



**MINES & RAFFINERIES
MINING & REFINING
GAC**

Infrastructure Component of the Project in Kamsar

Resettlement Action Plan

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Acronyms:

AfDB	African Development Bank
FG	<i>Franc Guinéen</i> (Guinean Franc)
GAC	Guinea Alumina Corporation
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNF	Guinean Franc
HSSEC	Health, Safety, Security, Environment and Community
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
OS	Operational Safeguards (AfDB)
PAP	Project-Affected Person
PAH	Project-Affected Household
PS	Performance Standard
PV	<i>Procès Verbal</i> (minutes)
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SEIA	Social and Environmental Impact Assessment
USD	United States Dollar

Exchange rate considered in this document: GNF 7,800 to USD 1.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

1. This document is the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the infrastructure component of the Guinea Alumina Corporation (GAC) Project. It addresses the land acquisition and displacement impacts of railway infrastructure in the locality of Kamsar (Guinea, Boké Prefecture). It was prepared independently by Frederic Giovannetti, an international resettlement consultant, in association with Boréalisis, a company specialising in land and socio-economic surveys, and associated information management, under a consulting contract passed with GAC.
2. The RAP builds on the Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement Framework prepared as a policy document by Emirates Global Alumina (EGA) for the GAC Project.

1.2 PROJECT HISTORY AND SPONSORS

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 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.

1.3 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 2017;
 - The development of a port in Kamsar by 2017, with associated infrastructure to link this port to existing rail and road infrastructure.
7. 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;
 - 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.
8. Figures 1, 2 and 3 below show the location of the Project, the location of its two main components and the general layout of Project infrastructure in Kamsar.

Figure 1 – Project Location Within Guinea



Figure 2 - Key Project Components

Source: Social and Environmental Impact Assessment, ERM, 2015

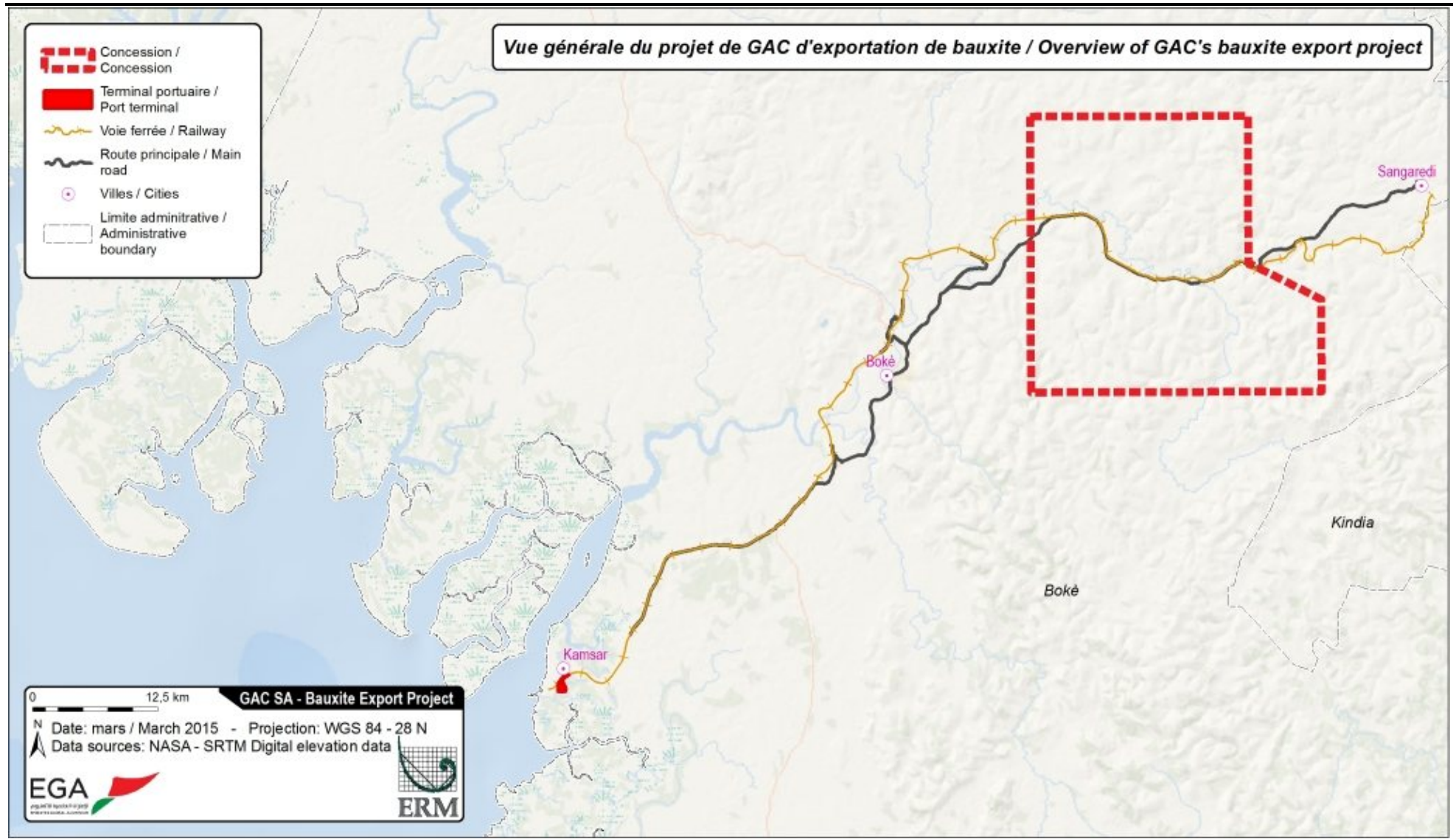


Figure 3 - Project Infrastructure in Kamsar

Source: Social and Environmental Impact Assessment, ERM, 2015



2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BACKGROUND

2.1 OVERALL PROJECT LEGAL FRAMEWORK

9. 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.
10. 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

