Emirates Global Aluminium – Mining and Refining

Guinea Alumina Corporation

Mining Infrastructure Component of the Project in Béli Kindy Resettlement Action Plan

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Acronyms:

AfDB	African Development Bank
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FG	*Franc Guinéen* (Guinean Franc)
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAC	Guinea Alumina Corporation
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNF	Guinean Franc
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFC PSs	International Finance Corporation Performance Standards
ISS	Integrated Safeguards System
LACR	Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement
LACRF	Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement Framework
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
OS	Operational Safeguards (AfDB)
PAP	Project-Affected Person
PAH	Project-Affected Household
PS	Performance Standard
PV	*Procès Verbal* (minutes)
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SEIA	Social and Environmental Impact Assessment
SNAPE	*Service National d'Aménagement des Points d'Eau*
USD	United States Dollar

This RAP was prepared in the period from September 2015 to November 2016 by a team including the following independent specialists working under a contract with EGA:

- Frédéric Giovannetti, lead author, coordination;
- Marine Robillard (Anthropolinks) and Alsény Dia (Guinean independent consultant), social baseline;
- Daphnée Turcotte and Pierre-Hughes Tremblay (Boréalis), asset surveys and data management.

Client representatives that have guided and managed the consulting exercise include Tony Kneuker (Resettlement Manager) and Leah Hibbin (Resettlement Superintendent).

The exchange rate considered in this RAP is GNF 7,500 to USD 1.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

1. This document is the draft Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the mining infrastructure of the Guinea Alumina Corporation (GAC) Project. It addresses the land acquisition and displacement impacts related to mining infrastructure in the locality of Béli Kindy (Guinea, Boké Prefecture, Tanéné Préfecture, Danbanguian District, Béli Kindy Sector). It was prepared independently by Frederic Giovannetti, an international resettlement consultant, in association with Boréalis, a company specialising in land and socio-economic surveys and associated information management, and Anthropolinks, a company specialising in applied social science, under a consulting contract passed with GAC.

2. This RAP is based on, and elaborates upon the Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement Framework prepared as a policy document by GAC and available in the public domain as part of the Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) of the Project.

3. The project to enhance bauxite mining and establish an alumina refinery in the Sangarédi area started in the early 2000s under the name GAPCO and was developed further by companies BAC and GAC, which involved different shareholders. In 2008 a first set of environmental and social documents, including a Resettlement Action Plan, were cleared by the Guinean regulatory authorities and publicly disclosed under the auspices of the International Finance Corporation, which was then considering potential involvement in the GAC venture. However, due to political instability in Guinea, the project was put on hold by its then shareholders and eventually sold to another group of shareholders.

4. Emirates Global Aluminium ("EGA") is the current owner of GAC. It is a 50/50 joint venture company held by Mubadala Development Company of Abu Dhabi and the Investment Corporation of Dubai. EGA is an aluminium conglomerate with interests in bauxite/alumina and primary aluminium smelting, and plans for significant international growth.

5. On 24th November 2013 a new agreement was signed between the Republic of Guinea and GAC, which sets out the phased development programme for the development of a bauxite export mine, followed by an alumina refinery. During the whole course of the GAC development plan, it has the potential to deliver about USD 5bn in foreign investment into Guinea and to create several thousand direct and indirect jobs.

1.2 PROJECT SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

6. The main components of the project development include:

   - The construction of a greenfield bauxite export mine in the Sangarédi area that will be operational in 2018;
   - The development of a port in Kamsar by 2017, with associated infrastructure to link this port to existing rail and road infrastructure.
   - The National Assembly of Guinea approved the GAC project scope in June 2014, defining two phases of implementation. The first phase is described as follows, and is scheduled to begin in end 2016 - early 2017:
   - The development of a greenfield bauxite mine in the Sangarédi prefecture of Boké region;
   - The construction of a multi-user port terminal and a commercial quay in Kamsar (which actually started in 2010);
   - An upgrade to the existing Kamsar – Sangarédi rail system to link the mine with the port in Kamsar, to allow for the transportation of the bauxite from the mine to the port and for the import of production consumables;
   - Various harbor and channel works, including an expanded navigation channel and transshipment operation to enable export of bauxite by larger vessels; and

- The construction of supporting infrastructure for the mining, rail, port terminal and marine operations.

7. Figures 1, 2 and 3 below show the location of the Project.

Figure 1 – Project Location Within Guinea

Figure 2 – Key Project Components

Source: Social and Environmental Impact Assessment, ERM, 2015

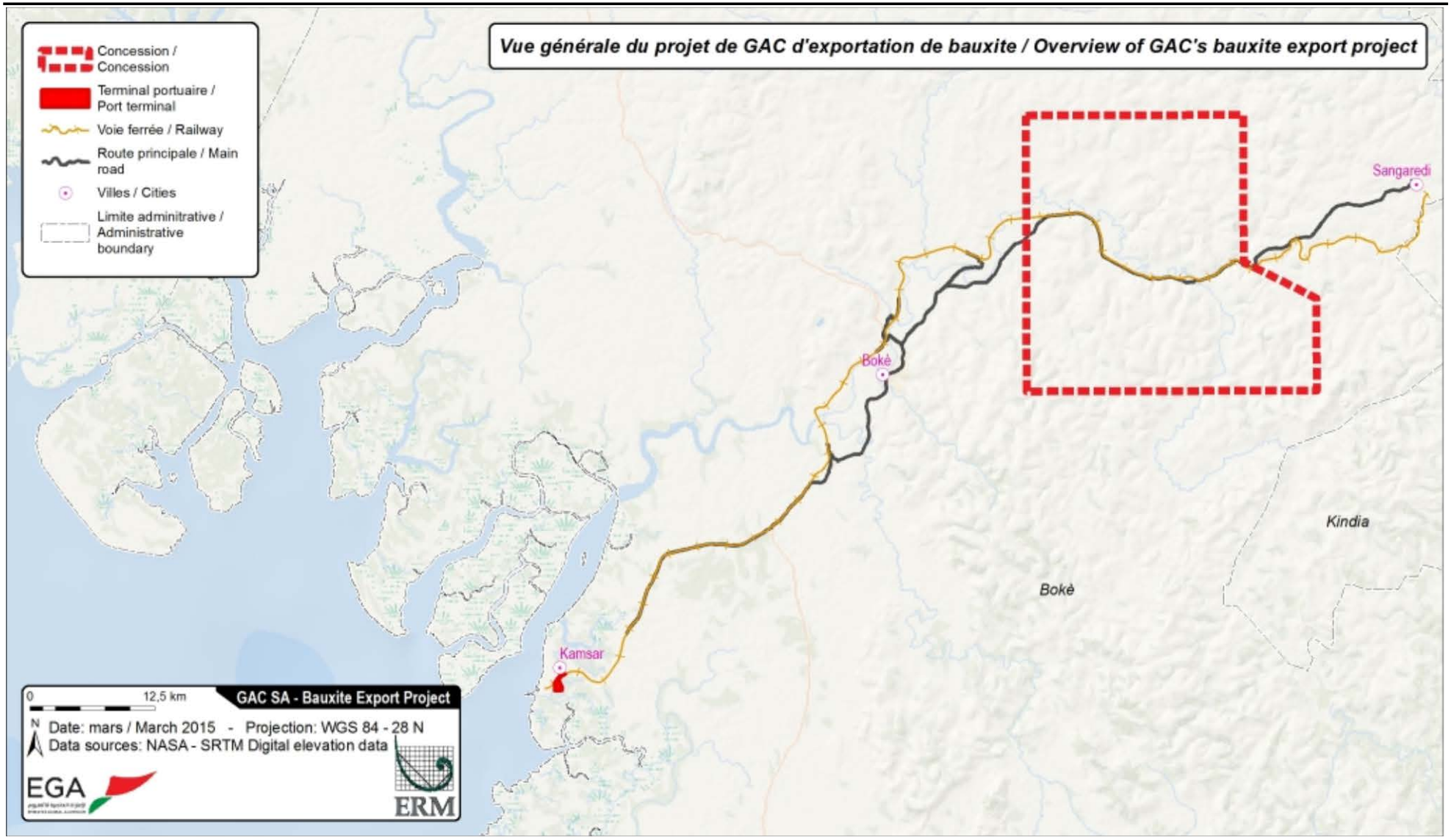
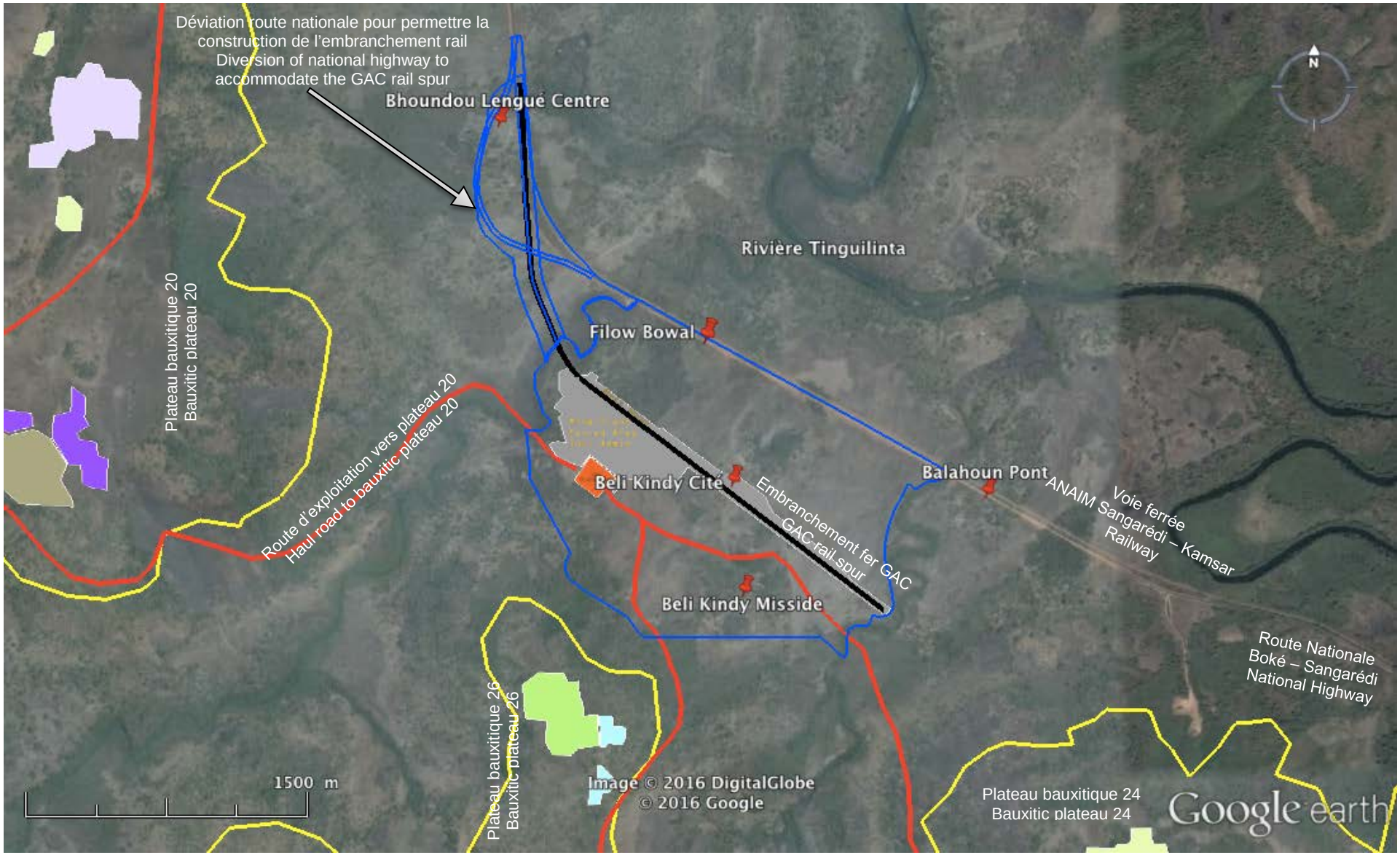


Figure 3 – Mining Infrastructure and Project Footprint



2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BACKGROUND

2.1 OVERALL PROJECT LEGAL FRAMEWORK

8. The legal framework to the Project is relatively complex due to its long history. It is mainly governed by the Basic Agreement (2004) and its amendments, annexes and attachments.

9. At the time the Basic Agreement was signed with the Government of Guinea, the Mining Code of 1995 was in force. However, a new Mining Code was adopted by the Guinean Government in September 2011 [further amended on 8 April 2013 (L / 2013 / No053 / CNT)]. This amendment specifies certain legal standards concerning employment and training of personnel for mining companies. These standards are now part of the consolidated version of the Mining Code in its version of 24 April 2013 (Articles 107 to 109).

2.2 BASIC AGREEMENT

10. The Basic Agreement "for the construction and operation of an alumina refinery in Sangaredi" was signed in October 2004 between the Government of Guinea and GAC. It includes a number of provisions relevant to land acquisition, resettlement and Government participation therein. These are contained in Articles 12.2, 20.1, 20.2, 21.1 and 26.1 of the Basic Agreement and are essentially the following:

    - 12.2: "The State grants the Investor … the right to … (ii) secure the Port Area and the Industrial Zone by installing fencing or other suitable material on the Port Area and the Industrial Zone; (iii) restrict the access of persons to the Port Area and the Industrial Zone";
    - 20.1: "The Investor agrees to (i) conduct all Project activities regarding the Environment in compliance with the Authorisations and current legislation and the applicable World Bank Guidelines…";
    - 20.2: "The State guarantees to the Investor that … if the Investor is not in a position to carry out the resettlement in compliance with all applicable World Bank Guidelines, then the State shall carry out such resettlement in compliance with all applicable World Bank Guidelines upon the request of the Investor";
    - 21.1: "The State, particularly through ANAIM, undertakes to facilitate all steps and procedures by all appropriate measures in accordance with the Current Legislation and undertakes to provide all reasonable assistance necessary for the implementation of the Project";
    - 26.1: "On the basis of the section of the Environmental Assessment (section relocation of population), the State, with the financing of the Investor, shall proceed to the relocation of the population whose presence on the land shall be an impediment to the research, construction, operation and/or transformation works".

11. The Basic Agreement recognises that GAC will carry out land acquisition and resettlement in conformance with World Bank Guidelines. Furthermore, it establishes an obligation upon the State to facilitate the land acquisition and resettlement process, and to step in should GAC experience difficulties in securing land.

12. GAC's commitment is to comply with the basic agreement, annexures and amendments and the 1995 mining code. Any changes in Guinean legislation will only impact the project if: (i) they do not negatively impact the economics of the project, and (ii) introduced through the prescribed mechanism. The prescribed mechanism designates the process of discussions between GAC and the Government, the terms of which are defined in Article 217 of the said new Code (2011).

2.3 APPLICABLE LAWS OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

2.3.1 General

13. Key Guinean laws applicable to the Project with relevance to land tenure, expropriation and compensation, are as follows:

    - The Constitution of the Republic of Guinea (May 2010),
    - The Land Rights and Domanial Code, March 1992, ("Land Code"),
    - The Mining Code, April 2013, ("Mining Code"),
    - The Urban Code.

14. The following laws also contain some relevant provisions: The Civil Code, The Pastoral Code and its implementation decrees, The Forestry Code.

2.3.2 The Constitution, 2010

15. In line with Article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as adopted and proclaimed by United Nations General Assembly resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948, the Constitution of the Republic of Guinea states in Article 13[1] that "The right to own property is guaranteed. Nobody can be deprived of property except where public interest has been lawfully established, and only subject to fair and prior compensation." This is further confirmed by the Civil Code (Article 534).

2.3.3 The Land Right and Domainial Code, 1992

2.3.3.1 Scope and Principles

16. The Land Code encompasses the rules applying to both rural and urban land, and to both private and public land. Article 1 reiterates the right of private ownership stated by the Constitution. The Code generally focuses on registered property, with many of its provisions relevant to the processes and procedures for the establishment and registration of titles, leases, mortgages, encumbrances. The following two land registration procedures (Article 3) are defined:

    - the Land Ownership Plan, a simple administrative document, not in itself a property title and held at the urban municipality or Rural Development Community level,
    - the Land Ownership Registration, held by the Land Ownership Conservation Department, and allowing for the issuance of a full ownership deed.

17. In rural areas, there has been little practice as yet in the implementation of these registration procedures. However, the Rural land ownership plan pilot operation (OPPFR –Opération-Pilote du Plan Foncier Rural) launched in 1991-92 with World Bank funding, aimed at making land users' rights more secure, through the Rural Land Ownership Plan approach (see above). Land plots were mapped and rights registered following field surveys and simplified public inquiries. This approach appears to have been successful in registering customary rights and informal agreements, as well as deeds or other official papers, although it was prematurely stopped due to lack of funds.

2.3.3.2 Recognition of Customary Land Rights

18. Although most of the Land Code provisions address formally titled property, Article 39 can be interpreted as recognition of customary rights:

19. The Code defines the following as "owners": *Those occupants, physical persons or legal entities, who demonstrate peaceful, personal, continuous and bona fide occupation of a land or dwelling*

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(1) Non-official English translation. French original text: « Le droit de propriété est garanti. Nul ne peut être exproprié si ce n'est dans l'intérêt légalement constaté de tous, et sous réserve d'une juste et préalable indemnité. »

and in the manner of an owner. If required, good faith is established by all means, and especially by the payment of property taxes arising from the said land or dwelling, by the development of the land or dwelling in conformance with local custom or by an adversarial public inquiry[2].

20. According to this article, peasant farmers holding land according to customary rules can certainly be considered as "*bona fide* occupants who have developed their land in conformance with local custom".

2.3.3.3 Expropriation

21. Under Articles 54 to 75, the Land Code contains detailed provisions related to expropriation for public interest. Figure 2 below summarizes the main steps of the expropriation process.

22. In line with above-mentioned provisions of the Constitution, no expropriation can be implemented unless a first step is carried out, the Decree of Public Interest ("*Décret d'Utilité Publique*" or DUP). The DUP requires a public enquiry, organized as follows:

- A Ministerial Order ("*arrêté ministériel*") details the applicable procedure: time period for the Public Enquiry (usually one month), official in charge ("*commissaire-enquêteur*"), places where meetings are organized and where documentation is available, places where the Public Enquiry register is available;
- Consultation with the interested public takes place, usually in Préfectures, Sub-Préfectures and Town Halls, and if needed in interested rural villages; this consultation includes a Project presentation, a tentative presentation of its potential impacts, and rounds of questions & answers;
- Once the Public Enquiry period is closed, the "*commissaire-enquêteur*" prepares a report for the attention of the Minister, taking consideration of observations made by the public in the registers and during the public meetings;
- The Project sponsor is supposed to take part in the organization of the Public Enquiry and bears its cost.

23. Once the Decree of Public Interest is passed, the expropriation process must be completed in less than 3 years. Between the notification of expropriation to affected owners and the notification of the proposed compensation amount, less than 5 months should elapse.

24. Another important step in the expropriation process is the "*enquête parcellaire*" or cadastral enquiry. Its objective is to identify all land plots and all interests therein, including both ownership and occupation interests. The "*enquête parcellaire*" is based on a ministerial order delineating the area potentially subject to expropriation ("*arrêté de cessibilité*").

25. If the law was applied strictly, only formal occupation rights would be inventoried (titled ownership, or tenancy sanctioned by a written tenancy contract) during the "*enquête parcellaire*". However, given the predominance of non-formalized occupation, usual practice is to register non formally sanctioned interests in land and structures as well.

26. In the event of expropriation, the right of appeal to Court is guaranteed under the legislation. It is not clear whether this appeal process has ever been applied in Guinea and what legal issues may have arisen. Similar regulations are applied routinely in urban settings in neighbouring countries and are generally found to be satisfactory in terms of protecting affected persons' rights as long as they hold land or other assets under formal titles.

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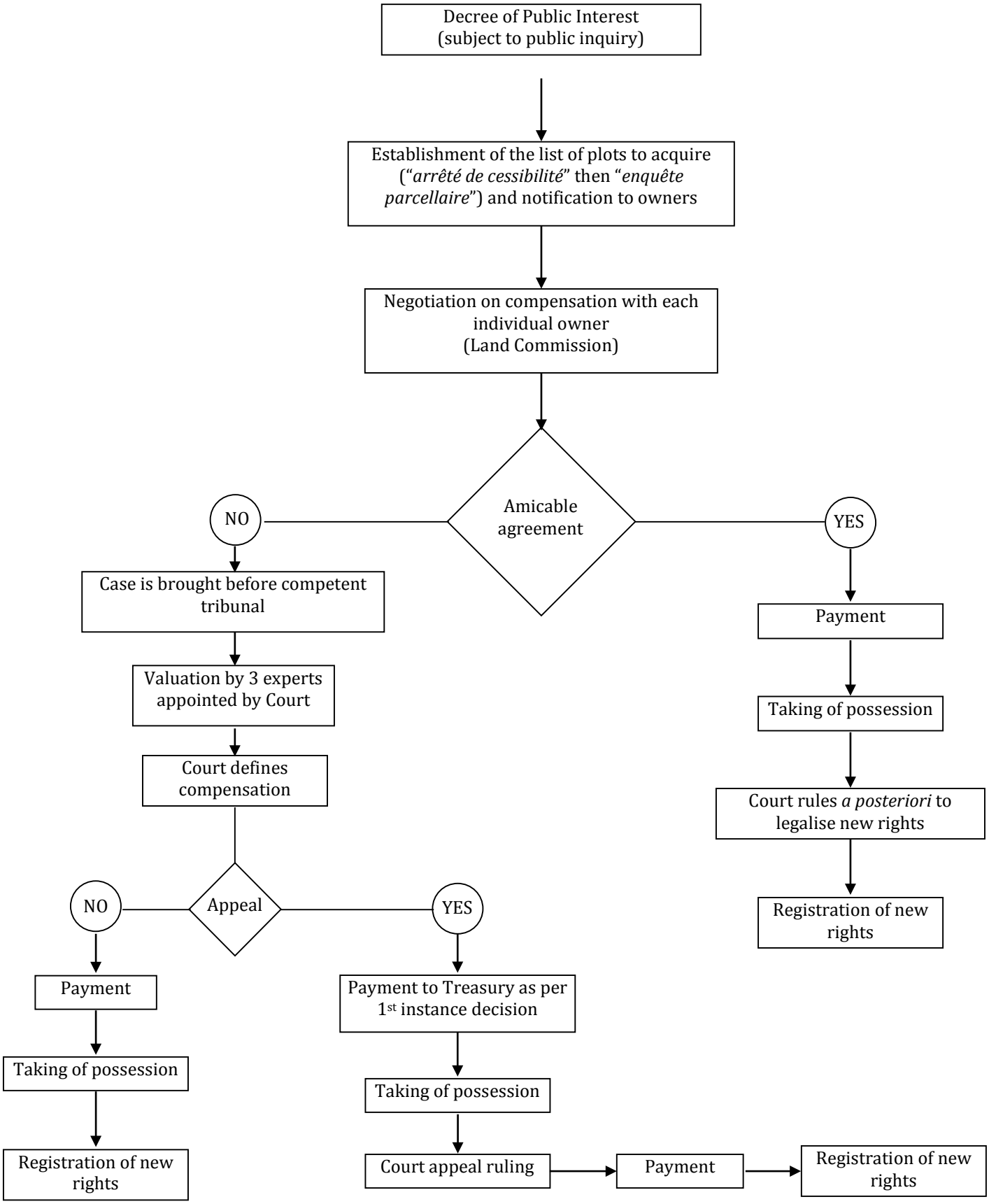
(2) Non-official English translation. French original text: « Sont propriétaires au sens du présent code: …, les occupants, personnes physiques ou morales, justifiant d'une occupation paisible, personnelle, continue et de bonne foi d'un immeuble à titre de propriétaire. S'il y a lieu, la preuve de la bonne foi est apportée par tous moyens et notamment par le paiement des taxes foncières afférentes au dit immeuble, par la mise en valeur de l'immeuble conformément aux usages locaux ou par une enquête publique et contradictoire. »

Figure 4 - Main Steps of the Expropriation Process According to the Land Code of Guinea



27. With respect to expropriation, the Land Code, as with similar legislation in neighbouring francophone countries, makes little explicit mention of the rights of occupants who are not registered as land title holders. However, Article 39 mentioned in the section above would guarantee the rights of *bona fide* occupants (i.e. customary owners) to be eligible for compensation for developments in the event of expropriation for public interest. Practice in neighbouring countries has also been to include the compensation of such rights in the expropriation procedure.

28. The Project does not plan to resort to expropriation.

2.3.4 The Mining Code, 2011

29. The Mining Code establishes the framework for all mining activities in Guinea, including investigations, operations, trade and transformation. The Code states that mining title holders can occupy the land needed to carry on their activities within the perimeter of their title. They need, however, to compensate legitimate land owners for their resulting loss of use. Compensations are due to owners, usufruct beneficiaries and land occupants for any damage caused by the activities.

30. The Mining Code also requires that the mine owner, as well as related businesses associated with the mine, must preferentially employ Guinean labour and allow them prioritized access to all jobs within their ability. Mine operators must also provide training programs to employees with an aim to progressively replace the expatriate staff with Guinean staff.

31. Articles 123 to 127 and 142 of the Mining Code are relevant to land, resettlement and compensation issues. The following principles are stated:

- Rights of landowners, tenants, and occupants of the land are confirmed: "the mining law does not supersede property rights (...). The rights of owners, tenants, and occupants of the land as well as their beneficiaries are not affected by the issuance of mining rights" (Article 123).
- Where property rights or land use are disturbed, compensation is due to all "legitimate occupants". Such compensation must be in an amount "reasonable enough not to jeopardize the viability of the project and commensurate to the disturbance caused by mining operations" (Article 124). The implementation of this article is to be defined in additional decrees that would detail "the amount, frequency and means of payment".
- The affirmation of the possibility for the Guinean State to expropriate for "public interest" in exchange for a compensation which cannot be less than what was provided by the previous occupation. The State can also impose that landowners "let construction work be undertaken on their property without obstruction", an "adequate compensation" similar to expropriation is then mandatory (Article 125).
- The affirmation of a principle of compensation for all damage caused "to owners, tenants, and legitimate occupants of the land" by the payment of compensation under section 124, i.e. for any disturbance (Article 126).
- The resettlement plan for the population victim of forced displacement caused by mining operations must, in addition to the infrastructural aspect, include a compensation for loss of income and livelihood as a result of displacement (Article 142).

32. Under the Mining Code, a licensed mining operation gains only temporary occupation rights. After closure, land rights return to pre-mining occupants or owners.

2.3.5 The Urban Code, 2000

33. According to the Urban Code, the State is responsible for the management and development of the national territory. Associated prerogatives are given by Law to ministers, governors, prefects, and mayors (Art. L. 111.2).

2.4 PROVISIONS IN GUINEAN LEGISLATION PERTAINING TO COMPENSATION AND VALUATION

2.4.1 Legislation

34. Beyond the general principle of fairness outlined under Article 55, the Land Code does not include detailed provisions regarding valuation of expropriated assets. Article 69 states that "Compensation must cover the whole direct, material and certain loss caused by expropriation"[3]. The Mining Code provisions are slightly more detailed (see above § 2.3.4), in that they cover, under the assets eligible for compensation, those developments that are not damaged but cannot be used due to the mining operation. No explicit mention of business assets or operations is made in either text.

35. In the event of expropriation for public interest, the procedure for valuation (also refer to Figure 2 above) is the following:

    - At the amicable negotiation stage: the expropriating entity proposes a compensation amount and invites the affected owner to make a counter-proposal. Negotiation then takes place before the Land Commission;
    - If an amicable agreement is not reached, the Court takes responsibility for the valuation, and would order the valuation to be carried out by three experts designated by the judge from a list of Guinean certified experts.

36. The Land Commission defined by the Land Code is supposed to be in place in each of the Prefectures, which is in fact far from being the case. As per the Code, its primary purpose is to act as the negotiating body in the expropriation procedure. Land Commissions are in place in very few Prefectures. Where these Land Commissions exist, they have generally failed to meet their purposes, to the point that they were recently dissolved by Presidential Decree, before being reinstated. Land Commissions are not viewed as an effective tool for the implementation of this Project as recent experience with another mining project in Guinea confirmed.

37. The Land Code does not address in-kind compensation or resettlement in lieu of cash compensation, but it does not prohibit them either.

2.4.2 Current Practice

38. Although not mentioned by the Land Code, some rates were determined at the national level by the Ministry of Agriculture for compensation of damaged crops. These rates were established in 1987 and do not appear to have been updated since.

39. There is no known rate applicable to the compensation of forest trees. However, the relevant department in the Ministry of Agriculture had verbally indicated to the Consultant that for another project[4] compensation could be based upon taxes applicable to logging activities and calculated on a unit basis for timber trees once felled. These are listed in Order # A/96/1195/MAEF/MF dated 6 March 1996. However, there is no evident relationship between these taxes and the actual commercial value of the tree. Also, this does not apply to trees that have no lumber value but may have other uses like firewood, medicinal purposes, or others.

40. Standardized rates for buildings or land do not appear to be available at national level. Compensation is usually calculated based on bill of quantities ("Bordereau des Prix") prepared by the prefectoral directions of the Ministry of Housing ("Service de l'Urbanisme et de l'Habitat"). They do include depreciation due to age of the structure, and as such do not meet the replacement value requirement.

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(3) *Non-official English translation. French text: "Les indemnités allouées doivent couvrir l'intégralité du préjudice direct, matériel et certain causé par l'expropriation."*

4 *The Dian Dian Concession.*

2.5 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

2.5.1 Legislation

41. Applicable Guinean legislation does not appear to allocate the responsibility for compensation and/or resettlement to a specific institution. In fact, the Land Code seems to infer that the beneficiary of the Declaration of Public Interest, whether the State or a public or private entity, may carry out most of the expropriation process itself, as long as the following Government involvement is fulfilled:

    - The list of affected properties must be endorsed by the Minister in charge of Public Domain (Ministry of Urban Planning) who takes an order in this purpose ("*arrêté de cessibilité*" – Art. 58);
    - The Land Commission ("*commission foncière et domaniale*"), which in principle is attached to each Préfecture, is the negotiating body in the amicable phase of the negotiation process. The constitution and powers of the Land Commission are described in the Land Code under Articles 49 to 53. It is composed of representatives of four ministries (Urban Planning, Agriculture, Home Affairs, Mines) and 3 other individuals appointed by the Préfet, and chaired by the representative of the Ministry of Urban Planning.
    - However, due to their general lack of effectiveness, demonstrated, amongst others, in the case of a recent mining project, Land Commissions were suspended by a Presidential Decree taken on 19 September, 2014, and it is not fully clear at this point whether they were reinstated, or which institution has taken over their prerogatives.

42. With respect to the procedures defined in the Mining Code, it is implicit that the beneficiary of the Mining Title is allowed to carry out the displacement and compensation as long as a general framework has been defined in the Mining Title (Article 69 of the Mining Code) and has been approved by the Ministry in charge of Mining.

2.5.2 Current Practice

43. Recent experience with similar projects in Guinea provides ample evidence that Government involvement is critical to the success of resettlement and compensation activities. While the Government at central level needs to be involved in setting resettlement and compensation principles, most important levels are the Préfecture and Sous-Préfecture levels. Other mining projects in other areas of Guinea involve the Land Commission ("*commission foncière et domaniale*") where it exists, or in the absence of such, an ad-hoc administrative commission. Usual practice has been to involve these commissions in:

    - At the planning stage:
        - Validating resettlement action plans prepared by mining companies, including compensation and resettlement strategies and principles, compensation rates, grievance mechanisms, and implementation arrangements;
        - Assisting in identifying and securing resettlement sites;
        - Validating the census of affected people and affected assets, and the related lists of eligible people and assets;
    - At the implementation stage:
        - Validating compensation proposals prepared by the Company;
        - Participating in monitoring and evaluation.

44. The administrative commission does not have to be involved in the actual delivery of entitlements, particularly not in payment of compensation.

45. In the case of the GAC Project, it is understood that ANAIM (*Agence Nationale des Investissements Industriels et Miniers*), a dedicated agency of the Government, may become the legal owner of some of the Project infrastructure on the same model as that applied to the existing railtrack of Compagnie des Bauxites des Guinée (CBG). If such an arrangement was to

be implemented for the GAC Project, it would not, however, change the land acquisition process, nor would it affect the commitment to comply with World Bank Guidelines and the Equator Principles, as the Project would still implement land acquisition itself.

2.6 INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

2.6.1 The IFC's Performance Standards

46. IFC's social and environmental policies include an overarching Sustainability Framework, and eight Performance Standards. This set of requirements was first issued in 2006 and was revised in 2012. The 2012 version is the one applied to projects. In addition to the IFC itself, all major bilateral Export Credit Agencies, as well as commercial banks signatory to the Equator Principles apply the IFC's Performance Standards.

47. The following provisions of the fifth Performance Standard (PS5) "Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement" are relevant to this RAP:

- PS5 distinguishes physical displacement (loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of means of livelihood); both Physically Displaced and Economically Displaced People are to be considered in resettlement planning;
- Stated objectives of resettlement planning should be:
  - To avoid or at least minimize involuntary resettlement wherever feasible by exploring alternative project designs,
  - To mitigate adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on affected persons' use of land by: (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost; and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected,
  - To improve or at least restore the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons,
  - To improve living conditions among displaced persons through provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites;
- The Project is expected to offer displaced persons and communities compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods;
- Where livelihoods of displaced persons are land-based, or where land is collectively owned, the client will offer land for land, where feasible;
- The Project is to consult with and facilitate the informed participation of affected persons and communities, including host communities, in decision-making processes related to resettlement. Consultation will continue during the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation;
- The Project is expected to establish a grievance mechanism consistent with Performance Standard 1 to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation that are raised by displaced persons or members of host communities, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner;
- The Project is expected to carry out a census with appropriate socio-economic baseline data to identify the persons who will be displaced by the project, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage inflow of people who are ineligible for these benefits. In the absence of host government procedures, the client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area;
- "If people living in the project area must move to another location, the client will: (i) offer displaced persons choices among feasible resettlement options, including adequate replacement housing or cash compensation where appropriate; and (ii) provide relocation assistance suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons, with

particular attention paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable. Alternative housing and/or cash compensation will be made available prior to relocation. New resettlement sites built for displaced persons will offer improved living conditions;

- If land acquisition for the project causes loss of income or livelihood, regardless of whether or not the affected people are physically displaced, the client will meet the following requirements:
  - Promptly compensate economically displaced persons for loss of assets or access to assets at full replacement cost
  - In cases where land acquisition affects commercial structures, compensate the affected business owner for the cost of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere, for lost net income during the period of transition, and for the costs of the transfer and reinstallation of the plant, machinery or other equipment
  - Provide replacement property (e.g., agricultural or commercial sites) of equal or greater value, or cash compensation at full replacement cost where appropriate, to persons with legal rights or claims to land which are recognized or recognizable under the national laws
  - Compensate economically displaced persons who are without legally recognizable claims to land for lost assets (such as crops, irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land) other than land, at full replacement cost. The client is not required to compensate or assist opportunistic settlers who encroach on the project area after the cut-off date
  - Provide additional targeted assistance (e.g., credit facilities, training, or job opportunities) and opportunities to improve or at least restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to economically displaced persons whose livelihoods or income levels are adversely affected
  - Provide transitional support to economically displaced persons, as necessary, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.

2.6.2 AfDB Integrated Safeguards System

48. The African Development Bank Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) was adopted on the 17 December 2013 by AfDB as a cornerstone of the Bank's strategy to promote growth that is socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable.

49. Operational Safeguards (OSs) are a set of five safeguard requirements that form the cornerstone of the AfDB's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) and seek to promote growth that is socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable. Bank clients are expected to meet these Operational Safeguards when addressing social and environmental impacts and risks. They apply to all Bank lending operations, both public and private sector, and to project activities funded through other financial instruments managed by the Bank.

50. Of these Operational Safeguards OS 2 on Involuntary Resettlement, Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation, as discussed below, is of particular relevance to this LACRF. It covers all components of a project, including activities resulting in involuntary resettlement that are directly and significantly related to a Bank-assisted project and necessary to achieve its objectives—whether the resettlement is led by a government, a private sponsor, or both—and carried out or planned to be carried out contemporaneously with the project. It aims to clarify all aspects of impacts related to land acquisition. In line with the framework in the involuntary resettlement policy, this OS covers economic, social and cultural impacts associated with Bank-financed projects involving involuntary loss of land, involuntary loss of other assets, or restrictions on land use and on access to local natural resources that result in:

51. Relocation or loss of shelter by the people residing in the project area of influence;

- Loss of assets (including loss of structures and assets of cultural, spiritual, and other social importance) or restriction of access to assets, including national parks and protected areas or natural resources; or
- Loss of income sources or means of livelihood as a result of the project, whether or not the people affected are required to move.

52. When a project requires the temporary relocation of people, the resettlement activities should be consistent with this OS, while taking into account the temporary nature of the displacement. The objectives are to minimise disruption to the affected people, avoid irreversible negative impacts, provide satisfactory temporary services and— where appropriate—compensate for transitional hardships.

53. The specific objectives of OS 2 are to:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimise resettlement impacts where involuntary resettlement is deemed unavoidable after all alternative project designs have been explored;
- Ensure that displaced people are meaningfully consulted and given opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement programmes;
- Ensure that displaced people receive significant resettlement assistance under the project so that their standards of living, income-earning capacity production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved beyond pre-project levels;
- Provide explicit guidance to borrowers on the conditions that need to be met regarding involuntary resettlement issues in Bank operations to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and resettlement, actively facilitate social development and establish a sustainable economy and society; and
- Guard against poorly prepared and implemented resettlement plans by setting up a mechanism for monitoring the performance of involuntary resettlement programmes in Bank operations and remedying problems as they arise.

2.7 GAP ANALYSIS

54. The following table identifies gaps in Guinean law against international requirements (IFC's PS5 and ADB's OS2) and recommends measures to address such gaps. The Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement Framework contains a more detailed version of this gap analysis (in its section 2.5.5).

Table 1. Review of Gaps in Guinean Legislation Against IFC's PS5 and ADB's OS2

Theme / Issue	Guinean legislation	PS5 / OS2	How can the gap be bridged
Avoiding or minimising displacement	No specific provision	Displacement must be avoided or minimised	The on-going Feasibility Studies for infrastructure component of the Project consider displacement, amongst other factors, in the design optimisation process for the rail track and port.
Resettlement planning and associated documentation	No specific requirements in legislation but recent practice on similar projects has been that resettlement plans were to be submitted, publicly disclosed and consulted upon as part of the documentation pertaining to the Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA)	Plan to be prepared and publicly disclosed	No gap: current Guinean practice is aligned with international requirements and good practice
Consultation and disclosure	Expropriation Decree to be disclosed individually to affected owners but no provision for collective consultation Consultation on the SEIA	Resettlement planning to include meaningful engagement with affected persons and other stakeholders and disclosure of draft and final resettlement frameworks or plans	Consultation and disclosure to be implemented (i) as part of the mandatory, broader SEIA consultation process, and (ii) as a separate exercise targeting affected communities only
Valuation	Market value ("*valeur vénale*"). No specific valuation methodology is mandated by Guinean legislation to arrive at market value and practice varies. Local authorities may have been using set rates developed for previous projects, which could be outdated or incomplete.	Replacement value – See definition in IFC PS5	Project to establish sets of rates for crops, trees, and structures meeting the IFC replacement value requirement and discuss them with local authorities to seek their endorsement.
Informal occupants on State, municipal or others' land	In most cases, land is not titled and is deemed State property, such that no private occupants are eligible to land compensation. In practice, *bona fide* customary users are generally recognised and eligible subject to endorsement of their *bona fide* occupation by local authorities (local chiefs).	Potentially eligible to compensation of structures, crops and developments if they own these, regardless of land ownership	Provisions applicable to customary and informal users' compensation to be specified in RAP
Livelihood restoration	Not addressed	Transitional assistance and other assistance to be provided where livelihoods are affected	Livelihood restoration assistance to be discussed and provided for in RAP

Theme / Issue	Guinean legislation	PS5 / OS2	How can the gap be bridged
In-kind compensation (replacement of land or structures by equivalent properties)	Not specifically addressed (but not explicitly excluded)	"Land for land" based compensation to be preferred, particularly where land is critical to livelihoods. Other forms of in-kind compensation (particularly provision of a resettlement package to physically displaced people) also preferred to cash compensation	Provisions for in-kind compensation (including resettlement packages with replacement properties if applicable) to be detailed in RAP
Grievance redress	Through the Court system	Should be easily accessible to affected persons (which is not necessarily the case of the Court system)	Pre-judicial grievance redress mechanism to be described in RAP, with judicial redress intended as a last resort triggered only once amicable and extra-judicial efforts have failed
Monitoring and Evaluation	No specific provision	Monitoring and evaluation are required	Include provisions in respect of Monitoring and Evaluation in RAP

3. PROJECT IMPACTS

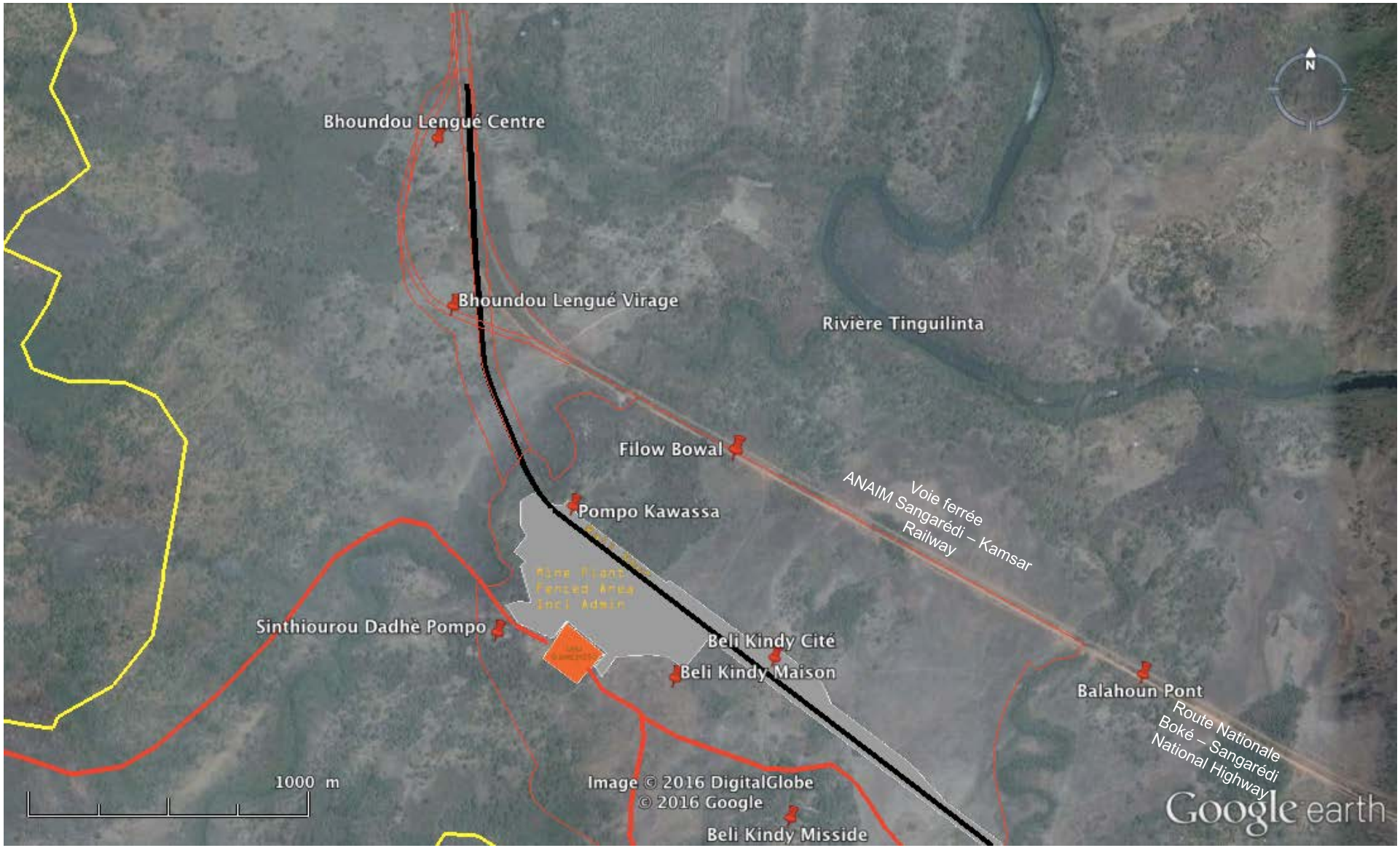
3.1 OVERVIEW

55. Three villages and a number of smaller hamlets are affected by the Project:
    - Villages:
        - Béli Kindy Missidé (or Béli Kindy Mosquée);
        - Béli Kindy Cité;
        - Bhoundou Lengué;
    - Hamlets:
        - Balahoun Pont;
        - Béli Kindy Maison;
        - Filow Bowal;
        - Pompo Kawassa;
        - Sinthiourou Dadhè Pompo.

56. From an administrative standpoint, all affected communities above are located in the District of Dambantian, Sous-Préfecture of Tanéné, Préfecture of Boké. Although limits of the Béli Kindy Sector are not fully clear, it appears that all affected communities are also located in this sector. Some local residents have sometimes presented the community of Bhoundou Lengué as a "Sub-Sector" of the Béli Kindy sector, but this level of subdivision does not exist in typical Guinean administrative arrangements. Also, Béli Kindy Cité and Béli Kindy Missidé are sometimes presented as one village rather than two separate communities.

57. The figure below presents an overview of the situation of these villages and hamlets within the Project footprint. The following sections provide details on the different impacts entailed by Project-related land take in this area.

Figure 5 – Project Footprint and Affected Communities



3.2 IMPACT AVOIDANCE AND MINIMISATION

3.2.1 Overview

58. When the RAP team came on board in September 2015, it appeared that some limited changes to the Project design could lead to lower impacts to dwellings and farming. The following changes were discussed between the RAP team and further implemented by the design team:

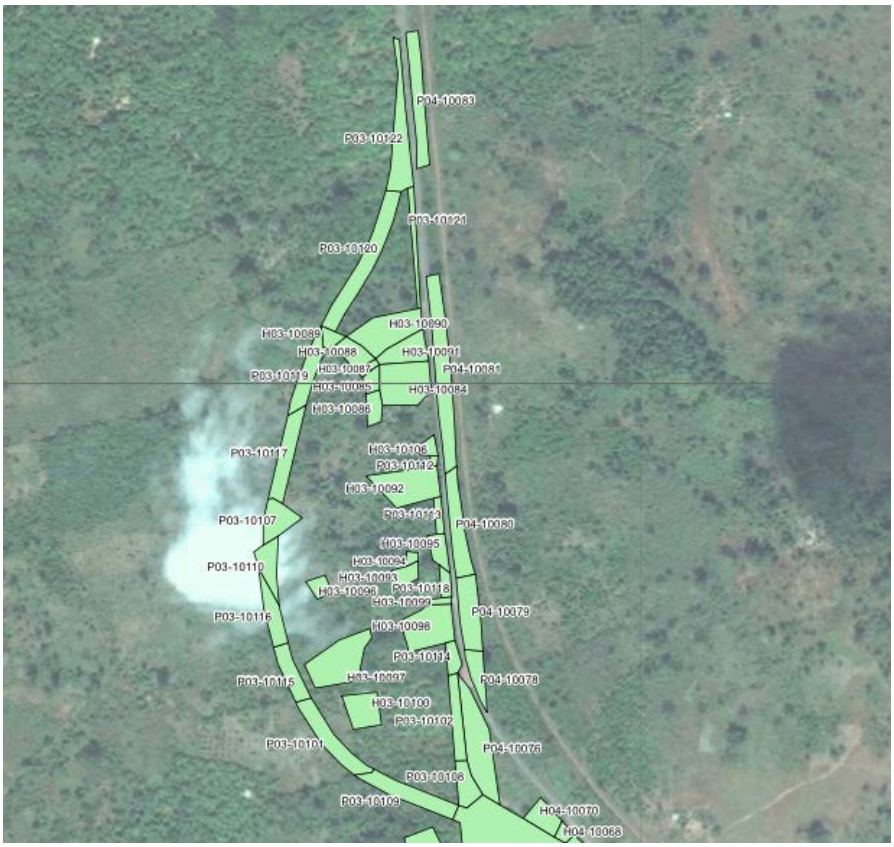
- Minimisation of impacts to dwellings and farming in village Bhoundou Lengué (Figure 6);
- Avoidance of impacts to dwellings and farming in village Balahoun (Figure 7);
- Minimisation of impacts to farming in villages Béli Kindy Cité and Béli Kindy Missidé (Figure 8).

3.2.2 Bhoundou Lengué

59. In Bhoundou Lengué, the following approach was taken to minimise impacts:

- The Bhoundou Lengué settlement is affected by the rail spur and the realignment of national highway 22. The road alignment at was initially proposed would have affected a number of dwellings that could be avoided with minor changes.
- In addition, in the space between the rail spur and the realigned national highway, it had initially been considered that all fields and plantations would be affected. However, these fields and plantations can remain accessible in the construction and operations phases, subject to appropriate safety measures. As a result:
  - Fields that either are partially affected or belong to households whose dwellings are also affected have been considered affected (marked by green polygons on the map below),
  - All other fields and plantations have been considered unaffected, and landowners / land users will be able to use authorised crossings and access these fields during Project construction and operations.

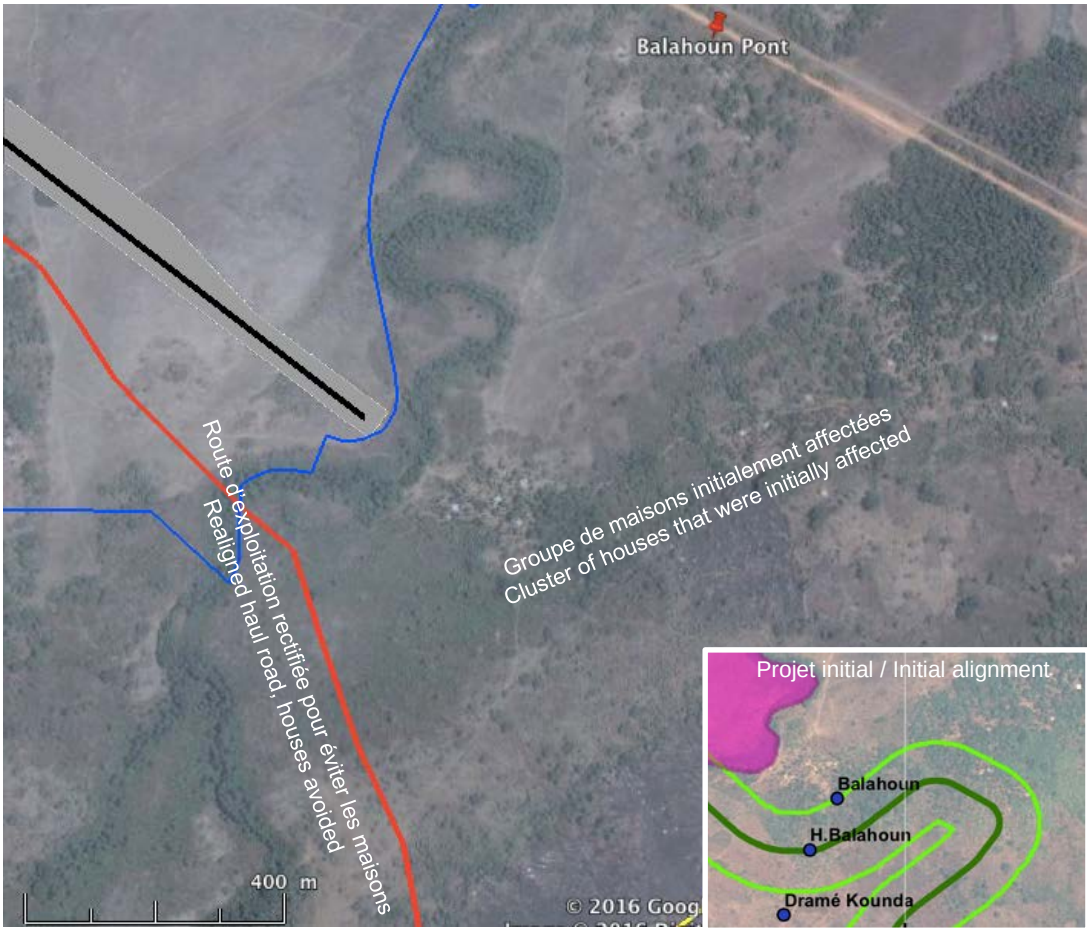
Figure 6 – Minimisation of Impacts in Bhoundou Lengué



3.2.3 Balahoun

60. In Balahoun it was initially observed that the proposed haul road to Plateau 24 would affect a number of houses while a simple realignment could easily avoid these houses (see Figure 7, realigned haul road in red).

Figure 7 – Minimisation of Impacts in Balahoun



3.2.4 Béli Kindy

61. In Béli Kindy Cité and Béli Kindy Missidé, fields where annual crops such as rice or groundnut are grown are located on slopes called "*Djolol*" (further details on the linkage between topography and agriculture are presented in section 4.4). The Project requires the plateaus, where mining of bauxite will take place, and the flat area located close to the road and rail, where common infrastructure such as ore storage, the crusher and loading facilities will be located. However, slopes, which are valuable to farmers, are not directly needed for the Project and will be left unaffected. This is shown on Figure 8 below.

Figure 8 – Minimisation of Impacts to Farming

3.3 DISPLACEMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

3.3.1 Pre-Census and Cut-Off

62. A pre-census of assets and households potentially affected by the Project was carried out as follows:

    - For villages Béli Kindy Cité and Missidé as well as all hamlets identified above, the pre-census took place from 25 September to 28 September, 2015; An official list of identified residents and asset owners/users was further compiled based on the pre-census and was officially handed over to village authorities in a public community meeting that took place in Béli Kindy on 30 September, 2015, thus setting the official cut-off date at 30 September, 2015.
    - For village Bhoundhou Lengue: the pre-census took place from 3 to 5 October, 2015, with the list officially handed over to village authorities in a formal community meeting that took place on 5 October, 2015, thereby establishing the official cut-off date for eligibility at 5 October, 2015.

