestry, alkalos and VDCs of these communities, and made public. The Project and these communities will always seek feedback from communities for better resources management. • The GRM will be discussed and made available to encourage the community to engage the Project and the Department of Forestry as soon as possible concerns or issues arise so that the Project, with assistance from the Department of Forestry, can assist to solve them at the soonest. 	
3	Land-for-land compensation	Government will provide land to PAPs who want land compensation before the displacement of the affected PAPs and before civil work commences.	Certain PAPs have demanded land-for land
4	Need for land-use map for the area around the solar site	Government will develop a land use map for the area	To show what land is not available to relocate the PAPs
5	Need for map of proposed site for relocation of PAPs	Government will provide map of proposed relocation	Consultation between PAPs and Government on

		site of the PAPs before the displacement of the affected PAPs and before civil work commences.	acceptance or other wise of proposed relocation site
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