11. 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”.
12. 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.
13. 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

14. 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 Domainial Code, March 1992, (“Land Code”),
 - The Mining Code, April 2013, (“Mining Code”),
 - The Urban Code.
15. 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

16. 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 13¹ 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

17. 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.
18. 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 (OPPF – 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

19. Although most of the Land Code provisions address formally titled property, Article 39 can be interpreted as recognition of customary rights:
20. 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*

(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 inquiry².

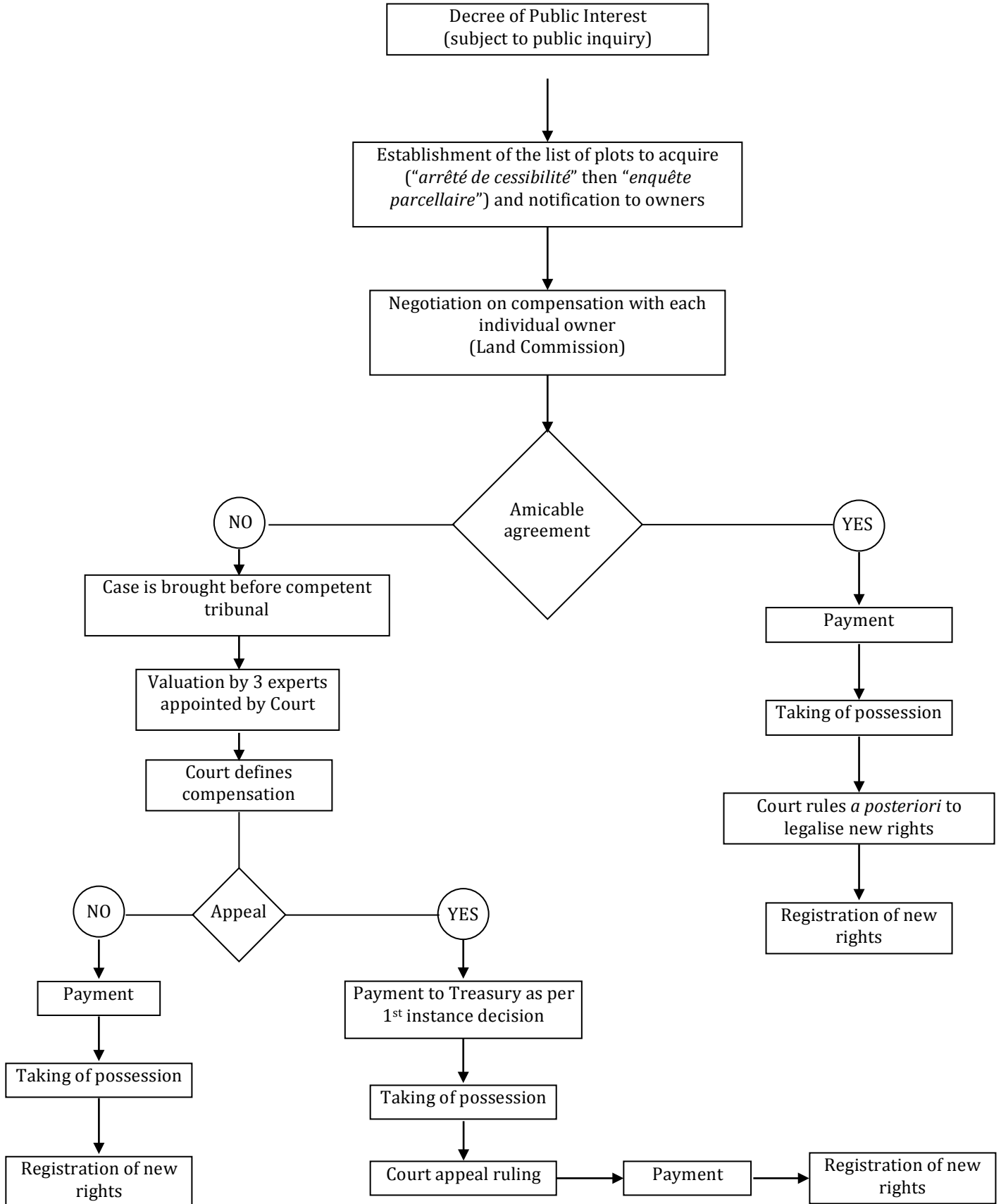
21. According to this article, peasant farmers holding land according to customary rules can certainly be considered as “*bona fide* occupants who have developed their land in conformance with local custom”.

2.3.3.3 Expropriation

22. 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.
23. 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.

(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



24. 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.
25. 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*”).
26. 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.
27. 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.
28. 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.

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, Préfets, 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. As per the Code, its primary purpose is to act as the negotiating body in the expropriation procedure.
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 project⁴ 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

(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.*

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 prefectural 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.