63. The pre-census was carried out by a team of experienced surveyors sourced by Borealis working in teams of two. The associated form is presented in Annex 1 and some photographs are shown on page 113.

3.3.2 Census and Asset Survey

64. The full census of assets and households potentially affected by the Project started on 7 October, 2015, and was carried out by the same team that had been involved in the pre-census. The census was undertaken in two successive rounds (October 2015, then from mid-November to mid-December) as all land parcels were not accessible during the first round due to on-going rains. The whole exercise was completed on 15th December, 2015.

65. The census methodology is designed to identify and describe affected physical assets, including land plots and structures, and accordingly to identify all households that have ownership or usage rights in these physical assets.

66. Structures are identified and described (coordinates, materials, condition, size), land plots are identified and described as well (coordinates, condition, crop, trees). Further, owners and users are identified with support from community representatives. A group of several community guides were appointed in the pre-census public meeting and helped identify owners and users. The associated form is presented in Annex 1 and photographs of the process are shown on page 113.

67. Ancillary structures (such as latrines, showers, kitchens, dish racks, etc…) are not subject to a separate inventory form and are registered together with the main residential structure to which they are related.

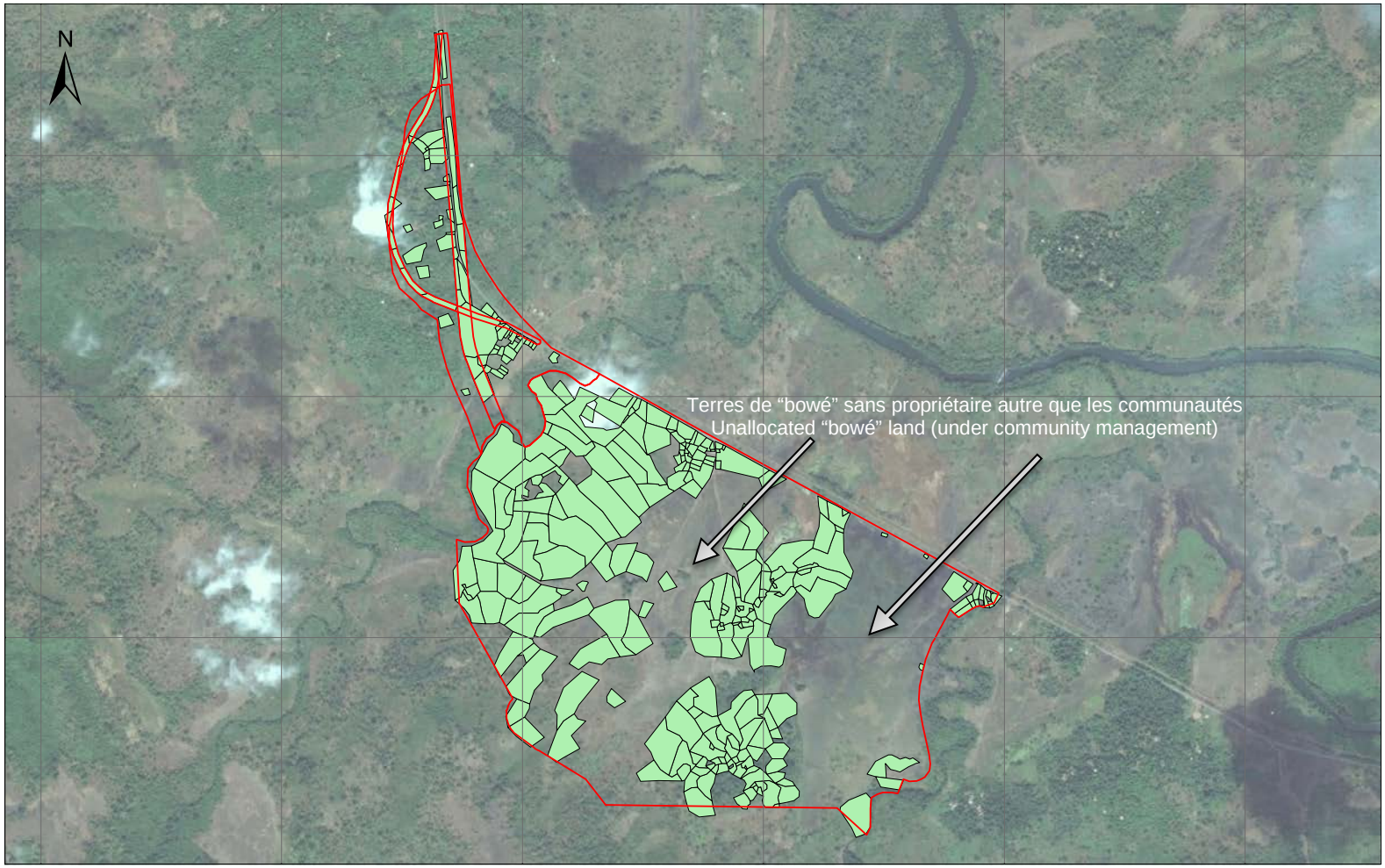
3.4 AFFECTED LAND

68. The Project affects a total of about 230 hectares of land. According to information from the official land department ("*Service de l'Urbanisme et de l'Habitat*" in Boké), this land is not titled and is held on a customary basis by neighbouring communities and individuals. Details on customary land tenure arrangements are provided in section 4.5.

69. Not all land affected by the Project is used or allocated to households/individuals. A total of 309 land plots have been identified as affected, the total size of which is 142.2 hectares. Figure 9 below shows an overview of affected land plots. Annex 7 provides maps with the identification of all affected land plots in the Project footprint.

70. Specifically, some of the land that is affected is "*bowé*" land of minimal agricultural potential. Such land is typically not allocated to households or individuals and is kept for community uses such as gathering straw. The figure below identifies the largest areas of unallocated "*bowé*" land.

Figure 9 – Affected Land Plots



71. Of the 309 affected land plots, 139 are agricultural and 170 are residential. For the purpose of this categorisation, "agricultural" means that the sole purpose of the land plot is agricultural (i.e. no house is located on the land plot), while "residential" means that there is at least one inhabitable house on the land plot, but it can also (and in most cases does) include trees and crops. The table below shows the distribution of these land plots between the different communities. Photographs on page 107 show examples of "residential" plots where both houses and crops are located in the same plot.

Table 2. Project Impacts on Land Plots

	Béli Kindy Cité	Béli Kindy Missidé	Bhoun-dou Lengué	Béli Kindy Maison	Balahoun Pont	Filow Bowal	Pompo Kawassa	S. Dadhé Pompo	**Total**
Number of affected residential land plots	27	36	48	1	11	34	7	6	**170**
Number of affected agricultural land plots	36	29	27	1	2	18	13	13	**139**
Total number of affected land plots	63	65	75	2	13	52	20	19	**309**
Cumulated size of affected residential land plots (hectares)	2.38	7.90	6.57	1.25	0.97	4.15	1.97	2.08	**27.28**
Cumulated size of affected agricultural land plots (hectares)	32.32	20.02	12.02	2.20	0.19	14.40	13.57	20.25	**114.96**
Total size of affected land plots (hectares)	34.70	27.91	18.59	3.46	1.16	18.55	15.54	22.33	**142.24**

3.5 AFFECTED BUILDINGS

3.5.1 Residential Houses

72. The total number of affected houses is 227, of which:
    - 201 are inhabitable and inhabited residential houses;
    - 26 are not occupied, most of which are non-inhabitable houses (incomplete or in disrepair).

73. Most houses are built of traditional materials, usually raw, uncompressed earth bricks, with earth plastering. Some have used fired bricks but this is relatively uncommon. A few houses are built of cement bricks with outside cement plastering. Roofs are either made of straw collected in the bush, or corrugated iron sheets.

74. In overview, two house designs are observed and often coexist within the same family homesteads:
    - The Landouma design is a rectangular house, of one or more rooms with either a thatch or iron roof;
    - The Peul design is a round house ("*case*") with thatch roof. The vast majority of these houses have only one room.

75. Houses are grouped within family homesteads ("*concessions*" in French and "*galle*" in Pulaar language), with quite typically the largest house used by the family patriarch a rectangular house of Landouma design, and houses used by wives or younger brothers or sons round houses of Peul design. Each "concession" has a latrine and shower.

76. Photographs on page 107 show the different types of houses, and the way homesteads are typically organised. Although "*galle*" in pulaar language means "fence" and traditional fences

have been considered a "signature" of Peul traditional housing, homesteads in the area are typically not fenced, again a feature that characterises the mix of Landouma (no fence) and Peul (fence) influences.

77. The table below shows the distribution of affected structures of different sizes between the different communities. The majority (63%) of houses are one-room houses (of which almost 80% are round houses). On average there are two houses in a family homestead.

Table 3. Project Impacts on Residential and Other Structures

	Béli Kindy Cité	Béli Kindy Missidé	Bhoun-dou Lengué	Béli Kindy Maison	Balahoun Pont	Filow Bowal	Pompo Kawassa	S. Dadhé Pompo	Total
Number of affected inhabited residential houses	40	41	76	3	5	23	9	4	**201**
Number of family 'concessions' within which these houses are located (indicative)	23	21	39	1	4	8	7	1	**104**
Number of one-room houses (including round '*cases*')	24	22	48	3	2	18	6	4	**127**[5]
Number of two-room houses	4	1	8	0	1	1	1	0	**16**
Number of three-room houses	1	2	10	0	1	2	1	0	**17**
Number of four-room houses	5	12	7	0	0	1	0	0	**25**
Number of five-room houses	5	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	**9**
Number of houses of six rooms and more	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	**7**
Total number of affected non inhabited residential houses	4	0	8	1	1	9	2	1	**26**

78. The table below shows the average size of houses as a function of the number of rooms. It is interesting to note that the size of one room is remarkably constant regardless of the number of rooms, with an average size of one room of 13.3. m2. There is no significant difference in size between one-room round houses and one-room rectangular houses.

Table 4. House Size

Number of rooms	House average surface area (m²)	Surface area per room (m²)
1	16.8	16.8
2	24.5	12.3
3	37.2	12.4
4	52.8	13.2
5	54.5	10.9
6 and more	78.6	13.1

[5] *98 of these 127 one-room houses are round 'cases', with only 29 rectangular one-room houses. Most rectangular houses found in the area have more than one room (74 rectangular houses of more than one room).*

3.5.2 Ancillary structures

79. Ancillary structures include:

- Showers and toilets, both basis (basic?) structures with no technological features (see photographs on page 107);
- Various shelters for animals (see photographs);
- Kitchens, with a dedicated structure in most homesteads (see photographs).

80. People in the affected area tend not to build dedicated granaries and store their staples in small round houses that can be used for different purposes. Most round structures that are not used as dwellings are used as storage space, including grain, agricultural equipment, bicycles or motorcycles, and other items as the case may be.

81. The following table shows the total number of such ancillary structures, and the average number of such structures per homestead in percentage of the number of homesteads. In average there are about four ancillary structures of different kinds on each homestead. Ancillary structures, particularly showers and latrines, tend to be more numerous in larger villages than in hamlets, probably in relation to a higher need for privacy.

Table 5. Ancillary Structures

Type of ancillary structure	Total number	Percentage per homestead[6]
Round multi-purpose building (non inhabitable "*case*")	74	71%
Animal shelter	71	68%
Well	38	37%
Shower	60	58%
Latrine	56	54%
Granaries	0	0%
Kitchens	37	36%
Other	87	84%
Total	423	

3.6 AFFECTED AGRICULTURE

3.6.1 Land Plots Used for Agriculture

82. With the exception of two patches of virtually sterile "bowé" land on both sides of Béli Kindy Cité (see Figure 8 above), the affected area is intensively used for agriculture, with two main types of land plots (see additional details on land use and land tenure in section 4.5 and 4.6 below):

- Housing patterns in villages are relatively loose (low density of houses), and crops and trees are planted between houses (such land plots are locally known as "*tapades*"[7], a Portuguese word meaning "enclosed garden" – see photographs on page 107). "*Tapades*" are generally highly fertile, as kitchen and animal waste is dumped there. They are intensively cultivated with tubers such as taro or yam, annual crops such as sorghum, maize, okra, sweet potato and other vegetables, and trees, particularly citruses of various species, mango, papaya and cashew. These land plots have been considered as

[6] *i.e. 54% of homesteads have a latrine.*

[7] *The 'tapade' system is often considered a Peul system, originating from Futa Djallon, although this is debated by other authors who stress that it was used by autochtonous farmers even before the Peul invasions (hence the Portuguese term). It is widespread in Guinea Maritime anyhow.*

"residential" in the census (see paragraph 71 and Table 2 above) as they contain one or several residential houses; 170 land plots of this type are affected, and their average size is about 1,600 m2;

- In addition to these "*tapades*", there are purely agricultural land plots, most of which are used for plantations of cashew trees (possibly with other trees). As mentioned in Table 2 above, 139 such agricultural land plots are affected, with a total surface area of about 115 hectares (average size of one land plot: 8,270 m2).

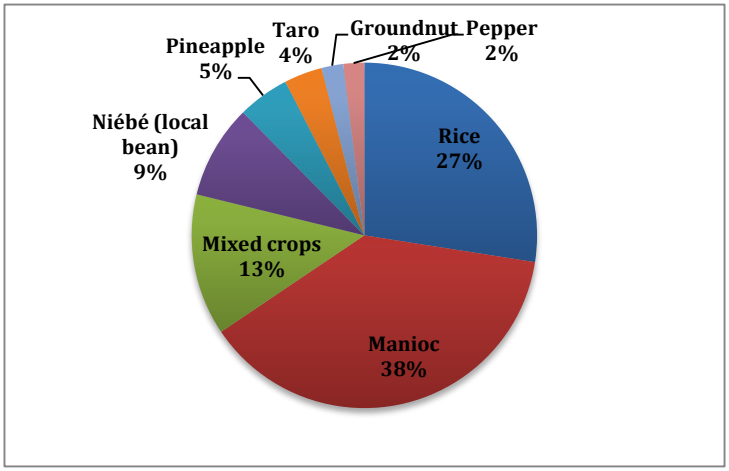
3.6.2 Affected Crops and Trees

3.6.2.1 Annual Crops

83. Annual crops that were found in the surveys are shown in the following figure and table:

Figure 10 – Distribution of Affected Annual Crops

Rice	36,037
Manioc	49,954
Mixed crops	17,375
Niébé (local bean)	11,515
Pineapple	6,342
Taro	4,683
Groundnut	2,674
Pepper	2,564



84. Rice grown in the area is rainfed, hillside rice (as opposed to irrigated rice grown in paddies).

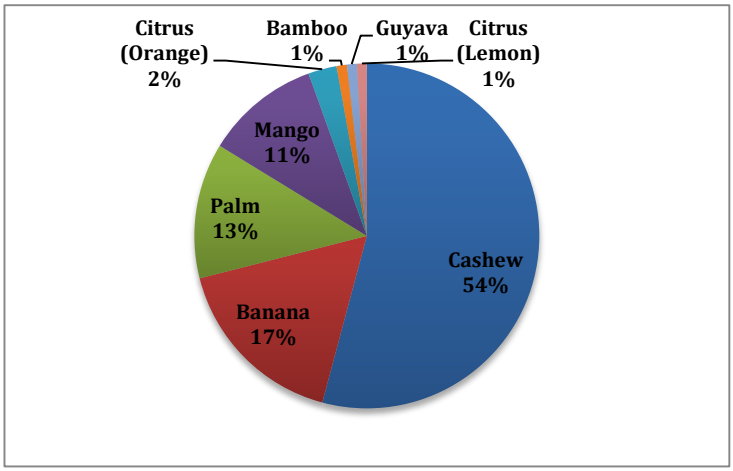
85. A significant proportion of agricultural land was identified to be fallow at the time of the survey. Land was identified as fallow (as opposed to unused land) where an individual is claiming traditional ownership and there are obvious signs that the land has been used for agriculture in the recent past (in the last 10 years), such as signs that trees were cut or burned and recently grown brush. The surface area of identified fallow land is 45.5 hectares.

3.6.2.2 Trees

86. The following figure shows the distribution of the 70,552 trees that have been identified in the Project affected area:

Figure 11 – Distribution of Affected Trees

Total number of trees	70,552
Cashew	37,850
Banana	11,800
Palm	8,879
Mango	7,519
Citrus (Orange)	1,868
Bamboo	676
Guyava	647
Citrus (Lemon)	646



3.7 AFFECTED BUSINESSES

87. 5 businesses have been identified and surveyed. These businesses use a dedicated structure and include the following (see photographs on page 112):

- 3 charcoal sellers along the national highway RN 22;
- 2 general shops (household items, mobile phone recharge, etc…) in Filow Bowal on the national highway and in Bhoundou Lengué.

3.8 AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

3.8.1 Physical Displacement

88. As mentioned in section 3.5.1, 201 residential houses are affected, which are located within 104 residential land plots. The census identified a total of 181 households as living in these affected houses, who will be physically displaced, with the distribution shown in the following table. The total of physically displaced individuals is about 1,500 persons.

Table 6. Physically Displaced Households

	Béli Kindy Cité	Béli Kindy Missidé	Bhoun-dou Lengué	Béli Kindy Maison	Balahoun Pont	Filow Bowal	Pompo Kawassa	S. Dadhé Pompo	**Total**
Number of affected houses	40	41	76	3	5	23	9	4	**201**
Number of family 'concessions' within which these houses are located (indicative)	23	21	39	1	4	8	7	1	**104**
Number of physically displaced households owning their residence and the concession where it is located (family head)	23	21	39	1	4	8	7	1	**104**
Of which male-headed	22	18	37	1	4	8	7	0	**97**
Of which female-headed	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	**7**
Number of physically displaced households living on a concession that is not their own (usually family heads' spouses and children)	12	15	31	0	3	2	5	4	**72**
Of which male-headed	11	15	27	0	3	0	4	3	**63**
Of which female-headed	1	0	4	0	0	2	1	1	**9**
Total physically displaced households	35	36	70	1	7	10	12	5	**176**
Of which male-headed	33	33	64	1	7	8	11	3	**160**
Of which female-headed	2	3	6	0	0	2	1	2	**16**
Total physically displaced individuals	280	288	630	12	63	80	96	45	**1,494**

89. The typical situation that these numbers describe is that of extended families living on a family homestead ("*galle*"), with one house used by the family head, and one or more other houses used by children of the family head or spouses that form separate households.

3.8.2 Economic Displacement

90. All households found to be physically displaced are also economically displaced insofar as all of them farm or otherwise derive their livelihoods from assets that are affected. About 55 non-resident landowners have land that is affected (mainly in Bhoundou Lengué) while they do not reside in the Project-affected area. These people will be economically displaced and are not physically displaced.

91. In addition, 5 households are affected by the physical displacement of a business (but these are also physically displaced).

3.9 Summary of Project Displacement Impacts

92. The table below recapitulates key indicators of Project displacement impacts on houses, farms, and households.

Table 7. Summary of Project Displacement Impacts

Total affected area (hectares)	230
Number of physically displaced households	176
Number of physically displaced individuals	1,494
Number of economically displaced households (economically only)	55
Total number of affected households	231
Number of affected houses	201
Number of affected family homesteads	104
Number of affected non-residential structures	423
Number of affected businesses	5
Number of affected residential plots	170
Surface area of affected residential plots (hectares)	27.28
Average surface area of affected residential plots (m2)	1,600
Number of affected agricultural plots	139
Surface area of affected agricultural plots (hectares)	114.96
Average surface area of affected agricultural plots (m2)	8,270
Number of affected fruit trees	70,552

3.10 Impacts on Community Facilities and Services

3.10.1 Water and Sanitation

93. There is no public water supply system in any of the affected communities. Residents use shallow wells, usually located in their backyards (see photographs page 109). Wells are built by households and could be shared by several households. There is a drilled well in Béli Kindy Missidé with a footpump and an iron removal system, but it is in a state of disrepair.

94. There is no sanitation system or modern dry latrines. Most people use basic dry latrines and a basic separate shower (see above section 3.5.2 and photographs page 109).

95. There is no solid waste collection service in any of the affected communities. Solid waste is recycled by domestic animals or biodegraded, and the fraction that is not biodegradable is dumped and burned from time to time.

3.10.2 Electricity

96. No electrical grid is available in any of the affected communities. A few households operate small individual generators. No solar lighting systems were observed.

3.10.3 Schools

97. Access to education is currently deficient in the Project-affected area. There is no Government-run school. There is one community-managed primary school, located in the village of Bhoundou Lengué. It has the status of a community school, with teachers hired and paid by the community (as opposed to Government sponsored schools, where teachers are hired and paid by the Ministry of Education). Amongst children declared by household heads as attending school in the year of the survey (2015-2016), 25% were declared as attending this school in Bhoundou Lengué. It has not functioned in 2015 because of lack of resources, and in practice these children did not attend primary school as a result.

98. Another 19% of children were mentioned as attending Balahoun public school (which is not affected) and 19% schools located in Sangarédi town (mostly Alpha Yaya, GLC and Amitié schools). Only very few children attend the Tanéné school and none attends the Tinguilinta French-Arabic public school. About 13% are declared as attending school in more remote prefectures. In parallel, children also follow Koranic classes where they learn the Koran and the Arabic writing.

99. Secondary schools are located in Sangarédi, Tanéné and Hamdallaye.

3.11 IMPACTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES

3.11.1 Bowé Land

100. As mentioned above in paragraph 70 and as shown in figure 8, there are two areas of bowé land on either side of Béli Kindy Cité, which are used by local residents to gather straw at the end of the rainy season. This resource is locally used to build thatch roofs but a significant part is sold on the road for use elsewhere.

3.11.2 Forest

101. The most significant forest that is affected is the gallery along the Pompo stream between Bhoundou Lengué and Béli Kindy. Some of the timber that is available in this patch of forest may be used as fuel word or for production of charcoal, but compared to other areas that are available in the vicinity for similar use this appears as a fairly marginal resource.

3.11.3 Streams and Springs

102. One stream (the Pompo stream between Bhoundou Lengué and Béli Kindy, as mentioned above) and one spring in Béli Kindy Missidé are potentially affected by the Project. These resources are of local significance and are not known to be used beyond local residents. One spring in the bed of the stream is addressed as a cultural site in section 3.12.3.

3.12 IMPACTS ON CULTURAL HERITAGE

3.12.1 Religious Structures

103. An overwhelming majority of affected people identify themselves as Muslim. Two small mosques have been identified in Bhoundou Lengué, and a more substantial one in Béli Kindy Missidé ("Missidé" means "mosque"), which has two imams and includes a separate prayer room for females. Imams play an important religious, cultural, social and political role as they are often requested to mediate in family issues or other local conflicts between individuals. The community has expressed no specific concern in terms of relocating these mosques (see also Table 7 and subsequent paragraphs below on the imams cemetery located next to the mosque).

104. Many households have a private praying area, which is usually a simple shed located in front of the main house of the household head within the homestead, and is used for daily prayers, while the mosque is used mainly for the Friday mid-day prayer.

3.12.2 Graveyards and Graves

3.12.2.1 Béli Kindy

105. The following graveyards have been identified in Béli Kindy as potentially affected by the Project (see table and figure below). Coordinates have been verified by the RAP team and may differ slightly from graveyard coordinates identified in the SEIA (Annex 12.5), not all of which appeared to be fully accurate.

Table 8. Graveyards Located Within the Project Footprint

#	Name	Local Name	Coordinates		Description	Number of graves
1	Main Béli Kindy Cemetery	Dow Saré	A: 599751 B: 599673 C: 599746 D: 599824	A: 1218564 B: 1218495 C: 1218454 D: 1218525	Large cemetery with a natural fence of high trees. Located close to the small Béli Kindy Missidé hamlet called Dow Siré. Graves are usually unmarked. Used in the recent past, with fresh burials visible.	Unknown, probably several hundreds
2	Cemetery of the Imams	Djourlidhe	599843	1218637	4 graves of imams of the Béli Kindy Missidé mosque, buried just in the back of the mosque	4
3	Cemetery of Thierno Hady Diallo	Ley Sare	599989	1218584	5 graves of Thierno Hady Diallo and his sons	5
4	Cemetery of Thierno Mamma	Thierno Mamma	599889	1218733	3 to 5 graves of Thierno Mamma and relatives	5

106. The community of Béli Kindy formally requested the Company (in a consultation meeting held in end January 2016) that these cemeteries should be left intact and that access should be maintained after the villages have been resettled. The Company commits to maintain these cemeteries with adequate protection, and to leave the possibility for residents to access them subject to safety conditions that will need to be discussed between the Project and community representatives.

107. While the cemeteries are inside the general Project footprint, it was verified that no sensitive infrastructure is planned at that location and it appears that it would be possible to maintain access under certain safety conditions (e.g. at certain hours and/or with Project escort, to be determined). Fresh burials would have to be prohibited though and new infrastructure for burials will have to be created for resettled residents.

Figure 12 – Location of Cemeteries in Béli Kindy Missidé
Numbers in the figure refer to the table above.

108. The main Béli Kindy graveyard (number 1 in table and figure above) was reported to be used by residents of hamlets of the Béli Kindy sector. There are no graveyards or isolated graves in these hamlets. The only other graveyard in the area is the Bhoundou Lengué cemetery, which is not affected (see section below).

3.12.2.2 Bhoundou Lengué

109. The Bhoundou Lengué graveyard is located to the East of the railtrack, well outside of the Project-affected area, as shown on the figure below.

Figure 13 – Location of the Bhoundou Lengué Cemetery

110. One isolated grave has been identified in a homestead of Bhoundou Lengué (Mr Kompo Mohamed). While the houses of this homestead will require relocation, the grave can stay as it is not located in the direct footprint of the proposed Project infrastructure. It will have to be duly marked for protection during Project construction and operations.

3.12.3 Sacred Sites and Other Sites of Cultural Significance

111. The Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) carried out by ERM/INSUCO identified a number of cultural sites in or around the Project-affected area. Not including cemeteries considered above in section 3.12.2, cultural sites that are identified by the SEIA as potentially affected include the following two (see also Figure 13 below):

Table 9. Cultural Sites Located Within the Project Footprint (Excluding Graveyards)

Site id. per SEIA	Village	Coordinates	Name	Description	Impact assessment per SEIA
10	Béli Kindy	X : 600011 Y : 1218899	Pitahoun Ka Thierno Alhassana	Grove and spirit residence	Can be kept and avoided. No access authorised. Will have to be marked during construction and operations but does not require relocation.
34	Bhoundou Lengué	X : 598818 Y : 1220026	Paméhoun N'dadhé Pompo	Spring in the bed of the stream Pompo	Can be avoided, does not require sacrifices, site taboos should be respected (no wood cutting or gathering, no dirt in the spring). Will have to be marked during construction and operations but does not require relocation.

Figure 14 – Location of the Two Potentially Affected Cultural Sites

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION

112. This chapter presents key socio-economic baseline information on the affected population. Given its importance with regards to the resettlement process, livelihood information is presented in a specific, separate chapter (Chapter 5). Information on vulnerable people is presented in Chapter 9.

4.1 METHODOLOGY

4.1.1 Overview

113. Socio-economic information for the affected area was gathered in September and October 2015 during a one-month campaign, which included both quantitative and qualitative methods and instruments, with complements in November 2015. Key steps included:

- Initial information about the survey process (local authorities and communities);
- Pre-census (mainly meant to acquire initial information on properties, but in which the socio-economic team participated to become acquainted with affected communities and people);
- Socio-economic survey *per se*, including quantitative household survey and qualitative research, which for the most part took place concurrently with the asset survey described in section 3.3.2.

114. At every step, affected people were informed and consulted in meetings organised in villages with the assistance of local authorities at District and Sector levels.

115. The study focuses on the "red line" area (the Project direct footprint). Villages affected by the Project are all located in the Tanéné Sub-prefecture, Dambantian District, Béli Kindy secteur. Settlements (including villages and hamlets) subject to the survey are the following:

- Villages:
  - Béli Kindy Missidé (or Béli Kindy Mosquée);
  - Béli Kindy Cité;
  - Bhoundou Lengué;
- Hamlets:
  - Balahoun Pont;
  - Béli Kindy Maison;
  - Filow Bowal;
  - Pompo Kawassa;
  - Sinthiourou Dadhè Pompo.

4.1.2 Resources

116. The team included two experienced Guinean enumerators and a senior Guinean agronomist specialised in social data collection, with oversight provided by an experienced expatriate socio-economist with significant experience of similar work in Guinea. Interviews took place in Pulaar, Soussou, or French depending on the respondent's preference. The socio-economic and topographic (asset) surveys were run concurrently by teams working in parallel, allowing for information gathered by either team to be cross-checked.

4.1.3 Quantitative household socio-economic survey

117. The quantitative socio-economic survey was carried out over 178 households out of a total of 237 households that were identified by the pre-census as residing in the impacted area. Details are shown in the table below. The socio-economic questionnaire is presented in Annex 1. It includes general demographic information on the household, detailed livelihood information, information on access to services, perceptions and expectations, and information on potential vulnerability of household members.

Table 10. Number of Households Surveyed

Localisation	Number of households surveyed	Total number of households identified	% of households surveyed	Estimated number of persons in surveyed households
Béli Kindy Cité	29	43	67%	186
Béli Kindy Misside	39	56	70%	274
Bhoundou Lengué	52	60	87%	495
Balahoun Pont	11	13	85%	96
Béli Kindy Maison	3	3	100%	12
Filow Bowal	30	35	86%	251
Pompo Kawassa	10	18	56%	89
S. Dadhè Pompo	4	9	44%	21
Total	178	237	75%	1424

4.1.4 Small business survey

118. A specific survey was carried out over businesses identified in Béli Kindy and Bhoundou Lengué (five businesses in total). The business survey form is presented in Annex 1.

4.1.5 Qualitative socio-economic survey

119. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were held with women, young and elders in every location (Béli Kindy Cité, Béli Kindy Missidé, Filow Bowal, Bhoundou Lengué). Thematic FGD and interviews with key persons were also held in all the area to collect more detailed information on the following subjects:

- Cashew farming;
- Hunting;
- Land tenure;
- Palm oil production;
- Charcoal production;
- Activity calendar (with women and man separately);
- Potential vulnerability criteria.

120. Related FGD guides describing key questions asked of specific groups are presented in Annex 2.

4.2 Overview of the Project Affected Area

4.2.1 Geographical Overview

121. The Project-affected area is located about 10 km to the West of Tinguilinta village, the main settlement in the area, and the neighbouring GAC camp. National Highway RN22 crosses the Project-affected area. This important road links the city of Sangarédi (population 80.000 located at a distance of about 35 km to the East) to Tanéné (population 33.000, located at 17 km to the West) and continues westwards to Boké (the Préfecture capital at about 30 km) and further to Kamsar (port at approximatively 90 km). The highway runs parallel to the Sangarédi – Kamsar railway, which transports bauxite mined in Sangarédi by CBG for processing in Kamsar and export from the existing Kamsar marine terminal. Both the highway and the railway are important features of the Project-affected area.

122. Most people living in Project-affected villages identify themselves as ethnic Peul (although, as mentioned above, the area is considered a traditional Landouma area). Other ethnic groups, including for instance Landouma, Soussou, Sarakole, have also been found in the surveys,

mainly in the village of Bhoundou Lengué, which is both the most recently settled and the largest of the Project-affected area with a total population of almost 1,000 according to the 2014 ERM/INSUCO baseline for the GAC Project SEIA.

123. Main livelihood activities are subsistence agriculture (extensive slash and burn farming with fallow on the slopes and market gardening and orchards in the valley), some natural resource gathering (fruit, roots, charcoal), small-scale livestock farming, small roadside commerce (particularly related to charcoal), and cashew tree plantation, which is an important (and growing) source of income. Mining activities have a limited employment impact in the concession area at this time (CBG has operated a large scale mining concession next to Sangarédi since 1973); they do, however, affect population movements and land use (retired CBG employees have settled and/or invested in cashew plantation in the area).

4.2.2 Historical Overview

124. The study area, located between the Fouta Djallon Mountains and the Atlantic Ocean, has historically been characterised by population movements under the influence of historical and political factors. In the 18th and 19th centuries, Fouta was the seat of the Peul Empire of Fouta Djallon, a theocratic state. Peul influence began in the 15th century when Islamic Peul came progressively to settle in the Fouta Djallon, displacing or enslaving population that had previously occupied that territory. One of these autochthonous groups was the Landouma people, who scattered westwards and tended to settle in remote valleys on the margin of the Peul empire, where the slave trade and use of slave labour for domestic and farming chores were major economic factors.

125. In the late 19th century, the French colonial rule resulted in a decline of the Peul theocratic empire, and many slaves freed themselves and ran away from their masters. The left bank of the Tinguilinta River, where Landouma people were at a majority, was considered as a friendly territory to these former slaves, and hosted successive waves of people running away from slavery, who integrated into Landouma society. The Tinguilinta River marks an important local boundary:

- Its left bank (in Tanéné Sub-Préfecture) is traditional Landouma land, where Peul groups are considered 'guests' of the local Landouma elders; the Project affected area is entirely located on the left bank of the Tinguilinta River;
- Its right bank (in Sangarédi Sub-Préfecture) is considered Peul land, and there are no, or very few, Landouma there.

126. Meanwhile, Peul individuals and families also started to settle in the area through wedding and traditional gifts to local elders, and even founded some villages. The great majority of the Peul found in the villages affected by the Project trace their ancestry and original villages back to the Fouta Djallon Mountains, east of Sangarédi. While the area is considered traditional Landouma land, there has been cultural "fulanisation" and the pulaar language is the most common in the area, like in much of the Boké Prefecture.

127. Key historical milestones related to affected villages and hamlets are the following:

- Béli Kindy was the first settlement in the area and is at the origin of the settlement of all hamlets. It includes Béli Kindy Cité (created around 1911) and Béli Kindy Missidé (created around 1976). Dependent hamlets are:
  - Béli Kindy Maison (livestock farmers);
  - Pompo Kawassa (inhabited by a Landouma household since 2010);
  - S. Dadhè Pompo (livestock farmers settled in 2000);
  - Balahoun Pont (settlement created in 2010);
  - Filow Bowal (created in 2005).
- Bhoundou Lengué was established in 1958 by Landouma people and now includes non autochthonous population attracted by good agricultural potential (cashew plantations);
- Balahoun (which is not affected per se) was also established by Landouma people.

128. In the late seventies, a State farm was established near Béli Kindy Cité ("*Ferme Agro-Pastorale d'Arrondissement*" or "FAPA"). These were established throughout the national territory to provide jobs to youth unable to complete secondary education, and to improve agricultural practice. Rice was the main crop, and trees were also planted at that time. Details are provided in Annex 3. This initiative appears to have been short-lived due to poor potential of the Bowé soils, and the farm was later moved to another location.

4.3 GOVERNANCE

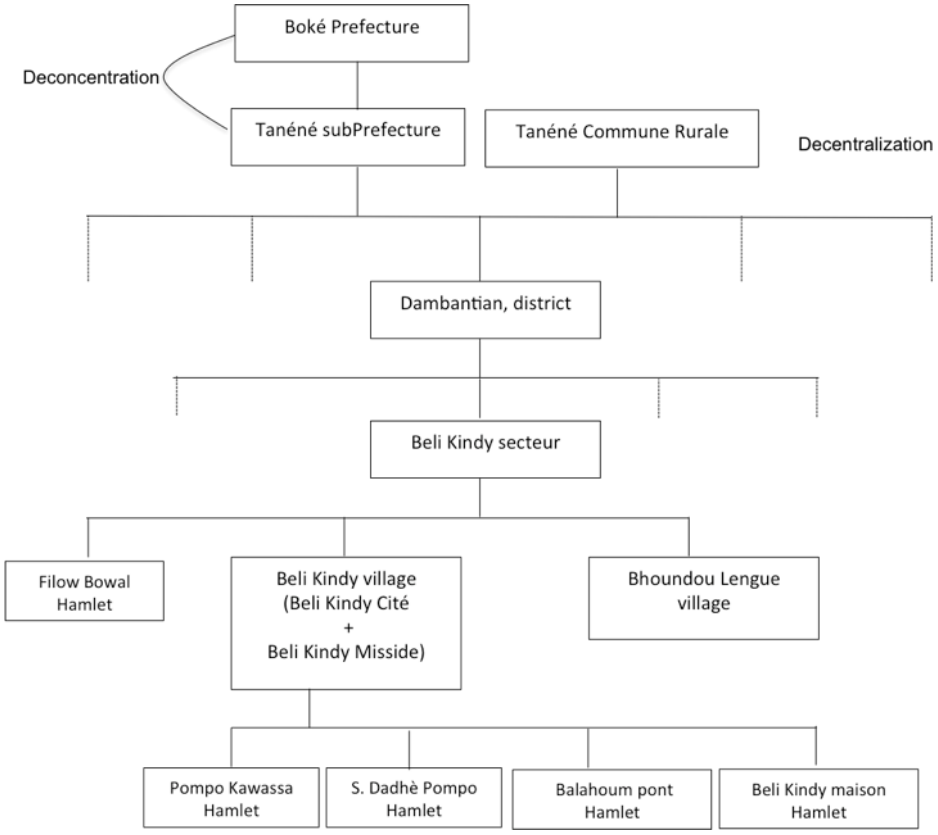
4.3.1 Overview

129. The project area is located on the west bank of Tinguilinta River, in the Béli Kindy Sector. This sector belongs to the Dambantian District, which is one of four districts in Tanéné Sub-Préfecture, itself part of the Boké Préfecture.

130. Guinea has been implementing for a number of years a governance policy including two parallel components, "decentralisation" and "deconcentration". "Decentralisation" is the process of devoluting a number of public responsibilities to elected local governments at the level of "Communes", either rural or urban as the case may be. Deconcentration is the process of relocating some of the responsibilities of the central Government at the local level. In practice, "Communes" (the elected local governments) have the same boundaries as "Sub-Prefectures" (the local representations of the State). An elected Mayor and Communal Council head a Commune, while a Sub-Prefect heads a Sub-Prefecture, with a number of technical departments under his/her responsibility.

131. The following figure presents an overview of the administrative organisation.

Figure 15 – Administrative Organisation



4.3.2 Administrative Subdivisions and Associated Authorities

4.3.2.1 Sub-Préfecture and Commune

132. The Project-affected area is located in the Tanéné Sub-Préfecture and Tanéné Commune (which have the same territory). The Sub-Préfecture is headed by a Sub-Prefect (Ms. KEITA Adama Sylla) and includes several technical departments.

133. A Mayor, elected by the local population, heads the Commune of Tanéné. The Commune focuses on rural development, tax collection, and the Mayor has oversight responsibilities over District and Sector Heads. The mayor of Tanéné Commune is Mr CAMARA Samba Oumar.

4.3.2.2 District

134. The District is determined by geographical historical and social factors. There is no administration or offices at District level (i.e. no public officers, only elected counsellors and a President). The District of Dambantian, in which the Project-affected area is located, is traditional Landouma land. The District President and counsellors are expected to ensure social cohesion. The District President is elected by the commune or appointed by elders. The President of the Dambantian District is Mr COMBASSA Boubacar.

4.3.2.3 Sector

135. The Sector, the lowest administrative level in Guinea, is headed by a Sector chief, who is elected or appointed by a local council of elders, and is in charge of the relationship between communities in the Sector and higher levels of governance (i.e. District and Commune). His role is to represent the village, to resolve conflicts among the population, and to manage every day issues. The Béli Kindy Sector chief is Mr DIALLO Abdoul Karim, who is the 6th Sector chief since 1976 and does not belong to one of the founding lineages. A deputy, M. KOMPO Mohamed, assists him in Bhoundou Lengué.

4.3.3 Village Level Governance Systems

4.3.3.1 Villages and Hamlets

136. Villages are composed of an original core of one or several founding lineages. These lineages are joined by other families or individuals invited to settle or to create new villages or hamlets in the same territory. This is the case for Béli Kindy Cité, created by relatives of customary landowner living in Béli Kindy Missidé who ceded them land rights. New villages could also have been created by a branch of relatives, who founded a hamlet under the authorization of the customary landowners (case of Hakoundé Thiandi) or non-native families after specific arrangement with the customary landowners (Filow Bowal). Pompo Kawassa, S. Dadhè Pompo, Béli Kindy maison and Balahoun pont are dependent hamlets created on Béli Kindy territory.

137. Village territories are composed of the village itself (housing plots with planted garden also named "*tapades*" and fruits trees) and croplands localized outside the village and property of the founding lineages. Boundaries between village territories result from a consensus.

138. Settlement histories of villages are an important matter since they will determine/influence political organisation and land tenure system. As a matter of fact, some villages are considered as decision makers, especially in term of land governance, while others are dependent. Decision maker villages are usually villages where the traditional and religious power is established (particularly where the mosque is established). In the study area, decision maker villages are Béli Kindy and Bhoundou Lengué.

139. Delineation of villages and particularly hamlets is somewhat loose and was observed to evolve with GAC's demands. For example, the fact that a number of hamlets, previously considered as parts of Béli Kindy, have been recognised and named in the survey exercise tends to strengthen their existence as separate entities, although from an administrative standpoint all communities belong to the Béli Kindy "secteur".

4.3.3.2 Chiefs and Elders

140. While traditional chieftainship was officially banned in 1957 upon the independence of Guinea, traditional figures still play an active role. In some villages (Bhoundou Lengué), a village chief and his deputy represent the "council of elders". They are chosen based on their leadership quality as well as their relationship to founding lineages. Moreover, the main decision-making body is the "council of elders" which the village chief depends on.

141. The village Council of Elders is an important, albeit informal authority composed of the elders of each founding family as well as religious authorities (imam, muezzin) and influential individuals (successful businessmen, educated "intellectuals" such as teachers or doctors, "ressortissants, i.e. people who have out-migrated to larger cities or sometimes overseas but maintain a link to the village). The council of elders plays a major decision making role in issues such as settlement of migrants, land management and allocation, organisation of major events, visits of senior individuals such as Prefects or Ministers, conflict resolution, etc. They are the main village level actor for all questions related to land access and resources management and should be closely involved in the resettlement process.

142. Women and youth are not represented in councils of elders. They are nonetheless consulted through their organisations' representatives (women representative and youth representative) for matters that have implications to community life.

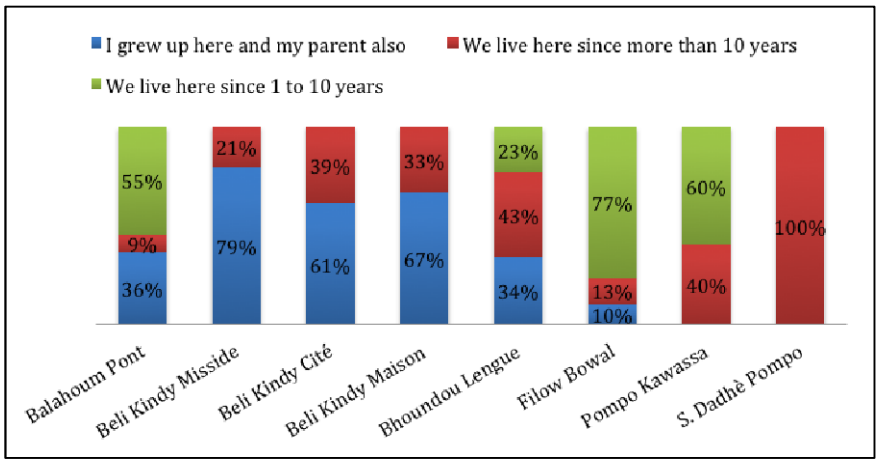
143. Successive waves of community consultation related to GAC project/activities have led to some village fragmentation and the establishment of new entities and new councils. For example, the Council of Elders of Béli Kindy was recently split into two different councils, one for Béli Kindy Missidé and the other for Béli Kindy Cité. When asked why this split, community members indicated that two separate councils would better respond to GAC's activities and consultation needs.

4.4 KEY SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

4.4.1 Ethnicity and Being "Local"

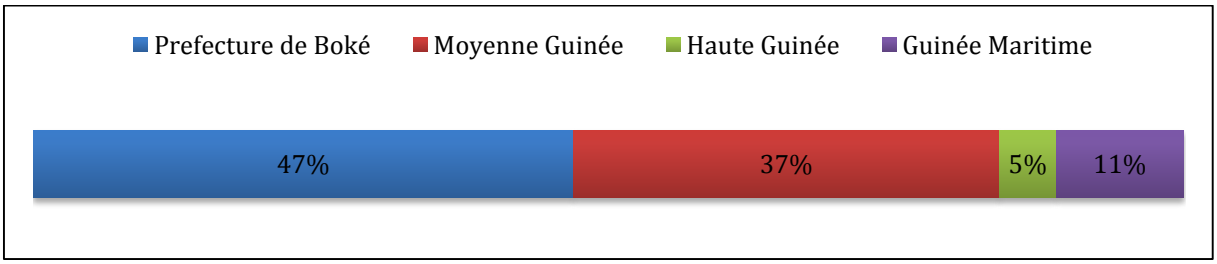
144. 42 % of household heads state that they and their parents have always lived in their village. The remaining 58% include 31% that have been living in the Project-affected area for 10 years or more, and 27% for less than 10 years (mostly in Filow Bowal, Pompo Kawassa, Balahoum Pont and Bhoundou Lengué, see figure below).

Figure 16 – Length of Households' Stay in the Area



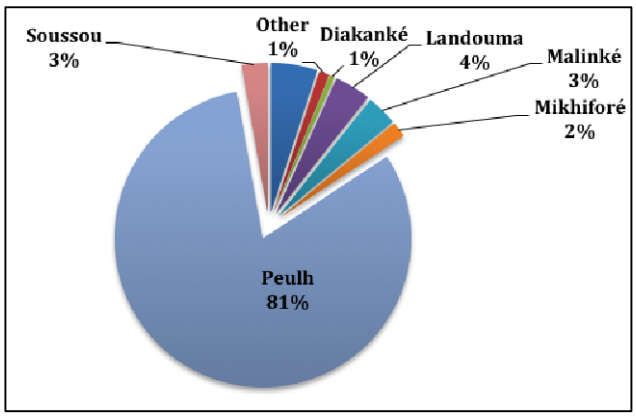
145. As presented in the figure below, 47% of recently settled people came from the within the Boké Prefecture and 37% from Moyenne Guinée (mostly Mamou and Télimélé). The proximity of the national highway, the attraction created by GAC, and cashew nut production are the main factor of in-migration into the area.

Figure 17 – Origin of Heads of Households When Not Native from the Area



146. Autochthonous ethnic groups (Landouma and Peul) represent 85% of the population of the Project-affected area, with 81% of people self-identifying themselves as Peul and 4% Landouma. Ethnic Soussou, Malinké, Mikhiforé and Diakanké form the remaining 15% (usually new arrivals to the area, residing in Bhoundou Lengué or Filow Bowal).

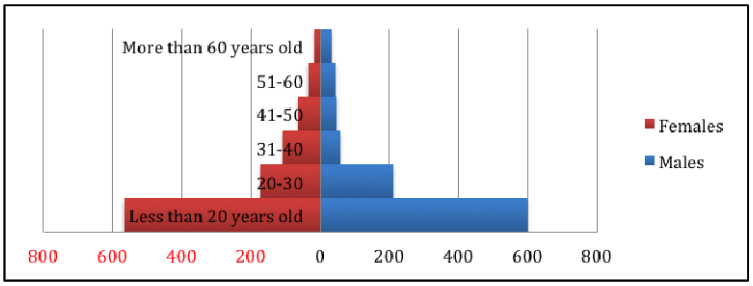
Figure 18 – Ethnic Groups



4.4.2 Demography

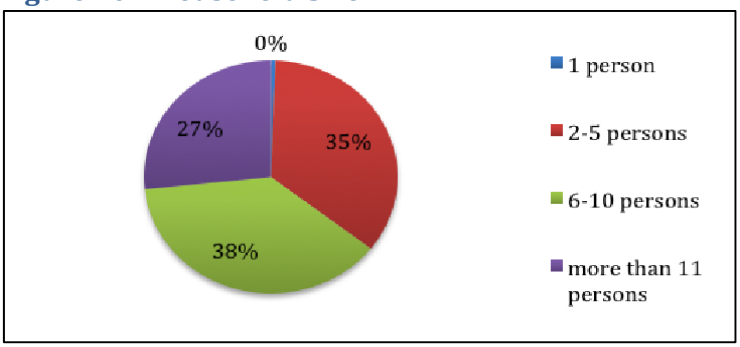
147. As shown in the figure below, the gender distribution is quite balanced in the impact area with 51 % males and 49% females. The population is young with 60% under 20 and 48% under 15. Bhoundou Lengué is the most populated village of the area.

Figure 19 – Age Pyramid



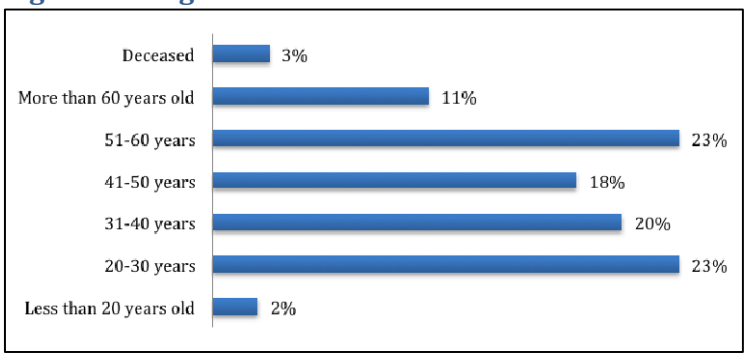
148. The average number of persons per household is 7.9 with an average of 4,1 children under 15 per household. As presented in the figure below, 38 % of households include from 6 to 10 persons and 35% 2 to 5 persons. Only one household, residing in Filow Bowal, is composed of 1 person.

Figure 20 – Household Size



149. The distribution of the age of the head of household is similar to figures presented in the SEIA baseline for the whole concession area.

Figure 21 – Age of Heads of Household



150. 11% of households are headed by women, half of whom are widows between 51 and 60 years of age. Most of the households headed by women live in Béli Kindy Missidé and Filow Bowal.

151. In affected villages, 34% of the households are polygamous, with an average of 2,4 wives per head of household. The number of polygamous households is lower than in other parts of the mining concession (according to the SEIA baseline, 43% of households practice polygamy). Polygamy is a question of financial resources and its prevalence increases with age. The important proportion of young men may explain this lower percentage of polygamous household in the impact area.

152. About 44% of heads of households are literate (can read and write).

4.5 LAND CATEGORISATION

4.5.1 Soil Categorisation

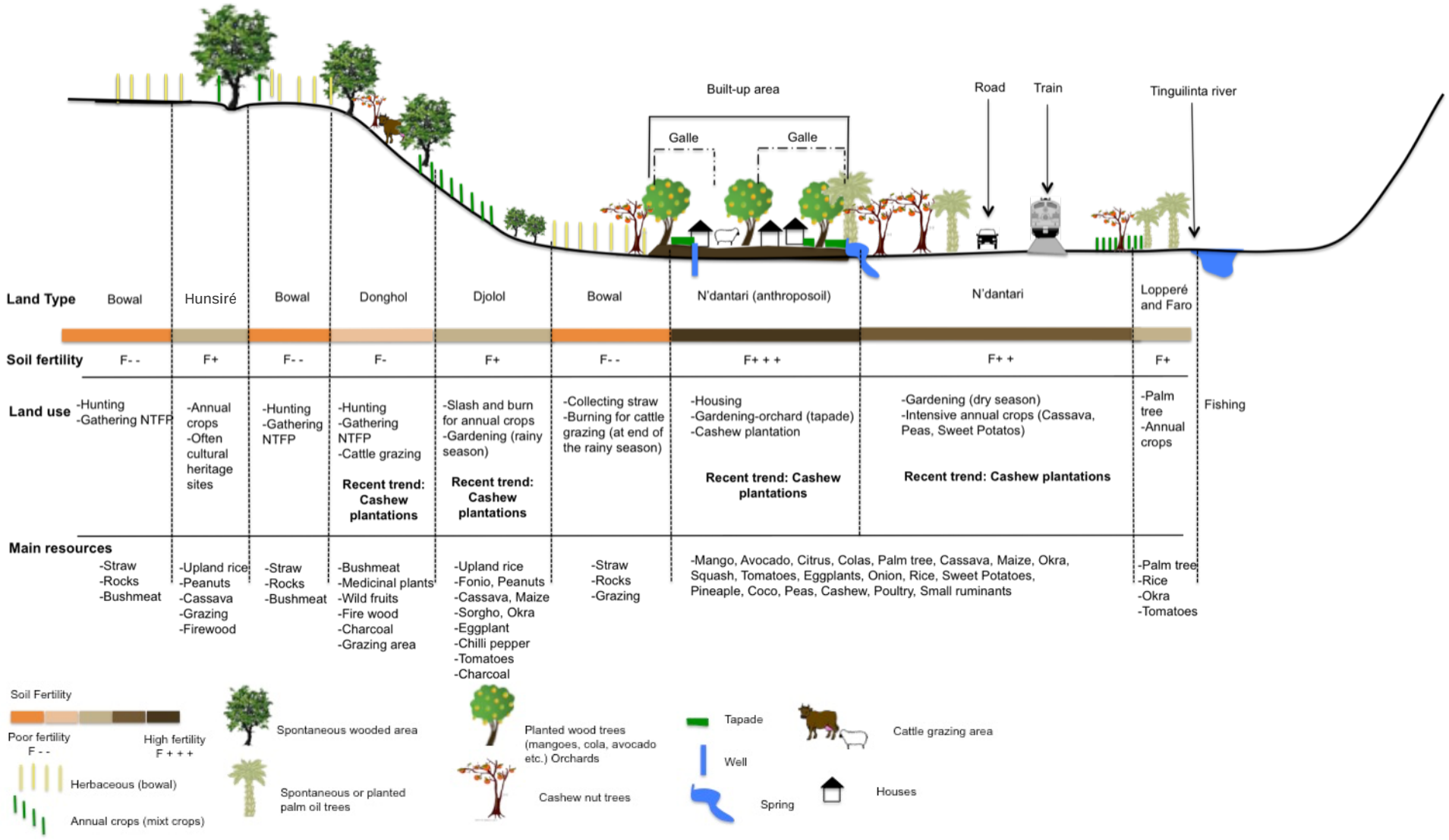
153. The area is composed of vast plateaus separated by steep valleys carved out by many streams and rivers that belong to the Tinguilinta river watershed (and Rio Nunez). Slopes are relatively gentler in the Southern part of GAC's concession (where the affected area is located) compared to the North.