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, Land Commissions appear to have been suspended by a Presidential Decree taken on 19 September, 2014, and it is not fully clear at this point 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 (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 (“ <i>valeur vénale</i> ”). 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, <i>bona fide</i> customary users are generally recognised and eligible subject to endorsement of their <i>bona fide</i> 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 METHODOLOGY

3.1.1 Pre-Census

55. A pre-census of assets and households potentially affected by the Project was carried out in the neighbourhood known as Dapraass in Kamsar on 13th, 14th and 15th November 2014.
56. A meeting was first held in the Kamsar Sous-Prefecture on 12th November, 2014 with the Sous-Prefect and some of the local chiefs. In that meeting the methodology for the pre-census and census was presented to attendants by the GAC and consultant team as well as further steps towards planning resettlement and compensation, including the preparation of this RAP and related consultation.
57. When the pre-census actually started in the field on 13th November, 2014, another meeting took place directly in the field to present the team (all team members that were going to be active in the field were present) to the affected population and its elected representatives and explain the methodology to be followed for the pre-census and further census and socio-economic surveys. A reconnaissance and GPS delineation of the zone to be inventoried was then carried out in the presence of the all elected representatives of the area.
58. The area was later slightly extended following interaction with the GAC technical team to accommodate a wider safety buffer particularly around the existing rail crossing towards the Eastern end of the affected area. Figure 5 below presents the delineation of the zone that was inventoried in the pre-census and census. Annex 2 presents the pre-census form.
59. The pre-census was carried out by a team of 8 experienced surveyors sourced by Borealis working in four teams of two. As explained in section 5.2.2, the pre-census serves as the cut-off date prescribed by PS5.

3.1.2 Census

60. The full census of assets and households potentially affected by the Project started on 17th November, 2014 and was carried out by the same team. For the census a provisional committee including elected representatives of the affected population as well as some well-regarded individuals was established (see composition in Annex 1). The role of this committee was to accompany and introduce the team to affected households, and to check and certify information on ownership and occupancy presented by the team by the local population. The whole exercise was completed on 28th November, 2014. Following the census, activities were interrupted until October – November 2015 as there were uncertainties with regards to the final Project footprint, but GAC maintained contact with both local authorities and the local committee during that period. Consultations resumed in October - November 2015.
61. Essentially the census methodology is designed to register stand-alone residential and business structures and all affected households associated to these structures.
62. The census methodology is structured around the identification of affected residential and business structures, to which a number of households (owner, residents including both owners and tenants, business owner and/or operator) are associated, and relevant information is gathered for these households. Structures are described (materials, condition, size) and GPS coordinates are taken. The full census form is presented in Annex 2.
63. 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.

3.1.3 Fishing Activities

64. The offshore components of the Project may have impacts to fishing activities in the Rio Nunez and beyond. Some basic data were available from previous studies (2008 SEIA) and the SEIA carried out by ERM/INSUCO but remained to a limited level of detail. A supplemental

survey of these activities was therefore carried out in November, 2015 to gain a better understanding of fishing, fishermen involved, and potential impacts.

- The objective of this supplemental survey was to complement already available data on the project impacts on fishing and on other activities linked with marine transport and fish resources. The scope included:
 - Identifying fishing communities and fishing techniques;
 - Conducting consultation with fishermen about the Project;
 - Describing fishing based livelihoods and the marketing chain;
 - Assessing Project impacts on fishing based livelihoods.
 - The survey was conducted at the onset of the dry season (November 2015), which is when much of the fishing takes place. The weather is more suitable for fishing in the dry season, as rain and storm are rare and agricultural activities less intense. Fish distribution changes depending on seasons: January is observed as the maximum fish abundance month⁵.
 - The results presented are therefore specific to the dry season, and can be considered as only partly representative of the rest of the year. Some of the most significant seasonal variations include:
 - Fishing routes: during the rainy season, boats will preferentially navigate in the channels rather than in the sea, to protect themselves from wind, rain and storms;
 - In contrast, outings to the sea are more frequent during the dry season;
 - Fishing is more profitable during the dry season and contributes a higher part of household incomes.
65. Fieldwork was carried out over a 10-day period, between the 13th and the 22nd of November 2015, by Maya Leclercq, socio-economic and artisanal fishing consultant and Alsény Dia, socio-economic local consultant.
66. The survey was limited in time and in field team, the fieldwork was restricted to the communities located in the social impact area of the project, as defined by the 2015 SEIA Addendum prepared by ERM and Insuco⁶, with a focus on the villages located in a radius of about 5 kilometers around the multi-user port terminal of the GAC project, namely:
- Port Néné in Kamsar;
 - Port Fory in Kamsar;
 - The villages of Taigbé and Memsenkrené;
 - The village of Taidy.
67. The survey used qualitative methodology, including:
- Visit of the different villages located in the impact area⁷;
 - Interviews with key informants (representatives of the Ministry of Fisheries, *Chefs de Port...*);
 - Interviews aimed at collecting general information about the organization of fishing in each village;
 - Focus group discussions with fishermen and fish smoking women;

⁵ Baran Eric, « Rôle des estuaires vis-à-vis de la ressource halieutique côtière en Guinée ». (eds.) Domain F., Chavance P., Diallo A., *La pêche cotière en Guinée : ressources et exploitation. CNSHB et IRD: 137-158.*

⁶ According to the port study area map, page 243 of the social impact assessment (ERM/INSUCO, 2015).

⁷ Only one village could not be accessed as it was low tide and time was not available to re-schedule another visit. An interview with the chef de port was held by phone.

- Discussions aimed to collect general information on the fish market, the value chain, and the type of stakeholders engaging in, or relying on fishing activity;
- Participatory mapping to identify main fishing grounds;
- Observation of the fish boats traffic around the jetty⁸ (Kamsar Container Terminal (KCT), previously known as *Quai des Français* in Kamsar);
- Observations of fish selling in the Sahara market, the largest market in Kamsar: records were taken of the origin and destination of the fresh and smoked fish sold.

3.1.4 Other Usage of Natural Resources

68. Dapress, the main affected area, is an urban area. There is no known seasonal resource use. Impact to fishermen have been considered in the RAP (see section above).

3.2 IMPACT AVOIDANCE AND MINIMISATION

69. The existing GAC platform was constructed by the original project sponsor, Global Alumina in 2005/2006. The platform was located to make use of an available area in proximity to the city of Kamsar and serviced by the existing rail line owned by the government of Guinea and operated by CBG (Compagnie des Bauxites de Guinée).
70. The resettlement being undertaken with the current RAP is associated with the need to construct a rail spur and access road into the GAC bauxite shipping terminal. Alternatives investigated included the installation of a flyover, crossing the existing rail line further west to provide vehicular access to the terminal. This would have reduced the resettlement impact in Dapress, however it was not acceptable to CBG over concerns that it could disrupt their rail operations.
71. An alternative site, considering the investment already made in the construction of the existing terminal platform, would not be feasible. It is highly likely that any alternative site would require considerable additional investment, in addition to a longer rail spur. Alternative terminal sites would likely have similar or larger impacts on communities and the environment. The existing platform was constructed over mangrove swamp that GAC is currently offsetting through a mangrove rehabilitation programme in the surrounding areas. A first RAP was prepared and implemented in 2004-2005 to cover the limited physical and economic displacement entailed by these early works.

3.3 AFFECTED LAND

72. The Project affects 4.5 hectares of urban land located on the Southern side of the existing CBG railway (see Figure 5). None of this land is titled and there are no known “*permis d’occuper*” (occupancy permit). Land is held informally by owners of structures, with a few agricultural plots in addition.
73. Land in Kamsar is traditionally the property of the original Baga landowners. However, it is generally observed that this traditional ownership is increasingly becoming less relevant. No claims have been, at this point, expressed by any traditional Baga landowner in regards of land required by the GAC project. While it cannot be excluded that claims may arise in the future, it seems to be rather unlikely given the history of the Project in the area (if there were such claims, they would probably have been raised already).
74. As a result, all land is deemed to be State property, with traditional usage rights informally awarded to occupants. In effect, this is an informal usufruct right, recognised as such by Guinean law and by international requirements. Land cannot be compensated as such since it is State property, but the loss of the usufruct right has to be compensated.

⁸ *The GAC boat was staying in standby close to the jetty, which is a good place of observation for counting and describing fishing vessels coming close to the jetty. The counting was done over a 6-day period during day time.*

75. Land in Kamsar has become a valuable asset due to significant urbanisation pressure and other industrial projects. While no systematic land market survey was carried out for this preliminary RAP, anecdotal information suggests that a typical value for urban land in Kamsar Centre is between USD 3 and USD 12 per square metre, and that agricultural land would reach a value in the range of USD 0.5 to USD 1 per square metre.

3.4 AFFECTED STRUCTURES

76. 142 main structures have been inventoried. Of these:
- 69 are inhabitable and inhabited residential houses, with 62 owners (several owners own more than one house);
 - 14 are uninhabitable (usually incomplete) houses, with 15 owners (one structure in co-ownership);
 - 9 are mere foundations, usually constructed to materialise someone's claim on a piece of land;
 - 48 are business structures that are not used for residential structures, with 49 owners;
 - 2 are community structures, including a prayer room and a youth club.
77. In addition, 175 ancillary structures, attached to the main residential structures identified above, have also been inventoried. These include latrines, showers, kitchens, wells, fish driers, etc...
78. Figures 6a to 6d below show all identified main structures with their number.

3.5 AFFECTED AGRICULTURE

79. Land near houses usually bears trees and crops. However, most of these gardens (42 out of 60, i.e. more or less one for each affected house) are so small (a few square metres) that the GPS resolution did not allow to identify them as polygons but merely as one spot with just one set of coordinates. Only a few fields (18) were large enough to be identified as GPS polygons. These latter are shown on Figure 7. Trees and crops identified in small areas near houses that cannot be identified as fields will still be compensated.
80. 2,053 trees of various species (mango, papaya, various species of Citrus, corossol, and others) as well as 57 annual crops (vegetables and some rice, maize, and millet) were identified in the 18 fields and in the small pieces of residential land near houses that are cultivated but cannot be identified as "fields".

3.6 AFFECTED BUSINESSES

81. 48 structures are used for business purposes. These include workshops, storage buildings for construction material trade, shops and a few offices, including the office of the Union of Motorbike Taxis of Kamsar. In addition, a number of smaller affected businesses have no structure at all and can use just a table, stall, chair or a makeshift car washing bay to operate.