154. Communities classify and describe lands as follow:

- The plateaus ("*Bowé*"): Plateaus are covered by a thick lateritic crust unsuitable for any agriculture. Productivity of this soil is poor, with the exception of very small depressions, where vegetation can grow and some short-term agricultural activities can take place. Those small depressions with a deeper soil are named "*Hunsiré*". "*Bowé*" are characterised by a rocky aspect and sparse herbaceous vegetation used for construction (thatch for roofing).
- Hillsides with a thin colluvial soil are named "*Djolol*" and are much more favourable to agriculture. "*Djolol*" are the most important areas for annual crops, with a shifting cultivation cycle (slash and burn, fallow).
- Rocky hillsides without soil are named "*Donghol*". They are characterised by a shrubby vegetation with spontaneous trees. They are unsuitable for agriculture. "*Donghol*" are used by livestock during the rainy season and for collection of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP).
- Valley bottoms and flat areas with deep soils are named "*N'dantari*", and are usually characterised by an acid and permeable ferralitic soil. Where the soil is particularly humid, it takes the name of "*Faro*", or "*Lopperé*" if waterlogged. Intensively farmed, the "*N'dantari*" is characterised by dense vegetation when not exploited.

155. The figure below provides a summary graphic representation of land types and corresponding farming systems and typical crops.

Figure 22 – Land Categories and Associated Farming Systems



4.5.2 Outer Fields

156. In addition, and superimposed to these different agro-ecological units, another important distinction is that between "outer fields" located well outside villages, and "inner fields"[8] located within the village built-up areas (usually referred to as "*tapades*" – see also paragraph 82 above and section 4.5.3 below).

157. Outer fields are typically devoted to slash and burn extensive farming and grazing, and most of them are located on hillside "*Djolol"* land. The normal farming cycle includes clearing natural vegetation (slash and burn), and sowing upland rice, fonio, or groundnuts. Typically, cultivation lasts for a maximum of two years and land is then returned to fallow for 4 to 5 years. According to the 2015 SEIA, farmers in the area would require 5 to 7 times more land than what is actually farmed in one given year. Farmers value the size of the "*Djolol*" land, rather than the fertility of the soil.

158. Small gardening plots are also cultivated on "*Djolol"* land during the rainy season. "*Hunsiré"* land can also be used for upland rice and other annual farming, but land plots are usually small and cultivation does not exceed one year.

159. Shrubby and wooded areas, unsuitable for agriculture ("*Donghol"*), are used for livestock grazing and collection of Non Timber Forest Product (NTFL). "*Faro"* and "*Lopperé"* lands are used for annual and perennial crops, including gardening and tree plantations.

4.5.3 "*Tapades*"

160. Compound fields or "*tapades*" are located in flat and/or low lands, include a mix of residential houses and small fields. These fields (and villages accordingly) are located on "*N'dantari"* land. Farming there is intensive. "*N'dantari"* land is fertilised by human and animal organic waste and ashes, turning it into an "anthroposoil" and the most productive soils in the local farming system. Compound fields and housing are structured in family homesteads named "*Gallé"*, grouped together to form a village. These are easily identified by the presence of a great number of planted fruit trees (mangoes, orange, colas, palm tree, cashew etc.) with interspersed tubers and annual crops (maize, manioc, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, peas, okra etc.). In the area and contrary to typical Peul "*Gallé*" in Fouta Djallon, fences are uncommon.

4.5.4 Cashew Plantations

161. Large cashew tree plantations have developed in the area since the early 2000s and the traditional agro-pastoral system is changing as a result. "*N'dantari"* lands are currently entirely used, either by "*tapades*" in built-up areas, or by cashew plantations in between built-up areas. "*N'dantari"* land outside of "*tapades*" is now being sold for the establishment of cashew plantations. Availability of "*N'dantari"* land for gardening and annual crops tends to decrease accordingly. Also, "*Donghol"* and "*Djolol"* lands are turned to cashew plantation, even if this trend only started recently and farmers' natural tendency is to keep these areas dedicated to slash and burn systems and annual crops, particularly rice, which is the main staple, and groundnut.

4.5.5 Non Farmed Areas

162. Areas that are unsuitable for agriculture activities are used for collection of timber and NTFP, hunting and grazing. This is mainly relevant to "*Bowé*" land both on plateaus and in lower areas. These are burnt every year at the end of the rainy season to trigger regrowth of young grass that is deemed specifically beneficial to cattle.

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[8] *This distinction has also been used in Chapter 3 (Impacts), between land plots identified as 'residential' (or 'tapades', or 'inner fields') and those identified as 'agricultural' (i.e. that do not contain a house, which are the same as 'outer fields', i.e. fields located outside of the built-up areas).*

4.6 LAND TENURE

4.6.1 Customary Framework

163. Land rights in the area are overwhelmingly customary. No formally titled land plot has been identified. However, customary land tenure systems are complex as however traditional they may be, they are influenced by Islamic and modern law.

164. Key characteristics of customary land tenure systems are the following:

- Access to land is influenced by social identity and kin-group membership;
- Different layers of rights can coexist for the same piece of land: Individuals, families, lineages and whole communities can have different levels of usage right over the same piece of land. For example, an individual could hold a temporary right to farm over a given piece of land, while this plot is held under a permanent right of use by another individual, and is also part of lineage land and remains under some control by the lineage elder.

165. Different types of land rights identified in the area include:

- The right to administer land (right to allocate, to transfer and to sell the land);
- The permanent right of use (access and use without prior permission, guarantee of access to land for agriculture);
- The temporary right to use (for short term periods and subject to prior permission).

166. The exercise of these rights depends on:

- The status of the individual within his family or household, and the history of this family, particularly when and where from they settled. Settlement history is therefore essential to understanding land rights;
- The type of land: community (or collective), lineage, or private land, which itself corresponds largely to the soil type categorisation described above in section 4.4, as shown in the table below.

Table 11. Rights and Types of Land

Type of land / Social status	Community Lands		Lineage Lands			Private lands
	Bowé	Faro	Donghol	Djolol	N'dantari	
					Outer fields	Tapade
Elder of the founding lineage	Manages	Manages	Manages	Manages	Manages	No rights
Member of the founding lineage – household head	Permanent use right	Permanent use right	Permanent use right	Permanent use right	Permanent use right	Manages
Other individual	Temporary use right	Temporary use right	Temporary use right	Temporary use right	Temporary use right	Temporary use right

4.6.2 Collective Lands

167. Areas not suitable for agriculture are generally considered as collective village (or community) lands. They belong to the village community, under the supervision of the Council of Elders who collectively manage them. This is the case of "*Bowé*" and "*Faro*" lands, where natural resources are collected such as gravel, sand and Non Timber Forest Products (fuelwood, fruit, straw, medicinal plants and barks, etc.). All residents can use these resources for individual or family purposes regardless of their social status or the lineage they belong to.

168. Some activities like grazing, transhumance, use of water sources, wild palm tree harvesting etc. can be subject to authorisation, and non-residents of the village have to seek permission from the Council of Elders, which is typically granted on an annual basis, leaving non-resident individuals and families with fairly precarious access to such land and related resources.

169. The numerous palm trees growing naturally on "*Bowé*" or "*Faro*" land are a specific case as they are a valuable resource. Palm trees have often been planted close to those growing naturally and such land becomes private. Collection of wild palm nuts is then permissible only to members of the lineage that has become owner of that land, particularly at harvesting time in March. Access to others may be authorised by the lineage elder.

4.6.3 Lineage lands

170. All agricultural land is lineage land ("*Djolol"*, "*N'dantari", "Hunsiré"*), as well as less fertile areas like the "*Donghol",* which may or may not be cultivated. A local elder is designated as the customary landowner amongst descendants of one of the founding lineages and manages these lands on behalf of the lineage and in the interest thereof. This management includes allocating usage rights to lineage members and transferring rights to third parties.

171. Boundaries between lands of each lineage are well established and broadly known. Customary landowners have been identified in the Project-affected area as follows:

Table 12. Customary Landowners in the Project-Affected Area

Béli Kindy Missidé	Béli Kindy Cité	Bhoundou Lengué
Mamadou Saliou Bah	Amadou Kebou Barry	Lamine Sané
Abdoulaye Bah Soumata	Mamadou Saidou Kanté	Youssouf Sané
Abdoulaye Gara Bah	Alseny Kanté	Younoussa Tambassa
Diallo Amadou Ouri 1	Abdoulaye Kanté	
Daouda Bah	Abdoul Karim Diallo	
Assimiou Diallo		

172. Most customary landowners are ethnic Peul, with the exception of Bhoundou Lengué where they are ethnic Landouma. Bhoundou Lengué is a specific case as it is a recent settlement where significant numbers of land plots have been sold to outsiders.

173. In spite of one elder being designated as the customary landowner, lineage ownership does acknowledge the shared dimension of ownership. Customary landowners manage land on behalf of the lineage and are expected to be the custodians of the following environmental and social factors:

- Ensuring that use of the land is environmentally sustainable;
- Ensuring that all lineage members have access to a land plot for housing and farming, particularly through the allocation of farmland to male children when they marry and the management of successions upon death of male lineage members with regards to residential land;
- Providing reasonable access to farming land to outsiders and controlling such land that has been allocated outside of the lineage on a temporary basis.

174. While the customary landowner's role is to manage the overall lineage domain, individual lineage male members have an inalienable access right to this resource and manage their part of that domain. Each family head would farm where his father was farming before him. These family heads can freely divide their part of the lineage domain between themselves, their wives, and their sons for annual cultivation. However, they cannot plant trees, build perennial structures, give access to a third party or sell the plot without prior permission of the customary landowner.

175. Customary landowners can decide collectively in the Council of Elders which blocks of parcels will be farmed in a given year, and allocate these parcels accordingly to their lineage members.

4.6.4 Private Family Lands

176. Within "*N'dantari"* lands in villages, each family of the founding lineage is awarded a plot, which is both residential and agricultural as detailed in section 3.4. This plot is divided in "*Gallé"* and considered private. The head of the family is free to plant, build or sell the land to a third party. He is also responsible for dividing the plot between himself, his wive(s) and his children as warranted.

177. While founding families maintain an important role in managing property rights according to customary regimes, sales are becoming an important mechanism of land transfer, driven mainly by cashew plantation, and this results in individual property rights being ascertained for cashew plantations in "*N'dantari"* lands.

4.6.5 Land Transmission and Transactions

4.6.5.1 Inheritance

178. Inheritance from father to sons is the most common mode of land transmission. Women are generally excluded from inheritance in spite of Islamic law provisions to the contrary (see section 4.6.6). Successions are usually anticipated by heads of households, and if this is not the case brothers of the deceased will share his estate with support from Islamic scholars if needed.

4.6.5.2 Leasing

179. Agricultural lands, particularly "*Djolol",* can be leased out or lent on a temporary basis. Would-be land users must apply to the Council of Elders, who consult customary landowners to identify available arable lands, or directly to customary landowners. Such loans take place between different lineages in the same village or between neighbouring villages and are generally free, with a symbolic gift of cola nuts to the customary landowner. In some cases, a share of the harvest appears to be given to the customary landowner on what is described as a voluntary basis.

180. However, land can also be leased at a charge, particularly where strangers or newcomers are involved. Access of such newcomers usually interests only the less productive "*Djolol"* lands, while the better land is typically not leased out. The lease price is paid to the customary landowner and varies according to the size of the land plot. Local informants reported that a parcel on "*Djolol"* land adequate for a family composed of a man head of household and his 2 wives (probably around 4,000 to 5,000 m^2) would be leased at GNF 200K (USD 26) per year, not including the zaka or tithe (generally 10% of the crop harvest, mainly in rice).

181. *"N'dantari"* are not available for renting as all of it is intensively used. However, some women could have access to "*N'dantari"* land on the following basis: they could plant gardening crops in between cashew trees on the condition that they clear the plot to prevent fire.

182. Access to "*Bowé"* land for grazing purposes is normally subject to payments in kind to the Council of Elders and/or the mosque Council (milk, cola nut, meat). In lineage lands such as "*Donghol*", prior approval of the landowner and a gift are required before animals can graze.

183. In Bhoundou Lengué, there is no "*Djolol"* land available for shifting cultivation of annual crops. A vast majority of Bhoundou Lengué residents rely for staple production on renting land from one of the customary landowners from other villages (mainly from Béli Kindy, Tambangouroun and Balahoun). Their ability to pay the renting price is directly related to cashew nut production. Loss of income from cashew nut due to land acquisition could adversely impact their ability to rent a plot for staple food production.

4.6.5.3 Sales

184. Sales of land did not exist in the customary land tenure system but are increasingly becoming widespread. They mainly concern "*N'dantari"* and "*Donghol"* lands for housing and cashew nut plantation. These sales are typically not formalised, not registered, and do not give rise to a land title as a result.

185. The transaction typically takes the form of an agreement signed between the customary landowner and the purchaser in front of the two parties' witness as well as the Sector Chief and the District President, who would typically also sign the document. Even though a document is signed, it technically has no legal value other than between the parties themselves, and is not formally registered with cadastral or other authorities.

186. Until recently purchasers were mainly non-native individuals who invested in cashew plantations, but the profitability of cashew nut production has led locals to purchase land for such ventures. Cashew plantation used to interest only "*Ndantari*" lands, but now develop on "*Djolol"* lands that were previously dedicated to annual crops for subsistence. The right to plant (which may eventually be reflected in a perpetual and private land ownership right) is negotiated with customary landowners and results in more permanent family ownership of "*Djolol",* as opposed to the previous lineage ownership over this type of land.

187. This trend towards more cash crops adds to shorter fallow periods caused by population increase, and might be detrimental to food security unless the productivity of food crops increases accordingly, which is not currently the case.

188. Land values in the area are difficult to identify as transactions are informal and speculation is significant. Informal discussions indicate that one hectare for housing purposes in Tinguilinta village could reach GNF 18 millions (USD 2,370/ha or USD 0.24/m^2), while agricultural land would sell for about GNF 2 millions per hectare (USD 260/ha or USD 0.026/m^2.

4.6.6 Gender Aspects of Land Tenure

189. The Constitution of Guinea guarantees both women and men the right to own property and prohibits gender-based discrimination. Islamic law also specifies that women should inherit (half a man's part). However, in practice, women's land rights cannot be fully exerted and they tend to be marginalized. For example, a woman would lose her land use rights if she leaves her husband's household upon divorce, although the woman's male children usually retain their inheritance rights. Only in some exceptional cases can women be considered house or residential plot owners. They cannot claim ownership over "*Djolol"* annual farming areas either.

190. In practice, inheritance rights for widows reflect neither the principles of equally shared ownership enshrined in modern law, nor the sharing principles of Islamic law, and women's rights in the succession are left to the discretion of the customary landowner.

191. However, it was also observed that some women have landowner status, usually because they purchased a land plot. These female landowners are usually non-native businesswomen from other areas.

4.6.7 Key Implications of the Land Tenure System in the Perspective of Compensation

192. From a legal perspective, all rural land in Guinea is vested in the State. Unless land is formally registered to individuals, which is nowhere the case in the Project-affected area, the loss of land ownership cannot be compensated since the State is the only lawful owner. The Project will not compensate the loss of land ownership rights. However, the Project will compensate the loss of customary land usufruct (or usage) rights.

193. Usufruct rights in the Project-affected area are customary, with well identified and recognised mechanisms for each category of land, as follows:

    - "*Bowé*" land (the plateaus) is held and managed by communities through the Council of Elders;

- "*Djolol*" land (the slopes) is held and managed by lineages through well identified and recognised customary landowners;
- "*N'dantari*" land (the flat areas where villages are located) is held and managed by autochtonous family/household heads (particularly in the core of villages), and increasingly by outsider individuals, particularly where sales have taken place in Bhoundou Lengué and outside of the core of villages. This is the most valuable and most fertile land, where both housing and cash crop plantations are located.

194. "*Bowé*" land will be affected by bauxite extraction, a Project component which is not covered in this RAP. "*Djolol*" land is only marginally affected by the Project as the slopes are required for neither bauxite extraction, nor mining infrastructure. Most of the affected land covered in this RAP is actually "*N'dantari*" land.

195. "*N'dantari*" land is held by household heads, who were identified in the surveys as individuals, and by individuals who purchased such land to establish plantations. In all cases, land losses will be experienced by households and/or individuals, and compensation (whether in-kind or in-cash) can be served to these household heads and individuals without a need for other compensation measures at community or lineage levels.

196. Where land held at lineage level ("*Djolol"*) is affected, customary landowners might potentially be affected by Project land take beyond their own direct losses, insofar as the loss to the Project of land they manage would impact both their power and their income. Compensation for "*Djolol"* land must therefore include a component meant to re-establish or offset the customary landowners' ability to manage and allocate lineage land. Such impacts are expected to be minimal (the mine infrastructure is located on "*N'dantari*" lands – where the villages are, and further bauxite extraction will affect plateaus or "*Bowé*" land).

197. The specific situation of Bhoundou Lengué, which has no "*Djolol"* land available for annual crops, will need to be addressed. No "*Djolol"* land is affected in Bhoundou Lengué since there is no such land, but Bhoundou Lengué residents' ability to farm annual crops on "*Djolol"* land will still be affected indirectly as they use income generated by cashew nut to rent land for annual crops.

4.7 SOCIAL ORGANISATION

198. The Peul society is patrilineal and patriarchal with a strong social stratification. The population of the area is reported to be mostly composed of so-called Wassoulou[9] Peul and former captives, and as a result the social structure of villages is not as strongly stratified as it could be in Fouta Djallon for example. However, age, kinship and gender are important social stratification factors.

199. The social organization is focussed on the family, which comprises of a male head of household and his wives and children. Women are expected to obey their husband and are generally excluded from political decision and land management. However, women have some degree of financial independence and can generate and manage their own income, all the more since children stay in their mother's house and have to be catered for by her. Young male adults leave their mother's house and build their own house in the family concession before or at the time they get married. They stay under the authority of the head of household until they get married and sometimes thereafter too. Travelling is important and essential for young man since it is a way to collect the money needed for a wedding.

200. The number of wives in a household tends to increase with the age and wealth of the head of household. In average, the number of wives in a household in the Project-affected area is

[9] *Wassoulou Peul are those who initially migrated from Fouta eastwards to Wassoulou (a region close to the Mali-Guinea border in the Siguiri and Kankan areas), and then left Wassoulou and migrated westwards when the Malinké empire of Samory Touré expanded there.*

2,4 wives per head of household. Sometimes, newly married sons or elderly widowed parents are also part of the family unit.

201. Women are getting married at 13-15 years of age. Marriage is expensive for young men and their family because of the dowry (paid by men to the women family) and ceremony costs. The vast majority of young men migrate outside the village in order to get a job and earn money to get married. The wedding application is accompanied by a gift of cola nuts (7 or 9) in the presence of a local imam. The groom will also make many symbolic gifts.

202. Day to day tasks and responsibilities are very different between men and women. The head of household is responsible for people living in his homestead, takes in charge construction work and associated costs, and land access for agricultural activities. Women are in charge of domestic chores, some agricultural production (market gardening, rice, palm oil production) and may be involved in petty trading.

203. Households are part of lineages, headed by an elder member who takes responsibility manage relationships between households of the same lineage.

204. Islam plays a major role in daily life and the status of their mosque reflects the status of villages. Larger and politically dominant villages have a large Friday mosque, while smaller or politically dependent villages have a simple prayer room for everyday prayers. In the area only Béli Kindy and Bhoundou Lengué have a Friday mosque. Every mosque has a first imam, a second imam and a muezzin. Contrary to other places in Guinea, imams are not chosen from designated *"marabutic"* families.

205. Youth and women do not participate in political decision-making. However, they can be consulted for any important issues impacting the community through their youth or womens' organisations, which exist in all villages:

    - Women's association are in charge of organising the logistics for ceremonies (food, chairs, water, etc.), educating children etc.
    - Youth organisations are expected to clean up collective areas, maintain footpaths, ensuring security, and maintain the mosque.

206. These organisations provide mutual assistance and are a port of first call for problem and conflict resolution before elders or Government agencies become involved. Family issues, financial difficulties, conflicts between persons etc. are brought to the knowledge of these associations and the group give advice and seeks solutions. Specifically, women associations play a more active role than youth groups. They are led by a representative appointed by general consensus, generally the wife or sister of an influential man.

4.8 HOUSING

207. With the exception of a few cement houses, most houses are built in traditional material (earth bricks and plastering, wood frame and straw roof). They are either round according to the Peul tradition, or rectangular according to the Landouma tradition. In traditional houses, soil is of compacted earth. Windows and doors are wooden structures. The frame is usually built by a professional mason and/or carpenter, while other parts of the construction (such as making and laying the bricks) can be undertaken by the owner. Plastering, including decoration, is typically a female task.

208. Housing is organized around the extended family's homestead or "*galle*", where both houses and gardens are located. Each wife typically gets her own house built by her husband, who generally has a separate house. Wives also own a "*tapade"*, located close to the house and inside the homestead. Adult young men also have their own house in the "*galle"*.

209. The cost of two types of traditional houses has been estimated in interviews and is presented in the table below:

Table 13. Cost of Traditional Houses

Round Peul House	**Cost (in Thousands GNF)**
Brick	400
Mason	625
Food for the mason	105
Foundation	150
Soil	260
Frame + roof	1,110
TOTAL	**2,550**
	340 USD

Rectangular Landouma house 4 rooms + storage, corrugated iron roof	**Cost (in Thousands GNF)**
Brick	750
Mason	1.500
Soil	155
Frame + roof	3.300
Distemper	400
TOTAL	**6,105**
	815 USD

4.9 HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

210. While household equipment is generally minimal in relation with the absence of electricity, some items are quite widespread:

- 91% of households possess at least one cell phone and 72% of households more than one: in practice the vast majority of adults have a cell phone, with a small number of exceptions;
- 72% possess a radio set and 62% a bicycle ;
- 33% possess a motorcycle;
- 30% own a television, many of whom are not full time residents in the impacted area but are living elsewhere (Sangarédi, Conakry etc.).

211. The level of equipment varies greatly depending on the economic status of the household:

- 3 households, all of them headed by women, have none of the household items listed in the questionnaire, which clearly indicates a situation of poverty;
- 33% have declared that they possess at least one item that they value at more than USD 100 (usually guns and gold received as part of the dowry).

4.10 ACCESS TO PUBLIC SERVICES

4.10.1 Energy

212. There is no electricity in the villages of the impact area. Most households (70%) use wood for cooking (70% of households). Despite significant local production of charcoal, only 20% report using it for cooking. Candles and Chinese flashlights (using batteries) are used for lighting by 56% of the households and 19% use kerosene lamps. 26 households have a

generator, with only 4 of these full time residents of the impacted area. The Filow Bowal shop uses a solar lighting system.

4.10.2 Water

213. There is no public water supply system in the impacted villages. The most important community drinking water supply during the dry season is the Béli Kindy spring (located next to Béli Kindy Missidé). Locals regard it as a good quality source and 17% of the households (most inhabitants of Béli Kindy Missidé) use it throughout the year for drinking purposes.

214. 47% of households use private wells (33% a covered and protected well and 14% an open well). Bhoundou Lengué has numerous protected wells. The aquifer is ferruginous and the shallowest layers are likely to be prone to bacteriological contamination. In Béli Kindy Missidé, a drilled well was established by SNAPE[10] under a Japan funded programme, but is not functional (allegedly because the filter is clogged with iron, more likely because the pump does not work).

215. Surface water is widely used for non drinking water (kitchen, washing, etc.) and sometimes for drinking as well (6% of households). The Pompo stream is used by residents of the Pompo hamlets and Bhoundou Lengué.

216. 70% of households have a source of water at less than 5 minute walk from their house, 25% between 5 to 10 minute walk and 5% at more than 15 minute walk from their residence.

4.10.3 Health

217. There is no health facility in the affected area. Residents of Béli Kindy and Bhoundou Lengué travel to the Tinguilinta health center at a distance of about 10km for primary health care, and to Sangarédi (35km) or Boké (30km) if a medical doctor is required.

218. The choice of the health center depends on the seriousness of the symptoms. The Boké regional hospital is the choice centre in case of serious disease. Most cases (62%) are treated in Tinguilinta, 31% in Boké hospital, and 22% in Sangarédi hospital. 7% have indicated that they were able to access CBG's clinic in Sangarédi.

219. Traditional healers are well represented and used by about 84% of the households.

4.10.4 Education

220. Access to education services and impacts thereupon are addressed in section 3.10.3.

4.10.5 Banking Services

221. 18% of households hold a bank account (12% have a current account and 6% a savings account). Households holding a bank account are mostly outsiders not permanently residing in the affected area.

4.10.6 Market

222. There is no market in the villages of the impacted area. The most frequented market is the Tinguilinta market on Saturday. Sangarédi and Boké market are also frequented. Some products like charcoal and wood are sold on the roadside.

[10] *SNAPE : Service National d'Aménagement des Points d'Eau (National Division of Water Points Development).*

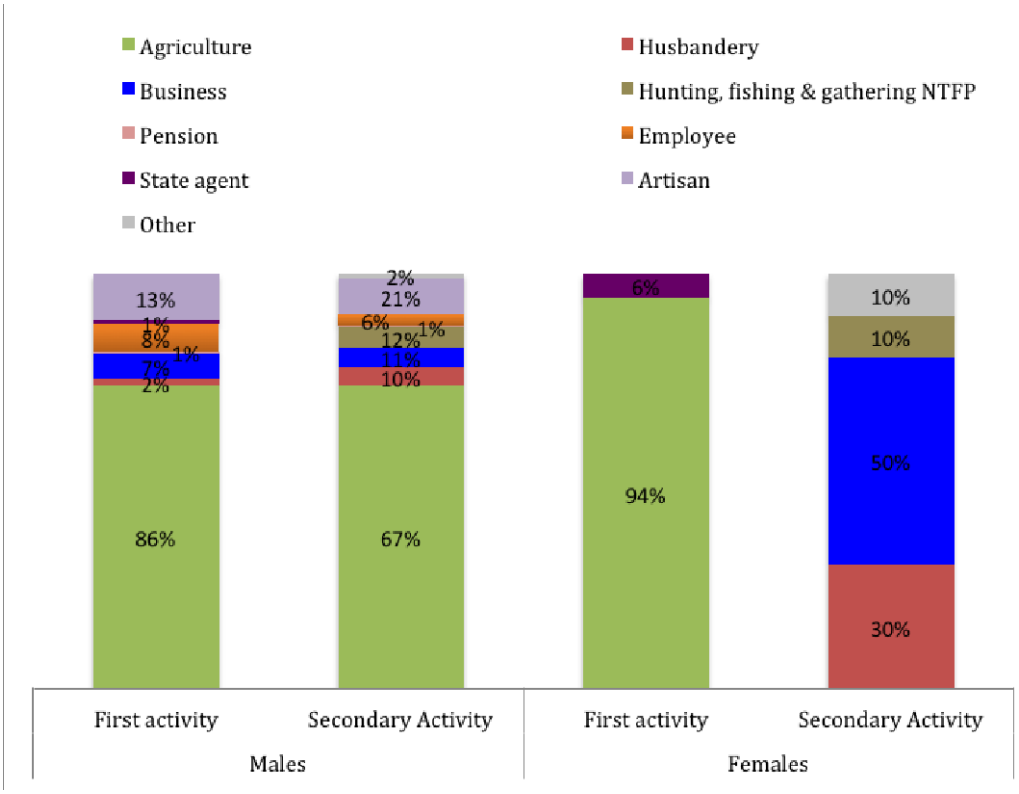
5. LIVELIHOODS

5.1 OVERVIEW OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

223. Agriculture is declared as the most important activity for 71% of the households and the second most important for 22%. Similarly, it is declared as the first source of income for 66% of households and the second one for 26% (see figure below). The slight difference between the two sets of data is due to self-consumption. While no fully reliable numbers were arrived at in terms of cash income generated specifically by cashew nut production, it is quite clear from qualitative interviews that it is the most lucrative of the various crops produced in the area. For women, gardening and groundnut are of particular significance, except in Bhoundou Lengué, where there is little suitable land for these. Rice is important but is mostly devoted to self-consumption and generates little cash, if any at all.

224. Almost all (94%) households headed by women declare agriculture as their primary activity. Women-headed households appear to have less diversified sources of livelihood, which probably affects their resilience to hardship.

Figure 23 – First and Second Activities



225. However, the picture of livelihoods is more complex: while agriculture is a central component, households also rely on a complex combination of different activities (up to 7 according to the quantitative survey), each of which has its distinct economic rationale and objectives; seasonality; gender, social or age drivers; and level of sensitivity to Project impacts. Qualitative investigations were therefore instrumental in allowing the RAP team to describe affected livelihoods as reflected in the following sections.

226. Almost all households have several different activities to support their income to minimise risks and adapt to a versatile natural environment. Men tend to have more activities than females, as seen in the figure above. Secondary activities include hunting, fishing and gathering Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP). While salaries and pensions are relatively marginal (only 8% of households declare them as their first or second source of income), artisans (blacksmiths, carpenters, bricklayers, moto-taxi drivers, healers) are numerous, with 34% of male heads of households declaring one of these artisanal activities as either their first or second activity.

5.2 AGRICULTURE

5.2.1 Overview

227. Agriculture is the main occupation of the local population. It is entirely manual. Animal traction and organic or chemical fertilisation are almost non-existent in the area. In exceptional cases, tractors can be rented for ploughing collective rice fields. Herbicide are sometimes used in cashew nut plantations, but manual weeding is much more frequent. Farmers in the project area receive no technical or financial support from Government agencies. Men and women are both involved in agricultural production with, for each, well-defined roles and responsibilities.

228. The main subsistence crop is upland rice grown on hillside "*Djolol*" land, while the main cash crop is cashew, followed by ground nut. Cassava, millet, sorghum, maize, sweet potatoe, taro and yam are also commonly grown, usually in mixed crops within the "*tapades"* or *"N'dantari"* land, and less commonly in "*Djolol"* land. Market garden crops such as tomatoes, pepper, okra, eggplants, onions, squash etc. are also grown, as well as fruit trees (cashew nut, mangoes, citrus, bananas, guyava, papaya, etc.) on the *N'dantari* type of land (in orchard garden and *tapade*).

229. Rice is the primary staple food for all households in the area followed by cassava, sweet potatoes, millet and sorghum. Groundnut and garden crops are the main sources of income for women. Cashew nut is by far the most important cash crop for household, mainly on the men's hands.

230. The rainy season is from May-June to August-September, but agricultural activities often start as early as February (land preparation). The lean period (potential for food shortage) occurs between August and October just before harvests.

231. The calendars show the complexity of the agricultural system and the significant workload it represents for the local population. Activities are relatively evenly distributed throughout the year with very few idle periods. Most households mix early and late varieties to better manage work load and food availability. For example, both early and late varieties of rice are sowed in April-May, with the earliest varieties harvested in October and the late ones in late November. Mixing early and late groundnut varieties allows two plantation cycles. Casava varieties of different cycles length (eight months to two years) are also planted. The same applies to cashew nut, where harvest can be spread over several months due to the coexistence of early and late varieties.

232. Agricultural activities, calendars and types of crops are deeply dependent on the diversity of land categories presented in details in section 4.4 and must be approached as an agro-ecological system. "*Djolol"*, "*N'dantari"*, and "*Hunsiré"* are the most important types of land for agricultural purposes, but access to other types of land can also be critical to food security.

5.2.2 Agricultural System

233. Two main types of farming practices co-exist in the area and are carried out concurrently by the same households:

- An extensive slash and burn system, which relies on fallow and rotation, and mainly interests "*Djolol*" land (but not only) for cultivation of annual crops, particularly rice and groundnut;
- An intensive gardening system, mostly (but not only) in "*tapades*", where organic and mineral waste associated with housing is used to create the "*tapade"* in "*N'dantari"* land.

234. This categorisation is provided for clarity, however there are variations as not all "*Djolol*" land is extensively cultivated (there may be more intensive patches dedicated to garden crops), and not all "*N'dantari*" land is intensively cultivated (areas that are more remote from houses benefit from no fertilisation, and cashew plantations that have developed in recent years deviate quite significantly from the usual "*tapade*" system although they are mostly located in "*N'dantari*" land).

5.2.2.1 Extensive Slash and Burn

235. Slash and burn cultivation is mainly carried out on "*Djolol*" lands but can also interest other tpes of land. Fallow duration is from 4 to 5 years, alternating with cultivation for 1 or 2 years. more practiced on the slopes named *Djolol*. Plots are cleared in February to April and burnt in April. Main crops are rain-fed rice, in association with sorghum, millet and groundnut. The ideal rotation was reported by local farmers to be groundnut first, immediately after clearing (as it provides nitrogen for the second crop in the rotation), and rice second but in the same rainy season. However, many households declared that they use intercropping and grow rice and groundnut at the same time. Secondary crops, like cassava, sweet potatoes and maize could also be planted on the verge of the plot after the rice cycle. While "*Djolol"* fertility is reported to be negatively affected by shorter fallow periods, it is still the most important area for staple crops production since it offers the largest agricultural surfaces available, particularly in the context of more and more "*N'dantari"* land being converted to cashew.

236. Every year, the council of elders distributes plots in "*Djolol"* to households according to their needs. The head of household further divides his parcel amongst household members, including himself, his wives, and sometimes his son(s). Each member further becomes responsible for the plot allocated by the head of household, and the harvest is not shared between household members but belongs to each member. Women are expected to feed themselves and their children (and sometimes their husband) with their own harvest. The household head's harvest is typically split in two parts, one being sold on the market for his own cash needs, while the other is stored as a reserve for household consumption when the wives' rice is finished. Women are generally not allowed to apply to the council of elders for a land plot, this will be handled by her husband, her son or another male intermediary.

237. Non-local persons have limited access to "*Djolol"* land and produce little rice as a result. This is particularly the case of people in Filow Bowal and to a lesser extent of some households in Bhoundou Lengué. As they have to pay an annual rent to access to a plot, their involvement in rice production depends on the money earned from other activities, mostly cashew nut production.

238. The following figure shows a typical calendar for farming activities in "*Djolol*" land, with disaggregation by gender.

Figure 24 – Agricultural Calendar – Extensive Slash and Burn System

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rain	-	-	-	-	+	++	++	++	+	-	-	-
Food shortage								+	++	+		
Land/field preparation		Cleaning +++		Burning +++						Harvesting +++		
Rice (early variety)			P +++	P +++	P +++	S +++	W ++	W +	M +	H +++		T +
Rice (late variety)			P +++	P +++	P +++	S +++	W ++	W +	W +	M +	H +++	T +
Cassava (early variety						H ++	H ++	H ++		S +++		
Cassava (late variety)	H ++	H ++			P +++	S +++						H ++
Ground peanut						S +++	W +++	M +	H ++	H+T +++		

Pink= mostly women activities / Blue= mostly men activities /Grey= both men and women activities
P= Preparation / S= sowing, transplantation/ M= monitoring / W= weeding / H=harvesting / T= transport and selling / - less intense / ++ very intense activity

5.2.2.2 Intensive Gardening

239. Responsibility for gardening systems rests mainly with women, either individually or in groups. Gardening is mostly done in "*tapade*" land parcels, which are usually located in "*N'dantari*" land, but also on "*Loppéré*" land during the dry season and on "*Djolol*" land during the rainy season. Fertilisation involves burying vegetal matter (groundnut foliage, rice straw, etc.), manure and house waste under furrows. The plot can be fenced (but not always) and is watered on a regular basis.

240. Most common crops are tomato, eggplant (local and imported variety), pepper, okra, squash, onion, and sweet potatoes. Gardening is meant mostly for the local market and is the main source of income for women.

241. There are two gardening periods:

- One during the dry season, starting right after rice harvest and finishing just before the "*Djolol*" work starts;
- The other during the rainy season, which is more profitable since there are fewer products on the market, but people have less time available as most available workforce is dedicated to open field crops.

242. Women interviewed have mentioned that access to land for gardening is not a problem compared to access to the "*Djolol*", even for non-local women. Access to a plot is possible in agreement with a cashew nut plantation owner: women can use the land for mixed garden crops in between cashew trees if they clear the plot to protect it against fire and to prepare the land for the cashew harvest.

243. The following figure shows the activity calendar for gardening, for males and females.

Figure 25 – Agricultural Calendar – Gardening System

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rain	-	-	-	-	+	++	++	++	+	-	-	-
Food shortage								+	++	+		
Gardening, rainy season					P +++	S +++	W ++	W ++	H ++	T ++	T ++	
Gardening dry season	H ++	T ++	T ++							P +++	S +++	W +

Pink= mostly women activities / Blue= mostly men activities /Grey= both men and women activities
P= Preparation / S= sowing, transplantation/ M= monitoring / W= weeding / H=harvesting / T= transport and selling / - less intense / ++ very intense activity

5.2.2.3 Fruit Trees

244. Mango, banana, cola, citrus (lemon, orange), pawpaw, avocado, selected palm, are the main species of trees planted in "*N'dantari*" land, usually within "*tapade"* and along streams. Fruit is self-consumed and sold on local markets and on the roadside. Trees and the fruit they produce belong to the person who planted them. The owner can be a man or a woman. Sales are usually women's or young men's responsibility. Fruit are important in the household economy as they can generate a significant cash income.

Figure 26 – Agricultural Calendar – Fruit Trees

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rain	-	-	-	-	+	++	++	++	+	-	-	-
Food shortage								+	++	+		
Fruit season			H +	H +	H +	H +						

Pink= mostly women activities / Blue= mostly men activities /Grey= both men and women activities
P= Preparation / S= sowing, transplantation/ M= monitoring / W= weeding / H=harvesting / T= transport and selling / - less intense / ++ very intense activity

5.2.2.4 Cashew

245. Cashew is the main cash crop in terms of area used and of household income. Only the nut is sold, while the other parts of the fruit are used as animal feed. Cashew trees are planted in large plantations, mostly in "*N'dantari"* but also on "*Donghol*" land, and more recently on "*Djolol"* land. Plantations typically belong to men, with only few women owning a plantation (all of whom are non locals). All family members are involved in the harvest but men typically handle sales in bulk.

246. Trees are directly sowed *in situ* or transplanted from a nursery on a clean and burnt plot. Plantations typically produce after 3 to 4 years. Weeding is manual or chemical (this is the only crop in the area where herbicide is sometimes used) and contributes highly to the production (whether manual or chemical). In 2015, the market price for 1kg of nuts was between GNF 5,000 and 7,000.

247. Collection and export of nut is controlled by Indian companies, which operate in the area through middlemen who open stores during the harvest, where the produce they buy directly from farmers is stored before being transported to the Conakry port for export. Several middlemen are well known in the Project area. As farmers often lack the cash required to pay for weeding workforce, middlemen can advance this cash subject to repayment at harvest. Plantation owners can also use these cash advances to buy staples during the lean period.

248. The following figure shows the agricultural calendar for cashew cultivation.

Figure 27 – Agricultural Calendar – Cashew

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rain	-	-	-	-	+	++	++	++	+	-	-	-
Food shortage								+	++	+		
Land/field preparation		Cleaning +++		Burning +++			S ++	S ++				
Cashew crop	W +	W +	H ++	H ++	H+T +++	H+T +++	H+T +++					W +

Pink= mostly women activities / Blue= mostly men activities /Grey= both men and women activities P= Preparation / S= sowing, transplantation/ M= monitoring / W= weeding / H=harvesting / T= transport and selling / - less intense / ++ very intense activity

5.2.3 Consolidated Agricultural Calendar

249. The following figure shows a consolidated and summarised agricultural calendar, with all activities for key crops shown on the same diagram.

Figure 28 – Consolidated Agricultural Calendar

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rain	-	-	-	-	+	++	++	++	+	-	-	-
Food shortage								+	++	+		
School	++	+		++	++	++	-	-	-	++	++	++
Land/field preparation		Cleaning +++		Burning +++						Harvesting +++		
Rice (precautious variety)			P +++	P +++	P +++	S +++	W ++	W +	M +	H +++		T +
Rice (late variety)			P +++	P +++	P +++	S +++	W ++	W +	W +	M +	H +++	T +
Cassava (precautious variety						H ++	H ++	H ++		S +++		
Cassava (late variety)	H ++	H ++			P +++	S +++						H ++
Ground peanut						S +++	W +++	M +	H ++	H+T +++		
Gardening, rainy season					P +++	S +++	W ++	W ++	H ++	T ++	T ++	
Gardening dry season	H ++	T ++	T ++							P +++	S +++	W +
Cashew crop	W +	W +	H ++	H ++	H+T +++	H+T +++	H+T +++					W +
Fruit season			H +	H +	H +	H +						

Pink= mostly women activities / Blue= mostly men activities /Grey= both men and women activities P= Preparation / S= sowing, transplantation/ M= monitoring / W= weeding / H=harvesting / T= transport and selling / - less intense / ++ very intense activity

5.2.4 Agricultural Workforce

250. Farmers use contract labour and mutual assistance groups (“*Kilé*”). Contract labour can involve men or women, adults or youth, and is typically sourced from the village or neighbouring communities. Labourers are mostly hired for land clearing and preparation, weeding and cashew nut harvesting. Labour day prices are presented in the table below. Food, cigarette, tea and cola nuts are also provided to the workers on top of the wages below.

Table 14. Cost of Agricultural Workforce

Task	Labour price
Tree felling with chainsaw	GNF 20,000 per litre of fuel used
Chemical weeding	GNF 20,000 per litre of chemical used
Manual weeding	GNF 25,000 to 30,000 per person per day

251. During village interviews all residents mentioned their regular participation in mutual assistance groups ("*Kilé*"). Individuals who receive the service on a given day have to provide food, cigarettes, tea, and cola nuts to all participants. This obviously functions on the basis of reciprocity.

252. A collective crop field was experimented in Béli Kindy. Women grouped with youth mentioned that they had established an eight-hectare rice field in the lowlands and even rented a tractor. Despite a good result, the project has been abandoned for two years, mainly due to management issues (difficult sharing process, labour management and transparency issues).

253. Women in Béli Kindy Missidé have also created a group (named "*Alla Walé*") to establish a collective garden. Income from this activity is managed by the "*Association des femmes de Béli Kindy*[11]" and is used to support women and their households when in hardship (death, health issues, etc.).

5.3 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

254. Herders engaged in long distance transhumance do not cross the territory of the Project-affected area as local authorities banned both crossing and grazing. The only animal related activities are those associated with households residing in the area. Animal husbandry is declared as an activity for 21% of the households, with 14% identifying as their second activity. Poultry, small ruminants, and cattle are all observed in the area.

255. While there is no long distance transhumance, there are some short-distance movements, associated to resource availability and agricultural activities. Grazing is extensive only and relies on a seasonal rotation of the different type of soil ("*Bowé"*, "*Donghol"*, "*N'dantari"*), as follows:

    - In December, the lower *Bowé* lands (see figure 8 above) are burnt to trigger regrowth, and animals will stay there and in the adjacent "*N'dantari"* during the dry season;
    - In the rainy season, to avoid animal intrusion into fields and gardens and associated damage, animals are kept in fenced corrals (named "*wouro"*) on "*Donghol"* land, well away from crops. Access to "*Donghol"* is subject to a payment to the customary landowner.

256. In both seasons, cattle are penned up during the night. Most of the field/crop damages occur during the dry season, in which case the animal owner must pay a fine based on a decision by the Council of Elders and the Sector Chief. In addition, animal owners have mentioned that while grazing in the Béli Kindy territory is free, they have to pay a share (in meat and milk) each year to the mosque council. Access to the *Donghol* of neighbouring village Tambagourou is also subject to payment (GNF 200K per season).

257. Milk and meat are sold on the local market.

11 *Women's' Association of Béli Kindy.*

5.4 USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

5.4.1 Charcoal

258. Charcoal production is a major cash-earning activity for young men, women and newly arrived migrants with limited access to agricultural land. Wage-earners in Tinguilinta and Sangarédi have cash available and there is greater demand as a result. This activity is popular with young men, women and migrants because it does not require access to land or capital, and it is quite profitable, but many also produce charcoal to complement their agricultural income. Typically, young men produce the charcoal and women market it. There is much more charcoal production in newly established villages with high migrant population than in Béli Kindy, where people prefer engaging in agriculture. To an extent, charcoal production is also integrated with slash and burn agriculture and with land conversion for cashew plantation.

259. Bhoundou Lengué and Balahoun Pont are the main places for charcoal trade. In 2015, the price of a 25kg bag sold on the roadside was GNF 17,000. There is very limited awareness of environmental damage associated to charcoal production and related deforestation.

5.4.2 Hunting

260. Hunting is a traditional activity involving only men, but it is not widespread in the Project-affected area and only 5 hunters were identified. This low number of hunters could be the result of game depletion, the Ebola crisis, and better enforcement of environmental legislation. There are two main seasons for hunting: at the beginning and at the end of the rainy season (May-June and November-December). Hunting takes place at night, with guns and sometimes traps, and targets small rodents, small antelopes, and birds (partridge, Guinea fowl). Catches are sold in the village or on the Sangarédi market. Boars and monkeys are also hunted, they are not consumed or sold locally as there is no local demand, but they are sold on the Sangarédi market where there is demand from people from *Guinée Forestière*. Some animal parts (tail, claws, horns, hooves, etc.) are used in traditional medicine.

5.4.3 Fishing

261. Fishing is marginal in the area. Only 6 households have declared fishing as one of their sources of income. It is a male activity, even if some women can be occasionally involved. Fishing is mainly practiced during the dry season in the Tinguilinta River and smaller tributaries and catches are self-consumed at home.

5.4.4 Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP)

262. NTFP can be harvested in all the different types of lands without authorization, even though elders and customary landowners try to regulate their collection. All households in the Project-impacted area were found to be involved in harvesting NTFP, including bark, leaves, straw, fruit or roots, which are collected and used for medicinal or veterinary purpose, for food, handicraft, etc…

263. While they are mostly collected for household self-consumption, they can also be sold at some periods on the local market and can be quite lucrative, particularly example leaves of "*Kinkeliba"* (*Combretum micranthum*), fruit of "*Néré"* (*Parkia biglobosa*), fruit of "*Meko"* (*Diallium guineensis*), or "*Fouré"* (*Landolphia heudelotii*). "*Néré"* and "*Meko"* are particularly lucrative.

264. Traditional medicine (human and veterinary) relies on NTFP. It is also a source of income for traditional healers who are well represented in the affected villages, and they can provide easy access to health treatment for some diseases for the local population.

5.5 OTHER ACTIVITIES

5.5.1 Small business

265. Petty trade is an important activity for women: it is the second most important activity for 28% of women heads of households and for 16 % of the general population. Women sell on

tables set in front of their houses items such as cigarettes, tea, sugar, and during the harvesting season they can also sell bananas, tomatoes, groundnuts, etc. on the roadside. Some women also sell prepared food (attiéké[12], fishball, doughnuts etc.) on the road or peddling between villages.

266. 5 businesses are located in the Project-affected area, mostly located on the roadside (in Filow Bowal and Bhoundou Lengué). These are small shops where inhabitants can buy household items and basic products (salt, soap, sugar, batteries, cooking oil, cigarettes, sweets etc…).

267. There are additional charcoal and fuelwood sellers on the Boké-Sangarédi highway, who establish temporary selling points during the harvest period.

5.5.2 Palm oil production

268. Palm oil production is a seasonal female activity and a source of income. Between December and April, women would pay men to gather palm oil nut, and then transform it in three different products: red palm oil, palm kernel oil for cooking, and palm kernel oil for saponification. Palm oil is self-consumed and sold in Tinguilinta market. Women from Béli Kindy are more involved than others in palm oil production since they have free access to a significant number of wild and selected palm oil trees.

5.5.3 Artisans

269. A number of households complement their agricultural income by artisanal activities, mainly in the construction area (carpenters, bricklayers, woodworkers), mechanics and blacksmithery, and tailoring. Several traditional healers have also been identified in the area: 7 heads of households have declared traditional medicine (or "*maraboutage*") as their first or secondary source of income. In addition, a few young men use their personal motorbikes as taxis.

5.5.4 Formal employment

270. Formal employment remains of little significance, with only 14% declaring wage-earning jobs as their first or second source of income. 7 heads of households are currently employed at CBG and one head of household receives a pension from CBG after retirement. These individuals have all invested in cashew nut plantation and have built a secondary house there, where other household members are living, but are still living in Sangarédi themselves. They are mainly found in Filow Bowal and Bhoundou Lengué. GAC also provided temporary work but there is no permanent GAC or GAC contractor employee living in the affected villages (most permanent GAC employees reside in Sangarédi town or in Tinguilinta village).

5.6 GENDER ASPECTS OF LIVELIHOODS

271. Village interviews and focus group meetings indicate that men and women are both involved in household livelihoods with well-defined roles and responsibilities:

- Men have specific responsibilities like school fees, managing access to agricultural land, paying for clearing land, paying a part of the food to each wife ("*la sauce*"), dealing with local and administrative authorities;
- Women are in charge of producing food for themselves and their children and earning additional cash income for expenditures related to their children (particularly clothes, healthcare and education). In case of temporary hardship, they can rely on their husband. In polygamous households, each wife caters for her own children. Economy of each co-spouse is separate and autonomous.

272. Activities and incomes are gender specific:

[12] *Fermented cassava pulp.*

- Market gardening, growing groundnut and producing palm oil are women activities and their first sources of income. Petty trade is an additional source of income for women;
- In contrast, cashew nut, artisanal professions, and formal employment are male-only sources of livelihood.

273. However, many of these activities require some level of cooperation between men and women even if the income is not shared. For example:

- Producing charcoal production is a male task, but marketing it is a female task;
- Palm oil production and marketing are female activities, but men have to be involved to harvest the fruit;
- Cashew nut production is a male activity but women participate in weeding and harvesting activities.

274. Women tend to be marginalized in terms of land access, and specific attention is required in devising compensation and resettlement entitlements such that they do not risk losing out in the process. Also a resettlement site that would be more remote from the national highway will be detrimental to women as they currently benefit from the proximity of the road as they use to market fruit and other locally produced stuff.

5.7 INDEBTEDNESS

275. About 69% of the households have declared having debts. Amongst those, 83% have one creditor and 17% more than one. When they need cash, 48% of households borrow from local traders, 37% from relatives, and 19% from friends. 11% of households have a bank loan.

276. Cashew nut exporter and middlemen are known to provide cash advances which are reimbursed on the forthcoming harvest. This is an important avenue to access cash in case of hardship and at lean periods when food reserves are exhausted and one needs to purchase food.

5.8 KEY IMPLICATIONS OF THE LIVELIHOOD STUDY IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT

277. Men and women are both involved in agricultural activities with well-defined roles and responsibilities. Agricultural products and income remain under the control of each adult within the household. While women have their own harvest to feed themselves, their children and their husband, their access to agricultural land is dependent on their husband's ability to secure land for all household members.

278. The key staple, rice, is produced on "*Djolol*" land (hillsides) for the most part. This type of land is not significantly affected by the Project. If people are resettled close enough to their current "*Djolol*" fields, they will be able to continue farming there, and their food security should not be much affected in the short term. However, regardless of Project land impacts, food security will be affected in the long term anyway as the slash and burn techniques that are used on "*Djolol*" land are reaching the point where they are not sustainable any longer, with shorter fallow periods already detrimental to fertility.

279. The most valuable land type in the agricultural system is "*N'dantari*" land, which has been fertilised by decades of human influence and where intensive gardening and orchards are located. Replacing the quality of this land will be challenging as levels of fertility may be significantly lower in newly settled areas and will take time to be reinstated. As women are more dependent on "*N'dantari*" land than males, they are likely to be more affected than males by the loss of such land.

280. Bhoundou Lengué differs from the "traditional" livelihood system, as most residents do not have access to "*Djolol*" land, hence cannot produce their own food, and have to rely on a much more monetarised system as a result: cashew nut and other cash crops have to be produced to generate the cash required to purchase food.

281. More generally, and beyond the specific case of Bhoundou Lengué, non-native households have limited access to "*Djolol*" land or have to pay for it, and have a different livelihood pattern as a result, where cash crops are essential.

282. The compensation mechanism and the timing of move must take cognisance of the agricultural calendar, particularly the land preparation period for the different crops, and the time and effort it takes to put new land into cultivation. If farmers are unable for displacement timing reasons to engage into normal farming, this inconvenience will have to be factored in the compensation calculation.

283. A number of secondary activities are critical to households balancing their livelihoods and coping with potential hardship. These secondary activities are location-specific, at least to an extent, and have to be paid due attention as resettlement might significantly impact them:

    - Petty trade (including, for example, women marketing surpluses of fruit) is dependent on the proximity of the national highway;
    - Charcoal production benefits from the ability to sell the produce on the road;
    - Hunting and fishing are marginal, but collection of NTFP, including straw, fuelwood, medicinal herbs certainly appears to be significant (it is a contributing, albeit not essential factor of livelihoods); areas where NTFP are collected include hillsides (not affected) and plateaus (affected); the selection of resettlement sites will have to take consideration of this factor, to the extent possible.

6. COMPENSATION STRATEGY AND ENTITLEMENTS

6.1 KEY PRINCIPLES

284. The key principles committed to by GAC in this Resettlement Action Plan are the following:

- Resettlement and compensation of Project-Affected Persons shall be carried out in compliance with Guinean legislation and the IFC's Performance Standard 5 and ADB's Operational Safeguard 2.
- Where Guinean law requirements are less favourable to affected people than IFC's and ADB's requirements, these latter shall apply.
- Both physical and economic displacement are considered: impacts from permanent or temporary land acquisition on assets and livelihoods will be mitigated, with both physical and economic displacement taken into consideration.
- Customary land rights are taken into account: rural land in Guinea is deemed to be State property, and as such loss of customary land occupation land cannot be compensated in cash to customary owners; however, customary owners are eligible to in-kind compensation for loss of customary land occupation, including land replacement and livelihood restoration packages.
- Affected people will be offered an option between two or more compensation options, including, for physically displaced people, an option between a resettlement package and cash compensation. Compensation in-kind is given precedence wherever possible and safeguards are put in place to limit the number of affected people choosing cash compensation over in-kind resettlement.
- Any compensation is at full replacement value, i.e. market value plus transaction cost.
- Affected livelihoods will be restored as a minimum, or preferably improved, and living conditions of affected households will be improved.
- Compensation will be delivered directly to affected households or individuals, rather than to a village elder or a Government official for further distribution to affected households or individuals.
- GAC will assist PAPs in restoring their affected livelihoods, and commits to provide transitional assistance as necessary if it is observed that livelihoods are not restored to their previous level, where the inability to restore livelihood is not attributed to non-project factors.
- The RAP implementation and outcomes will be monitored and evaluated as part of a transparent process involving independent parties.
- A grievance mechanism will be put in place and will be independently audited at regular intervals.
- PAPs and, if relevant, host communities will be engaged, informed and consulted during the whole course of RAP development, implementation and evaluation.