3.7 AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

3.7.1 Physical Displacement

82. A total of 248 households will be affected by the demolition of the 69 affected inhabitable residential dwellings. Of these:
- 62 are owners, of whom:
 - 34 actually reside in the affected house;
 - 28 do not reside there;
 - 186 are tenants (all of whom obviously reside in the affected residences), with 158 paying a rent and 28 accommodated free of charge by the landlord (they usually are relatives granted the right to use one or two rooms free of charge).

83. The total number of physically displaced households (34 resident owners and 186 tenants) is therefore 220.

3.7.2 Economic Displacement

84. 28 owners of complete and inhabitable residential buildings do not reside in Dapras and are economically displaced as they will lose and renting income, but are not physically displaced.
85. Another 24 households own incomplete and non-inhabitable residential structures, including 9 simple foundations and 15 with walls. These 24 households are also economically displaced.
86. 18 households are affected by the loss of agricultural fields (not attached to a residence). In these fields and in the tiny gardens attached to the residences (which are not individualised as fields), a total of 2,053 trees, as well as 57 annual or perennial crops, are affected.
87. 48 households are affected by the loss of a business.

3.8 SUMMARY OF PROJECT IMPACTS ON PROPERTIES

88. The table below recapitulates Project impacts in terms of structures, other immovable assets, and affected households.

Table 2. Summary of Project Impacts on Properties

#	Category of affected asset	Properties in each category	Owners (households)		Renters (households)		Total affected households
			Male headed households	Female headed households	Male headed households	Female headed households	
1	Field	18	6	11	0	0	17
2	Complete and inhabited residential house	69	51	11	159	27	248
3	Incomplete or uninhabited residential house (excluding foundations)	14	14	1	Not applicable		15
4	Foundation	9	6	3	Not applicable		9
5	Shop / Office / Workshop	48	42	7	0	0	49 ⁹
6	Community structures	2	2	0	0	0	2
7	Ancillary structures attached to one of the above assets	175	Counted as owners of main structures		Not applicable		-

3.9 IMPACTS ON COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

3.9.1 Water and Sanitation

89. There is no public water supply system in Dapraass. Most residents use small artisanal wells catching the shallowest aquifer at about 3 to 5 metres depth. The water quality is low as this aquifer is brackish in the dry season and has very limited protection against surface contamination originating in waste water and other sources. However a few standpipes were observed. Interviews did not establish clearly the origin of the water but it is probable that a few pipes were drawn from the other side of the railway.
90. There is no public sewage system in Dapraass. Most people use basic dry latrines. Each residential house typically has a pit latrine and a separate shower. Grey water is expected to infiltrate but most soak pits are ineffective and grey water originating from such needs as bathing, laundry and washing up tends to infiltrate very slowly, thereby creating many areas with stagnant water and poor hygienic conditions. Similarly latrines are too shallow to be an effective sanitation means. Cholera outbreaks were reported in Dapraass in 2012 and 2014.

3.9.2 Electricity

91. Electricity in Dapraass is provided from a line originating in a CBG-run power plant located in the Filima area. Electricity is typically available every other day from 7pm to 1am. In addition, a few people operate small thermic generators and some of these have established informal electricity networks serving a few houses for a lump-sum or per-bulb monthly fee. A number of businesses, particularly the furniture makers, use electricity for their equipment and typically use a connection and/or a generator if they require electricity around the clock. Such businesses have mentioned the presence of electricity as a critical factor for their relocation.

⁹ One shop has two co-owners.