6.2 ELIGIBILITY AND CUT-OFF

6.2.1 Eligibility

285. Eligibility rules must achieve a complex balance to properly reflect the social setup in the affected communities. They are critical to achieving recognition of the pre-eminence of elders in areas pertaining to land management, while protecting the rights of women and the youth to receive compensation for assets that they have established, particularly houses, garden land, and crops.

286. For the purpose of resettlement (i.e. for loss of houses), and in line with the housing structure described in section 3.8.1 above, the Project will consider 'concessions' as the practical unit for eligibility. 'Concessions' usually include one main house and one or several smaller other houses, and are owned by a group of households typically including one elder and his

spouse(s), each living in separate houses, and possibly children. GAC has to re-establish 104 concessions, which include 201 houses and contain 172 households.

287. The 'concession' land (i.e. the multipurpose residential and garden land plot, or '*galle*' as they are locally referred to) will be allocated to the elder found in the census to head the different households living in the concession. However, each house within the '*galle*' will be allocated to the head of household found in each particular house. This is very important from a gender perspective as it will allow to safeguard women's' existing property rights, every woman that owns a house being able to maintain their ownership rights on the resettlement house.

288. Replacement agricultural land outside concessions (particularly cashew plantations) will be allocated to household heads or individual owners recognised by the census as customary landowners. Agricultural land will not be compensated in cash.

289. For all other losses, and particularly for crops and businesses, eligibility to compensation will be at individual level:

- Crops are deemed individual property and will be compensated to the individuals that have established them, as opposed to household heads or concession elders[13];
- The same applies to businesses, which are established and operated by individuals.

290. In summary:

- Concession land (including residential land and garden land adjacent thereto) will be allocated to concession elders identified in the census as owning affected concession land;
- Resettlement houses will be allocated to household heads identified in the census as house owners;
- In situations where affected houses are compensated in cash, compensation will be paid to the head of household subject to spouse consent (see below section 6.2.3);
- Agricultural land will be compensated to household heads or individual owners recognised by the census as customary landowners
- Crops and businesses will be compensated to individuals identified in the census as owning them.

6.2.2 Cut-Off

291. Concessions, households and individuals found to be affected at the date of the pre-census are eligible. Affected households include:

- Resident households, including owners and tenants;
- Non-resident households owning a structure (whether residential and inhabited or not, or other non-residential) or recognised as users of an agricultural land plot in the affected area;
- Owners and operators of businesses located in affected structures or on affected land.

292. The following table shows the cut-off dates for the different affected communities:

[13] *This is a very important measure from a gender perspective. Compensating heads of household for crops would result in women being deprived of their right to compensation for crops that they have established and maintained, and which if unaffected they would have sold for their own benefit.*

Table 15. Cut-Off Dates

Community	Cut-Off Date
Béli Kindy Cité	30 September, 2015
Béli Kindy Missidé	30 September, 2015
Balahoun Pont	30 September, 2015
Béli Kindy Maison	30 September, 2015
Filow Bowal	30 September, 2015
Pompo Kawassa	30 September, 2015
Sinthiourou Dadhè Pompo	30 September, 2015
Bhoundhou Lengué	5 October, 2015

293. Households and individuals that were not found to be affected at the cut-off date are not eligible. Some absentee households or individuals that were not observed at the time of the census may have a valid claim to ownership or residency in the affected area. They will be invited to lodge a claim that will be considered according to the grievance management mechanism described in section 10.4.5.

294. The description of disclosure of cut-off dates at the time of the census can be found in section 3.3. Minutes of these disclosure meetings are available and photographs are presented in the Photographs plate at the end of this report.

6.2.3 Spouse Consent

295. Spouse consent will be sought in cases where household heads request compensation in cash for houses, rather than resettlement. This is meant to safeguard women's and children's interest in situations where the male household head may be tempted to use the cash for purposes other than re-establishing the affected dwelling.

6.3 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

296. The following table shows the entitlement matrix.

297. Consultation on the entitlement matrix took place in 2016 with the Resettlement Committee as follows:

- The matrix was translated into French with pictures and examples of what it meant and each element of it was discussed in detail;
- The full crop compensation rates (updated for 2016) were discussed and copies were circulated to the Resettlement Committee and within the affected communities;
- As detailed in the relevant sections below, input of the Resettlement Committee and communities were taken into consideration on the following aspects:
  - Selection of resettlement site;
  - Resettlement site planning;
  - House eligibility (number of rooms in the resettlement house against what is available to the affected household in the current situation);
  - House size, design and finish.

Table 16. Entitlement Matrix

#	Affected Asset	Affected Entity	Eligibility Conditions	Entitlements

1	Concession ('galle'), including residential land with one or more inhabitable[14] houses, and adjacent garden land ('tapade')	All households residing in the concession, represented by the concession elder	Be found at the time of the census to own an affected concession with inhabitable and complete house(s) and garden land	**Resettlement at the GAC-developed Hakoundé Thiandi resettlement site** including:
				- Allocation of a concession plot ('galle') in the Project-developed resettlement site (see section 6.5.2.1) including:
				  - Residential land on the basis of 200 m² for each affected house in the Project-developed resettlement site (see section 6.5.2.1);
				  - Adjacent garden land on a m² per m² basis (1 m² of affected garden land gives entitlement to 1 m² of garden land in the resettlement site), with a minimum of 400 m² per household (see section 6.5.2.1);
				  - One double VIP latrine (see section 6.5.2.4) for each concession and a separate shower base connected to a soak pit;
				  - The concession land plot will be allocated to the identified concession elder per eligibility provisions detailed in section 6.2.1 above;
				- Reconstruction of as many houses as there were in the affected concession (see details in section 6.5.2) allocated to each household within the concession, on a room per room basis ;
				- Cash compensation for ancillary structures such as kitchens, hen pens, dish racks, driers, showers at USD 200 per structure of whatever nature (see section 6.5.2.5);
				- Moving allowance (USD 200 per household) – see section 6.5.2.6
				OR
				Cash compensation for those unwilling to move to the Hakoundé Thiandi resettlement site, per provisions in section 6.5.3

[14] *See definition of an 'inhabitable house' in section 6.5.1.*

#	Affected Asset	Affected Entity	Eligibility Conditions	Entitlements
2	Incomplete and/or not inhabited residential house, including basements and ruins	Owner of an affected incomplete or not inhabitable and not inhabited house	Be found at the time of the census to own an affected non inhabitable house	**Cash compensation** at full replacement value based on the undepreciated value of materials and labour, based on unit prices in section 6.5.3
3	Business structures	Owner of a business structure	Be found at the time of the census to own a non-residential structure	**Cash compensation** at full replacement value based on the undepreciated value of materials and labour (typically USD 50 per m^2)
4	Complete and inhabited residential house or apartment within house	Tenant household	Be found at the time of census to reside as a tenant in an inhabitable and complete house or apartment owned by the head of another household See specific eligibility conditions for tenants, including free-of-charge tenants, in section 6.6.2	**Tenancy re-establishment allowance** based on three months of the average rent (USD 50 per room) multiplied by the number of rooms actually occupied, meant to allow the affected tenant household to secure an alternative rental dwelling (see section 6.6.2.2) AND **Moving allowance** (USD 200 per household) – see paragraph 342 AND **Support from GAC in securing an alternative dwelling**, including by seeking guarantees from resettled landlords that they will allow their current tenants to rent rooms in resettlement housing
5	Cultivated agricultural land within 'tapades' (or 'galle')	Owner or customary user of an agricultural land plot within a 'tapade' (or 'galle') as recognised by the census	Be found at the time of the census to own an affected, cultivated plot of agricultural land	**Cash compensation for any annual or perennial crops** observed at the time of the census (see items 6 and 7 in the entitlement matrix and sections 6.6.4.1 and 6.6.4.2) AND **Replacement land** in the resettlement site on a m2 per m2 basis with a minimum of 400 m2 (see section 6.5.2.1) with soil preparation per provisions detailed in section 8.1.1

#	Affected Asset	Affected Entity	Eligibility Conditions	Entitlements
6	Cultivated agricultural land outside of 'tapades', including large cashew plantations	Owner or customary user of an agricultural land plot not lying within a 'tapade'	Be found at the time of the census to own an affected, cultivated plot of agricultural land	**Cash compensation for any annual or perennial crops** observed at the time of the census (see items 6 and 7 in the entitlement matrix and sections 6.6.4.1 and 6.6.4.2) AND **Land Redevelopment Allowance** based on the cost of labour required to clear and fertilise a virgin piece of land to a level conducive to open field agriculture (USD 1,000 per hectare, or USD 0.1 per m^2) – see section 6.6.3
7	Non-perennial crops (annual, bi- and tri-annual)	Owner of crop (individual)	Be found at the time of the census to own an affected annual crop	**Cash compensation at replacement value** (median market price observed in three markets in the concession area in 2015 x average yield observed in the area – see section 6.6.4.1)
8	Perennial crops (trees)	Owner of crop (individual)	Be found at the time of the census to own an affected perennial crop	**Cash compensation at replacement value** (total loss of income over the whole period required to re-establish the tree to the same level of production – see section 6.6.4.2)
9	Businesses	Owner-operator of business (individual)	Be found at the time of the census to own and operate an affected business	**Assistance to relocation at the resettlement site** (see sections 6.7.3 and 7.4) AND **Compensation at replacement value for lost immoveable assets** (including any structures per item 3 of this entitlement matrix and non-moveable machinery – if applicable) AND **Business Moving Allowance** (see section 6.7.3), including loss of income over the three-month period required to re-establish the business to the same level of production at the resettlement site, and compensation for the cost of moving, total amount of the Business Moving Allowance: USD 800 per business for shops and USD 200 for charcoal sellers

6.4 REVIEW AND SELECTION OF RESETTLEMENT SITES

6.4.1 Process

298. The process for selecting resettlement sites was as follows:

- Preliminary identification of potential resettlement sites based on a review of satellite imagery with desk review and some ground-truthing in the field (September 2015);
- More detailed site visits after the end of the rainy season (November 2015 to January 2016) and pre-selection of the most favourable sites;
- Preliminary consultation with affected communities (January-February 2015);
- Selection.

6.4.2 Key Sizing Parameters

299. Key sizing parameters for the resettlement site are the following:

- Number of physically displaced households: 170
- Number of homesteads ("concession" or "gallé") to relocate: 104
- Average surface area of a homestead: 0.16 ha
- Total surface area of relocated homesteads: 17 hectares
- Access and other infrastructure, improper land within the site, and social facilities: 50%
- Total surface area of resettlement site: 24.5 hectares

6.4.3 Key Location Criteria

300. Preliminary consultation with affected households in informal discussions held by the resettlement planning team in the fall of 2015 indicated that their key location criteria for a resettlement site were the following:

- Possibility to access and farm unaffected hillside land located south and west to the current location of the affected villages (meaning in practice that the resettlement sites should not be at a distance of more than – say – 5 kilometres from the current locations);
- Proximity to the highway, in order to continue selling agricultural produce and charcoal to passing vehicles, and to be able to access the towns of Tanéné and Sangarédi easily;
- Adequacy from a cultural, historical and social perspective.

6.4.4 Preliminary Selection

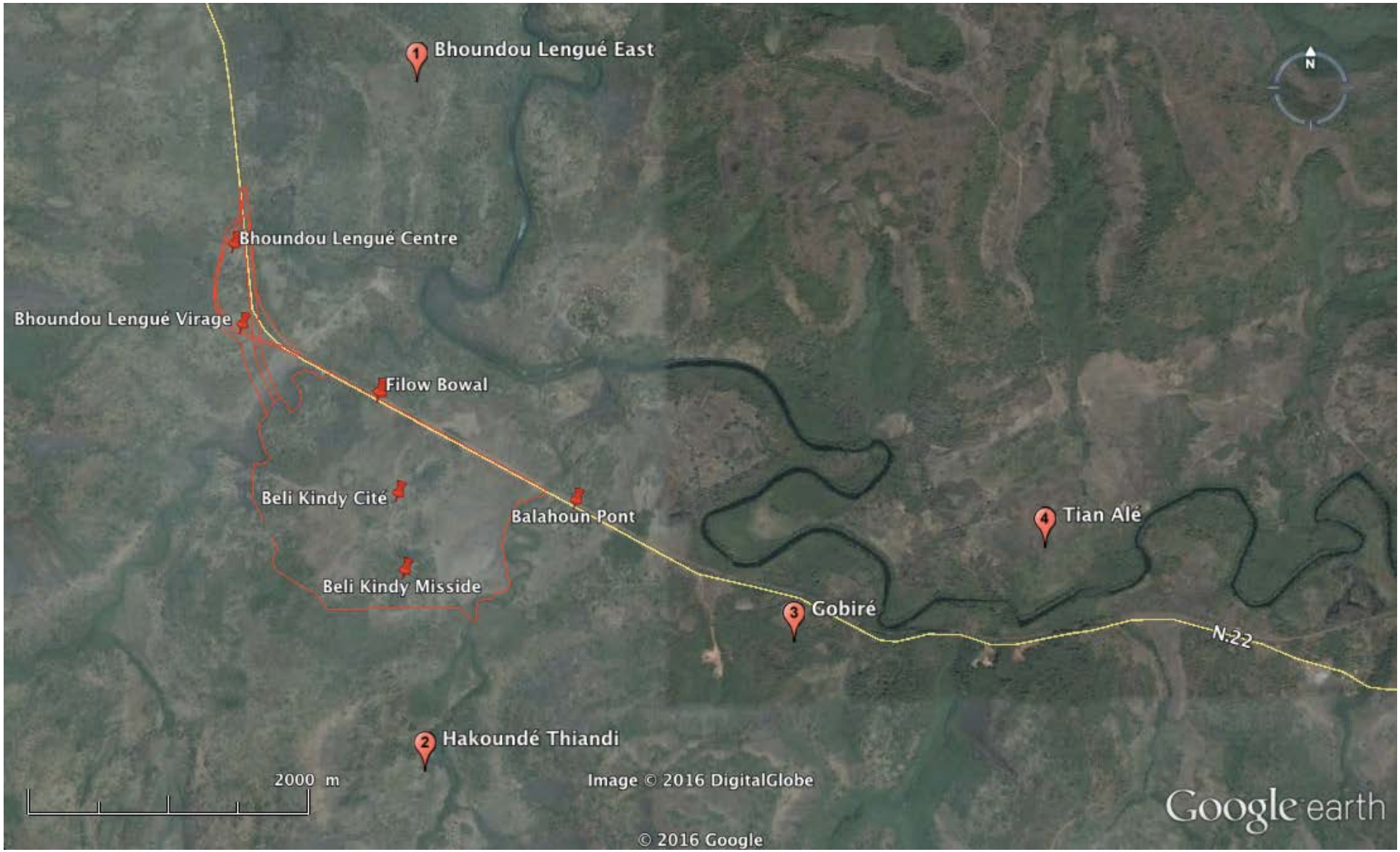
301. A dozen of potential sites had been identified on a preliminary basis in September 2015 based on a review of available satellite imagery. A review of the 10-year frequency flood map associated with the Tinguilinta River led to eliminating three of these sites. In addition, early consultation with both local authorities (District President) and representatives of affected communities clearly indicated the following:

- Much of the hillside agricultural land currently used by affected communities between the Project footprint and the bauxitic plates will be left unaffected, and resettling physically displaced people close enough to this land so that they continue farming it would greatly help livelihood restoration;
- Resettling Project-affected communities, which are all located in Tanéné Sub-Préfecture, to the right bank of the Tinguilinta River located in Sangarédi Sub-Préfecture would create significant obstacles from political, administrative and cultural points of view.

302. From the initial dozen of sites that had been considered on a preliminary basis, the following were left for further review (see figure below):

- Site 1: Bhoundou Lengué East;
- Site 2: Hakoundé Thiandi;
- Site 3: Gobiré;
- Site 4: Thian Alé.

Figure 29 – Potential Resettlement Sites



6.4.5 Site Visits and Comparison

303. Site visits took place from November 2015 to January 2016 to review and compare their characteristics in more detail. The table below presents the key outcomes of this comparison.

Table 17. Key Characteristics of Resettlement Sites

Parameter	Site 1: Bhoundou Lengué East	Site 2: Hakoundé Thiandi	Site 3: Gobiré	Site 4: Thian Alé
Overall size (approximate surface area in hectares)	150 ha	35 ha About 70 ha if both sides of the stream are used	25 ha	160 ha
Slope	Favourable	Favourable	Steep in parts with potential for erosion and more difficult construction	Favourable
Inundability	No	No	No	No
Distance to highway	2 km	2.2 km	0.2 km	6 km (unless a bridge is built)
Ease of access from highway	Railway crossing necessary	Stream crossing necessary (to avoid Project facilities). Crossing of Project haul road may raise safety issues	Easy	No direct access from highway unless a bridge over the Tinguilinta River is built
Distance to hillside land farmed by affected people close to Béli Kindy	4.5 km	1 km	2 km	10 km
Additional farming land close-by	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Secondary displacement and impacts to host communities	Minimal: a very limited amount of the land is farmed	Minimal: a very limited amount of the land is farmed	About half of the land is farmed in the rainy season	Minimal
Potential for influx	No, the site is away from the highway	No, the site is away from the highway	Very high potential for influx as the site is close to the highway and in the continuity of Tinguilinta village, which historically has attracted many migrants	No, the site is away from the highway

Parameter	Site 1: Bhoundou Lengué East	Site 2: Hakoundé Thiandi	Site 3: Gobiré	Site 4: Thian Alé
Potential for expansion to accommodate further resettlement	Yes, the site is large	It is possible to develop a second site on the eastern side of the stream, with most of the infrastructure common with the main site located on the eastern side too.	No, space in this area is constrained by the highway and slope. Land is used for agriculture	Yes, the site is large

6.4.6 Consultation on Resettlement Sites

304. When consulted in two occasions[15] in January 2016 about potential resettlement sites, both the Resettlement Committee and a broader group of residents indicated the following:
    - No site located on the Sangarédi side (right bank) of the Tinguilinta river would be acceptable to them for historical and administrative reasons; this excludes the Thian Alé site;
    - The Bhoundou Lengué site is considered as not conducive to long-term community development because it is located on the other side of the rail and will not be easily accessible from the national highway;
    - Preferred sites are the following:
        - Hakoundé Thiandi, with historical links (this site is located on Béli Kindy ancestral lands) and proximity to the current village location and to the plant key factors mentioned by affected people;
        - Gobiré, with proximity to the highway mentioned as the first reason this site appealed to participants.

6.4.7 Host Community

305. Hakoundé Thiandi is not really a 'host' community and it would be better defined as a 'neighbouring' community. Land for the resettlement site is not Hakoundé Thiandi's ancestral land, it is Beli Kindy's. Interviews (see paragraph 136 above) indicated that the people of Hakoundé Thiandi settled there later than Beli Kindy and by permission from Beli Kindy.

306. Hakoundé Thiandi people are 'on board' in the process of delineating a resettlement site. They are being consulted and representatives from Hakoundé Thiandi will sit either in the main Resettlement Committee or in a separate Hakoundé Thiandi committee meant to address their specific issues, if any (see section 414 below).

6.4.8 Other Considerations Relevant to Site Selection

307. The Gobiré site is very close to the highway and to Tinguilinta settlement, where significant in-migration has taken place in the last 10 years in relation to the proximity of GAC's camp and activities. For these reasons, it appears conducive to further in-migration[16], which might be detrimental to resettlers if they were to be relocated there, particularly in terms of competition for land, social facilities, and natural resources. The land at that site is also located on a relatively steep gradient increasing development costs. Lastly, this site is more distant from existing agricultural land that resettlers will still be able to use. For these

15 *Once with the Resettlement Committee, and once two days later with the whole communities. Further consultation took place later in 2016.*

16 *GAC is currently developing an In-migration Management Plan.*

reasons, GAC is unwilling to take responsibility for the development of the Gobiré site, which might create most undesirable social impacts in the long term, with influx to resettlers housing (with the potential for resettlers to be tempted to cash in by selling their land and/or houses and be left homeless as a result), difficulties in re-establishing agricultural livelihoods, and overall increased dependency from the mining venture.

308. The Hakoundé Thiandi site is located close to a proposed haul road that will be used to transport bauxite from one of the bauxitic plateaus that is anticipated to be mined in the first years of the Project and possibly further. This road will be operated on a 24/7 basis and will generate significant nuisances, mostly noise and dust. These nuisances can be minimised by respecting a certain distance (400 to 500 m) between the road and the closest houses. They can also be mitigated, to an extent, by installing an earth berm alongside the road at the level of the proposed resettlement site. The best solution would be to eliminate these nuisances completely by relocating the road to the western side of the plateau rather than its current route on the eastern side. Preliminary consultation with the technical team in charge of planning this road indicated that this should be possible.

6.4.9 Outcome of the Site Selection Process

309. The Hakoundé Thiandi site is preferred for the key following reasons:

- It is the preferred site for a majority of affected households;
- It is large enough to accommodate all affected households within the key sizing parameters listed in section 6.4.2 above;
- It is located on Béli Kindy's ancestral lands, which avoids potential conflicts with a host community;
- Béli Kindy and Bhoundou Lengué farmers will be able to access their unaffected hillside land residents as it is located within walking distance;
- It is not conducive to influx (as opposed to the Gobiré site) as it is away from the highway (although not far from it);
- Infrastructure built for the resettlement site (particularly access, education, health) will be beneficial to the neighbouring community of Hakoundé Thiandi.

310. However, some households in the affected communities have mentioned that they would prefer resettlement to the Gobiré site. This includes people that engage in trading activities where proximity to the highway is important, and probably people that expect that being close to the Tinguilinta camp will enhance their employability at the Project. The Project will continue consultation with these people in order to convince them that the Hakoundé Thiandi site is better from a long term perspective, particularly in reason of in-migration risks to the Gobiré site and limited agricultural potential. For those that remain adamant that they should relocate to the Gobiré site, and while the Project will not develop the Gobiré site as a Company resettlement site to avoid the potential social adverse impacts mentioned above in paragraph 307, an option may be offered involving cash compensation for their structures and support to securing a residential and garden plot in Gobiré. The Project will not build social infrastructure such as a mosque, health centre or school at Gobiré as this would trigger more influx.

6.5 RESETTLEMENT ENTITLEMENTS

6.5.1 Eligibility

6.5.1.1 Eligibility to Resettlement Land and Resettlement Housing

311. As mentioned in detail in section 6.2.1 above, the Project will consider existing 'concessions' as the unit for eligibility to resettlement concession land, and existing houses as the unit for eligibility to resettlement houses. 'Concessions' that would split during the resettlement process in order to maximise entitlements will normally not be considered but some exceptions may be made to reflect specific situations.

312. In practice, one affected 'concession' will be eligible to one resettlement 'concession', which will include residential land (200 m² per house) and garden land (on a m² per m² basis). One affected inhabited house will create eligibility to one resettlement house.

313. The resettlement 'concession' land will be allocated to the elder found in the census to head the different households living in the concession, while every house within the affected concession will be allocated to the head of household found in each particular house.

6.5.1.2 Definition of 'Inhabitable' House

314. To be deemed inhabitable in the sense of the entitlement matrix, a house must have been observed to be inhabited at the time of the census and to be in a reasonable state of completion and fitness-for-purpose. It must have a functional roof. Houses that do not meet these criteria are categorised as 'incomplete' or 'ruins', as the case may be. Non inhabitable houses do not confer eligibility to a resettlement house.

6.5.2 Resettlement Package

6.5.2.1 Package Overview

315. The resettlement package will include the following:

- Land: Allocation of a concession plot ('*gallé*') in the Project-developed resettlement site. According to what is observed in the original villages, these concession plots will include a mix of residential land, where houses are established, and garden land ('*tapade*'). The principle of this arrangement will be replicated at the resettlement site[17]. The resettlement entitlement will therefore include:
  - One or several residential land plots within the larger concession plot, on the basis of 200 m² for each affected house in the Project-developed resettlement site; these residential land plots will all be located in the larger concession plot, and may be adjacent or not. 200 m² is sufficient to build any of the anticipated resettlement houses, and will leave some space in front and around the house for cooking and other household activities.
  - Garden land on a m² per m² basis (1 m² of affected garden land gives entitlement to 1 m² of garden land in the resettlement site), with a minimum of 400 m² per household;
- Houses: Reconstruction by GAC of replacement houses based on the following:
  - House for house entitlement: within the larger concession, each affected house will be replaced a resettlement house;
  - Room for room entitlement with a maximum of five rooms, the balance above five rooms, if any, being compensated in cash on the basis of USD 1,500 per room. A household with one, two, three, four or five rooms will get a resettlement house with one, two, three, four or five rooms respectively. A household with six rooms will get a five-room house and cash compensation on a per-room basis (USD 1,500 per room) for the additional room;
- Compensation in cash for ancillary structures (kitchens, granaries, showers, etc…) on a per-structure basis (flat rate of USD 200 per ancillary structure regardless of its nature) - (see section 6.4);
- One double VIP latrine (see section 6.5.2.4) for each concession;
- The concession land plot will be allocated to the identified concession elder per provisions detailed in section 6.2.1 above;
- Moving allowance (USD 200 per household) – see section 6.5.2.6.

[17] *Similarly to what was successfully done by GAC in 2007-2008 at the resettlement site of Petoun Djiga and Touldé villages.*

6.5.2.2 House Size

316. House size entitlements are shown in the following table:

Table 18. House Size Entitlements

Rooms (inhabitable) owned in the current house	Entitlement	
	Number of rooms	Minimal size of main rooms
1	1	Living room: 20 m²
2	2	Living room: 12 m² Bedroom 1: 10 m²
3	3	Living room: 12 m² Bedroom 1: 10 m² Bedroom 2: 10 m²
4	4	Living room: 12 m² Bedroom 1: 10 m² Bedroom 2: 10 m² Bedroom 3: 10 m²
5	5	Living room: 12 m² Bedroom 1: 10 m² Bedroom 2: 10 m² Bedroom 3: 10 m² Bedroom 4: 10 m²

6.5.2.3 House Characteristics

317. Resettlement houses will have the following indicative characteristics:

- Reinforced concrete footings and slab;
- Precast panels walls and partitions;
- Roofing sheets with protective coating;
- Inside plaster with paint finish;
- Reinforced concrete floor;
- Ceilings;
- Provision for future electrical installation at the owner's expense with conduits;
- Metallic shutters (louvre or similar) providing adequate protection against theft;
- Metallic entrance door with lock and padlock;
- Wooden panel inner doors, with provisions to be determined for inner ventilation.

318. Resettlement houses do not include plumbing or kitchen fixtures, as there were none in affected buildings.

319. Storage space will be provided (most people have no granaries as this is not traditional in the area, and need some storage space to be able to keep staples).

320. Houses of all sizes will be designed and placed on the land plot such that a one-room or two-room extension can easily be built on one side of the house.

6.5.2.4 Latrines and Showering Areas

321. Each plot will be provided with a double pit VIP latrine, and a separate showering area linked to a soak pit (with no superstructure above the soak pit, see next section on Ancillary Structures). Residents will be educated such that latrines are not used for showering so that no soap is thrown into latrines, which would jeopardise their efficiency, and such that they properly use the double pit system (one pit to be put into operation only once the first one is full). The following photograph shows an example of design.

Figure 30 – Design Example – Double Pit VIP Latrine

6.5.2.5 Ancillary Structures

322. Experience shows that ancillary structures such as kitchens, hen pens, dish racks, driers, granaries and showers are best rebuilt by the affected people themselves as this entails limited effort and will be better suited to the actual needs of affected households than any "modern", Project-built structure. Such structures will therefore be compensated in cash at USD 200 per structure of whatever nature.

323. GAC will, however, provide one soak pit (pit with gravel and stones, one for each concession), for affected people themselves to further establish the superstructure of a shower using the cash compensation received in this regard. This is because there is the risk that otherwise affected people might use latrines as showers, which would cause the matters in the latrine pit to overflow rather than dry.

6.5.2.6 Household Moving Allowance

324. The Household Moving Allowance is meant to allow to rent a truck on the local market for one to two days and hire two labourers to help with loading and unloading personal belongings. This is estimated to cost about USD 200. The Household Moving Allowance will therefore be USD 200 per household, regardless of their regime of tenure (owners or tenants). Non-resident landlords will not be entitled to the Household Moving Allowance.

6.5.2.7 Plantations and Embellishment

325. GAC will provide decorative and fruit tree saplings to each resettled household for them to plant on and in front of their concession plot. Tentatively, the distribution of these saplings has been designed to provide a mix of shade and productive trees grown in the area for a total plot size of 600 m^2. It will be the following:

- Neem (shade and decoration - *Azadirachta indica*): 3;
- Pawpaw (*Carica papaya*): 5;
- Mango (*Mangifera indica*): 2;
- Banana (*Musa*): 6 (stumps);
- Citrus (*Citrus sinensis* or other locally grown species): 5.

6.5.2.8 House Guarantee

326. Houses and latrines will be covered by a one-year guarantee covering walls, foundations, floors, windows and doors, and the roof, during which GAC (and/or the construction contractor) will ensure that any defects that are found not to be of the occupants' responsibility are repaired by the construction contractor.

6.5.2.9 Security of Tenure at the Resettlement Site

327. In conformance with PS5, OS2 and the GAP Project LACRF, GAC will ensure that resettlers at the Hakoundé Thiandi resettlement site receive security of tenure, in a first step in the form of a "*permis d'occuper*" (occupancy permit) allocated by the local branch (Boke) of the Ministry of Urban Planning, and further in the form of a full land title. The process of issuing "*permis d'occuper*" is expected to take some time, based on past experience, and will not be completed at the time that resettlement takes place. The issuance of a full land title can require three years or more. The process starts with the official establishment of a "*plan de lotissement*" (division plan), with further allocation of each land plot. Discussions will take place with the Boké Urban Planning department as there are two land allocation options:

- Either the whole "*concession*" land parcel will be allocated to the elder within the "*gallé*", which has the merit of simplicity but does not safeguard the rights of individual households within the "*gallé*", particularly in situations with polygamic families, where the rights of the female spouses may be affected as compared to the pre-existing situation if they are not allocated a formal right to their resettlement land plot and house; or
- Each residential plot will be allocated to each interested households, with the garden land allocated to the gallé elder, and residential land attached to houses within the gallé allocated to each household that is awarded a house per GAC's resettlement eligibility rules.

328. Houses will be allocated by GAC to each household head. This is not a formal process recognised by Guinean authorities but will clarify responsibilities in regards of houses. A formal sign-off will be organised after the one-year guarantee period expires.

6.5.3 Self-Relocation with Cash Compensation

6.5.3.1 Background

329. As mentioned in section 6.4.9, a limited number of affected households have expressed in consultation events a preference towards the Gobiré site. GAC will not develop the Gobiré site but is prepared to provide some assistance to households willing to relocate there on their own (assisted self-relocation).

330. A yet smaller number of affected households have let it be known that they would prefer cash compensation and would relocate to existing housing. This is particularly the case of a number of former CBG employees that have purchased land plots in the affected area (Bhoundou Lengué) to establish cashew plantations, with a house in the plantation that they occupy on a temporary basis (with a younger family member or employee occupying it permanently). Such people have no long term interest in staying in the area (they usually live in Sangarédi) and would be willing to receive cash compensation rather than a resettlement package that they are not going to use and may find difficult to sell.

6.5.3.2 Eligibility

331. Cash compensation entails a number of risks when paid to people who are not used to handling significant amounts of money, which is largely the case in the Project-affected area, in the context of which it might prove particularly detrimental to women (polygamy). In recognition of these risks, GAC will limit eligibility to cash compensation instead of resettlement to the following two cases of home owners that would be eligible to resettlement but opt out:

- Home owners that are willing to move to the Gobiré site, provided GAC can facilitate the allocation by local authorities of a residential and garden land plot there;
- Owners that can demonstrate that they own an alternative land plot and house where they can immediately resettle without evicting others.

6.5.3.3 Compensation Amounts

332. Compensation for a residential house will be at full replacement value based on the following amounts: USD 2,000 per house plus USD 600 per inhabitable room (i.e. a two room-house would be compensated at USD 3,200), regardless of the type of house. In addition, compensation for ancillary structures (USD 200 per structure) and the moving allowance (USD 200 per household) will also be paid. No compensation will be paid for residential land, but access to a new parcel of residential land will be facilitated.

333. Other structures such as business structures will be compensated at replacement value based on a unit price of USD 50 per m^2.

334. Foundations and incomplete houses will be compensated at replacement value based on USD 10 per m^2.

335. These compensation values meet the 'replacement value' criterion of international requirements:

- Values for the replacement cost of traditional structures similar to those affected have been investigated in the socio-economic survey and are presented in section 4.8 above; they are significantly lower than the proposed compensation values at about USD 815 for a four-room house (while the compensation value for such a house would be USD 4,400);
- The replacement value of most ancillary structures found in villages is difficult to assess as most materials are gathered in the neighbouring bush and do not have a value per se, hence the replacement value is mainly comprised of labour cost; assuming a typical shower of kitchen would take two person-days to build (including the gathering of the materials and the erection itself), its cost would be in the range of USD 40, significantly lower than the compensation value of USD 200.

336. Structures of affected people opting for cash compensation will be appraised at replacement value by the local urban planning department ('Service de l'Habitat et de l'Urbanisme' in Boke Préfecture). Should the value arrived at through this valuation exercise be higher than the proposed compensation values above, GAC shall pay the highest value.

6.6 ENTITLEMENTS OTHER THAN RESETTLEMENT

6.6.1 Owners of Non Inhabitable Houses

337. A non-inhabitable house is a house that does not meet the criteria detailed in section 6.5.1.2 for eligible, inhabitable houses, i.e. a house that is not inhabited and cannot be inhabited without significant completion or upgrading works. Such structures include basements, houses without a roof, and houses in varying degrees of progress towards completion.

338. Basements shall be compensated on a per square metre basis (USD 10 per m^2). Incomplete houses other than basements shall be valued on a per square metre basis taking account of their degree of completion.

339. Owners of Non Inhabitable Houses will not be entitled to the Household Moving Allowance or to any other component of the resettlement package.

6.6.2 Tenants

6.6.2.1 Eligibility

340. There is a limited number of tenants (less than 10 households). A tenant is a household living in somebody else's dwelling with payment of a rental fee or not. To be considered a tenant, the household must not be directly related to the owner (i.e. children, parents, spouses, and close relatives will not be considered as tenants and will not be eligible to compensation benefits

meant for tenants). GAC will seek advice from the Resettlement Committee (see section 414) to ascertain the tenancy status of the individuals claiming such compensation.

6.6.2.2 Entitlements

341. Tenants will be compensated such that they can secure an alternative dwelling. Information on rent levels in the concession area is not fully meaningful as it is established on a very limited information basis (three cases). It appears that the rent for an inhabitable room or a small shop would be in the order of GNF 100,000 per room and per month (about USD 13). On this basis, tenants will be compensated for three months of rent, rounded to USD 50 per room.

342. In addition, tenants will also receive a Household Moving Allowance of USD 200 per household, calculated on the same basis as that for resident owners (see paragraph 324 above).

6.6.3 Agricultural Land

343. Land is not compensated as such in Guinea as it is deemed property of the State. Land users are, however, recognised as customary users and as such they are eligible to land replacement. For agricultural land used as "tapade", this will be effected through the provision of tapade land on a m^2 per m^2 basis in the resettlement site (see resettlement entitlements in section 6.5.2.1).

344. In addition to affected "tapade" land, and to hillside land, which is not affected, there is affected agricultural land, which does not belong in the "tapade" system. This land is mainly used for cashew plantations, and most of it (but not all) is located in Bhoundou Lengué. The trees themselves will be compensated in cash per GAC's approach for such and associated crop rates (see section 6.6.4.2). In addition, a land redevelopment allowance will be paid to indemnify labour and inputs required to redevelop an equivalent piece of land to a level similar to that affected (not including the saplings and associated labour, which is taken account of in the crop compensation formula). The Land Redevelopment Allowance will be based on the cost of labour (100 person-days per hectare) required to clear and fertilise a virgin piece of land to a level conducive to open field agriculture and plantations (USD 1,000 per hectare, or USD 0.1 per m^2).

6.6.4 Crops

6.6.4.1 Non-Perennial Crops

345. Compensation rates for annual and other non-perennial crops are based on the following, in conformance with the replacement value concept:

- Yield estimates taking consideration of usual agricultural practice in the area (sourced from the Agriculture Department in Boke), or, where such references are absent, the "Mémento de l'Agronome[18]", which provides recognised references of yields for tropical crops in peasant farmer conditions.
- Prices on local markets are collected in a specific price monitoring exercise conducted monthly by GAC since the inception of the Project; 12 values of prices are available for every year; the median price is used for calculation of the compensation value.
- For the concession area, markets where prices are monitored are the following: Boulléré, Tinguilinta et Sangarédi, the median of monthly prices is calculated for the average of these three markets (the average of the three markets is calculated first for every month, then the median is calculated for these 12 monthly values.

346. The following table shows compensation rates for non-perennial crops.

347. These rates are based on the price monitoring from January to December 2015 and are valid for year 2016. A review of crop prices will be conducted in January 2017 and rates will be

[18] *'Mémento de l'Agronome', CIRAD-GRET-Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.*

updated for 2017 if median market prices in 2016 are significantly different from those in 2015.

Table 19. Compensation Rates – Non Perennial Crops

Culture	Crop	Prix 2015 Médian (GNF) / Median 2015 Price (GNF)	Rendement (t/ha) / Yield (t/ha)	Compensation (GNF / m²) / Compensation (GNF/m²)
Arachide (graine)	Groundnut (grain)	4,917	2	7,375
Aubergine (long)	Eggplant (long)	4,431	40	177,220
Aubergine (Rond)	Eggplant (round)	8,250	40	330,000
Calebassier (en liane)	Calabash	18,000	3	50,400
Concombre	Cucumber	7,036	30	211,065
Courge	Pumpkin	2,271	30	68,125
Fonio	Fonio	6,625	1	9,275
Gingembre	Ginger	7,000	7	49,000
Gombo	Gombo (Okrah)	11,646	5	58,229
Haricot	Bean	5,750	2	8,625
Igname	Yam	4,113	12	49,356
Maïs sec	Maize	3,417	4	13,667
Manioc sec	Manioc	2,722	16	43,553
Millet	Millet	3,000	1	4,200
Patate	Sweet potatoe	5,000	9	42,500
Piment gros (Frais)	Pepper (large, fresh)	17,167	8	137,333
Piment Sec Petit	Pepper (dry, small)	10,833	8	86,667
Pois d'angole	Angola pea	4,750	2	9,500
Riz	Rice	4,833	3	13,533
Sorgho	Sorghum	2,833	1	3,683
Taro	Taro / Cocoyam	2,500	12	30,000
Tomate	Tomato	9,917	30	297,500

6.6.4.2 Perennial Crops

348. The calculation of the full replacement value requires consideration not only of the product of the crop over one year, but also the cost of re-establishing the crop (seedlings, soil preparation, fertilizers, others), as well as the lost income during the period needed to re-establish the crop.

349. Compensation rates have been calculated for the Concession area based on market prices observed in markets mentioned above in paragraph 345. The following formula is used:

With:

V : Average market value of the produce of one tree for a year

D : Average period of time required to re-establish the tree to an adult production level, in years

CP : Cost of planting (seedling, soil preparation, initial fertilization)

CL : Cost of the labour required to maintain the crop during the period of time needed to re-establish it to its previous production level

The compensation amount C is determined by application of the following formula, which takes full account of the lost production during the whole re-establishment period, and therefore complies with the "full replacement value" requirement:

$$C = V \times D + CP + CL$$

350. The table below shows compensation rates for trees observed in the affected area. Annex 5 provides the results of the 2015 price monitoring in markets mentioned above and Annex 6 provides all calculation details based on the above formula.

351. These rates are based on the price monitoring from January to December 2015 (see Annex 5) and are valid for year 2016. They will be updated for 2017 if median market prices in 2016 vary as described for annual crops (see paragraph 347).

Table 20. Compensation Rates – Perennial Crops

Espèce	Species	Taux de compensation en GNF par arbre / Compensation rate in GNF per tree				Taux de compensation en USD par arbre / Compensation rate in USD per tree			
		Plant / Seedling	Jeune non productif / Young non productive	Jeune productif / Young productive	Maturité complète / Adult	Plant / Seedling	Jeune non productif / Young non productive	Jeune productif / Young productive	Maturité complète / Adult
Anacardier	Cashew	7,000	82,000	404,500	454,000	0.90	10.51	51.86	58.21
Ananas	Pineapple	5,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	0.64	2.56	3.85	3.85
Arbre médicinal	Medicinal tree	7,000	97,000	170,329	173,662	0.90	12.44	21.84	22.26
Avocat	Avocado	10,000	47,500	385,000	445,000	1.28	6.09	49.36	57.05
Bambou (Prix de l'unité)	Bambou (Prix de l'unité)	7,000	25,000	31,000	31,000	0.90	3.21	3.97	3.97
Banane	Banana	7,000	82,000	250,750	269,500	0.90	10.51	32.15	34.55
Calebassier (arbre)	Calabash tree	10,000	60,000	1,030,000	1,135,000	1.28	7.69	132.05	145.51
Citronnier	Citrus	10,000	95,714	872,500	985,000	1.28	12.27	111.86	126.28
Cocotier ordinaire (nombre de noix)	Coco (not selected)	10,000	126,667	1,078,750	1,140,000	1.28	16.24	138.30	146.15
Colatier	Cola tree	10,000	80,000	1,600,000	1,920,000	1.28	10.26	205.13	246.15
Corossole (Sop-sop)	Corossol	10,000	25,000	1,277,500	1,525,000	1.28	3.21	163.78	195.51
Fromager (kiri - Ceiba pentandra)	Kapok Tree (Ceiba pentandra)	7,000	82,000	161,500	166,000	0.90	10.51	20.71	21.28
Goyavier	Guyava tree	7,000	82,000	907,000	1,057,000	0.90	10.51	116.28	135.51
Mandarinier	Mandarine tree	10,000	103,750	1,281,250	1,427,500	1.28	13.30	164.26	183.01
Manguier greffé	Mango tree (grafted)	10,000	85,000	445,000	502,000	1.28	10.90	57.05	64.36
Manguier non greffé	Mango tree (not grafted)	7,000	92,714	537,048	597,055	0.90	11.89	68.85	76.55
Méko (Dialium Guineense)	Méko (Dialium Guineense)	7,000	35,378	302,000	377,000	0.90	4.54	38.72	48.33
Néré (Parkia biglobosa)	Néré (Parkia biglobosa)	7,000	7,000	794,500	1,132,000	0.90	0.90	101.86	145.13
Oranger	Orange tree	10,000	95,714	714,278	801,795	1.28	12.27	91.57	102.79
Palmier naturel (privé)	Palm (wild)	7,000	59,500	120,750	124,500	0.90	7.63	15.48	15.96
Palmier sélectionné	Palm (selected)	10,000	60,000	321,250	347,500	1.28	7.69	41.19	44.55
Pamplemoussier	Pomelo tree	10,000	110,000	543,906	586,563	1.28	14.10	69.73	75.20
Papayer	Pawpaw	7,000	14,500	115,750	134,500	0.90	1.86	14.84	17.24
Tamarinier (djabhè)	Tamarind (djabhé)	7,000	107,000	607,000	657,000	0.90	13.72	77.82	84.23

6.7 BUSINESSES

6.7.1 Description of Affected Businesses

352. Five businesses have been identified and surveyed. These businesses use a dedicated structure and include the following (see photographs on page 112):

- 3 charcoal sellers along the national highway RN 22;
- 2 general shops (household items, mobile phone recharge, etc…) in Filow Bowal and in Bhoundou Lengué.

353. The two shops are established in rooms that they rent from a separate landlord. The rent amount is in both cases GNF 75,000 (USD 10) per month. Compensation for structures will therefore be payable to the landlord rather than to the business owner. No significant immoveable pieces of equipment that could belong to the business operators have been observed during the inventory. No employees were identified, apart from direct family members.

354. Charcoal sellers use basic sheds that are easily movable. It must be noted that the charcoal business is a temporary activity, and that in fact more charcoal sellers are active than the three that were observed at the time of the census. It is estimated that the total number of charcoal sellers may reach 25 to 30 in full charcoal season.

6.7.2 Eligibility

355. Businesses recognised as such at the time of the end 2015 census will be eligible to compensation measures described below. Charcoal sellers that were not registered in the census will be able to lodge a claim. The reality of their activity will need to be substantiated.

356. Business employees are eligible to employee compensation only if they are not directly related to the business owner or operator. Spouses, children, parents, and close relatives are excluded from the business employee allowance.

6.7.3 Entitlements

357. Given the small size of the affected businesses and the difficulties that assessing their exact losses would entail given their informal status, the Project has opted for a strategy of "flat rate" compensation, with two categories as follows:

- Shops (two);
- Charcoal sellers (about 25 to 30, not all of which were identified during the census due to the temporary character of their activity).

358. Compensation for structures will be as follows:

- Shops: structures were found to be rented by businesses (one room is rented within a building used otherwise as a residence); business structures will therefore be compensated to landlords per rules applicable to such entitlements (i.e. a room per room resettlement entitlement package, except in the unlikely event that the landlord would opt out from the resettlement package and choose cash compensation instead);
- Charcoal sellers: All structures being easily moveable, they will not be compensated, but the cost of their transfer to another location will be compensated as part of the Business Moving Allowance.

359. Businesses will receive a Business Moving Allowance meant to cover business losses related to relocation and the direct cost of moving, as follows:

- Business losses: Compensation is based on the loss of income for the period required to re-establish the business (assumed three months for shops and a few days for charcoal sellers), included in the Business Moving Allowance; due to the informal character of these businesses (no written records or tax returns), their small size, and the resulting difficulties in assessing their income, the Project will take a "flat rate" approach:
  - Shops: a monthly income of USD 200 is assumed, hence a business loss of USD 600 over three months;
  - Charcoal traders: an income of USD 200 is assumed for the whole period of sales, hence a business loss estimated as a maximum at USD 100.
- Direct cost of moving: USD 200 for shops and USD 100 for charcoal traders.

360. The total amount of the Business Moving Allowance will therefore be as follows:

- USD 800 per business for shops;
- USD 200 for charcoal sellers.

361. In addition, shops may be supported in their effort to relocate by the provision of a commercial plot in the resettlement site (see section 7.4), unless they elect to be relocated with their current landlord based on the same rental arrangement as currently.

6.8 NOTICE TO VACATE AND SALVAGING

6.8.1 Notice to Vacate

362. PAPs will be given notice to vacate:
    - For the majority that opt for resettlement: once their resettlement house is complete and with one month notice;
    - For those opting for cash compensation: no less than one month before the desired date of moving.

363. GAC is committed to avoid forced evictions and will abide by UN principles[19] related to evictions should some people refuse to move.

6.8.2 Salvaging

364. Owners of structures of all types will be allowed to salvage materials from their old structures. A notice will be given to affected people specifying the period of time during which they are expected to dismantle their house themselves (i.e. 30 days). After this period is expired, GAC will enter the land and dismantle and clean-up whatever has not been salvaged by affected owners.

6.9 GENDER ASPECTS OF COMPENSATION

365. The 'concession' land (i.e. the multipurpose residential and garden land plot, or '*galle*' as they are locally referred to) will be allocated to the elder found in the census to head the different households living in the concession. However, each house within the '*galle*' will be allocated to the head of household found in each particular house. This is very important from a gender perspective as it will allow to safeguard womens' existing property rights, every woman that owns a house being able to maintain their ownership rights on the resettlement house.

366. Where a household includes a head and one or more spouses, formal consent of all spouses, including both males and females, will be required before a compensation agreement can be passed. This will apply to spouses identified in the census form regardless of the formality of marriage.

367. For crops and businesses, eligibility to compensation will be at individual level rather than at household level:
    - Crops are deemed individual property and will be compensated to the individuals that have established them, as opposed to household heads or concession elders;
    - The same applies to businesses, which are established and operated by individuals.

368. These are important measures from a gender perspective. Compensating heads of household for crops would result in women being deprived of their right to compensation for crops that they have established and maintained, and which if unaffected they would have sold for their own benefit.

369. Where a land title (first stage: "*permis d'occuper*") is established, GAC will systematically propose to the householders that the document be established in the name of all spouses as co-owners. The "*permis d'occuper*" and further the land title when established will establish the indivise ownership ("*propriété indivise*") of spouses.

370. Where compensation is paid in cash for land and/or structures, GAC will systematically propose to the householders that the payment be made in an account opened in the name of all spouses.

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[19] *Basic Principles and Guidelines on development-based evictions and displacement - Annex 1 of the report to the Human Rights Council of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living (A/HRC/4/18)*
See: ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Housing/Guidelines_en.pdf

7. RESETTLEMENT SITE DEVELOPMENT

7.1 SITE LOCATION

371. The location of the Hakoundé Thiandi resettlement site is shown on the following figure. A more detailed map showing some potential planning features is also presented below.

7.2 DELINEATION PRINCIPLES

372. The site boundaries have been delineated taking consideration of the following criteria:

- A distance of 500 metres is maintained between the southernmost boundary of the industrial facility and the closest part of the resettlement site, to minimise nuisances such as noise, dust and light pollution;
- A wetland located between the facility and the resettlement site (which includes a number of high trees) will not be developed to preserve the wetland itself and its biodiversity potential and to enhance the buffer effect;
- To best benefit both the resettled community and the existing, neighbouring community of Hakoundé Thiandi (population: 161[20]), and subject to technical feasibility and to consultation with the resettler and host communities, the public infrastructure could be located on the right bank of the stream in territory that neither of the two communities will be able to claim "theirs", thereby avoiding potential usage conflicts;
- A potential extension (about 10 hectares) could also be available on the right bank, subject to technical feasibility and to consultation.

7.3 ACCESS

373. A 2.3 km long road will have to be created. A potential routing for this road that avoids resettlement has been devised (see Figure 32). Economic displacement (impacts to agricultural land) will be minimal, if any at all, as land intersected by this route is not farmed due to its largely improper agronomic characteristics. A motorable culvert/crossing will be constructed to serve the resettlement site.

374. The access road to the resettlement site will cross one of the mining haul roads. As the resettlement site access road will be used by local vehicular and pedestrian traffic, GAC will put in place adequate safety measures, potentially including a boom gate and a warning light, to avoid collisions.

7.4 PLOT ALLOCATION

375. Plots within the resettlement site were allocated openly and in a participative way. The Resettlement Committee initially provided a list of households (galle) who wanted to be close together. A big plan of the resettlement site was printed out and these "galles" were asked where they wanted to go on the plan (this is because this was the site of their old villages and many households want to go back to the land occupied by their grandfathers or great grandfathers). This is in the process of being integrated.

376. The infrastructure area on the right bank will include an area dedicated to a market (with no stalls built by GAC as this has failed in other locations close-by), and subject to consultation with the Resettlement Committee may also include an area dedicated to the affected and relocated shops, unless these elect to be relocated together with their current landlord.

[20] *Source : baseline report for the ESIA, Insuco for ERM, 2015*

Figure 31 – Location of the Hakoundé Thiandi Resettlement Site

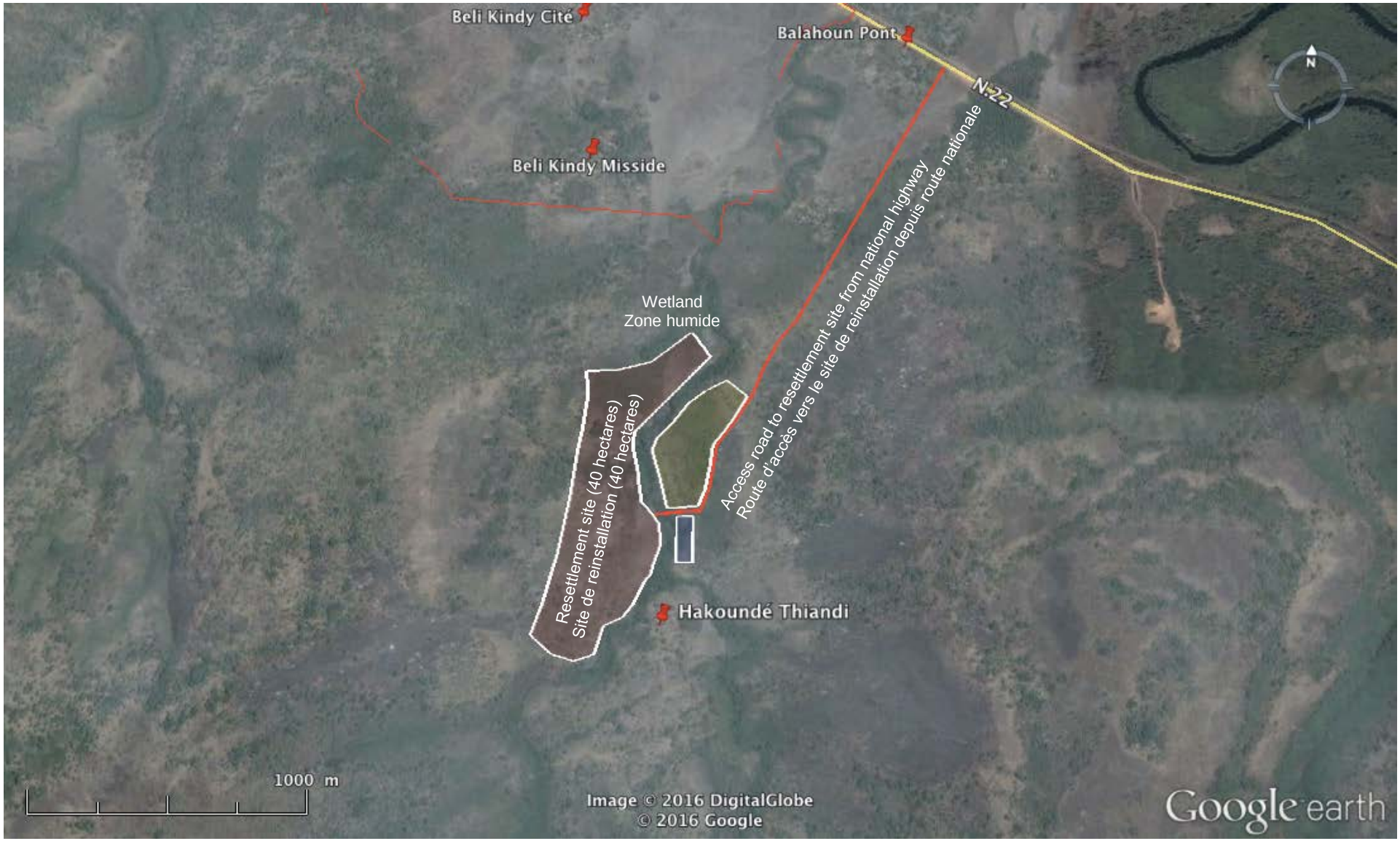
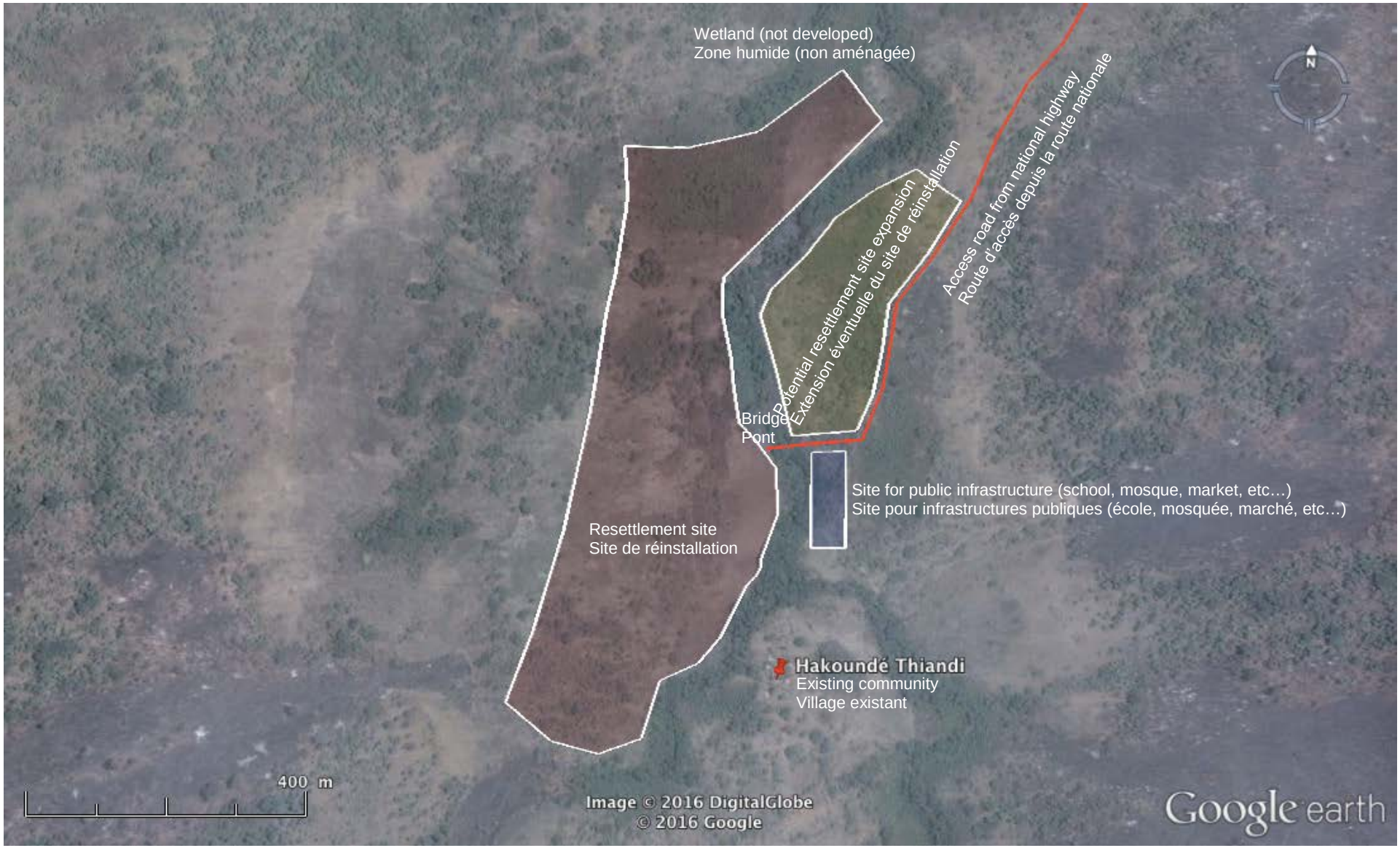


Figure 32 – Potential Planning Features for the Hakoundé Thiandi Resettlement Site



7.5 PUBLIC AMENITIES

7.5.1 School

377. GAC will build a three-classroom primary school at the resettlement site within the dedicated public infrastructure area, either on the right bank if technically feasible or on the left bank. A three-classroom school is in line with Ministry of Education guidelines for communities of this size. The building will be designed based on generic layouts already used by GAC in coordination with the Ministry of Education, and will be able to accommodate a potential extension (another three classrooms). It will include latrines per usual specifications, and a drilled well with hand- or foot-pump will be installed nearby.

378. GAC will not take responsibility for teacher allocation but will engage with the Ministry of Education prior to school commissioning to facilitate staff allocation so that the three classes can function normally. Experience indicates that newly established schools tend to take a few years to be fully staffed.

7.5.2 Health Care

379. GAC will build a structure able to accommodate a health post, based on a generic design already used by GAC at the Pétoun Djiga resettlement site in the Northern part of the concession. Similarly to the school, GAC will not take responsibility for staff allocation, which is a responsibility of the Ministry of Health but will engage with the Ministry of Health prior to health post commissioning to facilitate staff training and allocation (usually these posts are staffed by a community member receiving basic training on primary health care).

7.5.3 Water Supply

380. Drinking supply will be provided by drilled wells with hand- or foot-pumps. For a population of about 1,600 people in the resettlement site, eight drilled wells are necessary. They will be located such that no house is at a distance of more than 200 metres, and well away from pit latrines to avoid bacteriological contamination of the water.

381. A Water User Committee will be established in conformance with Guinean usual well maintenance policy. The pump type will be selected to align with hand- or foot-pumps already existing in the area that local people are used and trained to maintaining. It will be checked that trained repairmen are available in the area; if not GAC will liaise with the relevant authority to select and train a qualified pump repairman.

7.5.4 Domestic Waste Management

382. GAC is considering providing burn pits located downwind for resettled people to dispose of their domestic waste. GAC will support the Resettlement Committee in establishing proper solid waste management.

7.5.5 Graveyard

383. A graveyard will have to be established as the current Béli Kindy graveyard will not be usable any more (it will be kept accessible to residents with safety related conditions but new burials will not take place there). Consultation will take place with the relevant authorities and the Resettlement Committee to determine an adequate location. The extension of the current Bhoundou Lengué cemetery could provide a good solution as it is well away from any potential Project impacts but this may not be acceptable to the Béli Kindy residents. On a preliminary basis and subject to consultation and technical feasibility, it appears that a suitable location north to the resettlement site may be available.

7.5.6 Plantations

384. Streets will be planted with alignment trees such as neem (*Azadirachta indica)* at an indicative spacing of about one every 15 metres, in addition to trees provided to individual households per section 6.5.2.7. Trees will be watered under GAC's responsibility for one year, and the responsibility will be transferred to the Resettlement Committee after one year.

7.6 HOUSE SIZE BREAKDOWN

385. The following table shows the breakdown of house size in the current situation, and the breakdown of the houses to be rebuilt based on the entitlement matrix.

Table 21. Size of Affected Houses

	Number in current situation	Entitlement
Total number of affected inhabited residential houses	201	
Number of family 'concessions' within which these houses are located (indicative)	104	
Number of one-room houses (including round '*cases*')	127	1-room
Number of two-room houses	16	2-room
Number of three-room houses	17	3-room
Number of four-room houses	25	4-room
Number of five-room houses	9	5-room
Number of houses of six rooms and more	7	5-room

Table 22. Size of Resettlement Houses

	Number	Size (m^2)
One-room	127	30
Two-room	143	42
Three-room	17	54
Four-room	25	66
Five-room	16	78
Total	201	

7.7 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE RESETTLEMENT SITE

7.7.1 Overview

386. Potential environmental and social impacts of resettlement at Hakoundé Thiandi have been reviewed, assessed, and the impact mitigation hierarchy has been applied per PS1 and similar requirements. Given the site location, layout and characteristics, potential impacts may include the following:

- Impacts to surface- and ground- water;
- Impacts to forest and habitats;
- Impacts to cultural sites.

7.7.2 Surface and Ground Water

387. The site is bordered by a semi-permanent stream of some significance, which comes from the Hakoundé Thiandi area and upstream and crosses the settlement of Balahoun downstream before it flows into the Tinguilinta River. No discharge of human waste will be made in the stream at the resettlement site as all plots will be equipped with dry latrines. Awareness of the need to keep the stream clean will be provided to resettlers to avoid any negative impact to Balahoun residents.

388. Ground water is deeper than the bottom of the dry latrines, such that there will always be an unsaturated layer between the bottom of the latrines and the water table. This unsaturated layer will eliminate potential nitrogen and sulphide pollution originating in faecal matter, as well as bacteria and viruses. No contamination of the local water table is expected as a result.

7.7.3 Forest and Habitat

389. The small forested area between the Hakoundé Thiandi resettlement site and Beli Kindy Missidé will be left untouched. Similarly, a buffer will be left between the stream and any earthworks for the resettlement site to avoid erosion that might affect the stream and left vegetation untouched along the stream.

7.7.4 Erosion

390. Erosion is a common issue in Guinea in relation to the intensity of rainfall during the rainy season. This will be mitigated as follows:

- During construction, earthmoving works at the resettlement site will comply with GAC's topsoil management and erosion mitigation procedures;
- GAC will provide trees for plantation per provisions detailed above in sections 6.5.2.7 and 7.5.6: these trees will contribute to stabilising slopes and minimising erosion;
- After house are commissioned, GAC will inspect the site on a regular basis to check for potential signs of erosion;
- GAC will also create awareness amongst residents and the Resettlement Committee on the need to monitor and mitigate erosion.

7.7.5 Cultural Sites

391. The resettlement site appears to include a graveyard of Beli Kindy residents. The Resettlement Committee has taken steps, with GAC's support, to delineate this graveyard.

392. A 'djinn' (spirit) has also been reported to exist in a wooded area between the resettlement site and Beli Kindy Missidé. This area will be kept undeveloped and any ceremonies that community appointed caretakers indicate are required will be supported by GAC to the extent reasonable.

8. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

8.1 AGRICULTURE

8.1.1 Preparation of Resettlement Land for Agriculture

393. Affected people will be able to continue farming on unaffected hillside land plots as the resettlement site has been selected to maintain a reasonable distance with these farming areas (2-5 km depending on fields, slightly more than in the previous situation but not such that it could cause any disturbance).

394. Compensation for trees takes account of the period required to re-establish the plantation to its current level of productivity. This compensation could be paid in several instalments (upon request from the affected person) to enhance livelihood restoration and minimise the risks of cash misuse.

395. As far as "*tapade*" land and the associated agricultural system is concerned, the resettlement site is designed to allow affected people to reinstate a similar system within large garden plots neighbouring their residential plot. The size of these garden plots will be equivalent to that of existing affected gardens. In addition, GAC will seek to enhance the initial productivity of these virgin garden plots as follows:

- Upon the completion of house construction, deep ploughing (0.30 to 0.35 m) will allow to open the soil after construction related compaction;
- Initial fertilisation will be applied based on soil analysis (in principle it should entail deep sole placement of phosphorus and potassium fertiliser and superficial placement of a nitgrogen-phosphorus-potassium-(NPK) fertiliser, plus micro-nutrients such as boron or manganese if the need is demonstrated by soil analysis);
- Organic matter will be applied (ca. 30 tons/hectare of manure) and final soil preparation made;
- Trees will be planted (see above 7.5.5).

396. Agronomist input will be sought ahead of construction completion to refine the above methodology. In addition, seedlings of manioc, banana, palm tree and cashew, and seeds of maize and hillside rice may be made available according to modalities that will be discussed with the Resettlement Committee in due course.

8.1.2 Longer Term Activities – Feasibility Study

397. Pressure on land in the concession due to the rapid demographic increase, mining activities, the somewhat uncontrolled expansion of cashew plantations, and in-migration pose a significant challenge to traditional agriculture, particularly the slash-and-burn, fallow based system on hillside land. Average fallow duration has decreased in the last 30 years from the 12-15 years that would be required to reinstate normal soil fertility to 3-5 years currently. While "tapade" agriculture provides cash crops, condiments and some staples like manioc, the bulk of cereals (rice, sorghum, millet) and some cash crops (groundnut) that are critical to household food security is still produced on hillsides using slash-and-burn techniques. These techniques may no longer be sustainable in the long run as they make extensive use of a limited resource, hillside land.

398. GAC is therefore taking steps to study the establishment of an agricultural enhancement programme aiming at long-term improvements to agriculture. Studies have already been undertaken by the GAC Community Development department and are currently in the process of being collated and consolidated into a coherent agricultural development programme that will target PAPs amongst other people.

399. At this stage, this RAP therefore includes a commitment by GAC to fund the preparation of a coherent agriculture improvement programme based on:

- A long term image of the land and population situation in the concession (taking account of both sides of the Boké-Sangarédi road);
- Currently undeveloped land potential in the concession (to be identified and investigated on a systematic basis), including the review of areas suitable for irrigation, tree plantations, and market gardening;
- A review of current crops and related cultivation techniques and assessment of possible new crops, and technique improvements for existing crops;
- An assessment of the gender impact of agricultural improvements, with measures to reduce the gender gap wherever possible;
- An assessment of activities that could improve the integration of agriculture and animal husbandry.

400. The feasibility study will be available in mid-2017. Further to this feasibility study, GAC will implement further support to agricultural improvements in the form of a long-term agriculture development programme and implementation of first activities under this livelihood restoration programme is anticipated to start in the second half of 2017 concurrent to, or immediately after the moves.

8.2 BUSINESSES

401. The Business Moving Allowance is meant to cover business losses during the period required to re-establish the business, and therefore covers the livelihood restoration. In addition, the infrastructure area of the resettlement site may include an area dedicated to a market, subject to consultation with the Resettlement Committee and local authorities, and an area dedicated to the affected and relocated shops, thereby facilitating livelihood restoration of the associated business owners.

9. VULNERABLE PEOPLE

9.1 DEFINITION

402. ***Vulnerable people*** are people who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status, may be more adversely affected by the land acquisition process than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of compensation.

403. In the context of the GAC project, potentially vulnerable people include:

- Disabled persons, whether mentally or physically and chronically ill people;
- The elderly, particularly when they live alone without family support;
- Households whose heads are female and who live with limited resources;
- Households who have no or very limited resources;
- Widows and orphans.

404. There are no Internally Displaced People or refugees in the Project affected communities. Nor are there Indigenous Peoples in the sense of IFC's PS7, nor representatives of minority ethnic groups that might be discriminated against (although there are various ethnic groups but they tend to live together in a harmonious manner as in most of Guinea). The key potentially vulnerable group is women-headed households, particularly in the context of polygamic households where resettlement and/or compensation may result in their eviction from the household of the family patriarch.

405. Elderly, physically or mentally disabled, and chronically sick persons are usually taken care of by their close relatives. While such individuals will need to be specifically taken care of during the resettlement process, they are usually not socially isolated, with family solidarity networks normally active.

9.2 IDENTIFICATION OF VULNERABLE PEOPLE

406. A pre-identification of potentially vulnerable people has been carried out during the survey exercise. This pre-identification will be complemented during the negotiation process and will result in a final identification of vulnerable people. Inputs will also be sought from local authorities (local chiefs – "*chefs de quartier*") and the Resettlement Committee to arrive at a final list of vulnerable individuals.

9.3 ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE PEOPLE

407. Working with relevant local authorities, GAC will seek to ensure that no vulnerable people are disproportionately affected by the land acquisition and resettlement process. The following activities will be implemented in cooperation with local authorities in respect of vulnerable people affected by the GAC project:

- Assistance during the land acquisition and negotiation process, including specific individual meetings to explain eligibility criteria and entitlements, clauses in compensation agreements, grievance avenues;
- Assistance in the payment process (provision of transport to the bank effecting compensation payment, support in the payment procedure, money management awareness, etc…);
- Exemption from the lottery plot allocation system, to allow allocation (e.g. to households with physically disabled individuals) of land plots that will be easier to access (located directly on the trunk street);
- Prioritization for training courses to enhance employability and prioritization for employment by contractors where possible and subject to contractors' operational needs.

10. ENGAGEMENT AND GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

10.1 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLANNING INSTRUMENTS

408. GAC is committed to implementing IFC and AfDB requirements pertaining to meaningful engagement and consultation. A Project wide Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed by consultants ERM for the overall project as part of the ESIA process. This SEP will be updated annually, to provide a roadmap for engagement during construction and operation of the Project. The Company is fully committed to the integration of environmental and social considerations in the design and development of the GAC Project, as well as establishing and maintaining constructive relationships with all stakeholders, including affected communities, other affected stakeholders, and other interested parties.

409. In addition, a RAP-specific engagement plan has been prepared and is submitted in this chapter as part of the RAP. It integrates into the broader SEP mentioned in paragraph above. It will be elaborated upon as resettlement and compensation activities develop.

10.2 RAP ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES TO-DATE (MID 2016)

410. The following consultation activities have already been implemented in regards of the RAP preparation process (see Annex 6 for detailed consultation records):

- Institutional stakeholders:
  - Several meetings at Préfecture (Boké) and Sous-préfecture (Tanéné) levels in the second half of 2015 to present the process of census and surveys, particularly upon commencement (September 2015) and completion (December 2015).
- Affected people – during the survey and census phase from September to December 2015:
  - Initial meetings (one in Béli Kindy, one in Bhoundou Lengué) to explain the process to local chiefs, including the cut-off (September 2015);
  - Formal cut-off meetings (one in Béli Kindy, one in Bhoundou Lengué) upon commencement of the surveys (September and October 2015);
  - Meetings in the course of surveys to resolve issues arising from the census exercise;
  - Focus group discussions with affected people from September to December 2015 (see Annex 2);
  - Face-to-face interviews with all affected residents during the survey and census exercise that took place from September to December 2015, and collection of their preliminary compensation preferences.
- Affected people – during the resettlement planning phase in end 2015 and early 2016:
  - Establishment of a Resettlement Committee (see Annex 5);
  - Discussion of resettlement sites (see Annex 6);
  - Hand-over of all asset survey sheets with sign-off and collection of any grievances potentially requiring a correction to the asset records (see Annex 6);
  - Discussion of reconstruction arrangements (see Annex 6);
  - Discussion of housing design.

10.3 RAP ENGAGEMENT PLAN

411. GAC will continue engagement activities around compensation and resettlement, building on those implemented to-date and on the generally positive reception of the overall resettlement process. The compensation and resettlement process will involve community- and household level consultations, as follows:

- Hand-over to PAPs of entitlement and compensation calculation sheets based on the agreed upon inventory summary, for verification, processing of any grievances and sign-off;
- Definition for each household of concession grouping arrangements (how houses will be grouped within concessions in the resettlement site, taking household members' preference into consideration, particularly for polygamic households);
- Hand-over of a household- or individual-level compensation agreement, based on the above calculation sheet and grouping arrangements, and specifying all entitlements and applicable conditions (including GAC's commitments pertaining to the resettlement site and resettlement housing as applicable, and PAPs' commitments related to the date of moving, salvaging conditions, etc…);
- Delivery of in-kind compensation entitlements (resettlement housing, plots of land) and payment of in-cash compensation.

412. At each of these stages, explanations will be provided, both at the community level through the Resettlement Committee on entitlement principles and rates used for compensation calculation, and at household or individual level.

413. The following RAP engagement activities will be implemented going forward:

- Meetings between GAC and the Resettlement Committee on a regular basis (monthly or more) to discuss compensation and resettlement options, resettlement site development, housing design, other compensation, and grievances;
- General meetings with the whole affected community at critical steps of the resettlement planning and implementation process, including final selection of resettlement sites, house and parcel layout design, disclosure of individual compensation options, disclosure of the final RAP;
- Engagement with other stakeholders on a regular basis (particularly at Préfecture and Sous-préfecture levels), and workshop on resettlement planning towards the end of the planning process with Conakry based stakeholders, including one workshop with relevant ministries (Mining, Urban Planning, Rural Development, Interior) and another with Conakry-based NGOs.

414. PAPs will be updated directly and through the Resettlement Committee on anticipated moving dates on a periodic basis.

10.4 RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE

10.4.1 Tasks

415. The tasks of the Resettlement Committee are the following:

- Liaise with GAC and represent the affected population in all interactions pertaining to compensation and resettlement in the planning and implementation stages (see paragraph 413 above);
- Process grievances in the second tier of grievance management (see section 10.5.4 below).

10.4.2 Composition

416. The composition of the Resettlement is presented in Annex 5. It includes:

- Local notables;
- Representatives of affected people, including:
  - Females;
  - Youth;
  - Business persons.

417. The affected communities are fairly traditional and obtaining that the Resettlement Committee should include other members than the usual 'notables', including females and youth, was a challenge but was eventually accepted and is proving very efficient as the female members are outspoken and their views are taken into consideration. When the opportunity arises (expansion to new members or replacement of some of the current members), GAC will seek to increase female membership in the Resettlement Committee.

10.4.3 'Host' Community Representation

418. The Resettlement Committee is in the course of being expanded to include representatives of Hakoundé Thiandi. The identification of new representatives will be included in RAP monitoring reports.

10.4.4 Remuneration

419. Members of the Resettlement Committee will receive a sitting allowance from GAC, in accordance with the Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement Framework. This will be for as long as the resettlement planning and active implementation process will last.

10.4.5 Tenure

420. At this point (planning process), the Resettlement Committee has been appointed by community members for the duration of the resettlement planning process. As mentioned in section 7.5 above, the management of community facilities and services (water, etc…) at the resettlement site will require involvement of community representatives. This responsibility may or may not be allocated to the current Resettlement Committee, with potentially a slightly different membership to reflect changes in responsibilities and seek more female involvement as experience indicates that females tend to manage water, waste and collective management issues better than males. This will be discussed with the existing committee and the community at large in due course.

10.5 Grievance Management

10.5.1 Overview

421. The RAP grievance management system integrates into broader GAC-wide grievance management systems, which are guided by the following principles:

- Accessible and easy to use;
- Transparent and accountable;
- Guaranteeing an independent, extra-judicial review of grievances to complainants;
- Keeping grievances confidential.

422. GAC applies the following guidelines in respect of grievance management and redress:

- Any grievance is registered, acknowledged receipt of within 7 calendar days of its receipt, responded to within 30 calendar days of its receipt, and tracked until it is closed;
- The grievance management arrangement includes two tiers of extra-judicial, amicable review and settlement, with the first one internal to GAC, and the second one involving external parties.

423. The following figure presents an overview of the two tiered grievance management mechanism that GAC has put in place.

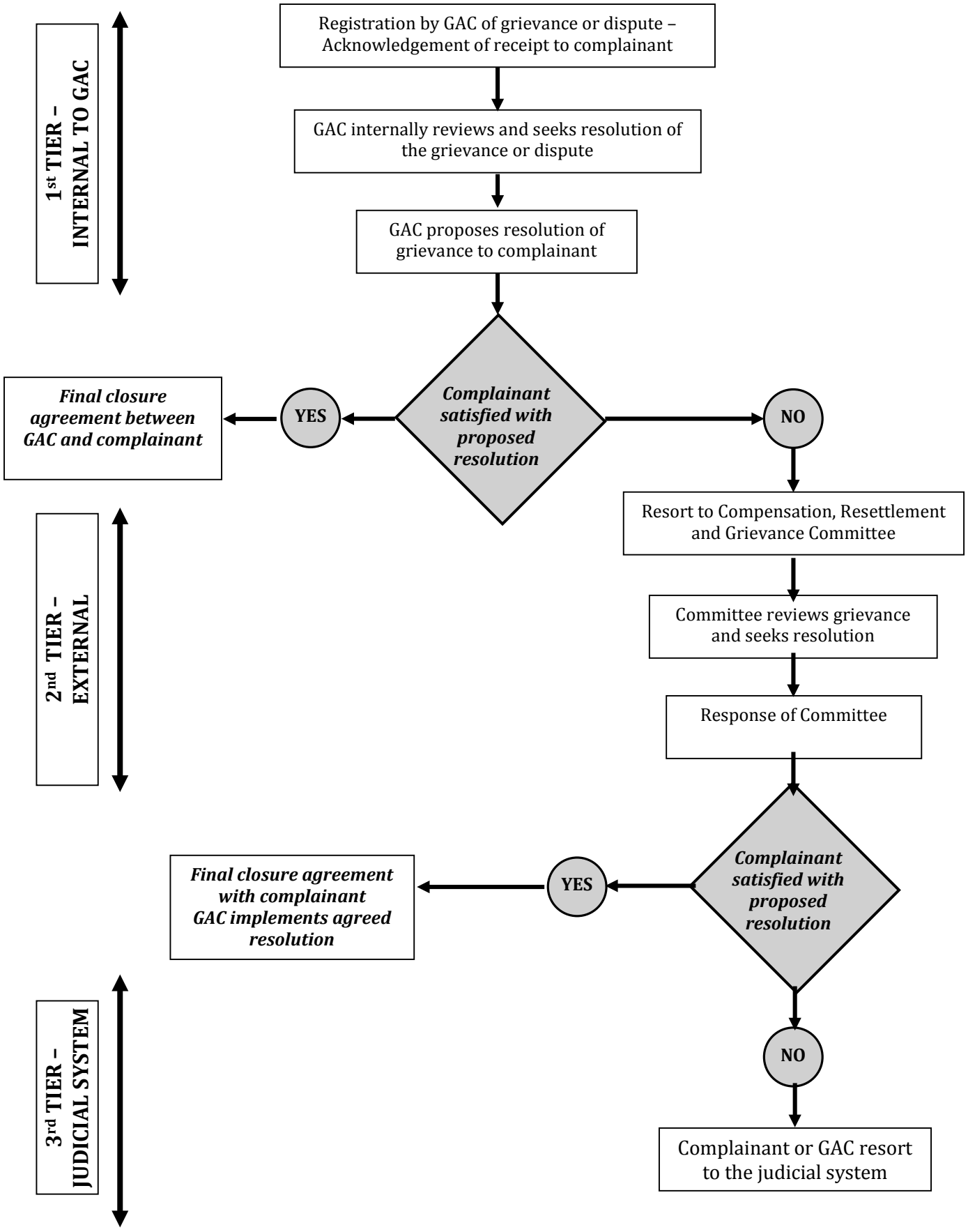
10.5.2 Anticipated Categories of Grievances

424. In practice, grievances and disputes that may be anticipated for the GAC land acquisition programme are the following:

- Misidentification of properties (allocation of a property to the wrong owner due to wrong census information and/or deliberately misleading statements by some stakeholders);

- Disputes over plot limits, between affected person and Project or between two neighbours;
- Disputes over the ownership of a given property (two or more individuals claim to be the owner of this property);
- Disagreement over the valuation (either unit rate applied or count) of a plot, crop or structure;
- Post cut-off establishment of a plantation, structure or other asset, whether deliberate (opportunistic occupation in anticipation of compensation) or not;
- Absentee landowners;
- Confusion between legal occupants and informal occupants;
- Forged documents (identification, ownership or others);
- Deceased estates and unresolved successions, divorces, and other family issues, resulting in disputes between heirs or shareholders in the disputed property, particularly when such occur after identification and before payment;
- Damages occurring during construction;
- Unsatisfactory reinstatement of temporarily used land.

Figure 33 – Principles of the Grievance Management and Redress Mechanism



10.5.3 First Tier (Internal) of Grievance Management

425. GAC has established an electronic register of grievances within its overall social performance management system (Boréalis), and is available to PAPs at GAC's offices in the Tinguilinta camp or by contacting GAC's designated grievance management officers by phone or otherwise. The existence of the grievance register, as well as avenues and procedures to lodge a complaint (where, when, to whom, etc.), has already been broadly communicated to Project Affected People and GAC's engagement activities. Affected people are familiar with the system, and at the time that asset sheets were handed over, a number of grievances were received (and further processed by GAC) with requests to correct items such as registered number of trees, characteristics and condition of structures, ownership status, etc…

426. Receipt of grievances registered at these offices or sent to GAC in written form is acknowledged within 7 days and a response is provided to the aggrieved party in a maximum of 30 days.

427. For each grievance, an electronic grievance file is opened in the Boréalis system, including the following elements:

- Initial grievance sheet (including the description of the grievance), with an acknowledgement of receipt handed back to the complainant when the complaint is registered;
- Grievance monitoring sheet, mentioning actions taken (investigation, corrective measures);
- Closure sheet, one copy of which will be handed to the complainant after he/she has agreed to the resolution and signed-off.

428. Grievance review typically includes the following steps:

- Allocation of the grievance to a designated officer for review and resolution proposal;
- Review of identification files;
- Review of disputed properties, disputed boundaries, or property characteristics in the field, as applicable, and hearing of interested parties (the complainant and third parties as need be);
- If warranted, review of the grievance with external parties that may be potentially involved (Commune, Sous-Préfecture, others as appropriate);
- Meeting within GAC of staff involved in the grievance resolution (including those who participated in the census if needed), and decision on proposed resolution;
- Approval of the proposed decision by GAC's management;
- Drafting of a response letter to complainant.

429. The "close-out" of a grievance at the level of the first tier (internal) is sanctioned by a document, whereby the complainant acknowledges receipt of the letter proposing a resolution, mentions whether he/she is satisfied or not, and/or requests escalation of the grievance to the second tier of grievance management.

10.5.4 Second Tier of Grievance Management

430. The second tier aims at processing grievances that the first tier is unable to resolve, and at identifying solutions, which if agreed are binding to both GAC and the complainant(s). The objective is to avoid resorting to the judicial system and try to reach amicable settlements wherever possible. No grievance is considered by the second tier unless it has already been reviewed internally by GAC in the first tier of grievance management.

431. The second tier of grievance management is handled by the Resettlement Committee described in section 414, with participation from GAC.

432. The Committee reviews the grievance and hear all interested parties. Minutes of meetings, including proposed resolution arrangements, records of decisions, agreements reached, are prepared by GAC and signed by Committee members.

433. In case this mechanism does not allow reaching a settlement, either the complainant or GAC can resort to the judicial system. Resorting to judicial system is possible for the complainant at any stage in the process of grievance management. Cases could involve a landowner or land user and GAC, or two private parties not including GAC in case a dispute would arise between two landowners, for example on boundaries or shares in a property.

11. IMPLEMENTATION

11.1 DELIVERY ARRANGEMENTS

11.1.1 Negotiation and Compensation Process

434. GAC will seek to reach negotiated settlements with all PAPs on an amicable basis. It is not anticipated that compulsory procedures such as expropriation will have to be used. The process to reach such negotiated settlements will be the following:

- Hand-over to PAPs of asset inventory details, for verification, processing of any mistakes or grievances, and sign-off (this was done for the main part in February-March, 2016, with some cases currently on-going);
- Establishment of resettlement and compensation preferences, including the following:
  - Option between resettlement and cash compensation (with the conditions to eligibility to cash compensation as defined in the relevant section of this RAP – see 6.5.3.2);
  - Definition of concession grouping arrangements (how houses will be grouped within concessions in the resettlement site, taking household members' preference into consideration, particularly for polygamic households);
- Hand-over to PAPs of entitlement and compensation calculation sheets based on the agreed upon inventory summary and compensation preferences, for verification, processing of any grievances and sign-off;
- Hand-over of a household- or individual-level compensation agreement, based on the above calculation sheet and specifying all entitlements and applicable conditions (including GAC's commitments pertaining to the resettlement site and resettlement housing as applicable, and PAPs' commitments related to the date of moving, salvaging conditions, etc…);
- Delivery of in-kind compensation entitlements (resettlement housing, plots of land) and payment of associated in-cash compensation (see below section 11.1.3).

435. At each of these stages, explanations will be provided, both at the community level through the Resettlement Committee on entitlement principles and rates used for compensation calculation, and at household or individual level.

436. This stage will be carried out internally by GAC, and will mobilise three to four compensation officers for about 2 months in Q3-Q4, 2016, under the supervision of the Resettlement Manager and Resettlement Superintendent.

11.1.2 Delivery of Site Development and Construction

11.1.2.1 Project Management

437. Project Management is a GAC responsibility (see GAC internal roles and responsibilities in section 11.2.2).

11.1.2.2 Planning and Design

438. A specialist company has been hired by GAC to provide planning and design services for the resettlement site and associated houses, based on principles in this RAP. It is anticipated that these services will be complete by end of Q3, 2016. Deliverables will include a detailed layout for the resettlement site and detailed design for each type of houses. Planning and design services include a dedicated consultation exercise with the Resettlement Committee under GAC's supervision.

11.1.2.3 Procurement of Construction

439. Procurement of construction will be in one lot including both the development of the resettlement site, including preliminary earthmoving and access road, and the construction of resettlement housing.

440. The construction of the school, the mosque, and the drilling and installation of wells will each be subject to a separate procurement procedure with allocation to separate contractors.

11.1.2.4 Supervision

441. Technical supervision of construction works will be carried out by GAC, with support of field supervisors (see details in section 11.2.2.3).

11.1.2.5 Delivery of Resettlement Houses

442. Notwithstanding the one-year guarantee period applying to resettlement housing (see above section 6.5.2.8), resettlement houses will be handed-over to the designated recipient as of the move. A specific hand-over certificate will be signed between GAC and the affected household, describing the nature of the entitlement and sanctioning acceptance by the recipient PAP, and presenting commitments of either party during the guarantee period. This guarantee period will run from the date of signature of the hand-over agreement, rather than from the date of commissioning of the house from the construction contractor.

11.1.2.6 Hand-Over of the Resettlement Site and Associated Amenities

443. GAC will not assume responsibility for long-term maintenance of the resettlement site. This responsibility will be transferred to either the Resettlement Committee or the Municipality of the Rural Commune of Tanéné (preferably) after a one-year guarantee period. Whichever entity receives the resettlement site will sign an acceptance and hand-over agreement with GAC.

11.1.3 Cash Compensation Payment

444. Principles and provisions applicable to payment of cash compensation are described in the LACRF and are the following:

- Compensation is paid before impacts;
- Compensation is calculated and paid in Guinean Francs (GNF);
- Compensation is always paid in its entirety to the eligible recipient determined by the census. No compensation is paid to proxies except in cases mentioned in the next point;
- In cases where the eligible recipient identified by the census dies or cannot be found, GAC relies on a decision by the appropriate justice authority to be able to pay compensation to another individual;
- Payment of large amounts may be made in several instalments to mitigate the risk of cash misuse by people who are not used to handling significant amounts of cash, and to replicate lost income streams over a period of time, subject to GAC obtaining formal agreement from the relevant affected individual;
- Any payment in excess of GNF 750,000 (or the dollar equivalent of USD 100) is transferred directly into a savings account in the name of the eligible person. These accounts accrue a modest interest, do not have withdrawal limits, and do not bear management expenses. Six-monthly or yearly instalments over periods of two to three years can be considered;
- In the case where eligible PAPs are not prepared to open such accounts they will be compensated by cheque, which they can cash in Sangarédi or Boké;
- Payments of less than GNF 750,000 are made by cheque; and
- Payments of less than GNF 100,000 are made in cash.
- Money management training and awareness programs are implemented for all PAPs with a specific focus on vulnerable people.

445. GAC will agree with banks effecting payments on some simple money management awareness sessions, to be delivered by GAC and the bank when accounts are opened and payments made.

11.2 ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

11.2.1 Overview

446. GAC will implement the RAP with its own resources and take full responsibility for its funding and implementation. Other stakeholders will be involved as follows:

- Government stakeholders:
  - The Municipality of the Rural Commune of Tanéné, the Sous-préfecture of Tanéné, and the Préfecture of Boké will facilitate and monitor the whole process, particularly but not only in regards to final allocation to GAC of the Hakoundé Thiandi resettlement site.
  - The Préfecture of Boké has an active Resettlement Steering Committee under the chairmanship of the Prefecture's Secretary General in charge of local communities. This Committee's role is to oversee, monitor and facilitate any resettlement that takes place in the Prefecture, specifically in regards of mining activities (GAC's and other mining companies'). It meets on a regular basis and/or at the request of project sponsors. GAC will participate in any meeting of the Resettlement Committee pertaining to GAC's resettlement activities, will update the Committee on a regular basis of its activities, and will seek guidance from the Committee in case of specific issues requiring Government involvement.
  - The Housing and Urban Planning ("*Service de l'Habitat et de l'Urbanisme*") department of the Boké Prefecture is responsible for urban land management, creation of spatial planning instruments, and generally land management. It is, amongst others, in charge of delineating urban develoments ("*lotissements*"), establishing and delivering associated permits to developers, and further to establish and deliver occupancy permits ("*permis d'occuper*"), and land titles. This will be relevant to the establishment of a "lotissement" at the resettlement site, and further award of occupancy permits to resettled households (see section 6.5.2.9).
  - The Ministry of Education is responsible for planning educational facilities and posting teachers and other staff to such facilities.
  - The Ministry of Health has similar prerogatives in regards of health care.
  - SNAPE ("*Service National d'Aménagement des Points d'Eau*") is in charge of rural water supply.
- Community stakeholders:
  - The community will be associated through its Resettlement Committee (see Annex 5 for its composition and section 414 for its responsibilities), and directly in general meetings at critical milestones of the resettlement process, per the engagement plan presented in section 10.3.

11.2.2 Internal GAC Roles and Responsibilities

11.2.2.1 Resettlement Project Manager

447. Resettlement activities at GAC (including both activities described in this RAP in regards of the mining infrastructure in the Concession area, and resettlement and compensation in the Kamsar area, for which a separate RAP is submitted) are placed under the responsibility of the Resettlement Project Manager, reporting to the Health, Safety, Security, Environment, and Community Director, who in turn reports to the GAC Chief Executive Officer. The responsibilities of the Resettlement Project Manager are the following:

- Overall coordination and supervision of the resettlement planning and implementation;
- Supervision of resettlement site planning;
- Supervision of housing planning and design;

- Supervision of resettlement site development works, including earth and other works related to access, site subdivision, public utilities, water supply, power supply, etc…
- Supervision of entitlement delivery, including housing, cash compensation, and business park;
- Supervision of monitoring and reporting activities;
- Health and safety aspects;
- Contracting and payments to contractors;
- Budget and schedule monitoring;
- Compliance.

448. For technical supervision of resettlement site development and house construction, the Resettlement Manager is supported by the Site Development and Construction Supervision Team (see section 11.2.2.3). This team will also supervise the construction of public facilities.

11.2.2.2 Resettlement Superintendent

449. Reporting to the Resettlement Project Manager, the Resettlement Superintendent has the following responsibilities:

- Supervision of survey of secondary displacement at the Filima and Daressalam sites, and related consultation with communities and affected people;
- Supervision of all engagement and negotiations activities;
- Supervision of information management and timely delivery of compensation supporting documentation (inventory sheets, compensation sheets, compensation agreements);
- Supervision of the delivery of cash compensation, including opening of bank accounts and money management awareness and training;
- Organisation and supervision of the move, including preparation and delivery of associated hand-over documentation;
- Organisation of plot allocation in the residential and agricultural areas;
- Organisation of plot allocation in the business park;
- Organisation of post-resettlement awareness and training activities in regards of the on-going management and hand-over of the resettlement houses, water facilities, waste management skids, etc…;
- Facilitation of staff posting to educational facilities built under the resettlement project;
- Identification of, and assistance to vulnerable people;
- Monitoring and evaluation, particularly in terms of compiling all relevant status and outcome indicators required for internal and external monitoring and reporting.

450. The Resettlement Superintendent is supported by the Negotiation, Engagement and Compensation Team (see section 11.2.2.4), which reports to her. The Resettlement Superintendent acts on behalf of the Resettlement Project Manager in his absence.

11.2.2.3 Site Development and Construction Supervision

451. Reporting to the Resettlement Manager, the Site Development and Construction Supervision Team is headed by a Resettlement Construction Superintendent supported by two to four construction supervisors, is responsible for the following:

- Preparation of bidding documents for earthworks and house construction based on technical specifications prepared by the planning and architecture consultant;
- Preparation of bidding documents for communal facilities (mosque, market, additional classrooms at the existing school, drilled wells, waste management facilities) and related consultations with relevant institutions on applicable standards (Ministry of Education) where needed (GAC already has a set of generic documents as the Company already sponsored a number of such facilities in the Northern part of the concession);

- Bid review and technical selection;
- Construction supervision at site and associated contractor management;
- Checks and commissioning upon work completion;
- Preparation of guidelines for house maintenance by resettled homeowners, applicable during and after the guarantee period.

11.2.2.4 Negotiation, Engagement and Compensation Team

452. This team includes 3 to 5 individuals, headed by a Compensation Coordinator, reports to the Resettlement Superintendent, and has the following responsibilities:

- Survey in the field of secondary displacement at the Filima and Daressalam sites, and related data management, including preparation of documentation associated to relevant cash compensation;
- Delivery of compensation supporting documentation (inventory sheets, compensation sheets, compensation agreements);
- Negotiations with affected households and businesses on their entitlements, and associated explanations on entitlement documents to be signed off by affected households and businesses;
- Verification that physically displaced households opting for self-relocation do have alternative housing readily available;
- Delivery of cash compensation, including supporting the opening of bank accounts, and related documentation tasks;
- Organisation and supervision of the move, including preparation and delivery of associated hand-over documentation;
- Delivery of post-resettlement awareness and training activities;
- Assistance to vulnerable people.

11.2.2.5 Grievance Management

453. Grievance management is under the responsibility of the Community Affairs department of GAC, which is separate from the Resettlement Department and under the responsibility of a different manager. This separation ensures that there is no conflict of interest in grievance processing.

11.2.3 Information Management

454. GAC operates the Borealis information management system. All data pertaining to assets, socio-economic baseline information, and compensation is stored and managed in this system. Asset summary sheets, compensation sheets, and compensation agreements will be generated by the system. Grievances and stakeholder events are also managed using the same system.

11.3 BUDGET

455. The budget for the RAP is shown in the following table.

11.4 PRIORITY TASKS AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

456. The implementation schedule is presented in the following figure, including a number of tasks identified as priorities.

Table 23. RAP Budget

#	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price (USD)	Total Price (USD)
1	**DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESETTLEMENT SITE AND HOUSE CONSTRUCTION**				
11	General works				
111	Site survey and delineation	Unit	1	20,000	20,000
112	Delineation of individual land plots	Unit	1	20,000	20,000
113	General earthmoving at site	Unit	1	250,000	250,000
114	Construction of access road	km	2.2	200,000	440,000
115	Construction of bridge	Unit	1.0	100,000	100,000
116	Construction of trunk street	km	1.5	250,000	375,000
117	Construction of secondary streets	km	2.1	90,000	189,000
118	Storm water collection network	km	7.2	40,000	288,000
119	Berm along haul road	km	1.0	100,000	100,000
12	House construction				
121	Two-room house	Unit	150	20,000	3,000,000
122	Three-room house	Unit	20	27,000	540,000
123	Four-room house	Unit	30	34,000	1,020,000
124	Five-room house	Unit	20	41,000	820,000
125	Double KVIP pit latrine	Unit	120	10,000	1,200,000
13	Public facilities				
131	Mosque	Unit	1	120,000	120,000
132	3 classroom school	Unit	1	130,000	130,000
133	KVIP pit latrines for school	Unit	4	10,000	40,000
134	Drilled wells with hand- or foot- pump	Unit	8	15,000	120,000
135	Waste skids on concrete platforms	Unit	10	2,000	20,000
136	Solar lighting systems	Unit	220	1,500	330,000
137	Health centre	Unit	1	80,000	80,000
138	Plantations and embellishment	Unit	1	300,000	300,000
14	Land titles				
141	Preparation and delivery of 'permis d'occuper'	Unit	120	500	60,000
	Sub-Total 1 - Site Development				**9,562,000**
2	**CASH COMPENSATION**				
21	Moving allowance				
211	Households	Unit	220	200	44,000
22	Incomplete and other structures compensated in cash				
221	Compensation for additional rooms beyond 5	Unit	20	1,500	30,000
222	Incomplete structures	Unit	30	2,000	60,000
223	Ancillary structures	Unit	450	200	90,000
23	Annual crops				
231	Garden crops in tapades	m2	120,000	12	1,440,000
24	Trees				
241	Cashew	Tree	38,000	60	2,280,000
242	Banana	Tree	12,000	4	48,000
243	Palm	Tree	9,000	20	180,000
244	Mango	Tree	8,000	70	560,000
245	Citrus	Tree	2,600	125	325,000
246	Others	Tree	2,000	40	80,000
25	Land redevelopment allowance				
251	Land redevelopment allowance	ha	115	1,000	115,000
	Sub-Total 2 - Cash compensation				**5,137,000**
3	**ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE PEOPLE**				
31	General allocation for assistance to vulnerable people	Unit	1	100,000	100,000
	Sub-Total 3 - Assistance to vulnerable people				**100,000**
4	**LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION**				
41	Fruit tree seedlings	Seedling	5,500	3	16,500
42	Money management training	Unit	1	15,000	15,000
43	Soil preparation at resettlement site	ha	35	20,000	700,000
	Sub-Total 4 - Livelihood Restoration				**731,500**
5	**IMPLEMENTATION**				
51	GAC staff and vehicles				Not included
52	Consultants				
521	Assistance to RAP implementation	Month	25,000	12	300,000
522	Assistance to information management	Month	25,000	6	150,000
523	Architect, urban planner	Month	5,000	12	60,000
524	Legal support	Month	5,000	12	60,000
525	Air and other transport	Mission	4,000	30	120,000
53	External monitoring				
531	External compliance reviews	Month	25,000	4	100,000
532	Completion audit	Month	25,000	2.0	50,000
533	Completion socio-economic survey	Unit	30,000	1	30,000
534	Air and other transport	Mission	4,000	12	48,000
	Sub-Total 5 - Implementation				**918,000**
6	**CONTINGENCIES**				
61	Contingencies 10%		16,448,500	10%	1,644,850
	Sub-Total 6 - Contingencies				**1,644,850**
	GRAND TOTAL		**18,093,350**	**Rounded to**	**18,100,000**

Figure 34 – RAP Implementation Schedule

		2017									2018																							
#	Item	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
1	**Negotiations with affected people**																																	
11	Hand-over of asset inventory sheets (complete)																																	
12	Grievance & mistake redress, and associated changes to database																																	
13	Grouping of households into concessions and related negotiations																																	
14	Hand-over of compensation sheets																																	
15	Negotiations on resettlement entitlements and sign-off																																	
16	Hand-over of compensation agreements																																	
17	Grievance redress in regards of compensation agreements																																	
18	Final identification of vulnerable people																																	
19	Establishment of final entitlement list																																	
2	**Development of Hakoundé Thiandi Resettlement Site**																																	
21	Site allocation to GAC by Government authorities (Préfet)																																	
22	Delineation of site and 'plan de masse' by Service Habitat Boké																																	
23	Preparation of bidding documents (earthmoving and access)																																	
24	Preparation of bidding documents for house construction																																	
25	Contract award																																	
26	General earthmoving and access																																	
27	House construction																																	
28	House commissionning																																	
29	Construction of mosque																																	
210	Construction of 3 classroom block																																	
211	Drilled wells																																	
212	Plantations and embellishment																																	
3	**Cash compensation**																																	
31	Payment of initial cash compensation																																	
32	Payment of further cash compensation installments																																	
4	**Engagement and consultation**																																	
41	Consultation on site layout, house design and public facilities																																	
42	Monitoring of construction by Resettlement Committee																																	
43	Grievance management																																	
5	**Move**																																	
51	Residents move - 1st wave																																	
52	Residents move - 2nd wave																																	
53	Residents move - 3rd wave																																	
54	Salvaging and demolition																																	
6	**Monitoring and evaluation**																																	
61	First interim compliance review																																	
62	Second interim compliance review																																	
63	Third interim compliance review																																	
64	Internal monitoring reports																																	

Photographs

HOUSING

"Galle" in Béli Kindy Cité, Landouma type rectangular houses

"Galle" in Filow Bowal, Peul type round houses

"Galle" in Béli Kindy Missidé, with a mix of rectangular and round houses

Houses in Filow Bowal

Traditional round house in Bhoundou Lengué

Rectangular house with corrugated iron roof in Bhoundou Lengué

Landouma type rectangular house in Bhoundou Lengué with prayer area in front

Typical Peul type round house in one of the Béli Kindy hamlets

Rectangular house and round house in the same *galle* in Bhoundou Lengué

Fired earth bricks ready to be used in Bhoundou Lengué

Recently renovated round house in Bhoundou Lengué

Kitchen in Béli Kindy Cité

Kitchen, Béli Kindy Cité

Landouma type house, Béli Kindy Cité

Goat shelter, Béli Kindy Cité

Large *galle* with multiple houses of various types in Béli Kindy Missidé

Fence, Béli Kindy Cité

Henhouse

Bhoundou Lengué seen from the national highway

One of very few concrete houses in Bhoundou Lengué

INFRASTRUCTURE, WATER, SANITATION

ANAIM railroad close to Bhoundou Lengué

Culverts under the ANAIM railroad in Bhoundou Lengué

Traditional latrines

National highway RN 22 in Bhoundou Lengué

Traditional shower

Traditional well with improved pad in Bhoundou Lengué

Traditional well, Béli Kindy Cité

Drilled well with foot pump and iron removal system at Béli Kindy Missidé

Spring in Béli Kindy Missidé

Traditional well in Filow Bowal

CULTURAL HERITAGE

Mosque in Béli Kindy Missidé

Imam graveyard in the back of the mosque at Béli Kindy Missidé

Small family cemetery in Béli Kindy Missidé

Other family cemetery in Béli Kindy Missidé

LIVELIHOODS

Store in Filow Bowal

Charcoal for sale in Bhoundou Lengué along National Highway 22

Petty trading, Béli Kindy

Charcoal storage in Bhoundou Lengué

Taro plants in Bhoundou Lengué in gardens called “tapades” located within built-up areas

Fruit tree nursery in Bhoundou Lengué (mango, cashew, orange, citrus)

Cashew plantation in Bhoundou Lengué

CONSULTATION AND SURVEY PROCESS

First information meeting on RAP process with local authorities in Tanéné Sub-Préfecture, September 2015

The team delineates the Project footprint with Bhoundou Lengué elders, September 201

Cut-off meeting in Béli Kindy. The pre-census list is publicly handed over to the Sector Chief, September 2015

Cut-off meeting in Béli Kindy. Houses have already been numbered, September 2015

Cut-off meeting in Boundhou Lengué with GAC senior management, October 2015

Focus group discussion with hunters, Oct. 2015

Focus group with Bhoundou Lengué women, October 2015

Focus group discussion with Béli Kindy Missidé women, Oct.2015

Discussion of resettlement sites with Béli Kindy elders, January 2016

Discussion of resettlement sites with the whole Béli Kindy community, January 2016

Discussion of resettlement sites with the whole Béli Kindy community, January 2016

Delivering asset summaries to affected individuals, Béli Kindy, February 2016

Delivering asset summaries to affected individuals, Béli Kindy, February 2016

Annex 1 – Pre-Census, Census and Socio-Economic Forms

PRE-CENSUS FORM

GAC – RAP Concession – Pré-Recensement des Ménages Affectés

Ménage N°:_____
(Secteur-Village-Ménage (XX-##-###))

N°photo CdM avec N°ménage sur structure principale : _____ (Pour référence seulement)

Biens

Zone village

❖ Concession ❖ Maison ❖ Structure annexe ❖ Champs ❖ Plantation ❖ Autre : _____

Hors village

❖ Champs Propriétaire (O / N) Nombre : ____

❖ Plantation Propriétaire (O / N) Nombre : ____

❖ Autre : _____

Chef de ménage identifié

Nom: _____Prénom : _____Surnom : _____
Conforme strictement au document d'état civil présenté

Date de naissance : ____/____/_____ Nom du père : _____
JJ MM AAAA Sexe : **M / F**

photo personne : _____ # photo carte identité : _____ N° de tél : _____

Réside sur place : **OUI / NON** Nombre de personnes à sa charge vivant avec lui sur place _____
Chef de ménage non compris

Vu sur place lors du pré-recensement OUI / NON / DÉCÉDÉ

Signature : _____(si présent)

Observations,éventuelles,:,,

,

,

,

,

,

,

Etabli,par:,_____,

GACRAPConcession$-$FichedePré-Recensement$ $

ASSET SURVEY FORM

FICHE D'IDENTIFICATION DES BIENS POTENTIELLEMENT AFFECTES

Identifiant : _____ Nom de la zone d'acquisition: BELI KINDY
Identifiant CdM (Ex. : BY-02-004)

Numéro de dossier Borealis
A

IDENTIFICATION DE LA PERSONNE AFFECTÉE / REPRÉSENTANT

Nom : _____ Prénom : _____

Surnom :_____ N° de la photo de l'individu : _____
Rechercher n° photo dans liste pré-recensement – Si pas de photo ou inutilisable reprendre photo

Nom père :_____ Nom mère :_____

Date de naissance : ____/____/_____ Genre : ☐ Homme ☐ Femme
JJ MM AAAA

N° Photo document d'identité _____
Rechercher n° photo dans liste pré-recensement – Si pas de photo ou inutilisable reprendre photo

N° téléphone : _____

Localisation (Adresse permanente actuelle de la personne affectée)

Adresse : _____
Préfecture / sous-préfecture / district / secteur Village et/ou Hameau (si applicable)

REPRÉSENTANT (UNIQUEMENT SI PERSONNE MINEURE OU ABSENTE)

Nom : _____ Prénom : _____

Nom père :_____

Date de naissance : ____/____/____ Genre : ☐ Homme ☐ Femme
JJ MM AAAA

Lien avec la personne impactée : _____ N° Photo du représentant :_____

N° Photo document d'identité _____

N° téléphone : _____

Localisation (Adresse permanente actuelle du représentant)

Adresse : _____
Préfecture / sous-préfecture / district / secteur Adresse

DOCUMENT DE PROPRIÉTÉ (titre, acte d'achat, de donation, acte de concession provisoire, plan de masse, ententes d'utilisation du sol ou autre).