Figure 5 - The Survey Area in Dap rass

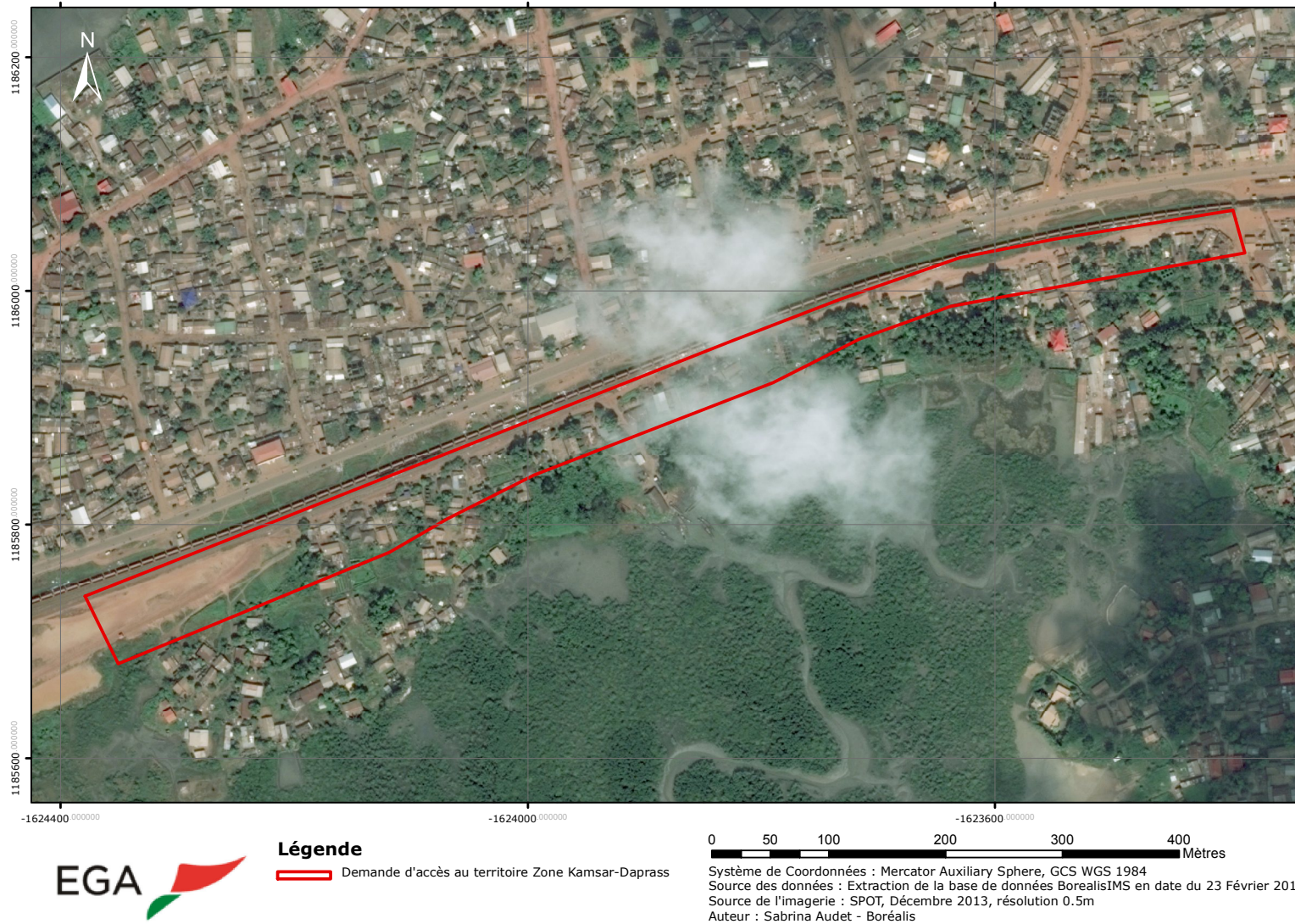
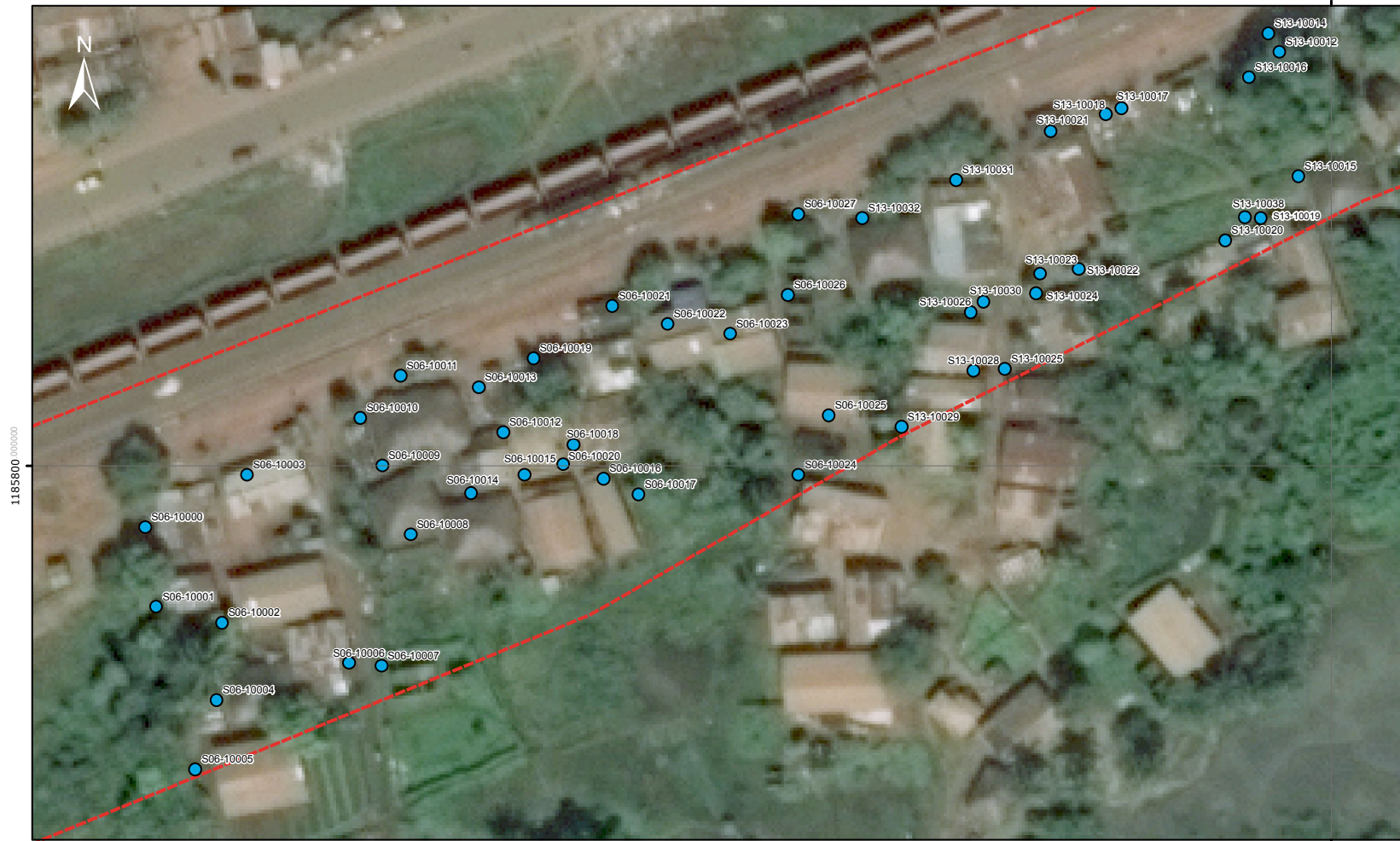
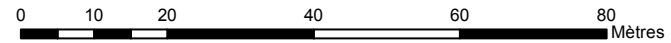