Document existe : OUI / NON

Type de document :_____

N° photo du document :_____

Quelle autorité vous a donné l'autorisation d'occuper les lieux ici? _____

GAC Fiche Enquête Bien Affecté (V.6) Page ____de _____

ID CdM:_____

IDENTIFICATION DE LA PARCELLE: Cultures annuelles ou jachère (C, J ou X)

État du champ: 1. Cultivé 2.Récolté 3. En préparation 4. Jeune jachère (≤2 ans) 5. Moyenne jachère (2 à 5 ans) 6. Vieille jachère (≥5 ans) 7. Jamais cultivé

Type d'unité : 1. Surface (GPS) 2. Surface (ruban) 3. Tige

Type de sol : 6. N'dantari 7. Faro 8. Hunsiré 9. Djolol 10. Dongol 11. Bowal 12. Loppéré

Type d'usage : 1. Le Propriétaire Chef de Ménage est aussi le propriétaire de la culture 2. La culture appartient à une autre personne (locataire, fils, femme, etc…)

Parcelle ID

ex:**C**05-10000,
J05-10000, X05-10000

oto #

ID CdM:_____

IDENTIFICATION DES CULTURES PERENNES (ARBRES FRUITIERS ET FORESTIERS) (T)

Type d'usage : 1. Le Propriétaire Chef de Ménage est aussi le propriétaire de l'arbre 2. L'arbre appartient à une autre personne (locataire, fils, femme, etc…)

Qualité de l'arbre (fruitier) : 1. Local 2.Amélioré 3. Greffé

Maturité (fruitier) : 1. Plant jeune non productif (< 1 an) 2. Jeune non productif 3. Jeune productif 4. Adulte en pleine production

Espèce

planté. On ne compte pas les arbres naturels

**Bambou : Cet arbre forestier est une exception. Il est décrit selon les maturités.*

ID CdM:_____

IDENTIFICATION BATIMENT (S) – Maison, case, mosquée, commerce

Condition: 1. Complète/bonne 2. En complétion (2.1 : 0-25% 2.2 : 26-50% 2.3 : 51-75% 2.4 : 76-99%) 3. Abandonnée

Statut: 1. Occupée 2. Inoccupée

Service : **1.** Électricité réseau 2. Groupe 3. Eau 4. Toilette intérieure 5. Douche intérieure 6. Aucun

Type d'usage : 1. Le Propriétaire Chef de Ménage est aussi le propriétaire de la structure annexe 2. La structure annexe appartient à une autre personne (locataire, fils, femme, etc…)

ID Structure
(ex :S05-10000)

érieur **/** Plafond contreplaqué ou autre / Véranda améliorée / Autre

ID CdM:_____

IDENTIFICATION STRUCTURE ANNEXE – Cuisine, Paillote, latrine, clôture, puits, autre

Condition: 1. Complète/bonne 2. En complétion (2.1 : 0-25% 2.2 : 26-50% 2.3 : 51-75% 2.4 : 76-99%) 3. Abandonnée

Type de latrine: 1.1 Latrine traditionnelle 1.2 Latrine traditionnelle avec dalle à béton 1.3 Latrine améliorée

Type de douche : 2.1 Douche traditionnelle 2.2 Douche traditionnelle avec dalle à béton 2.3 Douche améliorée

Type de puits : 1. Puits traditionnel 2. Puits traditionnel amélioré 3. Puits traditionnel amélioré avec pompe 4. Forage

Type d'usage : 1. Le Propriétaire Chef de Ménage est aussi le propriétaire de la structure annexe 2. La structure annexe appartient à une autre personne (locataire, fils, femme, etc…)

ou usagée / Tapis Convoyeur / Pierre / Aucun

ID CdM:_____

SIGNATURES :

La ou les personnes interrogées soussignées certifient qu'elles étaient présentes, qu'elles ont été consultées et qu'elles ont vérifié les informations figurant dans le présent questionnaire. **Les représentants communautaires soussignés** certifient qu'ils étaient présents et ont surveillé le processus de collecte des informations figurant dans le présent questionnaire ; et **Les enquêteurs soussignés** certifient avoir conduit l'enquête en concertation avec la ou les personnes interrogées et que les informations figurant dans le présent questionnaire ont été recueillies avec diligence et ont été vérifiées par la ou les personne(s) interrogées(s) soussignée(s).

La ou les personnes soussignées reconnaissent que :

- **L'emprise du projet GAC peut encore évoluer et il n'est pas sûr que le bien qui fait l'objet du présent dossier soit effectivement affecté ;**
- **la signature du présent dossier ne représente en aucun cas une garantie de compensation ultérieure.**

Nom de la personne affectée (ou représentant) : _____

Signature de la personne affectée :_____ Date : _____

Nom du chef secteur : _____

Signature du chef secteur : _____ Date : _____

Nom du représentant communautaire : _____

Signature représentant communautaire : _____ Date : _____

Nom de l'enquêteur : _____

Signature de l'enquêteur : _____ Date :_____

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY FORM

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Notes pour l'enquêteur :

- *« autre » est codé 77 dans tout le questionnaire ; « non applicable » est codé 88 dans tout le questionnaire ; au cas où la personne interrogée refuse de répondre ou ne connait pas la réponse, utilisez le code 99 dans tout le questionnaire.*
- *« Oui » est toujours codé « O » ; « Non » est toujours codé « N ».*
- *CdM : Chef de Ménage dans tout le questionnaire.*
- *Là où des montants monétaires sont demandés, tous les montants sont à indiquer en kilo Francs Guinéens (kFG - milliers de FG).*
- *Les aides pour l'enquêteur sont notées en italique dans tout le questionnaire.*
- *Reporter le code ménage en haut **SUR TOUTES LES PAGES.***
- ***REMPLIR TOUS LES CHAMPS !! NOMS PROPRES EN LETTRES MAJUSCULES !! VERIFIEZ LE QUESTIONNAIRE AVANT DE QUITTER LE MENAGE !!***

10. IDENTIFICATION DU CHEF DE MENAGE

100. Village : _____ **101. Date enquête :** _____ / _____ / 2015 **102. Enquêteur (Initiales) :** _____

103. NOM, PRENOM, SURNOMS chef de ménage: _____
LETTRES MAJUSCULES OBLIGATOIRES ! Indure surnoms entre parenthèses si nécessaire

104. Sexe CdM : M / F

109. Groupe ethnique CdM : _____
01 : Nalou ; 02 : Soussou ; 03 : Diakanké ; 04 : Peuth ; 05 : Mikhiforé ; 06 : Landouma ; 07 : Malinké ; 08 : Forestier ; 09 : Baga ; 10 : Ballante ; 77 : Autre ; 99 : Ne répond pas

110. Religion CdM : _____
01 : Musulman ; 02 : Chrétien ; 03 : Sans religion ; 77 : Autre ; 99 : Ne répond pas

111. CdM a-t-il grandi ici ou s'est-il installé ici : _____
01 : J'ai grandi ici, mes parents aussi ; 02 : J'ai grandi ici et mes parents sont venus d'ailleurs ; 03 : Je n'ai pas grandi ici et mes parents non plus ; 77 : Autre ; 99 : Ne répond pas

112. Si réponses 02 ou 03, à la question 111, lieu d'origine de vous-même ou de vos parents : _____
Seulement si réponses 02 ou 03 à question 109. Indiquer la préfecture si en Guinée, ou le pays si hors de Guinée

113. Date d'arrivée : _____

20. MEMBRES DU MENAGE

*Le ménage est constitué des gens qui normalement vivent et prennent leurs repas ensemble, sans considération des liens de parenté. **REMPLIR TOUS LES CHAMPS !!***

#	201. Nom – Prénom	202. Age	203. Relation au Chef de ménage	204. Statut matrimo-nial	205. Sexe		206. Présent dans les 6 derniers mois (O : Oui / N : Non)		207. Activité 1	208. Activité 2	209. Activité 3	210. Niveau scolaire	211. Sait lire ou écrire (O : Oui / N : Non)		212. Handicapé ou infirme (O : Oui / N : Non)	
1					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
2					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
3					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
4					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
5					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
6					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
7					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
8					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
9					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
10					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
11					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
12					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
13					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N

Codage 203. Relation au chef de ménage : 1 : Chef de ménage ; 2 : Conjoint/Conjointe ; 3 : Fils / Fille ; 4 : Frère/Sœur ; 5 :Père / Mère ; 6 : Petit Fils / Petite Fille ; 7 : Autres parents ; 8 : Autre ; 99 : Ne répond pas

Codage 204. Statut matrimonial : 1 : Célibataire ; 2 : Marié monogame ; 3 : Marié polygame ; 4 : Union libre / Concubinage ; 5 : Divorcé / Séparé ; 6 : Veuf / Veuve ; 99 : Ne répond pas

Codage 207. - 208. - 209. Activités : 01 : Agriculture ; 02 : Elevage ; 03 : Agent de l'état ; 04 : Ouvrier/employé ; 05 : Commerçant ; 06 : Retraité de la CBG ; 07 Retraite (hors CBG) 08 : Chasse ; 09 :Pêche ; 10 :Artisanat ;11 : Journalier agricole ; 12 : Prépare nourriture ; 13 : Ménagère ; 14 : Extraction du sel ; 15 : Soins traditionnels ; 16 : Imam ; 17 : Fumage poisson ; 18 : Extraction huile ; 19 : Maraboutage ; 20 : Bijoutier ; 21 : Soudeur ; 22 : Maçon/charpentier/ferrailleur ; 23 : Chauffeur ; 24 : Menuisier ; 25 : Electricien ; 26 : Coiffeur/se ; 27 : Journalier non agricole ; 28 : Elève ; 29 : Etudiant ; 30 : Ouvrier ou employé de la CBG ; 31 : Enseignant ; 32 : Travailleur dans le domaine de la santé ; 33 : Employé dans le domaine des communications ; 34 : Employé ou ouvrier dans l'industrie, mines ou carrières (hors CBG) ; 35 : Tailleur ; 36 : Mécanicien ; 77 : Autre ; 88 : Non applicable (Pas en âge d'avoir une activité – trop jeune ou trop vieux); 99 : Ne répond pas ;

Codage 210. Niveau scolaire: 00 : N'a pas fréquenté l'école du tout ; 01 : Maternelle ; 11 : 1ère année; 12 : 2ème année ; 13 : 3ème année ; 14 : 4ème année ; 15 : 5ème année ; 16 : 6ème année ; 21 : 7ème année ; 22 : 8ème année ; 23 : 9ème année ; 24 : 10ème année ; 25 : 11ème année ; 26 : 12ème année ; 27 : Terminale ; 31 : Technique ; 41 : Universté ; 61 : Ecole coranique sans enseignement primaire ; 77 : Autre ; 88 : Non applicable (moins de 6 ans) ; 99 : Ne répond pas

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20. MEMBRES DU MENAGE (Suite du tableau précédent)

Le ménage est constitué des gens qui normalement vivent et prennent leurs repas ensemble, sans considération des liens de parenté. ***REMPLIR TOUS LES CHAMPS !!***

#	201. Nom – Prénom	202. Age	203. Relation au Chef de ménage	204. Statut matrimo-nial	205. Sexe		206. Présent dans les 6 derniers mois (O : Oui / N : Non)		207. Activité 1	208. Activité 2	209. Activité 3	210. Niveau scolaire	211. Sait lire ou écrire (O : Oui / N : Non)		212. Handicapé ou infirme (O : Oui / N : Non)	
14					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
15					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
16					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
17					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
18					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
19					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
20					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
21					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
22					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
23					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
24					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
25					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
26					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
27					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
28					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
29					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
30					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
31					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
32					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
33					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
34					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
35					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N

Codage 203. Relation au chef de ménage : 1 : Chef de ménage ; 2 : Conjoint/Conjointe ; 3 : Fils / Fille : 4 : Frère/Sœur ; 5 :Père / Mère ; 6 : Petit Fils / Petite Fille ; 7 : Autres parents ; 8 : Autre ; 99 : Ne répond pas

Codage 204. Statut matrimonial : 1 : Célibataire ; 2 : Marié monogame ; 3 : Marié polygame :4 : Union libre / Concubinage ; 5 : Divorcé / Séparé ; 6 : Veuf / Veuve ; 99 : Ne répond pas

Codage 207. - 208. - 209. Activités : 01 : Agriculture ; 02 : Elevage ; 03 : Agent de l'état ; 04 : Ouvrier/employé ; 05 : Commerçant ; 06 : Retraité de la CBG ; 07 Retraite (hors CBG) 08 : Chasse ; 09 :Pêche ; 10 :Artisanat ;11 : Journalier agricole ; 12 : Prépare nourriture ; 13 : Ménagère ; 14 : Extraction du sel ; 15 : Soins traditionnels ; 16 : Imam ; 17 : Fumage poisson ; 18 : Extraction huile ; 19 : Maraboutage ; 20 : Bijoutier ; 21 : Soudeur ; 22 : Maçon/charpentier/ferrailleur ; 23 : Chauffeur ; 24 : Menuisier ; 25 : Electricien ; 26 : Coiffeur/se ; 27 : Journalier non agricole ; 28 : Elève ; 29 : Etudiant ; 30 : Ouvrier ou employé de la CBG ; 31 : Enseignant ; 32 : Travailleur dans le domaine de la santé ; 33 : Employé dans le domaine des communications ; 34 : Employé ou ouvrier dans l'industrie, mines ou carrières (hors CBG) ; 35 : Tailleur ; 36 : Mécanicien ; 77 : Autre ; 88 : Non applicable (Pas en âge d'avoir une activité – trop jeune ou trop vieux); 99 : Ne répond pas ;

Codage 210. Niveau scolaire: 00 : N'a pas fréquenté l'école du tout ; 01 : Maternelle ; 11 : 1ère année; 12 : 2ème année ; 13 : 3ème année ; 14 : 4ème année ; 15 : 5ème année ; 16 : 6ème année ; 21 : 7ème année ; 22 : 8ème année ; 23 : 9ème année ; 24 : 10ème année ; 25 : 11ème année ; 26 : 12ème année : 27 : Terminale ; 31 : Technique ; 41 : Université ; 61 : Ecole coranique sans enseignement primaire ; 77 : Autre ; 88 : Non applicable (moins de 6 ans) ; 99 : Ne répond pas

30. REVENUS ET DEPENSES

301. Principales sources de revenu monétaire du ménage dans l'année écoulée
Cochez cinq cases et classer de 1 à 5 les sources les plus importantes (1 : la plus importante, 5 la moins importante). Ce tableau s'applique au ménage dans son ensemble.

Agriculture	Elevage	Pêche	Extraction de sel
Salaires	Artisanat	Travail journalier	Grd Commerce (boutique)
Loyers	Nourriture préparée	Collecte Bois ou Charbon	Petit Commerce (kiosque ou étal)
Retraite / pension	Virements/Mandats/Assistance d'un parent aisé	Cueillette/Collecte (herbes médicinales ou autre)	Chasse
Fumage / Séchage du poisson	Commerce de poisson	Production huile de palme	Maraîchage
Commerce de bois	Autre 1	Autre 2	Autre 3

Combien dépensez-vous pour? (FG)	LE MOIS DERNIER	LES TROIS DERNIERS MOIS	LES DOUZE DERNIERS MOIS
	302. Nourriture	307. Santé	310.L'école des enfants
	303. Eau	308. Loyer	311. L'équipement de la maison
	304. Transport	309. Habits et chaussures	312. Les réparations de la maison
	305. Téléphone		313. Le bétail
	306. Eclairage		314. Les cérémonies

Indiquer le montant mensuel en kFG dans chaque case – Inutile d'écrire « kFG » - Séparer correctement les milliers par des points

315. Avez-vous des dettes ? _____ *O. Oui / N. Non*

316. Si « Oui » à la question 315, auprès de qui ces dettes ont-elles été contractées : _____/_____ *(deux réponses possibles)*
01 : Parent ; 02 : Ami ; 03 : Commerçant ; 04 : Tontine ; 05 : Banque ; 06 : Caisse de crédit rural ; 77 : Autre ; 99 : Ne répond pas

40. HABITAT, BIENS ET EQUIPEMENT

Animaux – *Noter nombre dans chaque case*	401 Bovins	402 Ovins/Caprins	404 Porcins	405 Volailles	405 Chevaux	406 Autres
Qualité de la résidence principale		409. Régime propriété : _____ *1. Propriétaire / 2. Locataire*		410. Loyer mensuel si locataire _____FG		
411. Toiture	Béton/Ciment	Tuile/Ardoise	Tôle ondulée	Chaume/Paille	Autre	
412. Murs	Briques ciment	Briques cuites	Terre stabilisée	Briques terre (banco)	Bois-Bambou	Tige / Paille / Autre
413. Sol	Ciment	Carreaux	Terre battue	Autre		
414. Quels meubles possédez-vous?	Sans meubles	Salon rotin ou plastique	Salon en bois	Bois + coussins	Salon moderne rembourré	Tables traditionnelles / Chaises traditionnelles
415. Lit du CdM	Lit local	Lit manufacturé	Matelas paille	Matelas coton	Matelas éponge	Natte / Carton/ Rien
416. Eclairage	Electricité Réseau	Groupe	Solaire	Lampe gaz	Lampe tempête	Bougie/Torche
417. Combustible cuisine	Bois	Gaz	Charbon	Pétrole	Bois	Autre
418. Latrines	Toilette à chasse d'eau	Latrines avec dalle sans ventilation	Toilette à compostage	Toilette / Latrine suspendue	Latrine / fosse d'aisance améliorée (dalle et ventilation)	Latrine traditionnelle
	Seau / tinette	Pas de toilette / dans la nature				

420. Quels biens durables fonctionnels possédez-vous dans l'ensemble de votre ménage? – Cochez les cases applicables et notez le nombre

Tronçonneuse	Pousse-pousse à bras ou brouette	Fumoir à poisson	Téléphone Mobile
Charrue attelée	Décortiqueuse riz	Vélo	Machine à coudre
Tracteur	Moulin à moteur maïs/manioc	Moto ou Mobylette	Congélateur ou réfrigérateur
Charrette attelée	Pirogue	Voiture	Eau courante dans la maison
Motoculteur	Barque	Camion	Panneau solaire
Motopompe	Moteur hors bord	Télévision	Groupe électrogène
Pulvérisateur	Filet de pêche	Radio	Aucun de ces équipements
Autre* (valant > 500.000FG / 100 $)	Autre* (valant > 500.000FG / 100 $)	Autre* (valant > 500.000FG / 100 $)	Autre* (valant > 500.000FG / 100 $)

50. SANTE ET HYGIENE

501. Avez-vous mangé hier de la viande ou du poisson (CdM)? _____ *O. Oui / N. Non* **502. Combien de repas avez-vous pris hier (CdM)?**_____

503. Combien de fois par semaine, en général, mangez-vous de la viande ou du poisson? _____ *Une seule réponse possible.*
01 : Une fois par jour en général ou plus ;02 : Une à trois fois par semaine ; 03 : Une à trois fois par mois ; 04 Très rarement ; 99 : Ne répond pas

504. D'où provient principalement l'eau de boisson utilisée par votre ménage ?_____ *Une seule réponse possible.*
01 : Robinet ;02 : Puits à pompe; 03 : Puits ouvert protégé ; 04 : Puits ouvert non protégé ; 05 : Source protégée ; 06 : Source non protégée ; 07 : Eau de pluie ; 08 : Camion-citerne ; 09 : Charrette avec petite citerne/tonneau/bidon ; 10 : Eau de surface (lac, canal, rivière) ; 11 : Eau en bouteille ou sachets ; 12 : Forage à pompe ; 77 : Autre ; 99 : Ne répond pas

505. Distance (aller) jusqu'à cette source d'eau de boisson : _____ **mètres** **506. Temps d'accès (aller) à cette source d'eau de boisson :** _____ **minutes**

507. Y a-t-il eu une (ou des) naissance(s) dans votre ménage, au cours des 12 derniers mois ?_____ *O. Oui / N. Non*

508. Si « Oui » à 507, où est né l'enfant ? _____ **509. Si réponse « 04 » à 508, lieu exact de l'hôpital, maternité, ou centre de santé :**_____
01 : A domicile sans assistance ; 02 : A domicile avec accoucheuse traditionnelle ; 03 : A domicile avec sage-femme qualifiée ; 04 : A l'hôpital, à la maternité, ou au centre de santé ; 77 : Autre ; 99 : Ne répond pas

510. Utilisez-vous des moustiquaires ? _____ *O. Oui / N. Non* **511. Si « oui » à 510, s'agit-il de moustiquaires imprégnées ?** _____ *O. Oui / N. Non*

512. Comment décririez-vous l'état de santé général de votre ménage actuellement ? _____
01 : Bon dans l'ensemble ; 02 : Assez bon ; 03 : Plutôt mauvais ; 04 : Très mauvais ; 77 : Autre ; 99 : Ne répond pas

513. Pouvez-vous comparer l'état de santé général de votre ménage par rapport à ce qu'il était à la même période l'année dernière ? _____
01 : Nettement meilleur dans l'ensemble ; 02 : Meilleur ; 03 : Equivalent ; 04 : Pire ; 05 : Nettement pire ; 77 : Autre ; 99 : Ne répond pas

60. ACCES AUX SERVICES

601. Avez-vous (CdM) un compte bancaire ? _____ *O. Oui / N. Non* **602. Si « Oui » à 601, Nature du compte :**_____
01 : Courant ; 02 : Epargne ; 77 : Autre ; 99 : Ne répond pas

603. Quel centre de santé ou hôpital fréquentez-vous en cas de maladie ? _____

604. Fréquentez-vous les médecins traditionnels? _____O. Oui / N. Non

605. Quelle école primaire fréquentent vos enfants scolarisés ? _____/ _____/ _____
3 réponses possibles

606. Quelle école secondaire ou technique fréquentent vos enfants scolarisés ? _____/ _____/ _____
3 réponses possibles

607. Si vous occupez un emploi salarié, quel est le lieu exact où vous êtes employé ? _____

608. Si vous êtes commerçant ou entrepreneur, quel est le lieu exact où vous exercez votre activité ? _____

609. Si vous vendez des produits (pêche, bois, charbon, produits agricoles) où vendez vous ces produits ? _____/_____
2 réponses possibles

70. PREFERENCES EN MATIERE DE COMPENSATION

Ces questions sont posées pour noter vos préférences de compensation au cas où votre résidence serait affectée par le Projet. Il n'est pas certain que ce soit le cas. Vos réponses sont indicatives et pourront être modifiées plus tard. Ces questions ne constituent pas non plus une promesse de GAC d'effectuer tel ou tel type de compensation.

701. Si votre résidence devait être affectée par le projet, quel type de compensation préféreriez-vous : _____
01. Je préférerais recevoir une indemnité pour mes bâtiments et chercher moi-même à acheter un nouveau logement *02. Je préférerais que le projet cherche pour moi un logement et me fournisse ce logement* *03. Je ne sais pas encore* *77 : Autre* *99 : Ne répond pas*

702. Si votre résidence devait être affectée par le projet, où souhaitez vous vivre dans l'avenir : _____
04. Je ne sais pas encore *05. En milieu rural dans la zone proche* *06. Tinguilinta* *07. Sangaredi* *08. Boke* *09. Tanene* *77 : Autre* *99 : Ne répond pas*

703. Si vous êtes locataire de votre résidence et si celle-ci devait être affectée par le projet, où souhaitez vous vivre dans l'avenir : _____
04. Je ne sais pas encore *05. En milieu rural dans la zone proche* *06. Tinguilinta* *07. Sangaredi* *08. Boke* *09. Tanene* *77 : Autre* *99 : Ne répond pas*

704. Si vous exercez une activité commerciale ou artisanale et si celle-ci devait être affectée par le projet, où souhaitez vous rétablir cette activité dans l'avenir :
04. Je ne sais pas encore *05. En milieu rural dans la zone proche* *06. Tinguilinta* *07. Sangaredi* *08. Boke* *09. Tanene* *77 : Autre* *99 : Ne répond pas*

705. Autres observations concernant la compensation : _____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

80. CONCLUSION

801. Avez-vous quelque chose que vous souhaiteriez rajouter ou demander concernant cette enquête ? _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

802. Notes de l'enquêteur sur toute particularité concernant les conditions de cette enquête ? _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

BUSINESS FORM

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Notes pour l'enquêteur :

- *« **autre** » est codé **77** dans tout le questionnaire ; « **non applicable** » est codé **88** dans tout le questionnaire ; au cas où la personne interrogée refuse de répondre ou ne connait pas la réponse, utilisez le code **99** dans tout le questionnaire.*
- *« Oui » est toujours codé « O » ; « Non » est toujours codé « N ».*
- *Là où des montants monétaires sont demandés, tous les montants sont à indiquer en kilo Francs Guinéens (kFG - milliers de FG).*
- *Les aides pour l'enquêteur sont notées en italique dans tout le questionnaire.*
- *Reporter le code ménage en haut **SUR TOUTES LES PAGES**.*
- ***REMPLIR TOUS LES CHAMPS !! NOMS PROPRES EN LETTRES MAJUSCULES !! VERIFIEZ LE QUESTIONNAIRE AVANT DE QUITTER L'ACTIVITE !!***

10. IDENTIFICATION DES PROPRIETAIRE ET RESPONSABLE DE L'ACTIVITE

100. Code Ménage : _____

101. Date enquête : _____ / _____ / 2014 **102. Enquêteur (Initiales) :** _____

103. NOM, PRENOM, SURNOMS DU PROPRIETAIRE DE L'ACTIVITE: _____
Si plusieurs copropriétaires ou si l'exploitant est différent du propriétaire du bâtiment, utiliser les lignes ci-dessous (Propriétaire 2 et Propriétaire 3)
LETTRES MAJUSCULES OBLIGATOIRES ! Indure surnoms entre parenthèses si nécessaire

104. Sexe : M / F **105. Adresse :** _____

112. EXPLOITANT DE L'ACTIVITE (SI DIFFERENT DU PROPRIETAIRE): NOM, PRENOM, SURNOM : _____
LETTRES MAJUSCULES OBLIGATOIRES ! Indure surnoms entre parenthèses si nécessaire

113. Sexe : M / F **114. Adresse :** _____

115. TYPE D'ACTIVITE : _____
Utiliser le code ci-dessous et apporter précisions si nécessaire
Codage 115. Type d'Activités : 01 : Vidéo-Club ; 02 : Boutique générale ; 03 : Commerce de bois ; 04 : Forgeron / Soudeur ; 05 : Réparateur de cycles ; 06 : Réparateur de véhicules ; 07 Coiffeur(se) / Salon de beauté ; 08 : Fabricant ou vendeur de matelas ; 09 :Menuisier / Ebéniste ; 10 : Bureau ; *77* : Autre ;

116. NIVEAU SCOLAIRE EXPLOITANT DE L'ACTIVITE : _____
Utiliser le code ci-dessous et apporter précisions si nécessaire
Codage 116. Niveau scolaire: 00 : N'a pas fréquenté l'école du tout ; 01 : Maternelle ; 11 : 1ère année; 12 : 2ème année ; 13 : 3ème année ; 14 : 4ème année ; 15 : 5ème année ; 16 : 6ème année ; 21 : 7ème année ; 22 : 8ème année ; 23 : 9ème année ; 24 : 10ème année ; 25 : 11ème année ; 26 : 12ème année ; 27 : Terminale ; 31 : Technique ; 41 : Université ; 61 : Ecole coranique sans enseignement primaire ; *77* : Autre ; 88 : Non applicable (moins de 6 ans) ; 99 : Ne répond pas

20. CARACTERISTIQUES DE L'ACTIVITE

200. DECRIVEZ VOTRE ACTIVITE (que vendez vous exactement ? qu'achetez-vous exactement pour produire ce que vendez ?) _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

201. OÙ SONT SITUÉS VOS CLIENTS (en général) ?_____
Codage 201 : *05 : Beli Kindy ; 06 : Boundou Lengué ; 07 : Balahoun ; 08 : Les gens qui passent sur la route nationale ; 77 : Autre ; 99 : Ne répond pas*

202. QUEL TYPE DE CLIENTS (en général) ?_____
Codage 202 : *01 : Particuliers ; 02 : Commerçants, artisans, entrepreneurs ou hommes d'affaires ; 77 : Autre ; 99 : Ne répond pas*

203. VOS CLIENTS UTILISENT ILS UN VEHICULE QUAND ILS VIENNENT CHEZ VOUS (en général) ?_____
Codage 203 : *01 : Oui ; 02 : Non ; 77 : Autre ; 99 : Ne répond pas*

204. SI OUI A 203 : QUEL TYPE DE VEHICULE ?_____
Codage 204 : *01 : Camion ; 02 : Voiture ; 03 : Moto ou vélo ; 77 : Autre ; 99 : Ne répond pas*

205. OÙ SONT SITUÉS VOS FOURNISSEURS (en général) ?_____
Codage 205 : *05 : Beli Kindy ; 06 : Boundou Lengué ; 07 : Balahoun ; 08 : Les gens qui passent sur la route nationale ; 09 : Eleveurs locaux ; Eleveurs de passage ; 77 : Autre ; 99 : Ne répond pas*

206. QUEL TYPE DE FOURNISSEURS (en général) ?_____
Codage 206 : *01 : Particuliers ; 02 : Commerçants, artisans, entrepreneurs ou hommes d'affaires ; 03 : Eleveurs ; 77 : Autre ; 99 : Ne répond pas*

207. VOS FOURNISSEURS UTILISENT ILS UN VEHICULE QUAND ILS VIENNENT CHEZ VOUS (en général) ?_____
Codage 207 : *01 : Oui ; 02 : Non ; 77 : Autre ; 99 : Ne répond pas*

208. SI OUI A 207 : QUEL TYPE DE VEHICULE ?_____
Codage 208 : *01 : Camion ; 02 : Voiture ; 03 : Moto ou vélo ; 77 : Autre ; 99 : Ne répond pas*

209. AVEZ-VOUS BESOIN D'ELECTRICITE POUR VOTRE ACTIVITE ? OUI / NON

210. SI OUI A 209 : POUR QUELLE MACHINE EXACTEMENT AVEZ-VOUS BESOIN D'ELECTRICITE ? _____

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30. STATUT LEGAL DE L'ACTIVITE

301. Votre entreprise est-elle déclarée officiellement : OUI / NON

302. Si OUI à 301 : Nom Officiel : _____

303. Si OUI à 301 : N° d'enregistrement au Registre du Commerce : _____

304. Si OUI à 301 : Adresse officielle d'enregistrement au Registre du Commerce : _____

305. Si OUI à 301 : Nom officiel gérant ou propriétaire tel que déclaré au RC : _____

306. Si OUI à 301 : Noms des actionnaires (si applicable) ou co-propriétaires (si applicable) tels que déclaré au RC :

_____

_____

_____

_____

307. VOTRE ENTREPRISE PAIE T'ELLE DES IMPOTS OU TAXES ? OUI / NON

308. SI OUI à 307 : QUELS IMPOTS OU TAXES : _____ *01. Impôts sur les bénéfices des sociétés*
02. Impôt sur le revenu du propriétaire 03. TVA 04. Taxe de marché 05. Droit d'occupation du domaine public 77 : Autre 99 : Ne répond pas

40. EMPLOYES

401. Avez–Vous des Employés : OUI / NON 302. Combien d'employés permanents (hors patron, propriétaire et apprentis) : _____

402. Combien d'employés temporaires ou journaliers (hors apprentis et membres de la famille procurant une aide occasionnelle) : _____

403. Les employés ont-ils un contrat de travail écrit ? OUI / NON

404. Combien d'apprentis avez-vous ? _____

50. ELEMENTS ECONOMIQUES ET FINANCIERS SUR L'ACTIVITE

501. QUEL EST (APPROXIMATIVEMENT) VOTRE CHIFFRE D'AFFAIRES (MONTANT DES VENTES en KFG) : _____ **KFG par** _____
Indiquez clairement le montant et l'unité de temps *Jour / Semaine / Mois / Année*

502. PRECISEZ LE DETAIL DU CALCUL DU CHIFFRE D'AFFAIRES : _____
Exemple : je vends en moyenne 3 chargements de bois par semaine à 500 KFG chaque = 1.500 KFG par semaine

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

503. QUEL EST (APPROXIMATIVEMENT) LE MONTANT DE VOS FRAIS D'EXPLOITATION (EN KFG) : _____ **KFG par** _____
Indiquez clairement le montant et l'unité de temps *Jour / Semaine / Mois / Année*

504. PRECISEZ LE DETAIL DU CALCUL DES FRAIS :

Loyer bâtiment : _____ **KFG par** _____ *Jour / Semaine / Mois / Année*
Loyer Terrain : _____ **KFG par** _____ *Jour / Semaine / Mois / Année*
Employés : _____ **KFG par** _____ *Jour / Semaine / Mois / Année*
Autres : Nature : _____
Autres : Nature : _____
Autres : Nature : _____
Autres : Nature : _____

Electricité : _____ **KFG par** _____ *Jour / Semaine / Mois / Année*
Matières premières : _____ **KFG par** _____ *Jour / Semaine / Mois / Année*
Carburant : _____ **KFG par** _____ *Jour / Semaine / Mois / Année*
Montant : _____ **KFG par** _____ *Jour / Semaine / Mois / Année*
Montant : _____ **KFG par** _____ *Jour / Semaine / Mois / Année*
Montant : _____ **KFG par** _____ *Jour / Semaine / Mois / Année*
Montant : _____ **KFG par** _____ *Jour / Semaine / Mois / Année*

505. Avez-vous un compte bancaire ? _____ *O. Oui / N. Non*

507. Si « Oui » à 505, Nature du compte : _____
01 : Courant ; 02 : Epargne ; 77 : Autre ; 99 : Ne répond pas

508. Observations et détails si nécessaire : _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

60. PREFERENCES EN MATIERE DE COMPENSATION

Ces questions vous sont posées pour noter vos préférences de compensation au cas où votre activité serait affectée par le Projet. Il n'est pas certain que ce soit le cas. Vos réponses sont indicatives et pourront être modifiées plus tard. Les questions ne constituent pas non plus une promesse par GAC d'effectuer tel ou tel type de compensation.

601. Si vous êtes propriétaire de votre activité et si celle-ci devait être affectée par le projet, quel type de compensation préféreriez-vous : _____
01. Je préférerais recevoir une indemnité pour mes bâtiments (si applicable) et chercher moi-même un autre site pour mon activité
02. Je préférerais que le projet cherche pour moi un site *03. Je ne sais pas encore* *77 : Autre* *99 : Ne répond pas*

602. Si votre activité devait être affectée par le projet, où souhaitez vous rétablir cette activité dans l'avenir : _____
01. Là où je vivrai moi-même *02. Sur la route nationale* *03. Ailleurs (préciser)* *04. Je ne sais pas* *77 : Autre* *99 : Ne répond pas*

Autres observations concernant la compensation : _____

70. CONCLUSION

701. Avez-vous quelque chose que vous souhaiteriez rajouter ou demander concernant cette enquête ? _____

702. Notes de l'enquêteur sur toute particularité concernant les conditions de cette enquête ? _____

Annex 2 – Guide for Focus Group Discussions (in French)

Sont présentées ci-dessous les trames des principaux FGD qui devront être réalisés. La liste et les sujets/questions sont non-exhaustifs.
Durée : 1 à 2 h
Objectif : collecte de données qualitatives et engagement des parties prenantes

NOTE GÉNÉRALE SUR LES DISCUSSIONS EN FOCUS GROUPS

Il est souhaitable que chaque focus group soit organisé par un groupe de deux animateurs ; l'un facilitera la discussion (poser les questions, lancer les discussions, modérer les excès éventuels, et procéder à un bref résumé à la fin de la discussion sur un thème donné) ; l'autre prend les notes et aide dans la logistique. Rassembler 6 à 10 personnes appartenant à une catégorie homogène (voir catégories ci-dessous). Il est souhaitable d'avoir pris rendez-vous la veille ou quelques heures avant la discussion. En pratique, des focus groups seront réalisés avec :

- Les femmes mariées ;
- Les anciens (plus de 50 ans – approximativement) ;
- Les jeunes non mariés (de 16 à 30 ans approximativement), garçons et filles séparés en deux focus group différents
- Des représentants de catégories socio-professionnelles distinctes là où ceci est applicable (par exemple pêcheurs, éleveurs, commerçants).
- Gestion de terres

La thématique foncière sera abordée de manière transversale dans chaque focus group ainsi que par la conduite d'entretiens avec les sages et les propriétaires fonciers traditionnels.
Rassembler les participants sous un arbre, sur des bancs ou chaises. Pour chaque question, poser la question, puis solliciter l'avis de chacun à tour de rôle, ensuite après que chaque participant se soit exprimé, le facilitateur sollicite une discussion entre participants, puis procède à un résumé prenant en compte les différents avis exprimés. Passer ensuite au point suivant. Si un participant tend à monopoliser la parole, le couper poliment en insistant sur le fait que tous doivent pouvoir s'exprimer. En cas d'échange trop vif, intervenir pour calmer les protagonistes. Il est souhaitable de rappeler avant de démarrer la discussion certaines règles de base : ne pas être trop long, respecter le point de vue des autres, s'exprimer sans détour, etc…

Prendre les notes au fur et à mesure et noter en particulier les résumés faits après chaque thème par le facilitateur. Les participants peuvent demander à demeurer anonymes s'ils le souhaitent.

FORMAT DES FICHES DE COMPTE-RENDU DES DISCUSSIONS EN FOCUS GROUPS:

Date : Etabli par :
Village :
Secteur :
District :
CRD :
Participants aux entretiens :

N°	Nom / Prénom	Sexe	Age
1			
2			
Etc…			

Question 1 : Différents avis exprimés et résumé.
Question 2 : Différents avis exprimés et résumé.

FOCUS GROUPES PAR POPULATIONS CIBLES

Populations cibles et thèmes	Sujets/ questions
Femmes	Demander à quelques femmes de retracer leur parcours, pour lancer la discussion sur la base des questions suivantes. *Quel est leur âge ? A quel âge se sont-elles mariées ? Combien ont-elles d'enfants ? De quel village sont-elles originaires ? Ont-elles été à l'école ? Quelles sont leurs activités actuelles ?* Le mariage A quel âge se sont-elles mariées ? Ont-elles des co-épouses ? Quelles sont les règles de gestion du ménage et de partage des tâches et des frais avec le mari, les enfants les plus grands, et, éventuellement les co-épouses ? *(donner des exemples pour faciliter la discussion : qui achète la nourriture, qui paie les vêtements des enfants, qui paie les frais de scolarité, qui paie les soins, etc…) ?* Activités, calendrier, et partage des tâches *Peuvent-elles décrire une de leurs journées ? Quelles sont les tâches dédiées au mari et celles dédiées à la femme ? Peuvent-elles décrire mois par mois les activités principales auxquelles les femmes se consacrent ?* Terres *Ont-elles des terres à elles ? A qui appartiennent les terres qu'elles cultivent ? Que cultivent elles sur les terres qui leur appartiennent ? A qui va le revenu correspondant ? Ces terres peuvent elles être transmises lors des héritages ? Si oui à qui ? Cultivent-elles sur des terres qui ne leur appartiennent pas ? A qui appartiennent ces terres ? A qui va le revenu correspondant ?* Activités économiques (Cf. Thématique Moyens d'existence, section 3.1 de ce document) *Pour chaque activité, collecter des informations plus détaillées : comment cette activité est-elle conduite ? A quelle période ? Donner une idée du revenu généré par jour ou par semaine. Donner une idée de la pénibilité de chaque tâche.* Gestion de l'argent au sein du ménage entre époux et épouse (ou co-épouses) par type de revenu et type de dépense. Epargne. Participation aux processus de décisions (à l'échelle du village, entres femmes, dans la famille). Comment se fait la représentation des femmes dans la prise de décision à l'échelle du village ? Les associations : font-elles parties d'associations ? *Quel est le nom des associations dont elles font partie (entraide, lanyii, kilee, tontine…) ? Quelle en est la finalité ? Comment cela fonctionne-t-il ? Y a t-il uniquement des femmes ou cela est-il mixte ?* La santé *Où allez-vous en premier lieu pour recevoir des soins si vous êtes malade ? Où allez-vous en premier lieu pour obtenir des médicaments ? Pourquoi ?* *Situation actuelle de la médecine traditionnelle sur le plan culturel et sur le plan économique* *Audience de la médecine traditionnelle de la zone à l'échelle locale, nationale et régionale – cette audience transgresse t'elle les frontières ethniques et religieuses ?* Points à suggérer au Projet en vue d'améliorer la sécurité et de réduire les impacts sur la

	population, notamment au regard de la réinstallation et du logement des travailleurs Loisirs *Que font les femmes pour se détendre ? Qu'est-ce qui leur fait plaisir, qu'est-ce qui les fait rire ou sourire ?* Avenir *Que souhaitent-elles pour leurs enfants ? Préfèreraient-elles qu'ils restent en milieu rural ou qu'ils aillent vivre en ville ? Et elles-mêmes ? Qu'y a t'il de mieux en ville ? Et si on vit en ville mais qu'on ne trouve pas un bon travail ?* *Si leur village devait être déplacé pour le projet GAC, quels seraient alors leurs souhaits ? Rester dans la région ? Aller en dehors de la région ? Dans quelle type de condition ? Avec des terres agricoles ? Avec une autre activité ? Sur une question comme celle-ci, s'il y a un choix entre plusieurs possibilités, comment se prendrait la décision dans la famille ?* <u>Si le temps disponible le permet</u> : La sexualité et la procréation *Les relations avant le mariage, le concubinage sont-ils autorisés ? Y a t-il de la planification (contraception) au centre de santé ? Certaines ont-elles déjà fait la planification ? Leurs filles sont-elles excisées ? Pour quelle raison ? Que se passe-t-il si une femme a des relations en dehors du mariage ? Comment se passe l'accouchement ? Certaines ont-elles déjà perdu des enfants, pour quelles raisons ? Combien auraient-elles souhaité avoir d'enfants ?* Le divorce *Une femme a-t-elle le droit de divorcer au village ? Pour quelles raisons ? Peut-elle se remarier ensuite ?* L'éducation des enfants *Qui s'occupe de l'éducation des enfants ? Comment faut-il éduquer une fille, et un garçon ?* Voyage et connaissance du pays *Sont-elles nées ici ? Ont-elles déjà eu l'occasion de quitter le village, d'aller dans une autre préfecture ou à Conakry ? Ont-elles déjà voyagé en dehors du pays ? Pour quelle raison ?*
Anciens	Histoire du village – fondateurs, date approximative de fondation Relations entre les lignages Relation avec les autres villages Principaux évènements historiques Fonctionnement de l'autorité Modalités de prise de décision relatives à la communauté ; pouvoirs traditionnels Rôles des femmes, des jeunes etc. Respect de l'ainesse par les jeunes (les jeunes respectent-ils l'autorité des anciens ? écoutent-ils les conseils de leurs ainés ? la transmission du savoir est-elle toujours assurée ? Les jeunes sont-ils demandeurs de transmission de savoir de la part de leurs ainés ?) Statut, moyens d'existence et support apporté aux anciens (veuf et veuves, personnes isolées etc.). Existe t-il des personnes âgées isolées ou sans famille dans le village ? Que se passe t-il quand une personne âgée n'a plus de famille dans le village ? Qui s'occupe de cette personne, comment? Existe-t-il des mécanismes d'aide aux personnes âgées et ou isolées ? Relations avec les autorités administratives Principaux changements dans le village Questions foncières (Cf. Focus groupes par thématiques)

	Santé du village et moyens de prise en charge (médecine traditionnelle, structures de santés). Suggestion de points à améliorer en cas de réinstallation
Jeunes	Demander à quelques jeunes de retracer leur parcours, pour lancer la discussion. Questions de relances, si la discussion s'arrête rapidement : *Quel est leur âge ? Sont-ils mariés ? Ont-ils des enfants ? Ont-ils grandi au village ? Ont-ils été à l'école ? Quelles sont leurs activités actuelles ? Sont-ils encore dépendants de leurs parents ?* Installation *Où envisagent-ils de construire leur maison ? Comment vont-ils acquérir leurs terres ? Comment se passe la séparation avec les parents ? Quel métier voudraient-ils faire ?* Activités, calendrier *Peuvent-ils décrire une de leurs journées ? Y a t'il des tâches dédiées aux jeunes ? Peuvent-ils décrire mois par mois les activités principales auxquelles ils les jeunes se consacrent ?* Terres *Ont-ils des terres à eux ? A qui appartiennent les terres qu'ils cultivent ? Que cultivent ils sur les terres qui leur appartiennent ? A qui va le revenu correspondant ? Cultivent-ils sur des terres qui ne leur appartiennent pas ? A qui appartiennent ces terres ? A qui va le revenu correspondant ?* Activités économiques (Cf. Thématique Moyens d'existence, section 3.1 de ce document) *Pour chaque activité, collecter des informations plus détaillées : comment cette activité est-elle conduite ? A quelle période ? Donner une idée du revenu généré par jour ou par semaine. Donner une idée de la pénibilité de chaque tâche.* Participation aux processus de décisions (à l'échelle du village, dans la famille). Comment se fait la représentation des jeunes dans la prise de décision à l'échelle du village ? Les associations : font-ils parties d'associations ? *Quel est le nom des associations dont ils font partie (entraide, lanyii, kilee, tontine…) ? Quelle en est la finalité ? Comment cela fonctionne-t-il ? Y a t-il uniquement des jeunes ou cela est-il mixte ?* La vie au village *Peuvent-elle décrire une de leurs journées ? A quel âge ont-ils commencé à travailler, à aider leurs parents ? Quel est le parent qu'ils aident le plus ?* Leurs aspirations *Comment voyez-vous l'avenir ? Que souhaiteriez vous dans l'avenir pour vous? Pour vos enfants ? Souhaitez-vous voyager ou vivre ailleurs ?* Loisirs *Que faites-vous pour vous détendre ?* Santé *Où allez-vous en premier lieu en cas de maladie ? Où achetez-vous les remèdes en premier lieu ? Allez-vous beaucoup vers la médecine traditionnelle ? dans quels cas ? Quels couts ?* <u>Si le temps disponible le permet</u> : Le mariage : comment l'envisagent-ils ? *A quel âge souhaitent-ils se marier ? Comment se fait le choix du conjoint ? Préfèrent-ils épouser quelqu'un du village ou d'un autre village ? De quoi est composée la dot ? Quelle est*

	la valeur symbolique de chaque objet ? Pour les garçons, envisagent-ils de prendre plusieurs épouses, et dans quel cas ? La sexualité et la procréation *Les relations avant le mariage, le concubinage sont-ils autorisés ? Y a t-il de la planification (contraception) au centre de santé ? Certains ont-ils déjà fait la planification ? Souhaitent-ils avoir des enfants, et combien ?* Voyage et connaissance du pays *Sont-ils nés ici ? Ont-ils déjà eu l'occasion de quitter le village, d'aller dans une autre préfecture ou à Conakry ? Ont-ils déjà voyagé en dehors du pays ? Pour quelle raison ?*

FOCUS GROUPES PAR THÈMES

Les thèmes présentés ci-dessous pourront fait l'objet d'un focus groupe particulier mais sont également abordés de manière transversales dans les focus groupes par populations cibles (ci-dessus).

Populations cibles/thèmes	**Sujets/ questions**
Foncier	<u>Type d'informations à collecter :</u> Retracer l'histoire du village et identifier les lignages et familles (liens historiques entre villages, liens lignagers et matrimoniaux, rapports de captivités entre lignages) ; Comprendre les relations historiques et généalogiques entre villages (approche sous régionale) ; Comprendre les imbrications des terres et des domaines (identification et description des domaines lignagers ; réserves foncières éventuelles ; Comprendre les faisceaux de droits ; Identifier les ayants droit ; Identifier des terres potentielles pour la réinstallation ; On tachera de comprendre les actions constitutives des droits relatifs à la terre : - actions opérationnelles : usage directe ou usufruit ; actions d'aménagement (barrages, creusage de puits, plantations etc.) - actions d'administration : délégation de l'usage (prêt, location, métayage) ; transfert sous forme d'aliénation ou de legs ; administration des droits (demande d'autorisation, paiement de dîmes et autres contreparties etc.) <u>Exemple de questions</u> Quelles sont les différentes catégories de terres que vous utilisez dans le village ? Parmi ces dernières, lesquelles sont utilisées pour quel type d'usage (plaines inondables, terres sèches de coteau, terres incultes ou non régulièrement cultivées utilisées pour pâture, réserve de bois, plantes médicinales ou autres) ? Comment sont gérées les terres de chacune de ces catégories ? Qui est le propriétaire des terres dans chacune de ces catégories, l'individu qui les utilise, le ménage auquel cet individu appartient, le lignage plus large auquel ce ménage appartient, ou la communauté dans son ensemble ? Si certaines terres sont gérées au niveau du lignage, qui assure la gestion (attributions, décisions d'extension ou de mise en jachère) ? Si certaines terres sont gérées au niveau de la communauté, qui assure la gestion (attributions, décisions d'extension ou de mise en jachère) ? Est-ce une responsabilité collégiale assumée par un groupe d'anciens ou la responsabilité d'un chef de terre unique ? Les terres peuvent-elles être transmises par héritage ? Si oui, comment se fait la répartition entre les héritiers ?

	Y a-t-il des transactions sur les terres ? Si oui, comment cela se passe-t-il et quels sont les prix ? Comment un étranger au village peut-il accéder à des terres cultivables dans le village ? Y a-t-il des confits concernant les terres ? Si oui, quelle en est la nature ? Selon quelles modalités les éleveurs peuvent-ils occuper des terres pour faire pâturer leurs troupeaux ? D'où proviennent ces éleveurs en général ? Cela occasionne-t-il des conflits spécifiques ?
Moyens d'existence : activités agricoles et d'élevage	Lister et ordonner les activités économiques du village Décrire les activités Calendrier des activités et saisonnalités Répartition des activités dans le village et nombre de personnes impliquées dans chaque type d'activité **Productions agricoles** Principales activités agricoles (autosubsistance, rente) Changements dans les pratiques ou les types de production Localisation des champs et valeurs agricoles des différentes zones Revenus issus de l'agriculture (par type de production agricoles) Coûts (main d'œuvre, aménagements, produits phytosanitaires etc.) Programmes éventuels d'appuis à l'agriculture (état, ONG etc.) Lieux de vente des produits / principaux débouchés Ces questions peuvent être découpées en fonction du type de production (plantation, maraichage, produits vivriers, cultures de rente) et selon leur importance faire l'objet d'un FGD spécifique Réinterroger la question foncière **Elevage** Importance des petits ruminants et des volailles dans l'économie villageoise Importance socio-culturelle Nombre de HH impliquées dans l'élevage des petits ruminants et des volailles Prix de vente (par type) Conditions d'élevage (besoins et coûts spécifiques, état sanitaire, bénéfices etc.) Rôles des hommes, des femmes et des enfants dans l'élevage Programmes d'appuis (état, ONG etc.) Conflits avec les activités agricoles Importance du gros bétail (même questions que ci-dessus) <u>Exemple de questions</u> Quelles sont les principales activités dans votre ménage (pas seulement les vôtres mais celles des autres membres de votre ménage), classez les par ordre d'importance. Quelles sont les principales cultures que vous cultivez ? Classez les par ordre d'importance (1) pour l'alimentation et la sécurité alimentaire du ménage et (2) pour les revenus monétaires qu'elles procurent. Listez les activités de chaque mois, en ce qui concerne l'agriculture, la pêche, et toute autre activité, en précisant ce qui est fait par les hommes, par les femmes et par les enfants. Quelles sont les périodes de soudure ? Avez-vous des difficultés particulières d'alimentation pendant cette période ? Responsabilités respectives des hommes et des femmes dans la production alimentaire et dans la génération des revenus monétaires. Pareillement, responsabilités respectives des hommes et des femmes dans la couverture des différentes dépenses du ménage (éducation, santé, nourriture, eau, etc…).