Figure 6a - Identified Structures in Dapress (West)



Légende

- Structures
- - - Demande d'accès au territoire Zone Kamsar-Dapress



Système de Coordonnées : Mercator Auxiliary Sphere, GCS WGS 1984
 Source des données : Extraction de la base de données BorealisIMS en date du 23 Février 2015
 Source de l'imagerie : SPOT, Décembre 2013, résolution 0,5m
 Auteur : Sabrina Audet - Boréalis

Figure 6b - Identified Structures in Dapress (Centre West)

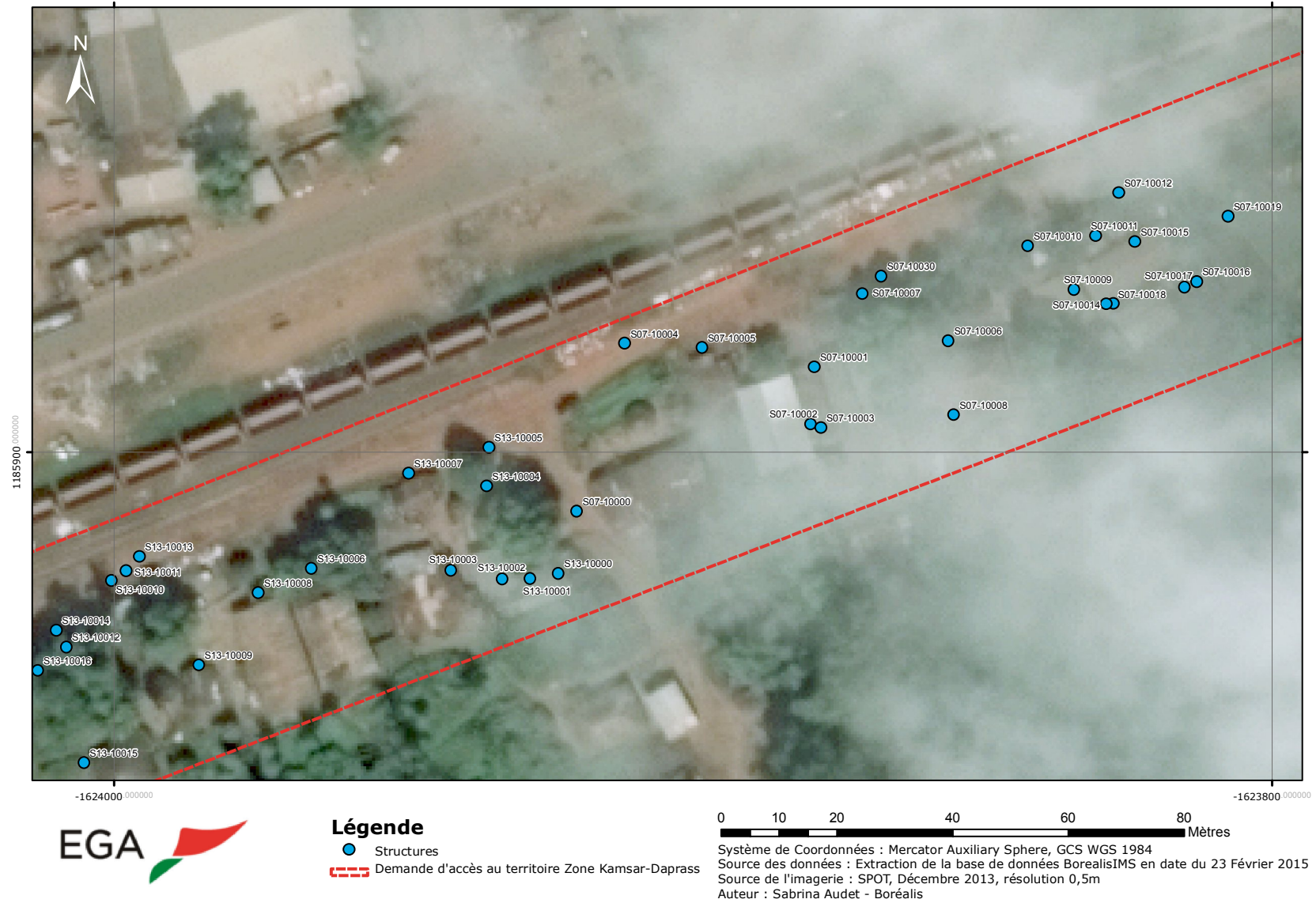
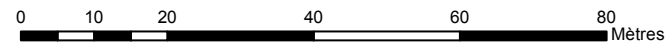