Moyens d'existence : Eleveurs Transhumants	Description des activités de transhumance (type, calendrier, différentes modalités de conduite des troupeaux) Localisation des zones dédiées (couloirs de transhumance, vaines pâtures, et périmètres pastoraux) Contraintes et conflits Modalités de gestion des conflits (structures, personnes impliquées etc.) Nombre de ménages impliqués dans cette activité ? Revenus et investissements Contribution économique de l'activité au ménage Contribution sociale et culturelle Eléments de zootechnie (races, améliorations etc.) Impacts potentiels du projet sur les déplacements
Moyens d'existence : Anacardier, culture de rente	Intérêt pour l'anacardier Historique et raison de développement de cette activité Le marché et son évolution Organisation de l'activité, réseaux de commercialisation Coût d'investissements, coûts d'exploitation, revenus Accès à la terre Calendrier et aspects techniques
Moyens d'existence : Business / artisanat	Type d'activités autres que agricoles et élevage (lister et ordonner) Calendrier Importance dans l'économie des ménages Types et nombre de ménages impliqués Contraintes et opportunités Incidence sur les migrations de la réalisation de ces activités Profits nets / transactions mensuels ou annuelles (essayer d'évaluer) Organisation (pour chaque type d'activité) Accès à des financements, au capital de départ etc. Programmes éventuels d'appui à l'agriculture (état, ONG etc.)
Moyens d'existence : activités de chasse, de pêche et de collecte	En fonction de l'importance relative de chacun de ses thèmes, découper et mener des FGD spécifiques approfondis Types d'activités de collecte de chasse et de pêche (lister et ordonner) Nombre et types de ménages impliqués Rôles respectifs des hommes/femmes/jeunes dans ces activités Lieux de réalisation de ces activités Conditions d'accès, modalités de gestion (comment sont gérés l'accès, le contrôle etc. de ces espaces, par qui, pour qui etc.) Revenues issues de ces activités Investissement nécessaire Contraintes et opportunités **Plantes médicinales et médecine traditionnelle** Importance de la médecine traditionnelles et des plantes médicinales. Lieux de collecte. *Qui collecte ? Existe-t-il un marché de vente de ces produits ? Des parties d'animaux sont-ils nécessaires pour la préparation de remèdes ?* Cf. Fiche monographie village
Santé	Ce focus groupe pourra être couplé avec une visite et un entretien avec les structures de santé présentes dans la zone. <u>Exemple de questions :</u> Quels sont dans votre village les facteurs qui favorisent une bonne santé ? A l'inverse, quels sont les facteurs qui peuvent menacer la santé ? Est-ce que ceci a changé dans les dernières années ? Dans quelle mesure ? Est-ce que dans votre village il existe des menaces pour la sécurité des personnes, qui vous conduiraient à ne pas vous sentir en sécurité ? Est-ce que ceci a changé dans les dernières années ? Dans quelle mesure ? (*examiner si des questions telles*

	que la prostitution ou le travail force des enfants se posent ici) Quels sont les cinq principaux problèmes de santé dont les gens dans ce village souffrent ? Quelles en sont les causes ? Pour chacun de ces problèmes, qui y est le plus vulnérable (les femmes, les hommes, les enfants, les vieux) ? Où allez-vous en premier lieu pour recevoir des soins si vous êtes malade ? Où allez-vous en premier lieu pour obtenir des médicaments ? Pourquoi ? Comment vous y rendez vous ? Combien de temps cela prend-il? Comment décririez-vous la qualité des soins dans les établissements de soins que vous fréquentez? Quels sont les points positifs et négatifs en rapport avec ces établissements de soins ? **Médecine traditionnelle** Présence de guérisseurs traditionnels dans le village ? Y a-t-il des soigneurs spécialistes de certaines maladies, ou de certains types de soins ? Où sont hébergés durant les soins au village les malades venus de l'extérieur ? Viennent ils avec un entourage pour s'occuper d'eux durant les soins ? Cf. Fiche monographie village

ENTRETIENS AVEC DES PERSONNES RESSOURCES

Personne	Thèmes à aborder
Commissaire de police de Sangarédi/ Tanéné	Criminalité à Sangaredi/Tanéné et dans la zone : nature de la criminalité, statistiques, tendances sur les 10 dernières années Sécurité routière et ferroviaire, tendances, efficacité des campagnes pour améliorer la sécurité et suggestions des forces de l'ordre au Projet Prostitution Drogue (consommation et trafic) Moyens actuels de la police pour la circonscription concernée Problèmes spécifiques au milieu rural dans la circonscription : vol de bétail, conflits de voisinage, conflits agriculteurs – éleveurs ou autres Points à suggérer au Projet en vue d'améliorer la sécurité et de réduire les impacts sur la population, notamment au regard de la réinstallation et du logement des travailleurs
Responsable de centres de santé opérant en milieu rural	Statistiques de fréquentation et de morbidité sur les dernières années Avis qualitatif du responsable sur l'évolution de la santé dans le bassin versant de son centre Problèmes affectant la qualité des soins au centre (eau potable, médicaments, bâtiment ou équipement inadaptés, notamment à la fréquentation, autres) Accès des femmes aux soins, notamment, mais pas uniquement aux soins de PMI Points à suggérer au Projet en vue d'améliorer la sécurité et de réduire les impacts sur la population, notamment au regard de la réinstallation et du logement des travailleurs Situation actuelle de la médecine traditionnelle sur le plan culturel et sur le plan économique Audience de la médecine traditionnelle de la zone à l'échelle locale, nationale et régionale – cette audience transgresse t'elle les frontières ethniques et religieuses ?
Médecins de santé publique à l'échelle préfectorale ou sous-préfectorale	Importance sanitaire de la médecine traditionnelle Importance économique de la médecine traditionnelle Avis de l'informateur sur l'efficacité (charlatanisme ou efficace dans certains domaines ?) Rôle social et culturel de la médecine traditionnelle

Les thématiques suivantes sont transversales aux FGD cités ci-dessus ou, si cela le nécessite, traitées lors de FGD spécifiquement dédiés :

- Principales attentes au regard des compensations
- Auto-réinstallation vs réinstallation organisée ;
- Construction individuelle ou construction par la société ;
- Types de maisons attendues et les éléments importants à prendre en compte ;
- Préférences quant au lieu de réinstallation ;
- Modalités de compensation des biens collectifs ;

Autres thématiques pouvant faire l'objet de FGD (si pertinent). Liste non exhaustive

- Plantations ;
- Charbonniers ;
- Pêcheurs ;
- Chasseurs.

Annex 3 – Community Profiles

BÉLI KINDY

Information essentielle

Préfecture	Boké		
Sous préfecture	Tanéné	Commune	Tanéné
District	Dambantian		
Secteur	Béli Kindy		
Village	Béli Kindy (composé de Béli Kindy Misside et Béli Kindy Cité)	Hameaux dépendants	-Béli Kindy maison -Pompo Kawassa -S. Dadhë Pompo - S. Balahoum pont
Nombre de ménages : 217			
Principaux groupes ethniques : Peul			
Langues principale s: 1. Poular, 2. Soussou			
Religions : Musulmane			
Signification du nom du village : Beli= mare, Kindy = collé, se rejoignant (les mares jumelles)			

Autorités locales

Chef district: COMBASSA Boubakar
Chef secteur: DIALLO Adboul Karim
Chef de village: Pas de chef de village
Conseil des sages:

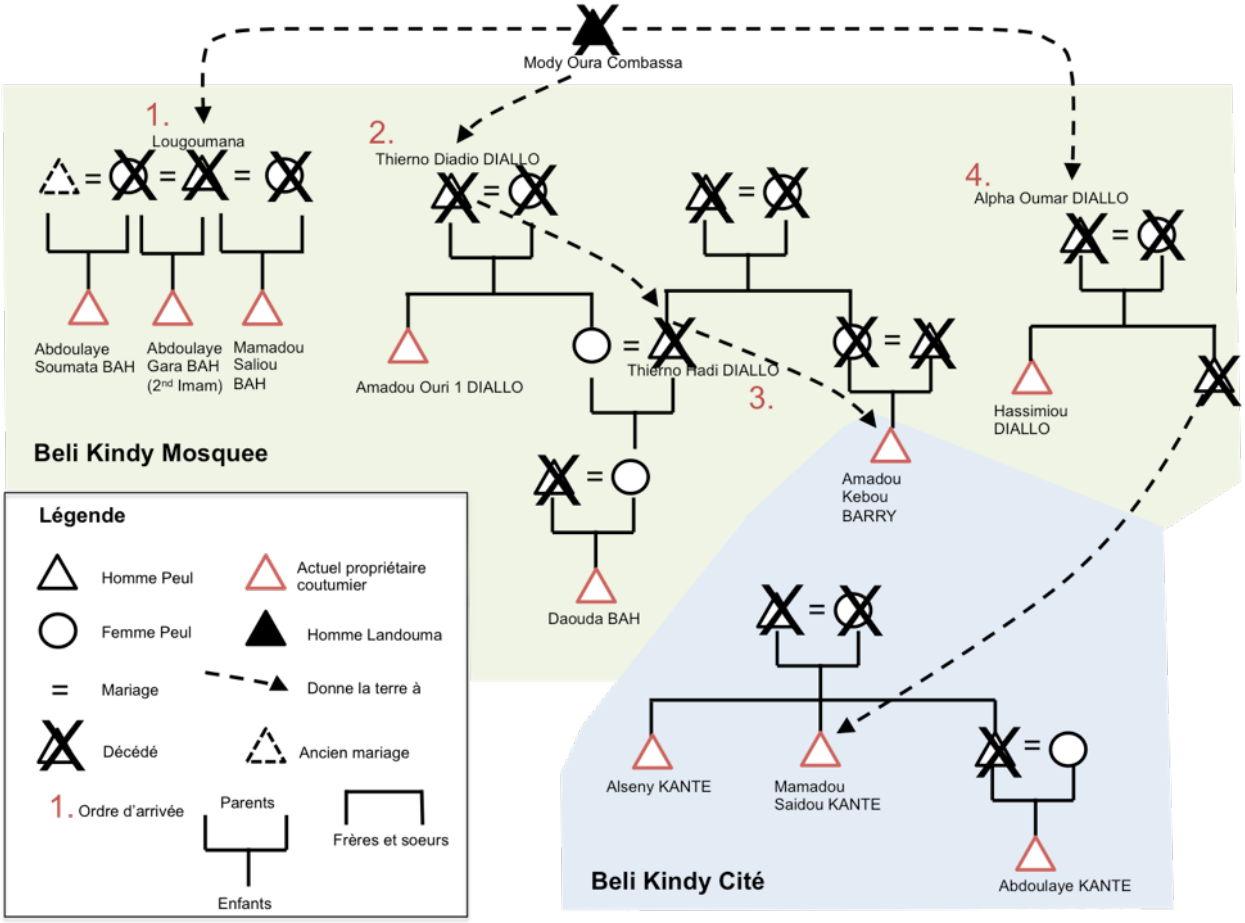
Nom	Localisation	Statut
DIALLO Samba	Bhoundou Lengue	1er Imam
BAH Abdoulaye N'gara	Béli Kindy Misside	2ème Imam de Béli Kindy
BAH Mamadou Saliou	Béli Kindy Misside	Customary landowner
DIALLO Abdoulaye	Béli Kindy Misside	3ème Imam
DIALLO Mamadou Sara	Béli Kindy Misside	Muezzin
KANTE Alseny	Béli Kindy Cité	Customary landowner
BARRY Amadou Kebou	Béli Kindy Cité	Customary landowner
DIALLO Amadou Ouri 1	Béli Kindy Misside	Customary landowner
BAH Abdoulaye Soumata	Béli Kindy Misside	Customary landowner

Histoire

Béli Kindy cité et Béli Kindy Misside forment un seul et unique village. Il fut créé vers 1911 par Langoumana DIALLO, un Peul venant de Témélené et ayant habité Gobiré, qui fut le premier à être installé par Mody Oura COMBASSA (un Landouma de Gobiré, arrière grand père de l'actuel chef de district) alors propriétaire coutumier. Il fut rejoint par Thierno Didio DIALLO, Thierno Hadi DIALLO et Alpha Oumar DIALLO qui se virent également attribuer des terres par Mody Oura COMBASSA. Les actuels propriétaires coutumiers du village de Béli Kindy sont les descendants de ces quatre fondateurs (Cf. figure 1 ci-dessous) auxquels s'ajoutent quelques familles arrivées plus tardivement et qui se sont installées à Béli Kindy Cité. Ils partagent et gèrent un territoire commun et ont chacun des droits fonciers sur des portions de terre bien délimitées. Ils gèrent collectivement, via le conseil des sages, les espaces collectifs (*bowé*) et sont considérés comme les propriétaires coutumiers.

Ces autorités coutumières ont par la suite accueilli et installé des étrangers dans le village et dans les hameaux de S. Dadhë Pompo (en 2000), Filow Bowal (2005), Pompo Kawassa (date non précisée) et S. Balahoun pont (2010). L'installation de ces étrangers coïncide avec la création des plantations d'anacardiers et les premières transactions foncières. Les étrangers ayant acheté des plantations et des parcelles d'habitations sont considérés comme des propriétaires fonciers.

Dans les années 1980, sur les lieux de l'actuel Béli Kindy cité fut installée une ferme agropastorale d'arrondissement (FAPA)[21]. La culture mécanisée du riz y était réalisée mais les faibles rendements ont conduit la ferme à abandonner les lieux et à se déplacer vers Tinguilinta, ce qui donne une indication de la fertilité des sols dans la zone.



Lignages fondateurs et propriétaires coutumiers dans le village de Béli Kindy.

Hameaux

Sintiourou Dadhë Pompo est le plus ancien hameau créé (2000). Le nom du hameau signifie le nouveau site (sintiourou), de la gorge (dadhë) de la rivière Pompo. Il est habité par une famille d'éleveurs peuls sédentaires. Les terres ont été achetées à Youssouf CAMARA (propriétaire coutumier de Bhoundou Lengue).

Béli Kindy maison est également habité par une famille d'éleveurs sédentaires.

Filow Bowal (créé en 2005), qui signifie entouré (Filow) par le Bowal, est entièrement habité par des personnes ayant acheté des parcelles et des plantations à Saidou KANTE, propriétaire coutumier vivant à Béli Kindy cité. Le village est composé de personnes venant de Balahoun, de Béli Kindy et d'étrangers nouvellement arrivés pour la plantation d'anacardiers. Satana SANE, le premier à s'être s'installé et par conséquent le créateur du village, est désigné comme étant le chef du hameau (représentant local du chef secteur).

[21] *Les FAPA sont le résultat d'une politique de modernisation et de développement agricole crée dans les années 1980 par le regime de Sekou Touré. Les fermes agricoles étaient également des centres de formation recevant des étudiants agronomes et formant les villageois à l'agriculture.*

Pompo Kawassa est habité par une famille Landouma étrangère au village et venant de Sangaredi. Les terres ont été achetées au propriétiare coutumier Alseny KANTE et sont entièrement plantées en anacardier. Le nom du hameau signifie chez Wassa (Kawassa) près de la rivière Pompo.

S. Balahoun pont est un hameau récent habité par des étrangers à la zone mais ayant des relations familiales avec les habitants du village de Balahoun. Les terres relèvent de Béli Kindy et sont gérées par un des coutumiers de Béli Kindy.

Données socio-économiques collectées

Caractéristiques	Description
Habitat	La majorité des maisons sont construites en brique de terre et possèdent un toit en chaume ou en tôle. Présence de quelques maisons en ciment. Le hameau de Filow Bowal est construit dans une zone fortement inondée en saison des pluie.
Eau	La source de Béli Kindy Misside est la principale source d'approvisionnement en eau potable du territoire. Elle est particulière importante en saison sèche quand les nombreux puits du village viennent à tarir ou quand l'eau devient impropre à la consommation. Nous avons noté la présence de nombreux puits privés au sein des concessions. Le puit à pompe de Béli Kindy Misside n'est plus utilisé en raison d'un encrassement du filtre par les matières ferralitiques. L'eau est impropre à la consommation.
Electricité	Pas d'électricité. Présence de groupes électrogènes privés.
Santé	Pas de centre ou poste de santé. Le centre de santé le plus proche se trouve à Tinguilinta (environ 10km). La population fréquente également les hôpitaux de Sangarédi (hôpital public et clinique CBG, 35km) ainsi que l'hôpital de Boké (30km). Présence de plusieurs médecins traditionnels sur le territoire de Béli Kindy.
Ecole	Pas d'école publique sur le territoire de Béli Kindy. Les enfants du village fréquentent les écoles primaires de Balahoum et de Bhoundou Lengue. L'école de Bhoundou Lengue n'a pas fonctionnée en 2015. Pour les études secondaires, les enfants se déplacent à Sangaredi. Présence de 3 écoles coraniques.
Activités	L'activité principale est l'agriculture complétée par des activités de petit commerce et un peu d'élevage. Les plantations d'anacardiers représentent la principale source de revenu pour les ménages. Quatre chasseurs ont été identifiés. Ils pratiquent une chasse de subsistance et alimentent occasionnellement Sangarédi en viande de brousse. La pêche est pratiquée uniquement pour l'autoconsommation. Les profils des ménages sont variables selon les hameaux (cf. tableau activités génératrices de revenus ci-dessous)
Sites d'héritage culturel (données du baseline INSUCO 2015)	**Cimetières** Bèrdhè Dow Saré « Le cimetière en amont du village » Bèrdhè Ka Djoulirdhe « le cimetière à la mosquée » Bèrdhè Ley Saré Ka Thierno Hady « Le cimetière qui se trouve en aval du village chez Thierno Mamma » Bèrdhè Ley Saré Ka Thierno Mamma, lieu de sepulture **Résidence de génies** Boundou Ka Thierno Oumar « La source de Thierno Oumar » Pitahoun Ka Thierno Alhassana « La petite forêt chez Thierno Alhassana »

Activités génératrices de revenu

Localisation	Principales activités génératrices de revenu pour les Hommes	Principales activités génératrices de revenu pour les Femmes
Béli Kindy Misside et Béli Kindy Cité	plantation d'anacardier Revenus issus de l'allocation des terres Elevage (petit bétail) Services divers (moto-taxi etc).	1. Arachide 2. Maraichage 3. Production d'huile de palme 4. Petit commerce
Filow Bowal	Plantation d'anacardier Revenus et pensions	Plantation d'anacardier Maraichage Petit commerce Charbonnage
S. Dadhë Pompo	1. Plantation d'anacardier 2. Elevage	1. Elevage
Béli Kindy maison	Pas d'informations	Pas d'informations
Pompo Kawassa	1. Plantation d'anacardier	Pas d'informations
S. Balahoum Pont	1. Plantation d'anacardier 2. Charbonnage	1. Plantation d'anacardier 2. Maraichage 3. Charbonnage

Agriculture	Qualité et fertilité des sols : les N'dantari et les hunsiré sont considérés comme les sols les plus fertiles. Les Djolol moins fertiles offrent de plus grands espaces pour la culture du riz. La fertilité tend à décroitre en raison de la diminution des temps de jachères. Intrants : Utilisation d'intrants organique naturels (fumure, déchets ménagers etc.) pour le maraichage. Utilisation d'herbicide dans les plantations de cajou. Le travail est principalement manuel
Productions agricoles	La majeure partie des ménages est impliquée dans la production d'anacardier. Le riz est la principale culture d'autosubsistance, suivie du manioc, de la patate douce, du millet, du sorgho, de l'igname et du mais. La culture de l'arachide et le maraichage sont également largement pratiqués. Mangues, citrons, colas, avocats sont également produits.
Marché	Le marché le plus proche se trouve à Tinguilinta (10km) et se tient tous les samedi.
Commerces	Outre la vente ambulante, il existe 2 boutiques à Filow Bowal où se procurer des produits de base. Une des boutiques possède des panneaux solaires et fournit un service de recharge des téléphones portables. Il a été noté dans le village de Béli Kindy Cité l'existence d'une boucherie et d'une décortiqueuse à riz.
Organisations	Outre le conseil des sages les organisations suivantes ont été répertoriées : Association des femmes (Alla Walé). Qui regroupe les femmes de l'ensemble des localités du territoire Association des jeunes regroupant l'ensemble des jeunes des localités du territoire Le groupement agricole Aldi foot (production collective de riz).
Communication	Téléphone : la couverture réseau est moyenne et aléatoire Radio : la réception des ondes courtes est de bonne qualité Télévision : 2 video club (Béli Kindy Misside et Filow Bowal)

Principales personnalités du village

Le conseil des sages, dont la liste des membres est présentée ci-dessus, est l'autorité coutumière gérant l'ensemble du territoire de Béli Kindy. La vie sociale et politique est organisée autour de la mosquée construite dans Béli Kindy misside. Les étrangers nouvellement installés dans les hameaux dépendent des autorités coutumières de Béli Kindy pour l'accès aux terres de *Djolol* où est pratiquée l'agriculture itinérante sur brulis et notamment la culture du riz. En raison des prix d'accès à ce type de terres, de nombreux ménages étrangers ne pratiquent pas la culture du riz et dépendent principalement de la culture de l'anacardier, du manioc et du maraichage.

Quelques membres du conseil des sages (en bleu un enquêteur)

Abdoul Karim DIALLO, chef secteur

Abdoulaye N'gara BAH 2ème Imam de Béli Kindy

Abdoulaye KANTE, Représentant des jeunes de Béli Kindy, président de l'association des jeunes

Aminata DIALLO, représentante des femmes de Béli Kindy, présidente de l'association des femmes

Fatoumata KANTE, vice présidente des femmes de Béli Kindy.

Focus groupes

FGD monographie Béli Kindy Cité (28/09/15)
Consultants : Marine Robillard, Alseny Dia
GAC : pas de représentant
Personnes présentes : 11

N	**Nom et prénom**	**statut**
	Focus groupes anciens	
1	Kante Alseny	lignage fondateur
2	Diallo Samba	Imam
3	Diallo Abdoul Karim	chef secteur
4	Kante Mamadou	lignage fondateur
5	Bah Idrissa	sage
6	Diallo Hassimiou	sage
7	Diallo Mamadou Aliou	sage
8	Diallo Thierno Lama	sage
9	Kante Moussa	sage
10	Kante Mamadou Aliou	sage
11	Diallo Hadji	sage

FGD Femmes de Béli Kindy Cité (29/09/15)
Consultants : Marine Robillard, Alseny Dia
GAC : pas de représentant
Personnes présentes : 10

	Nom et prénom	**statut**
1	Camara Ansata	responsable des femmes
2	Kante Sira	responsable adjointe
3	Diakite Kadiatou	
4	Diallo Karimatou	
5	Diallo Hawa	
6	Diallo Diariatou	
7	Diallo Adama	
8	Fatoumata keita (kanton)	
9	Mariama (Epouse de Diallo Abdoulaye)	
10	Kante Fatoumata Binta	

FGD Eleveurs (30/09/15)
Consultants Marine Robillard, Alseny Dia
GAC : pas de représentant
Personnes présentes : 2
Amadou Dioulde Sow, Ibrahima Sory Diallo

FGD jeunes de Béli Kindy Misside (01/10/15)
Consultants Marine Robillard, Alseny Dia
GAC : pas de représentant
Personnes présentes : 6 (pas de liste)

FGD anciens, monographie Béli Kindy Misside (01/10/15)
Consultants Marine Robillard, Alseny Dia
GAC : pas de représentant
Personnes présentes : 6

	Nom et prénom	**statut**
1	Bah Abdoulaye	Imam
2	Diallo Sara	Muezzin
3	Diallo Harouna	sage
4	Bah Abdoulaye Soumata	sage
5	Bah Mamadou Saliou	sage
6	Diallo Amadou oury I	le plus ancien

FGD Jeunes de Béli Kindy Cité (01/10/15)
Consultants Marine Robillard, Alseny Dia
GAC : pas de représentant
Personnes présentes : pas de liste réalisée

FGD chasseurs (02/10/15)
Consultants Marine Robillard, Alseny Dia
GAC : pas de représentant
Personnes présentes : 4

	Nom/Prénom	statut
1	Harouna Diallo	Chasseur
2	Diam Pathé Diallo	Chasseur
3	Ouri Bah Bangoura	Chasseur
4	Abdouramane Keita	Chasseur

FGD Femmes de Béli Kindy Misside (05/10/15)
Consultants Marine Robillard, Alseny Dia
GAC : pas de représentant
Personnes présentes : 19

	Nom/Prénom	statut
1	Diallo Mariama Dioulde	Présidente des femmes
2	Diallo Oumou Hawa (epouse de	Vice Présidente
3	Diallo Kadiatou	Membre
4	Diallo Aissatou	Membre
5	Diallo Fatoumata (Nima)	Membre
6	Toure Oumou Hawa	Membre
7	Bah Laouratou	Membre
8	Kante Sira	Membre

9	Bah Mariama	Membre
10	Diallo Marietou	Membre
11	Diallo Sira Bhoye	Membre
12	Diallo Oumou Hawa (épouse de oury Bella)	Membre
13	Diallo Lamarana	Membre
14	Diallo Hassanatou	Membre
15	Bah Mariama	Membre
16	Bah Fatoumata	Membre
17	Diallo Kadiatou(fille de Alassane)	Membre
18	Diallo Kadiatou II(Oury Bella)	Membre
19	Diallo Adama	Membre

FGD Planteurs d'anacardier (05/10/15)
Consultants Marine Robillard, Alseny Dia
GAC : pas de représentant
Personnes présentes : 5

	Nom et Prénom	**Statut**
1	Diallo Abdoul Karim	Planteur (chef secteur)
2	Diallo Hassimiou	Planteur
3	Diallo Mamadou Aliou	Planteur
4	Kante Mamadou Saliou	Planteur
5	Kante Alseny	Planteur

FGD Filow Bowal (06/10/15)
Consultants Marine Robillard, Alseny Dia
GAC : pas de représentant
Personnes présentes : 3

	Nom et Prénom	**Statut**
1	Satala Sane	Représentant du chef secteur
2	Diallo Mamoudou	membre
3	Doumbouya Ismael	membre

FGD Femmes de Filow Bowal (06/10/15)
Consultants Marine Robillard, Alseny Dia
GAC : pas de représentant
Personnes présentes : 9

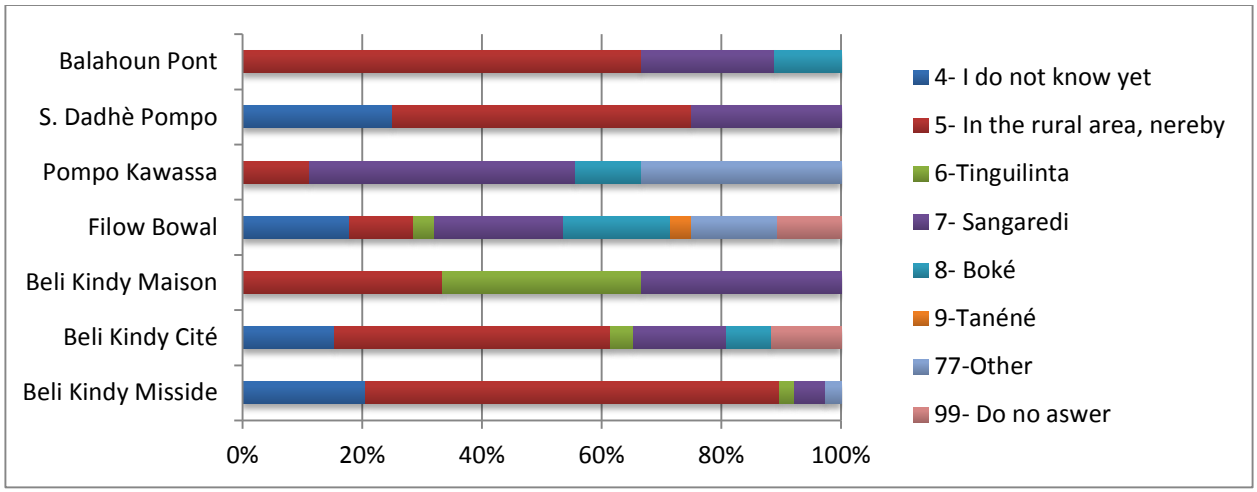
	Nom et Prénom	**Statut**
1	Kante Fatoumata	Représentante des femmes
2	Diallo Diamilatou	Membre
3	Sow Halimatou	Membre
4	Barry Kadiatou	Membre
5	Diallo Mouminatou	Membre
6	Diallo Adama Bente	Membre
7	Toure Fatoumata Binta	Membre
8	Keita Kadiatou	Membre

9	Keita Djoulde	Membre

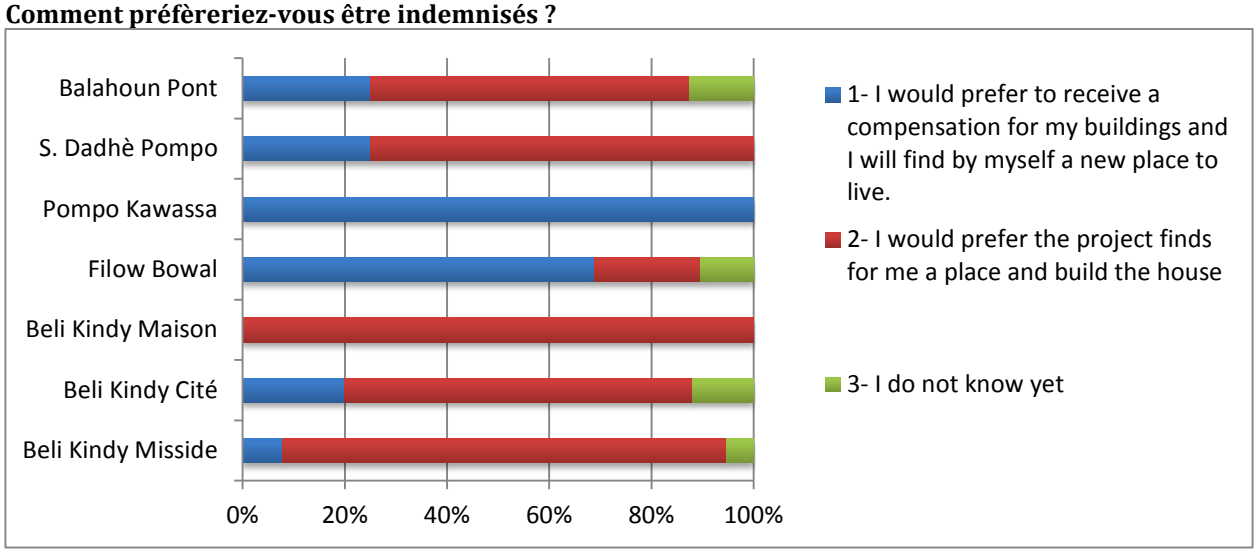
FGD Jeunes de Filow Bowal (09/10/15)
Consultants Marine Robillard, Alseny Dia
GAC : pas de représentant
Personnes présentes : 7
Pas de liste réalisée.

Choix en matière de compensation et inquiétudes exprimées

Où souhaiteriez vous être réinstallés ?



Comment préfèreriez-vous être indemnisés ?



BHOUNDOU LENGUÉ

Information essentielle

Prefecture:	Boké		
Sous prefecture	Tanéné	Commune Rural:	Tanéné
District:	Dambantian		
Secteur	Béli Kindy		
Village:	Bhoundou Lengue	Hameaux dépendants	
Nombre de ménages : 82			
Principaux groupes ethnics: 1. Peul 2. Landouma			
Langues principales: 1. Poular, 2. Soussou			
Religions: Musulmane			
Signification du nom du village : Bhoundou (source, point d'eau), Lengue (type d'arbre).			

Autorités Locales

Chef district: COMBASSA Boubakar
Chef secteur: DIALLO Adboul Karim
Chef de village: BANGOURA Kindy
Conseil des sages:

Name	Location	Status
DRAME Aboubacar (Alphadio)	Bhoundou Lengue (quarter mosque)	
BARRY Mamadou Alpha	Bhoundou Lengue (quarter mosque)	
Rare Balaba	Bhoundou Lengue (quarter mosque)	
SOW Karamako Ansoumane		1er Imam
DIALLO Amadou Dalaba		
DIALLO Assimiou		
BAH Thierno Alimou		
CAMARA Ibrahima		

Histoire

La création de Bhoundou Lengue a été réalisée en deux temps.

Une première implantation a été réalisée avant l'indépendance (1958). Abdoulaye CAMARA, un Soussou venant de Ténémélé s'est vu octroyé la terre par le Landouma Saliou Tambassa/Coumbassa en récompense d'un acte héroïque et mystique : il a débarrassé les populations des villages environnant des Caïmans qui sévissaient sur le passage à gué de la rivière Tinguilinta. Il s'est vu également offrir en mariage la sœur de Youssouf Sané (Landouma) alors propriétaire coutumier important de la zone.

Abdoulaye CAMARA et l'ensemble de son lignage ont quitté le territoire pour aller s'installer ailleurs. Le village a été abandonné puis refondé vers les années 1980 par Bécéli BANGOURA (le père de Kindy Bangoura, actuel chef de village). La terre lui a été octroyée par Saliou Tambassa avec l'accord de Youssouf CAMARA, fils d'Abdoulaye CAMARA). Sont ensuite venus s'installer sur les lieux de l'actuel village de Bhoundou Lengue : Youssouf CAMARA puis Abdoulaye KANTE. De nombreux étrangers sont par la suite venus s'installer en achetant la terre auprès des Landouma propriétaires coutumiers (Ibrahima TAMBASSA et Youssouf CAMARA, tous deux aujourd'hui décédés).

Observations générales

Le village de Bhoundou Lengue est relativement récent comparé aux villages alentours et composé principalement d'étrangers. Il n'existe quasiment plus de terres collectives dans ce village, les propriétaires coutumiers ayant morcelé et vendu une grande partie de leur domaine foncier qui s'est peu a peu transformé en zone intensive de culture de l'anacardier. Le premier à planter des anacardier dans les environs est d'ailleurs un étranger venu s'installer à la fin des années 1990 dans le village de Bhoundou Lengue.

Données socio-économiques collectées

Caractéristiques	Description
Sites d'héritage culturel (données du baseline INSUCO 2015)	**Cimetières** Cimetière familial de M. Compo **Résidence de génie** *Paméhoun N'dadhé Pompo* « La petite grotte au centre du Pompo (nom de la rivière)
Habitat	La majorité des maisons sont construites en brique de terre et possèdent un toit en chaume ou en tôle. Présence plus importante que dans Béli Kindy de maisons en ciment avec toit de tôle.
Eau	Présence de nombreux puits privatifs. Pendant la saison sèche, les habitants s'approvisionnent en eau potable occasionnellement à la source de Béli Kindy. Absence de forage.
Electricité	Pas d'électricité. Présence de 4 groupes électrogènes privés.
Santé	Pas de centre ou poste de santé. Le centre de santé le plus proche se trouve à Tinguilinta (environ 12km). La population fréquente également les hôpitaux de Sangarédi (hôpital public et clinique CBG, 37km) ainsi que l'hôpital de Boké (32km). Présence de plusieurs médecins traditionnels sur le territoire du secteur de Béli Kindy.
Ecole	Existence d'une école communautaire. Cette école n'a pas fonctionné en 2015 faute de paiement du salaire de l'instituteur et de matériel. Les enfants de Bhoundou Lengue ne fréquentent que peu l'école ou se déplacent vers l'école de Béli Kindy ou vers Sangaredi. Pour les études secondaires, les enfants se déplacent à Sangaredi. Présence de 1 école coranique.
Activités	L'activité principale est la plantation d'anacardier complétée avec un peu d'élevage et du petit commerce. Pour les femmes, les principales activités sont le maraichage et le charbonnage. **Principales activités génératrices de revenu pour les hommes:** plantation d'anacardier Elevage (petit bétail) Services divers **Principales activités génératrices de revenu pour les Femmes** 1. plantation d'anacardier 2. charbonnage 3. maraichage 4. arachide/huile
Agriculture	Qualité et fertilité des sols : les N'dantari et les hunsiré sont considérés comme les sols les plus fertiles. Les Djolol moins fertiles offrent de plus grands espaces pour la culture du riz. La fertilité tend à décroitre en raison de la diminution des temps de jachères. Intrants : Utilisation d'intrants organique naturels (fumure, déchets ménagers etc.) pour le maraichage. Utilisation d'herbicide dans les plantations de cajou. Le travail est principalement manuel

	Type de terres: La très grande majorité des terres de Bhoundou Lengue ont été vendues et converties en plantation d'anacardier. Aujourd'hui il n'existe plus de terres collectives ni de zones de *Djolol* disponibles pour la réalisation de l'agriculture sur brulis d'autosubsistance. Les ménages de Bhoundou Lengue impliqués dans la production de riz réalisent ce type d'agriculture sur les terres d'autres villages (et selon les modalités décrites dans la partie foncier de ce rapport).
Productions agricoles	La principale production agricole dans le village de Bhoundou Lengue est l'anacardier. De nombreuses terres agricoles ont été converties à cette culture et rares sont les terres disponibles aujourd'hui pour d'autres types de productions agricoles. Dans les jeunes plantations d'anacardier, les femmes réalisent du maraichage et produisent du manioc, de la patate douce, des pois, de l'arachide etc. Ce type de pratiques n'est plus possible dès lors que la plantation atteint 4 années.
Marché	Le marché le plus proche se trouve à Tinguilinta (12km) et se tient tous les samedi.
Commerces	Il existe au moins 3 boutiques à Bhoundou Lengue. Elles proposent des produits de base, notamment du riz, de l'huile, de l'essence, des cigarettes etc. C'est aussi un lieu important de vente de charbon de bois pour les voyageurs de passage. Une des boutiques est approvisionnée en électricité par un groupe électrogène. Présence également d'un atelier de couture (tailleur).
Organisations	Outre le conseil des sages les organisations suivantes ont été répertoriées : Association des femmes, qui regroupes les femmes de l'ensemble des localités du territoire Association des jeunes regroupant l'ensemble des jeunes des localités du territoire
Communication	Téléphone : la couverture réseau est moyenne et aléatoire Radio : la réception des ondes courtes est de bonne qualité Télévision : 2 video club (Béli Kindy mosquée et Filow Bowal)

Autorités Locales

Bangoura Kindy, chef de village

Bah Saidou, conseiller du chef de village

Compo Mohamed

Sow Thierno Ousmana

Bah Nebhi, représentante des femmes

Sow Amadou Diouldé, représentant des jeunes

Consultations des parties prenantes

Réunion de Pré-recensement (02/10/15)
Personnes présentes :
Consultants : Frédéric Giovannetti, Marine Robillard, Alseny Dia, Pierre-Hughes Tremblay
GAC : Marlyatou Diallo, Lama Koto
Autorités locales : Boubacar Combassa (président de district), Abdoul Karim Diallo (chef secteur) Mohamed Compo (adjoint chef secteur), Kindy Bangoura (chef de village)
Communauté : environ 70 personnes

Cut off date (07/10/15)
Consultants : Frédéric Giovannetti, Marine Robillard, Alseny Dia, Pierre-Hughes Tremblay
GAC : Maryatou Diallo, Lama Koto
Autorité locales : Boubacar Combassa (président de district), Abdoul Karim Diallo (chef secteur), Mohamed Compo (adjoint chef secteur), Kindy Bangoura (chef de village)
Communauté : environ 30 personnes

FGD monographie village Bhoundou Lengue (07/10/15)
Consultants : Marine Robillard, Alseny Dia
GAC : pas de représentant
Personnes présentes : 17

	Nom et prénom	statut
1	Bangoura Kindy	Chef du village
2	Sow Thierno Ousmana	Imam
3	Kante Bailo Laye	
4	Diallo Hassimiou	
5	Bah Saidou	Adjoint au chef de village
6	Drame Alphadjo	propriétaire de la mosquée
7	Bah Hamidoy	
8	Bah Saliou	
9	Sow Amadou	responsable de la jeunesse
10	Bah Oury (dabankou)	
11	Camara Ibrahima Konya	
12	Doumbouya Abdoulaye	
13	Bah Amadou Oury	
14	Bah Bailo	
15	Bah Aliou	
16	Barry Ibrahima	
17	Diop Thierno	

FGD femmes de Bhoundou Lengue (07/10/15)
Consultants : Marine Robillard, Alseny Dia
GAC : pas de représentant
Personnes présentes : 27

N	Nom/Prénom	statut
1	Bah Nebhi	Représentante des femmes
2	Bah Karimatou	Vice représentante
3	Bah Aissatou	membre
4	Camara Fatoumata	membre
5	Ndiaye Aissatou	membre
6	Cisse Kadiatou	proprietaire de plantation
7	Diallo Aminatou	membre
8	Soumah Mame	membre
9	Bah Koumba	membre
10	Bah Mariama	membre
11	Bangoura Maimouna	membre
12	Barrya Kadiatou	membre
13	Bah Mariama cire	membre
14	Toure Aissatou	membre
15	Diallo Maimouna	membre
16	Diallo Rouguiatou	membre
17	Camara Fatou (sosso)	membre
18	Bah Saliou Dian	membre
19	Diallo Sira Diouma	membre
20	Bah Mariama Dioulde	membre
21	Diallo Fatoumata	membre
22	Barry Djenaba Nebhi	membre
23	Diallo Halimatou	membre

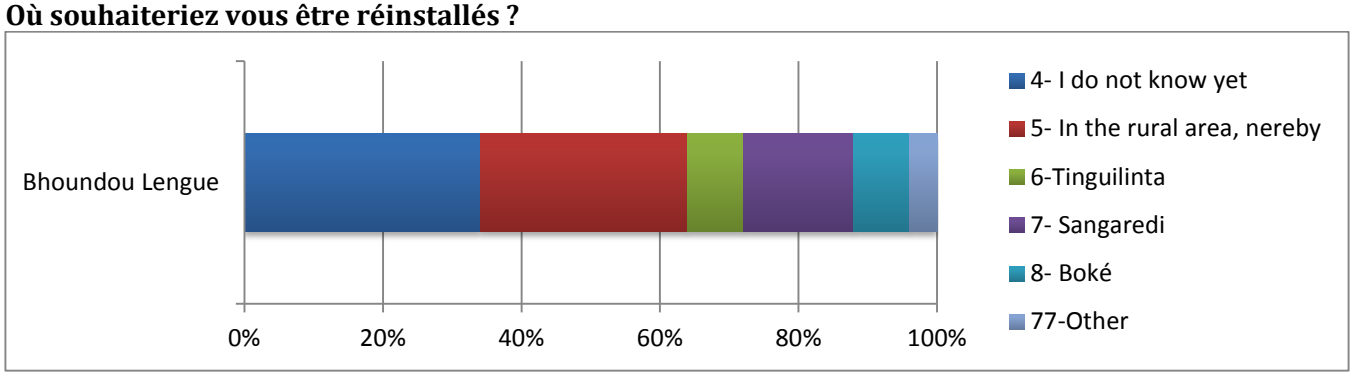
24	Diallo Mariama	membre
25	Diallo Sira diouma	membre
26	Diallo Hassanatou	membre
27	Diallo Maimouna	membre

FGD jeunes (08/10/15)
Consultants Marine Robillard, Alseny Dia
GAC : pas de représentant
Personnes présentes : environ 60

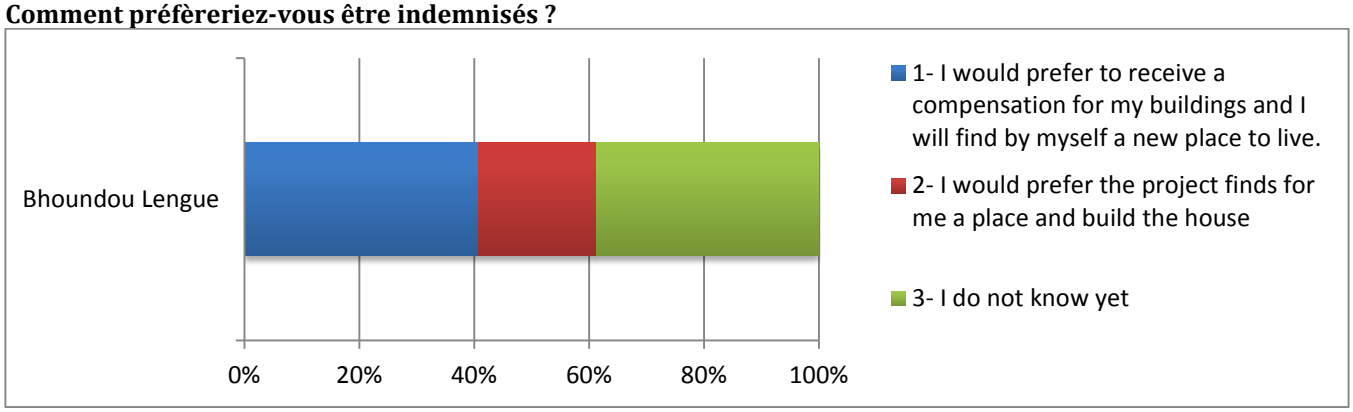
	Nom/Prénoms	**Statut**
1	Sow Amadou Dioulde	Président jeunes
2	Kante Ousmane	porte parole de la jeunesse
3	Diallo Mamadou Idrissa	
4	Diop Abdoul Karim	
5	Doumbouya Laye	
6	Traore Amadou	
7	Sow Aboubacar	
8	Bah Mamadou Aliou	
9	Kaba Lounseny	
10	Bah Mamadou Dian	
11	Sow Souleymane	étudiant en économie
12	Bah Garanke	

Choix en matière de compensation et inquiétudes exprimées

Où souhaiteriez vous être réinstallés ?



Comment préfèreriez-vous être indemnisés ?

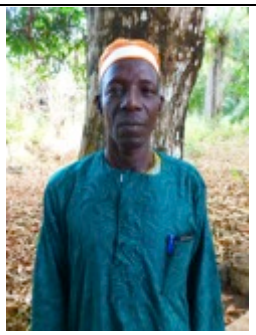


Annex 4 – Calculation of Compensation Rates for Trees

Espèce	Species	Prix médian 2015 du produit (GNF par kg) / Median price of produce for year 2015 (GNF per kg)	Rendement moyen à maturité (kg / arbre) / Average yield of adult tree (kg / tree)	Durée de la période avant production (années) / Duration of non-productive period (years)	Durée de la période entre début de production et maturité complète (années) / Duration of period between start of production and complete	Age à maturité complète / Age at full maturity	Coût du plant / Cost of seedling	Coût cumulé main d'œuvre jusqu'à maturité complète / Cost of workforce until full maturity	Revenu perdu au cours de la période sans production - GNF par arbre / Lost revenue during period with no production (GNF per tree)	Revenu perdu entre le début de la production et la maturité complète - GNF par arbre / Lost revenue during period between start of production and full maturity (GNF per tree)	Perte totale de revenu pour un arbre à maturité complète - GNF par arbre / Total loss of revenue for fully mature tree (GNF per tree)	Taux de compensation en GNF par arbre / Compensation rate in GNF per tree				Taux de compensation en USD par arbre / Compensation rate in USD per tree			
												Plant / Seedling	Jeune non productif / Young non productive	Jeune productif / Young productive	Maturité complète / Adult	Plant / Seedling	Jeune non productif / Young non productive	Jeune productif / Young productive	Maturité complète / Adult
Anacardier	Cashew	6,000	11	3	3	6	7,000	150,000	198,000	99,000	297,000	7,000	82,000	404,500	454,000	0.90	10.51	51.86	58.21
Ananas	Pineapple	5,000	1	2	0	2	5,000	15,000	10,000	-	10,000	5,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	0.64	2.56	3.85	3.85
Arbre médicinal	Medicinal tree	6,666	1	6	2	8	7,000	120,000	39,996	6,666	46,662	7,000	97,000	170,329	173,662	0.90	12.44	21.84	22.26
Avocat	Avocado	3,750	32	2	2	4	10,000	75,000	240,000	120,000	360,000	10,000	47,500	385,000	445,000	1.28	6.09	49.36	57.05
Bambou (Prix de l'unité)	Bambou (Prix de l'unité)		1	6	2	8	7,000	24,000	-	-	-	7,000	25,000	31,000	31,000	0.90	3.21	3.97	3.97
Banane	Banana	5,000	15	1	1	2	7,000	150,000	75,000	37,500	112,500	7,000	82,000	250,750	269,500	0.90	10.51	32.15	34.55
Calebassier (arbre)	Calabash tree	7,500	28	4	2	6	10,000	75,000	840,000	210,000	1,050,000	10,000	60,000	1,030,000	1,135,000	1.28	7.69	132.05	145.51
Citronnier	Citrus	5,000	30	4	3	7	10,000	150,000	600,000	225,000	825,000	10,000	95,714	872,500	985,000	1.28	12.27	111.86	126.28
Cocotier ordinaire (nombre de noix)	Coco (not selected)	2,500	49	7	2	9	10,000	150,000	857,500	122,500	980,000	10,000	126,667	1,078,750	1,140,000	1.28	16.24	138.30	146.15
Colatier	Cola tree	20,000	8	7	8	15	10,000	150,000	1,120,000	640,000	1,760,000	10,000	80,000	1,600,000	1,920,000	1.28	10.26	205.13	246.15
Corossole (Sop-sop)	Corossol	8,250	40	3	3	6	10,000	30,000	990,000	495,000	1,485,000	10,000	25,000	1,277,500	1,525,000	1.28	3.21	163.78	195.51
Fromager (kiri - Ceiba pentandra)	Kapok Tree (Ceiba pentandra)	3,000	2	5	3	8	7,000	120,000	30,000	9,000	39,000	7,000	82,000	161,500	166,000	0.90	10.51	20.71	21.28
Goyavier	Guyava tree	5,000	40	3	3	6	7,000	150,000	600,000	300,000	900,000	7,000	82,000	907,000	1,057,000	0.90	10.51	116.28	135.51
Mandarinier	Mandarine tree	6,500	30	5	3	8	10,000	150,000	975,000	292,500	1,267,500	10,000	103,750	1,281,250	1,427,500	1.28	13.30	164.26	183.01
Manguier greffé	Mango tree (grafted)	1,900	40	3	3	6	10,000	150,000	228,000	114,000	342,000	10,000	85,000	445,000	502,000	1.28	10.90	57.05	64.36
Manguier non greffé	Mango tree (not grafted)	2,667	30	4	3	7	7,000	150,000	320,040	120,015	440,055	7,000	92,714	537,048	597,055	0.90	11.89	68.85	76.55
Méko (Dialium Guineense)	Méko (Dialium Guineense)	2,500	4	7	30	37	7,000	150,000	70,000	150,000	220,000	7,000	35,378	302,000	377,000	0.90	4.54	38.72	48.33
Néré (Parkia biglobosa)	Néré (Parkia biglobosa)	15,000	6	5	15	20	7,000	-	450,000	675,000	1,125,000	7,000	7,000	794,500	1,132,000	0.90	0.90	101.86	145.13
Oranger	Orange tree	3,334	35	4	3	7	10,000	150,000	466,760	175,035	641,795	10,000	95,714	714,278	801,795	1.28	12.27	91.57	102.79
Palmier naturel (privé)	Palm (wild)	1,000	5	7	3	10	7,000	75,000	35,000	7,500	42,500	7,000	59,500	120,750	124,500	0.90	7.63	15.48	15.96
Palmier sélectionné	Palm (selected)	1,500	35	4	2	6	10,000	75,000	210,000	52,500	262,500	10,000	60,000	321,250	347,500	1.28	7.69	41.19	44.55
Pamplemoussier	Pomelo tree	1,625	35	6	3	9	10,000	150,000	341,250	85,313	426,563	10,000	110,000	543,906	586,563	1.28	14.10	69.73	75.20
Papayer	Pawpaw	3,000	25	1	1	2	7,000	15,000	75,000	37,500	112,500	7,000	14,500	115,750	134,500	0.90	1.86	14.84	17.24
Tamarinier (djabbè)	Tamarind (djabbé)	12,500	4	8	4	12	7,000	150,000	400,000	100,000	500,000	7,000	107,000	607,000	657,000	0.90	13.72	77.82	84.23

Annex 5 – Resettlement Committee

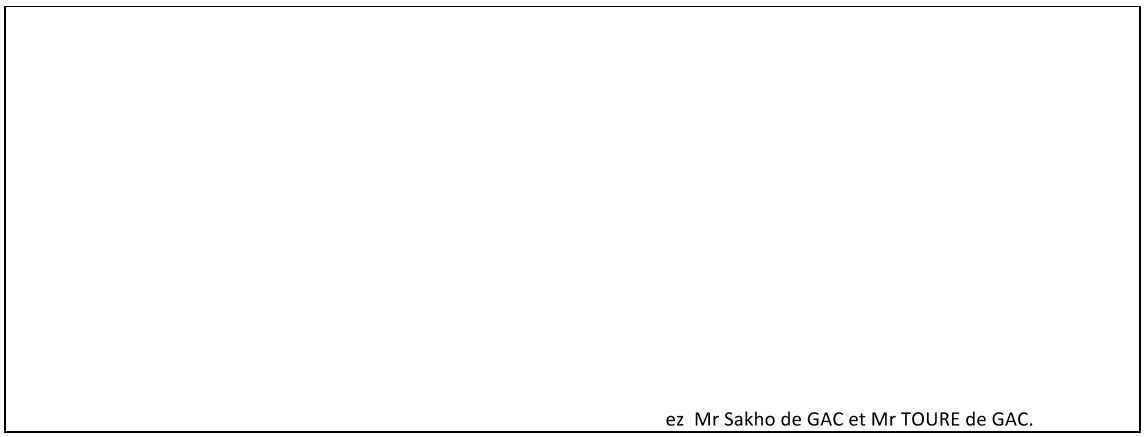
Nom : Abdoul Karim Diallo **Age :** 1957 **Téléphone :** 621 92 38 90 **Fonction dans le comité :** président **Activités :** chef secteur ; cultivateur **Localisation** : Béli Kindy Cité	
Nom : Mohamed Compo **Age :** 1980 **Téléphone** : 621 98 69 52 **Fonction dans le comité :** vice-président **Activités :** cultivateur **Localisation :** Bhoundou Lengue	
Nom : Ibrahima Sory Barry **Age :** 1961 **Téléphone :** 628 26 38 20 **Fonction dans le comité :** Secrétaire et représentant des non-résidents **Activités** : Travailleur de la CBG **Localisation** : Sangaredi	
Nom : Aboubacar Combassa **Age :** 1973 **Téléphone :** 620 24 00 27 **Fonction dans le comité :** membre **Activités** : chef du district de Dambanthian **Localisation :** Gobiré	
Nom : Amadou Oury 2 Diallo **Age :** 1979 **Téléphone :** 622 78 66 50 **Fonction dans le comité :** membre, représentant des jeunes **Activités** : Cultivateur **Localisation :** Béli Kindy Moquée	

Nom : Saidou Kanté **Age :** 1964 **Téléphone :** 620 89 20 50 **Fonction dans le comité :** membre, sage **Activités** : Forgeron **Localisation :** Béli Kindy Cité	
Nom : Fatoumata Kanté **Age :** 1981 **Téléphone :** 623 19 58 47 **Fonction dans le comité :** membre, représentante des femmes **Activités** : Commerçante **Localisation :** Filow Bowal	
Nom : Djenaba Nedhi Bah **Age :** 1978 **Téléphone :** 621 90 89 71 **Fonction dans le comité :** membre, représentante des femmes **Activités** : Commerçante **Localisation :** Bhoundou Lengue	
Nom : Ansouman Sow **Age :** 1952 **Téléphone :** 628 94 94 56 **Fonction dans le comité :** membre, sage **Activités** : cultivateur **Localisation:** Bhoundou Lengue	
Nom : Boubacar Dramé **Age :** 1964 **Téléphone :** 621 92 29 28 **Fonction dans le comité :** membre, sage **Activités** : Planteur **Localisation :** Bhoundou Lengue	

Nom : Abdourahime Diallo **Age :** 1984 **Téléphone :** 628 92 29 28 **Fonction dans le comité :** membre, représentant des jeunes **Activités** : Planteur **Localisation :** Balahoun Pont	
Nom : Thierno Mamadou Sow **Age :** 1992 **Téléphone :** 621 98 68 28 **Fonction dans le comité :** membre, représentant des jeunes **Activités** : Eleveur **Localisation :** S. Dadhè Pompo	
Nom : Mariama Diouldé Diallo **Age :** 1976 **Téléphone :** 620 18 12 44 **Fonction dans le comité :** membre, représentante de femmes **Activités** : Ménagère **Localisation :** Béli Kindy Mosquée	

Annex 6 – Consultation Records

PRESENTATION OF THE RAP PROCESS, 30 SEPTEMBER, 2015



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'Poursuivant'son'intervention'par'cette'interrogation,'Qu'estZce'qu'on'fait'actuellement'chezZvous'?'C'est!ce!qu'on!va!essayer!d'expliquer! ce! matin! pour! que! chacun! comprenne.! Vous! le! savez! déjà.! Le! projet! de! GAC,! que! vous! voyez! là! depuis! des! nombreuses!années,!rentre!dans!sa!phase!de!réalisation.!Ils!ont!décidé!de!commencer!par!exploiter!la!bauxite!qui!se!trouve!dans! les!plateaux!du!sud.!

!

L'exploitation!de!la!bauxite!comme!vous!le!savez!va!se!faire!sur!les!plateaux.!Ici,!il!n'y!a!pas!de!bauxite.!!!Il!se!fait!dans!les!grand! Bowès.!Mais!pour!exploiter!la!bauxite,!il!faut!certaines!installations!industrielles!près!de!la!route!et!!de!la!voie!ferrée.!!

!

Le!site!où!!vous!êtes,!toute!cette!plaine!là!a!été!identifiée!comme!!l'endroit!où!seront!installées,!ces!installations!industrielles.! Donc,!ce!qui!va!se!passer,!ce!que!la!bauxite!va!être!extraites!sur!les!plateaux!envoyés!ici!par!des!camions!concassée!avec!une! grosse!machine!en!suite!chargée!dans!des!wagons!pour!être!amener!jusqu'à!kamsar!et!chargée!sur!les!navires.!Ici,!il!va!y!avoir,! une!installation!pour!concasser!la!bauxite,!préparer!la!bauxite!en!poudre,!une!installation!de!stockage!de!la!bauxite!et!toutes!les! installations!de!chargement!sur!le!train!et!aussi!un!embrassement!des!voies!ferrées!qui!va!venir!jusqu'ici.!Donc,!ce!site!là!a!été!!! identifié!par!ce!que!c'est!le!meilleur!pour!mettre!ces!installations.!!

!

!Sur'le'même'sujet,'il'poursuit!:!d'autres!sites!possibles!ont!été!examinés!par!les!ingénieurs!notamment!au!sud.!Mais!C'est!celui!F ci!qui!convient!le!mieux!!au!point!de!vue!technique,!de!la!qualité!du!sol!pour!construire!des!installations!lourdes!de!la!qualité!du! sol!pour!construire!la!voie!ferrée!et!aussi!par!ce!qu'il!est!proche!de!la!voie!ferrée!et!de!la!route.!Donc,!**la'conséquence,'c'est'que' malheureusement,!**Votre!village!va!être!déplacé.!Et!donc!pour!revenir!à!ce!que!je!disais,!C'est!de!ça!que!nous!occupons!pour! préparer!le!plan!de!réinstallation!avec!vous.!

!

Sur' la' question' des' consultations' dans' les' villages' cibles' et' dans' le' souci' de' mieux' informer' les' uns' et' les' autres,' ' Mr' Giovannetti' indique' devant' le' public':'Maintenant,'je'vais'expliquer'comment,'on'fait'ce'travail!:!Tout!d'abord,!il!y!a!la!phase! que!vous!connaissez!actuellement!qui!consiste!à!identifier!toutes!les!personnes!qui!vivent!dans!la!zone!où!les!installations!vont! être! construites,! à! identifier! toutes! les! maisons,! leurs! propriétaires! et! les! personnes! qui! y! vivent! ainsi! que! les! champs.! Les! plantations,!arbres,!puits,!pratiquement!tout!ce!qui!existe!dans!cette!zone.!

Vous!avez!vu!que,!nous!avons!deux!équipes!différentes!:!il!y!a!une!équipe!qui!a!mis!les!numéros!ensuite!qui!revient!pour!mesurer! les!maisons,!les!champs,!les!arbres.!C'est!une!première!équipe.!Ensuite,!il!y!a!une!deuxième!équipe!que!certains!d'entre!vous!ont! déjà!vu!qui!vous!pose!des!questions!sur!votre!ménage,!qui!est!dans!le!ménage,!qu'est!ce!que!vous!faites!comme!activités! économiques,!qu'est!ce!vous!faites!comme!profession,!les!différentes!personnes!qui!sont!dans!le!ménage.!Est!ce!qu'il!y!a!des! handicapés.!Ça!c'est!la!deuxième!équipe.!C'est!ce!qu'on!appelle,!les!socio!économiques.!Donc!les!deux!sont!très!importantes.!!

!

Le!premier!travail,!va!permettre!de!calculer!exactement!à!quoi!vous!aurez!droit!ainsi!que!tout!le!détail!de!tout!ce!qui!est!dans!la! zone,!notamment!les!plantations,!les!maisons.!La!deuxième,!c'est!également!important,!parce!que!ça!nous!permet!de!bien! comprendre!de!quoi!vous!vivez!actuellement!de!sorte!à!ce!qu'on!puisse!autant!que!possible,!le!reproduire!dans!le!futur.!

Sur'son'expérience'dans'la'réinstallation,'il'soutient!:!je!veux,!vous!dire!quelque!chose!à!ce!sujet,!c'est!que!je!fais!ce!travail!un! peu!partout!dans!le!monde!en!Afrique!et!ailleurs!et!souvent!on!a!des!difficultés!quand!on!fait!ce!travail!par!ce!que!les!gens!se! plaignent,!protestent!etc.!Ici,!je!vais!vous!remercier!par!ce!que!vraiment!ça!se!passe!très!bien.!Vous!avez!été!très!accueillant!pour! nos!équipes.!Je!remercie!les!autorités!politiques,!religieuses!et!tous!les!habitants.!

!

Pour'la'signature'des'documents'par'les'ménages,'Mr'Giovannetti'note!:!il!y!a!une!autre!chose!que!je!voulais!préciser.!Nos! équipes!vous!demandent!de!signer!la!fiche!qu'ils!ont!remplie!avec!vous.!Je!vais!vous!expliquer!exactement!ce!que!signifie!cette! signature.!Certains!parmi!vous!qui!savent!lire.!Ils!peuvent!lire!le!petit!texte!qui!est!écrit!au!dessus!en!français.!!Je!vais!l'expliquer,! pour!cela!tout!le!monde!va!bien!le!comprendre.!Quand!on!vous!demande!de!signer,!on!ne!vous!demande!pas!de!dire!que!vous! êtes!d'accord!pour!vous!déplacer!ou!bien!que!vous!êtes!d'accord!de!prendre!telle!ou!telle!compensation!non!ce!n'est!pas!ce! qu'on!écrit.!Vous!signer!simplement!pour!dire!que!je!suis!d'accord!avec!la!description!de!mes!biens.!Quand!vous!signez,!vous! dites!que!oui!j'ai!huit!(8)!anacardiers,!cinq!(5)!manguiers,!j'ai!deux(2)!papayers.!C'est!ce!que!vous!signer.!Vous!ne!signer!pas!pour! dire!que!vous!quittez!ici.!Je!suis!d'accord!pour!prendre!une!maison!ailleurs.!

!

Poursuivant,'il'indique'a'l'intention'des'participants'ceci!:!Avant!de!signer,!demander!à!l'enquêteur!de!vous!répéter!ce!qu'il!a! écrit,!vous!pouvez!bien!vérifier!et!voir!les!chiffres!et!là!vous!pouvez!signer.!Vous!ne!signer!pas!sur!les!prix!des!manguiers,!des! papayers!ou!des!colatiers!non,!vous!signer!simplement!sur!le!nombre!et!!!l'âge.!L'accord!sur!le!prix,!on!vous!demandera!ça!plus!

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tard, pas maintenant. On reviendra vous voir pas tout de suite mais dans quelques semaines peut être dans deux (2) ou trois (3) mois avec la liste de tous les prix et protocole. En ce moment, on pourra discuter et en particulier, on discutera du site de réinstallation, les modalités de reconstruction des maisons.

Vous avez vu que, les premiers jours ou nous étions ici, nous avons numéroté les maisons. Au moment où nous avons numéroté les maisons, nous avons pris quelques informations sur qui est le propriétaire de cette maison, qui vit dedans etc. Sur cette base, nous avons établis une première liste qui va être remise au président du District au chef secteur en guise de témoignage. Vous pouvez voir les responsables, pour voir si votre nom figure. Cette liste n'est pas définitive, elle peut connaitre une modification en conséquence. **Cette liste a une grande importance, vous avez vu que nous avons numéroté des maisons, nous avons pris des photos. Donc, on a dans nos ordinateurs, toute la description de vos biens. Pour l'instant et à partir d'aujourd'hui, je vous informe que si des nouveaux bâtiments sont construits, ils ne pourront pas être pris en compte dans la compensation. On s'arrête à ce qu'on a vu ces quelques jours. C'est ce qui va constituer la base de la compensation.**

Pour quoi, on fait cela s'interroge ??

Pour vous protéger et nous protéger. On connait la vie, s'il y a toujours des malins qui essayent de doubler. Il peut y avoir des gens qui vont venir de l'extérieur qui essayent de s'arranger. Acheter vos terres pour construire ou planter des arbres. Dans ce processus, lorsque des gens malhonnêtes s'infiltrent, ce sont les personnes honnêtes qui souffrent. Ce n'est pas bon n'ont plus pour nous par ce que ça rend les choses difficiles après. Il faut des négociations, des discutions interminables. Vous direz à vos proches et ceux qui ne sont pas là, que ceux qui vont construire ou planter en plus ne seront pas pris en compte par la compensation.

Je vous expliquerez un peu ce qui va se passer après tout ce travail d'enquête !!

Les enquêtes nous aident à inventorier les biens à savoir exactement ce qui se trouve dans notre emprise. A bien comprendre vos activités économiques. Vous avez vu aussi dans l'enquête socioéconomique on vous demande d'exprimer une préférence en matière de compensation, de lieu de réinstallation. Cela n'est pas définitif. Ce n'est pas par ce que j'ai écrit Tiguilinta que je ne peux pas changer d'avis. Pour nous, ceci représente une planification indicative. Donc, vous avez la possibilité de changer d'avis. Néanmoins sur cette base, les tendances se dégagent et l'équipe va revenir vers vous après avoir analysé toutes les informations, vous proposer des solutions de réinstallation.

Les solutions de réinstallation proposées pourraient être deux (2) : La première, ce sera un site de réinstallation proche dans notre zone ici. Je ne peux pas vous dire ou exactement. Ça pourrait être dans un rayon de vingt kilomètre (20km) autour de **Belikindy**. Vous serez réinstallés dans un site aménagé par GAC avec le même type d'équipement que les villages qui avaient été déjà réinstaller au nord de la concession.

Le choix du site se fera avec vous et les autorités pour que ça convient au maximum des gens. Vous le savez dans le cadre de Petoundjiga, eux ils ont dit, ***nous' nous' voulons' aller' sur' les' terres' de' Thiankounthioly' par' ce' que' c'est' nos' cousins,' c'est' les' mêmes' familles. 'C'est' pourquoi,' nous' préférons' être' à' côté' d'eux' et' c'est' ce' qui' a' été' fait***.

La deuxième solution qui vous sera proposée, c'est celle de prendre l'argent correspondant à votre maison et vos arbres et chacun peut aller là où il veut. Chacun est libre de prendre cette possibilité. On pourra peut être envisager, un site de réinstallation, mais deux sites de réinstallation différents avec la possibilité pour les gens de choisir. Je vous le dis simplement, c'est des options sur lesquelles que nous allons venir discuter avec vous après qu'on est fini. Quand on aura des propositions plus précises à vous faire, éventuellement, nous allons vous emmener visiter les sites.

Cette étape va se dérouler début 2016, dans le mois de janvier 2016. C'est en ce moment qu'on reviendra vers vous, avec des propositions concrètes avec l'objectif de parvenir à un accord qui va satisfaire le maximum des gens.

Après la fin des enquêtes, vous allez cesser de nous voir. Cela nous permettra de finaliser tout ce travail et revenir vous rencontrer.

Ensuite, si vous avez une question, une doléance, une plainte à formuler, vous pouvez le faire. Nous avons une fiche spéciale qui est utilisée par GAC pour les plaintes. Vous pouvez vous adresser aux agents du service communautaire de GAC ou même à nos agents sur le terrain pour que vos problèmes puissent être notés. Les fiches de plainte, c'est pour recueillir vos réclamations.

J'ai fini maintenant. 'Merci d'avoir écouté ce long exposé'
Si vous avez des questions, je suis prêt à les répondre'

Karim Diallo, Chef secteur de Belikindy, certains citoyens ont formulé deux (2) plaintes à mon niveau. Dans le comptage

nity (cellule Compensation) 27/09/2015

Page **4** of **4**

MEETING WITH LOCAL ELDERS ON RESETTLEMENT SITES, 28 JANUARY, 2016

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Procès-Verbal de Réunion avec les Parties Prenantes
The Minutes of Meeting with Stakeholder

INFORMATION GENERALE					
Date:	**28/01/2016**	**Heure Début:** *Start time*	**8h00**	**Heure Fin:** *End time*	12h00
Titre de la Reunion: *Title of the Meeting:*	Réunion d'information et de sensibilisation (Consultant et équipe de RAP).				
Type de reunion: *Type of meeting*	☐ Consultation ☐ Sensibilisation ☐ Forum ☐ Négociation ✦ Information				
Localisation *Location:*	***lieu de rencontre***				
	Ville/Village	***District***	***Sous-Prefecture***	***Prefecture***	
	Belikindy	Dambanthian	Tanènè	Boké	
Catégories de Sujet: *Subject categories:*	✦ Affaire Communautaire ☐ Projets de Développements ☐ Emploi ☐ Suivi des plaintes ☐ Compensation ☐ Clarification de projet GAC ☐ Informations procédures GAC ☐ Evaluation Projet ☐ Information Planification Projet				
Objectif de la Réunion: *Reason for Meeting:*	Réunion d'information et de sensibilisation dans le cadre de la préparation de la réinstallation du secteur de Beli-kindy.				
Agenda / Messages Clés	**1. Information sur la mise à disposition du récapitulatif des résultats des inventaires des biens** **2. Information sur les sites potentiels de réinstallation de Belikindy et villages environs,** **3. Réfléchir sur les meilleures pratiques de réinstallation des villages et reconstruction des maisons**				
Nombre de participant (liste de présence scannée attachée)		**Type de projet** Mine Port		Chemin de fer	
Identifier la partie prenante:					
Atmosphère générale	★ Très Bon Satisfaisant	☐ Peu enthousiaste	☐ Negatif	☐ Neutre	

Sommaire d'information transmis aux Parties Prenantes:

Dans la dynamique du projet de réinstallation de Beli-kindy, une mission de GAC a eu une séance de travail, ce jour 28 Janvier 2016. Objectif, informer et présenter aux autorités locales et représentants des villages, les résultats atteints en rapport avec le programme de réinstallation.
A l'entame, les autorités locales et leaders des huit (08) des villages ont été remerciés pour leur présence avant de présenter le contenu de la rencontre inscrits à l'agenda dont :

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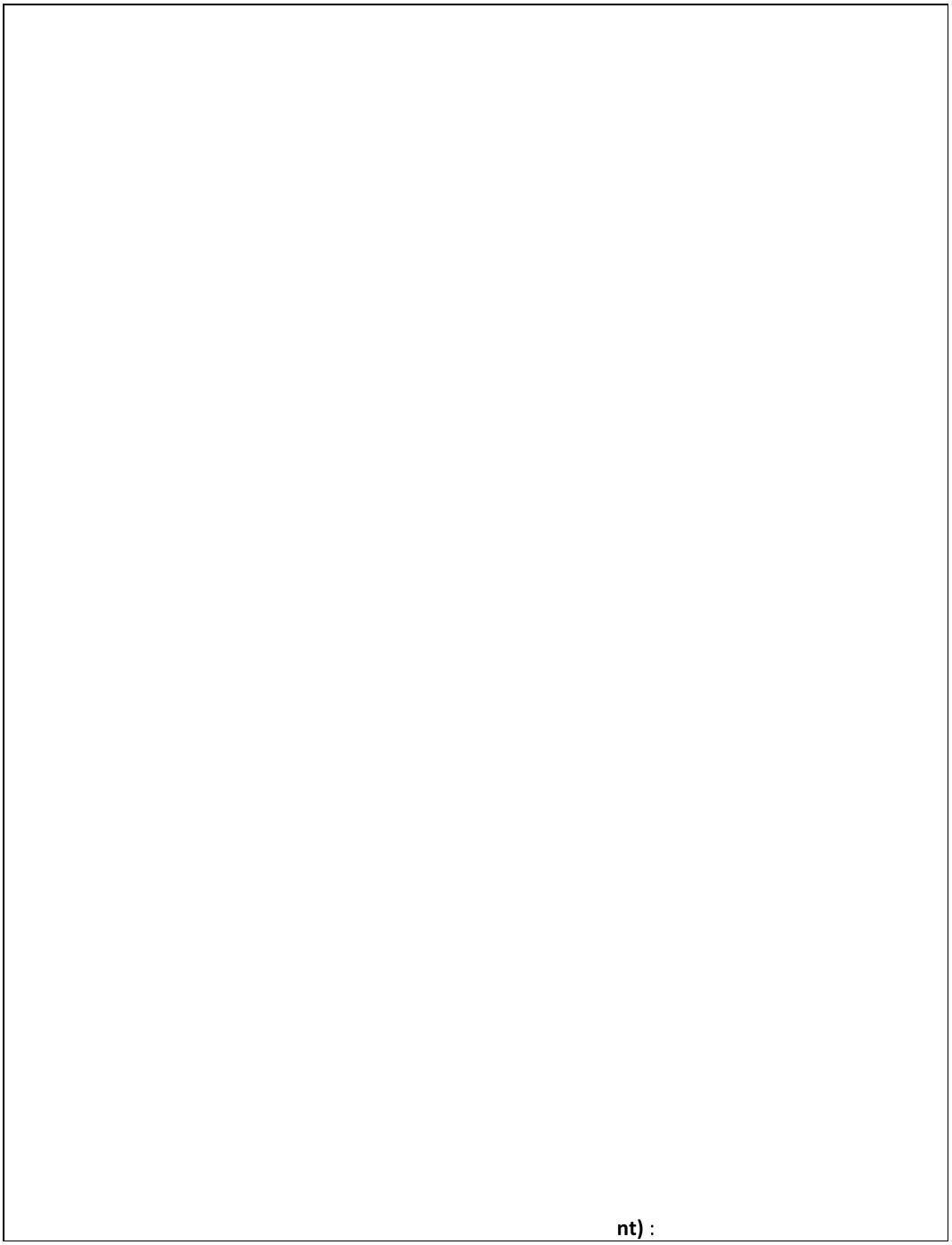

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DISCUSSION OF RESETTLEMENT SITES, 29 JANUARY, 2016

apitulatif des biens pour chaque ménage ;

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nt recevoir une compensation.

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HANDING OVER ASSET SUMMARIES TO AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS, 11 FEBRUARY, 2016

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Procès-Verbal de Réunion avec les Parties Prenantes
The Minutes of Meeting with Stakeholders

INFORMATION GENERALE					
Date:	**11 au 12 Février 2016**	**Heure Début:** *Start Time*	**08 h 00**	**Heure Fin:** *End Time*	**17 h 30**
Titre de la Reunion: *Title of the Meeting:*	**Distribution auprès des différents ménages des fiches récapitulatives des biens récences dans le secteur de Béli Kindi.**				
Type de reunion: *Type of meeting*	Consultation Sensibilisation Forum Négociation Information				
Localisation *Location:*	***Lieu de rencontre***	**Belikindy Cité**			
	Ville/Village	***District***	***Sous-Prefecture***	***Prefecture***	
	Belikindy/cité	**Dambanthian**	**Tanènè**	**Boké**	
Catégories de Sujet: *Subject categories:*	Affaire Communautaire Projets de Développements Emploi Suivi des plaintes Compensation Clarification de projet GAC Informations procédures GAC Evaluation Projet Information Planification Projet				
Objectif de la Réunion: *Reason for Meeting:*	Restitution des fiches récapitulatives des biens aux ménages de Belikindy et villages environnants.				
Agenda / Messages Clés	**Stratégie de mise en place pour une meilleure distribution des fiches et de la gestion des plaintes éventuellement.**				
Nombre de participant (liste de présence scannée attachée)		**Type de projet:** Mine Port Chemin de fer			
Identifier la partie prenante:					
Atmosphère générale	Très Bon Satisfaisant Peu enthousiaste Negatif Neutre				

Sommaire d'information transmis aux Parties Prenantes:
Dans la stratégie de mise en œuvre du projet de réinstallation sur le site de Belikindy, le Département RAP en compagnie des Relation Communautaires s'est rendue dans les villages ciblés à la rencontre des ménages intéressés par la réinstallation avec un seul point inscrits au menu de la rencontre:
Distribution des fiches récapitulatives des biens.

En engagent le processus, il a été indiqué aux populations fortement mobilisées, la meilleure démarche possible pour que chaque ménage puisse individuellement rentrer en possession de sa fiche et réduire

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au!mieux!!les!désagréments.!Ainsi!l'approche!a!consisté!:!

1."Sur"la"base"des"fiches"imprimées"et"conditionnées,"chaque"ménage"préalablement"identifié"par" voie"de"recensement"recevra"sa"fiche"sur"laquelle"il"y"a"le"résumé"de"ses"biens.

Durant!les!deux!jours!il!y!a!eu!une!forte!mobilisation!populaire!des!huit!villages!concernés,!ce!sont!300! fiches!sur!343!qui!ont!été!rendues!soit!un!pourcentage!de!87,46%."Ce!sont!exclusivement!les!personnes! recensées!figurant!dans!la!base!des!données!qui!sont!rentrées!en!possession!des!fiches.!Mieux,!aucun! parent,!ni!proches!parents,!ni!membre!de!ménages!proches!en!raison!des!liens!familiaux!n'a!eu!la! possibilité!de!retirer!le!document!de!son!parent!absent.!Toutes!les!fiches!remises,!l'ont!été!directement! aux!ayants!droits.!

!

Le"tableau"ci"dessous"indique"par"village,"le"niveau"de"restitution"des"fiches"ménages":"

Villages"Cibles"	Nombre"de"fiches"	Nombre"de"personnes" ayant"reçu"une"fiche"	%"de"restitution"
Balahoun!Pont!	18!	17!	94,44%!
Dandhé!Pompo!	14!	8!	57,14%!
Belikindy!Cité!	74!	63!	85,13%!
Fillo!Bowal!	53!	40!	75,47%!
Belikindy!Missidé!	80!	67!	83,75%!
Belikindy!Maison!	4!	2!	50%!
Boundoulengué!	89!	75!	84,26%!
Pompo!Kawassa!	22!	17!	77,27%!
Total"au"12"Février"2015"	**343"**	**300"**	**87,46%"**

Par!ailleurs,!il!a!été!porté!à!la!connaissance!des!participants,!la!possibilité!de!garder!les!fiches!pendant! une! semaine! aux! fins! de! vérification.! Durant! cette! période,! les! ménages! auront! l'opportunité! de! confronter!les!fiches!avec!les!informations!issues!de!l'inventaire!des!biens!qu'ils!disposent.!Ceux!qui!se! sentiraient! léser,! pourraient! porter! des! réserves! auxquelles! des! vérifications! et! corrections! seraient! apportées.!!

!

Par!ailleurs,!il!est!prévu!de!recevoir!pour!ce!mardi,!les!retardataires!dans!la!maison!communautaire! près!des!rails!de!la!CBG!pour!continuer!la!distribution.!Et!lorsqu'il!y!aura!peu!de!monde,!la!distribution! sera!relocalisée!sur!le!site!de!Belikindy!directement.!

!

En! outre,! tous! les! intervenants! ce! jour,! saluent! la! transparence! qui! accompagne! le! processus! et! demandent!que!le!même!élan!soit!imprimé!au!reste!du!processus.!!

!!!

Apres!avoir!écouté!avec!intérêt,!la!démarche,!il!est!revenu!aux!responsables!et!citoyens!du!village!de! poser! des! questions,! de! soulever! des! inquiétudes! et! parfois! demander! des! précisions.! Telle! est! la! synthèse!des!questions!posées!:!

!

- **Comment,"les"gens"vivants"hors"du"pays"ou"dans"d'autres"localités"vont"recevoir"leurs"fiches"et"intégrer" le"processus?"**

A!la!réponse!à!ces!questions,!il!a!été!porté!à!la!connaissance!que!des!dispositions!seront!prises!au!

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moment!venu!pour!les!contacter.!!
!

Conclusion"de"la"Réunion":"
La!rencontre!s'est!déroulée!dans!la!discipline!et!dans!la!compréhension.!Dans!la!courtoisie,!les!gens!posent!des!questions!sur!des!aspects!qu'ils!n'ont!pas!compris.!!
!

Liste"des"enjeux"qui"méritent"une"attention"pour"GAC"(si"pertinent)!:!
Au!nombre!des!enjeux!noté!lors!de!la!rencontre,!on!peut!citer!:!

- La!transparence!dans!le!processus!de!réinstallation!à!toutes!les!étapes!!du!processus!de!consultation,!d'élaboration!et!de!mise!en!œuvre!du!RAP.!
- L'anticipation!de!sources!potentielles!de!conflits!qui!pourrait!naitre!de!la!distribution!et!de!la!signature!des!fiches!des!biens!

Liste"des"engagements"pris"lors"de"la"réunion"(si"pertinent)":"Au"nombre"des"engagements"pris"durant"la"rencontre,"on"peut"noter":"

- Toutes!les!étapes!qui!vont!suivre!se!feront!dans!la!transparence.!

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Ces photos ont été prises pendant la distribution des fiches des biens à Belikindy Centre

Matériaux Livrés aux Parties Prenants (si pertinentes) : *Materials given to stakeholders (if applicable)*			
No:	Description:	Quantité:	Observations :
1	Fiches résumées des biens	343	RAS

Compte Redue Produit Par : (Minutes produced by)			
Name :	Département :	Date :	Signature :
Alhassane SAKHO Mamadou Lama Diallo	RAP	12 Février 2016	

DISCUSSION ON ASSET SUMMARIES, 9 MARCH, 2016

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Procès-Verbal de Réunion avec les Parties Prenantes

The$Minutes$of$Meeting$with$Stakeholder$

$

INFORMATION)GENERALE!					
Date:))	.:) **09)Mars)2016)**	**Heure) Début):)** *Start$Time$*	**09h)00)**	**Heure)Fin):)** *End$Time!*	**11h35!!** .!
Titre)de)la)Reunion:)))))))))))) *Title$of$the$Meeting:)*	**Recherche)de)solution)pour)la)signature)des)sommaires)des)biens)auprès) des)autorités)et)sages)du)secteur)de)belikindy.))**				
Type)de)reunion:))))))))))))))))) *Typeofmeeting)*	!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

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2. Expliquez les procédures du projet en matière de réinstallation/compensation

Il faut noter qu'au cours de la rencontre, plusieurs intervenants ont pris la parole et ont rappelé les étapes franchies par rapport au projet de réinstallation et ont axé leur communication sur les questions de procédures. De même, il a été précisé qu'au stade actuel des activités sur le site, chaque partie prenante du processus devra se conformer à l'esprit et à la lettre des procédures. Sur le même sujet, les intervenants ont indiqué qu'aucune étape du processus ne sera bricolée. L'équipe de GAC est mobilisée et se mettra à la disposition de tous pour faciliter la compréhension. Il faut préciser enfin, que les points ci-dessous ont été suffisamment expliqués. !!!!

1. L'impression et la distribution des sommaires des biens aux ménages ;
2. La signature des sommaires après avoir confirmé l'effectivité des biens recensés ;
3. Présentation des taux de compensation aux autorités pour validation ;
4. L'impression et la signature des rapports d'enquêtes et d'ententes de compensation.

Durant 3 heures ces questions ont été débattues dans les détails à l'intention des autorités locales et des populations fortement mobilisées pour la circonstance.

2.) Comprendre le refus des autorités de la poursuite des signatures des sommaires :)

Pour cette question, les autorités expliquent leur refus de validation des documents par le fait que sur les fiches résumant les biens des ménages recensés sur le site de Belikindy et environnants n'intègrent pas les superficies des plantations. Ils indiquent que tous les biens devraient figurer sur les sommaires y compris les superficies des terres occupées actuellement.

Dans le souci de faciliter la collaboration, l'équipe de GAC a pris toutes les dispositions avec l'appui de la mission de Borealis, de sortir le rapport sur les superficies des ménages impactés et deux copies du dit rapport ont été remises au chef secteur et à son adjoint pour information.

Il faut noter que cette séance de sensibilisation avec l'implication de quelques leaders de la localité suivi de la mise à disposition de deux documents au chef secteurs et Monsieur Compo, ont permis de rallier plusieurs personnes du côté de la raison. Les sages présents ont majoritairement exprimé leur satisfaction. Ceci a permis d'infléchir la position du chef secteur. !!

Enfin tous ont indiqué que le processus est en bonne voie. A date plus de **20%** de signature ont été obtenues. Ceci explique le nombre de signatures récoltées sur le terrain. !!!!!!

Par ailleurs, la possibilité d'intégrer sur les rapports d'enquêtes les superficies des ménages pourrait être explorée. !!

Les autorités locales demandent sur la base des résultats obtenus à la suite de la réunion du 09 Mars 2016 !! de rencontrer leurs supérieurs pour information et requérir éventuellement leur présence lors de la cérémonie de signature qui doit commencer incessamment. ! Ainsi, le coordinateur de la compensation, accompagné par le président du District et le chef secteur de belikindy, ont fait le déplacement de Tanené pour expliquer le contenu des documents techniques.

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Alhassane SAKHO

Annex 7 – Maps and Identification of Affected Land Plots

N
P04-10083
P03-10122
P03-10121
P03-10120
H03-10089
H03-10090
H03-10088
H03-10091
P03-10119
H03-10087
P04-10081
H03-10085
H03-10084
H03-10086
P03-10117
H03-10106
P03-10112
H03-10092
P03-10113
P03-10107
P04-10080
H03-10095
H03-10094
P03-10110
H03-10093
P03-10118
H03-10096
H03-10099
P04-10079
P03-10116
H03-10098
P03-10114
H03-10097
P03-10115
P04-10078
H03-10100
P03-10102
P03-10101
P04-10076
P03-10108
P03-10109
H04-10070
H04-10068
H03-10103

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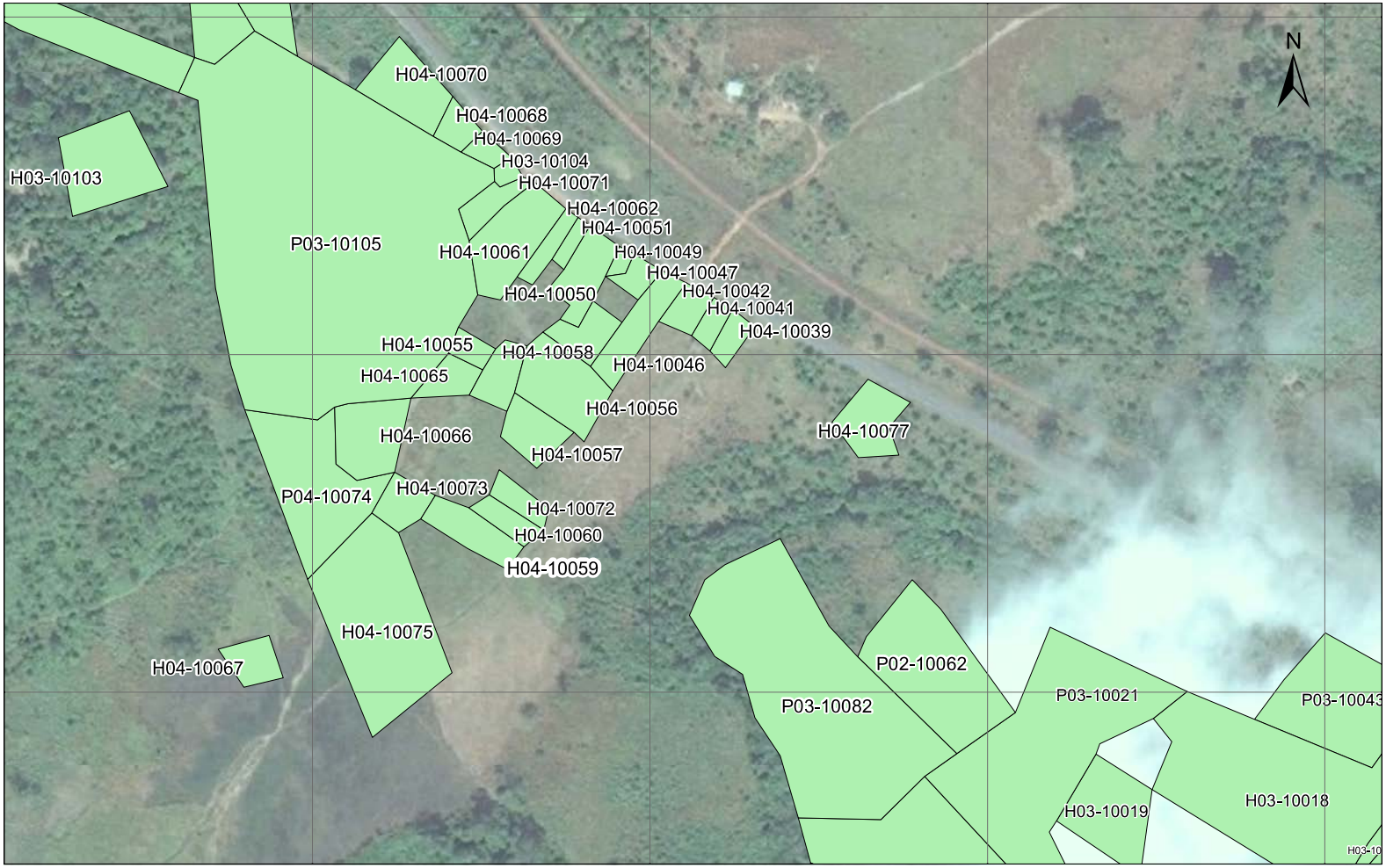
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H04-10068
H04-10069
H03-10104
H04-10071
H04-10062
H04-10051
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P03-10105
H04-10061
H04-10049
H04-10047
H04-10042
H04-10050
H04-10041
H04-10039
H04-10055
H04-10058
H04-10046
H04-10065
H04-10056
H04-10077
H04-10066
H04-10057
P04-10074
H04-10073
H04-10072
H04-10060
H04-10059
H04-10075
H04-10067
P02-10062
P03-10082
P03-10021
P03-10043
H03-10019
H03-10018

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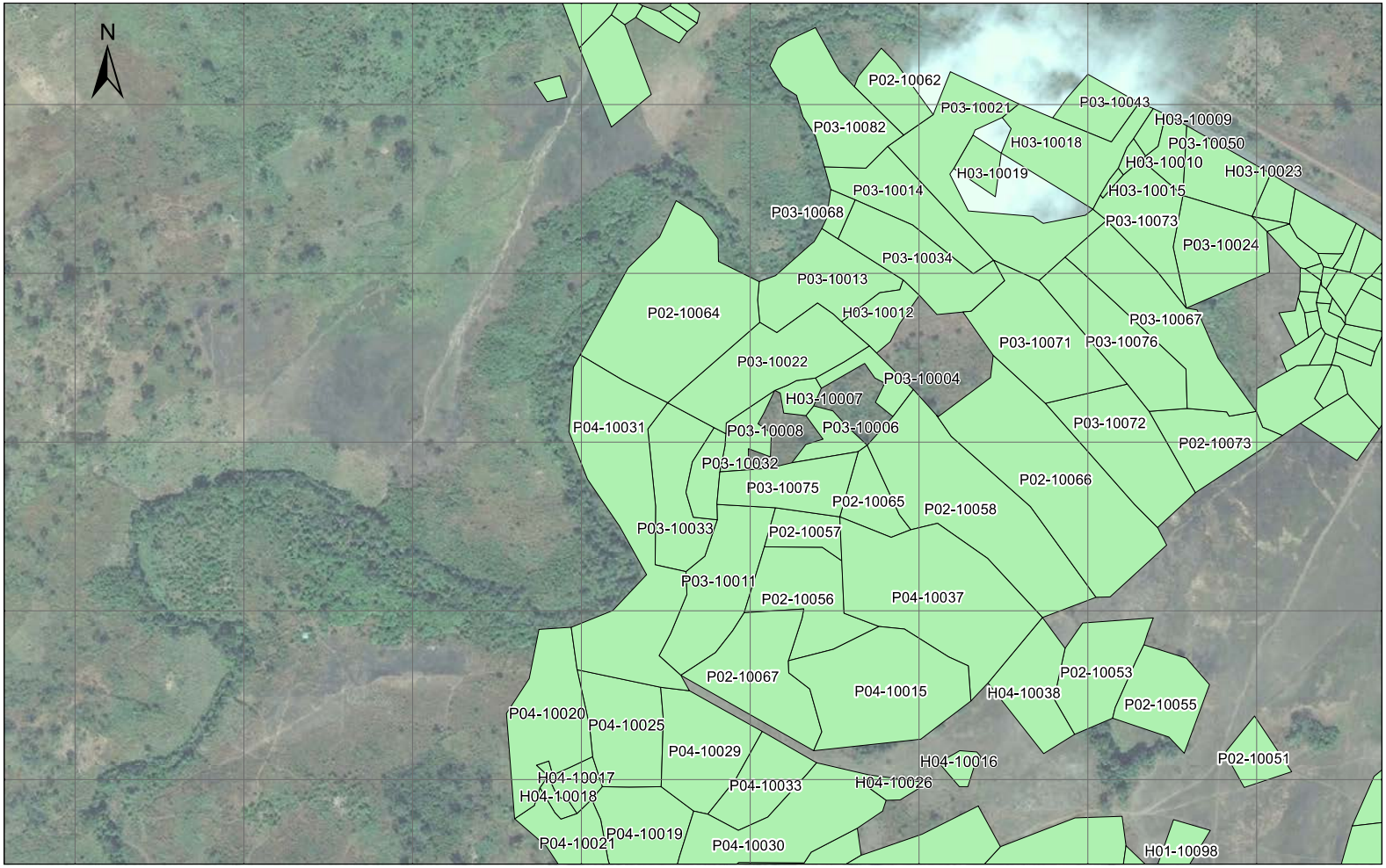

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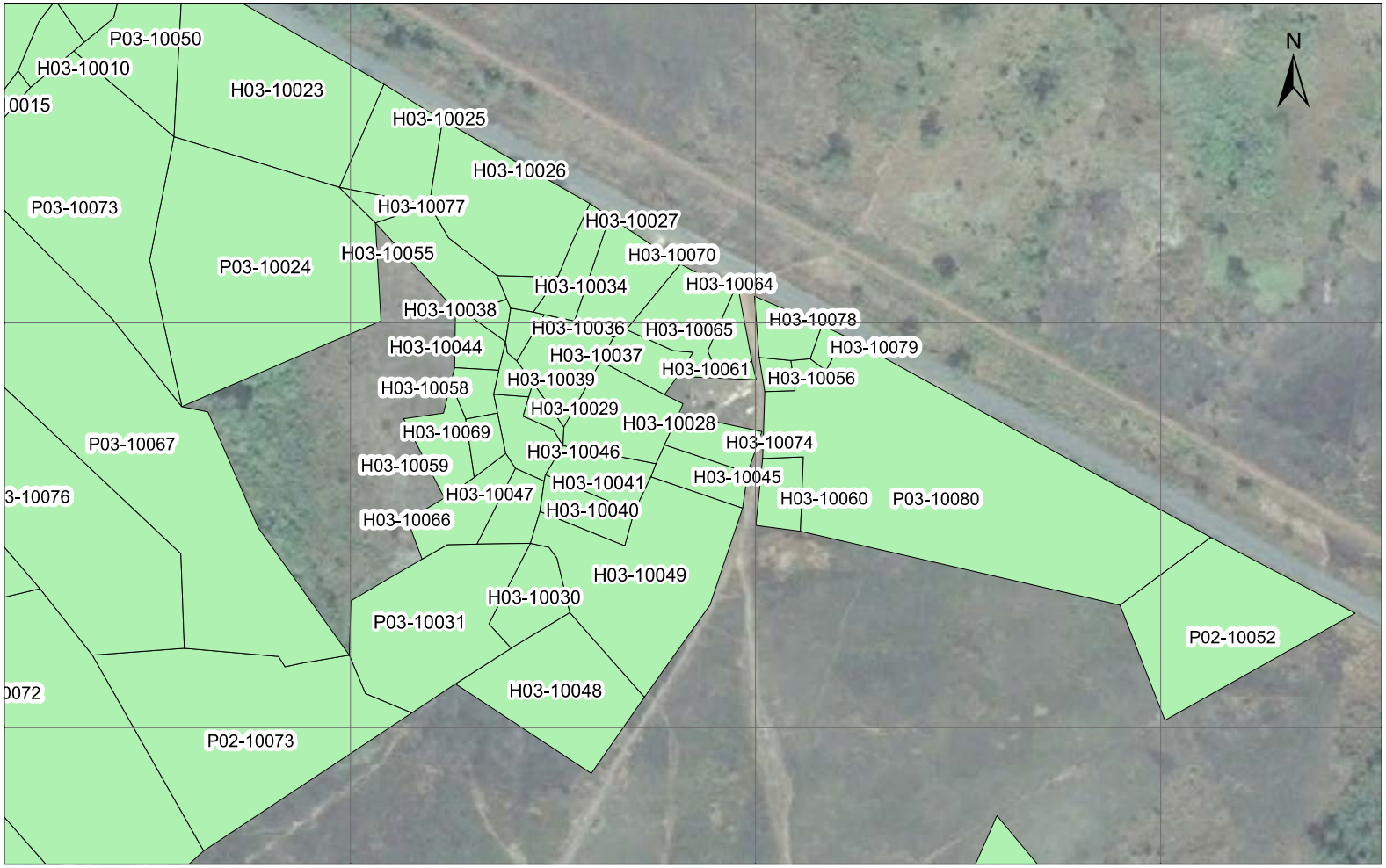
Auteur : Sabrina Audet - Boréalis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H03-10010
0015
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H03-10025
H03-10026
P03-10073
H03-10077
H03-10027
H03-10055
H03-10070
P03-10024
H03-10034
H03-10064
H03-10038
H03-10078
H03-10036
H03-10065
H03-10044
H03-10079
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H03-10040
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0072
H03-10048
P02-10073

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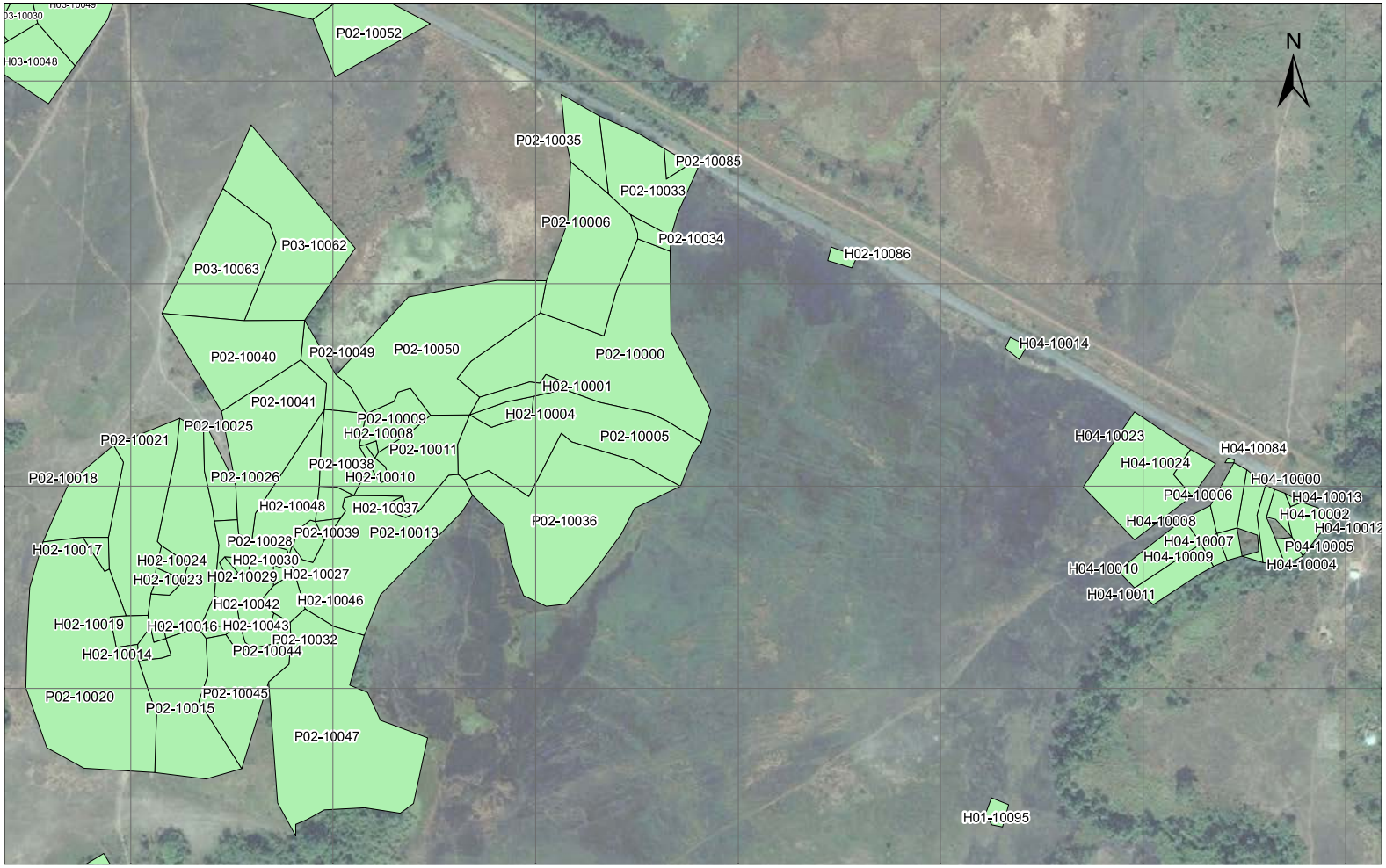
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P03-10062
P03-10063
H04-10014
P02-10040
P02-10049
P02-10050
P02-10000
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P02-10041
P02-10009
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H01-10095

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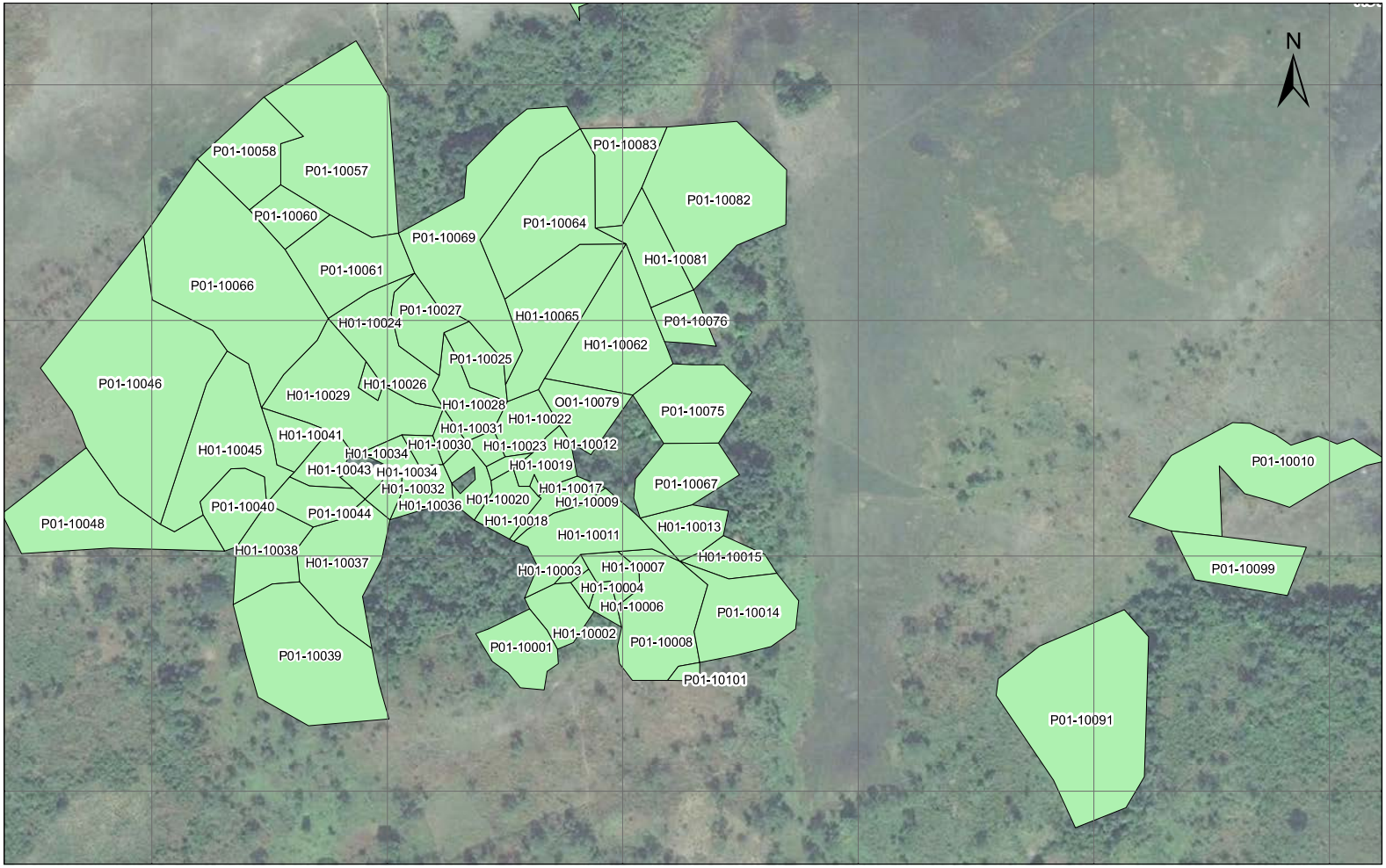

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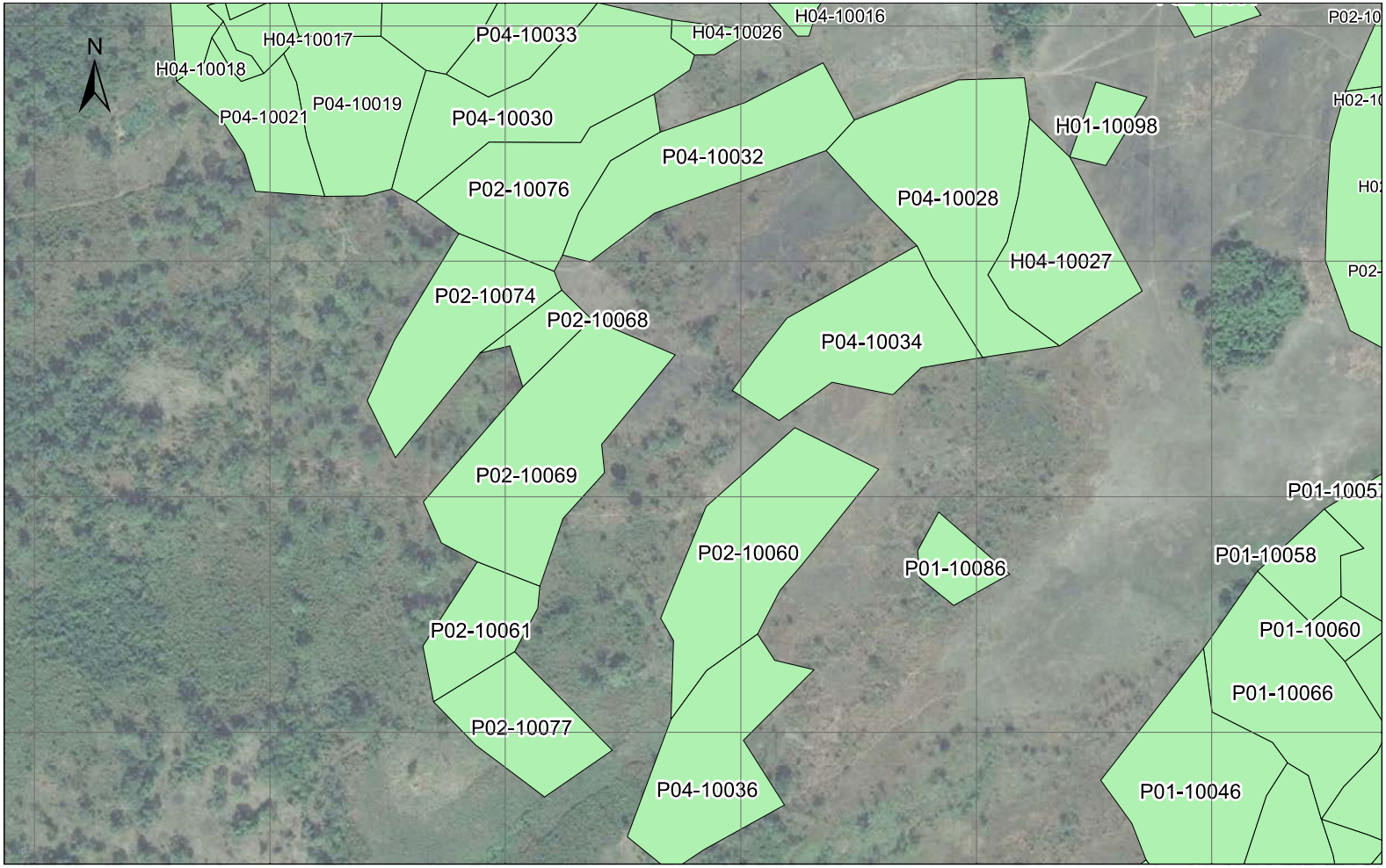

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