Figure 6c - Identified Structures in Dapress (Centre East)



Légende

- Structures
- - - Demande d'accès au territoire Zone Kamsar-Dapress



Système de Coordonnées : Mercator Auxiliary Sphere, GCS WGS 1984
 Source des données : Extraction de la base de données BorealisIMS en date du 23 Février 2015
 Source de l'imagerie : SPOT, Décembre 2013, résolution 0,5m
 Auteur : Sabrina Audet - Boréal

Figure 6d - Identified Structures in Dapress (East)



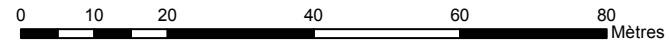
-1623600 000000

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Légende

- Structures
- - - Demande d'accès au territoire Zone Kamsar-Dapress



Système de Coordonnées : Mercator Auxiliary Sphere, GCS WGS 1984
 Source des données : Extraction de la base de données BorealisIMS en date du 23 Février 2015
 Source de l'imagerie : SPOT, Décembre 2013, résolution 0,5m
 Auteur : Sabrina Audet - Boréal

Figure 7- Identified Agricultural Plots in Dapress



3.9.3 Solid Waste Collection

92. There is no solid waste collection service in Dapress. Solid waste is typically dumped in vacant areas between houses or along the rail track and burnt from time to time.

3.9.4 Schools

93. There is no school (either private or public) in the affected area. Schools used by residents in other areas of Kamsar outside of Dapress have been identified and include the following:
- Primary:
 - Ecole primaire Kamsar centre (public)
 - Ecole primaire Kassongony (public);
 - Ecole primaire Kaleyire (public);
 - Ecole primaire St Jean Baptiste (private);
 - Ecole Boora (private);
 - Ecole Mohammed VI (private);
 - Ecole Ahmadou Mahtar M'bow (private);
 - Secondary:
 - Collège Kassongony (public);
 - Lycée Filima (public).

3.9.5 Religious Structures

94. One small mosque (or prayer room) was identified as affected during the asset surveys. It is used by a small community of faithful from the Dapress neighbourhood. Other residents use other mosques in other areas of Kamsar.

3.10 IMPACTS ON CULTURAL HERITAGE

95. No cultural heritage features were identified in the course of the surveys. There are no isolated graves and residents of Dapress use cemeteries located in other areas of Kamsar in conformance with municipal rules established for burials.

3.11 PROJECT IMPACTS TO FISHING ACTIVITIES

3.11.1 Fishing Communities and Fishing Organisation

3.11.1.1 Port Néné and Port Fory

96. Kamsar is one of the biggest fishing ports in Guinea after Boulbinet in Conakry. The following figure shows the location of key fishing ports and fishing villages in relation to the location of Project facilities.
97. There are two ports in Kamsar, both located to the north of the CBG and proposed GAC marine terminals. Port Fory is the oldest port, with about 70 boats (fishing and transport boats), while Port Néné is far bigger, with more than 400 boats. Port Néné was equipped with modern facilities (ice, smoking room, etc.) at the end of the 1990s with support from the Japanese International Cooperation Agency.
98. The total production of fish was 3,900 tons per year in 2003 for about 200 boats¹⁰, and it is estimated that nowadays production is about twice that, i.e. around 8,000 tons per year.
99. Although there are a few dugout canoes in Port Néné and Port Fory¹¹, most of the boats fish in the sea, they move away from the Rio Nunez and fish mostly off the coast of Guinea Bissau to the north of Kamsar.

¹⁰ N'Dia Youssouf, 2004. *Policy Research. Implication of Liberalization of Fish Trade for Developing Countries. A Case Study for Guinea. FAO, Rome, 54 pages.*

Figure 8 – Location of Key Fishing Ports and Villages around Project Facilities



100. There are 9 registered fish buying companies in Kamsar, of which 8 are operational¹². Some of these companies have their own fishing boats, but most of them only buy and process fish. They buy or lend fishing material to fishermen (boats, motor, nets...) who sell them back fish.

¹¹ Port Fory is sometimes called Guéméyiré

¹² Interview with Ismael Haidara, administrative secretary of Adam Peche kamsar, the 18th of November 2015

The biggest companies employ supervisors in the islands, who supervise catch weighing, payment and storage. Once purchased, the merchandise is stored in a cooling box, and then shipped by boat to Kamsar. The business mostly involves purchasing high-quality fish (“beaux poissons” and “High Commercial Value Fish” or “poisson à haute valeur commerciale”) within a small range of species (boboe, fagba, sosoe, konkoe - *Pseudotolithus elongatus*, *Cynoglossus senegalensis*, *Pseudotolithus typus*, *Arius latiscutatus*) at a fixed price.

101. Fish price has increased over recent years: the average price for a kg of “beaux poissons” was around GNF 7,000 in 2012, and between GNF 9,000 and GNF 10,000 (USD 1.3) since 2014.
102. Most of the fishermen in Port Néné and Port Fory have fishing as their main source of livelihood, even though some of them also cultivate some rice.

Table 3. List of Registered Fish Buying Companies in Kamsar

	Name	Location
1	Adam Pêche Kamsar	Port Néné
2	Adam Pêche Limited	Port Néné
3	Lanyi Fan Pêche	Port Fory
4	Océanique Pêche	Port Néné
5	Dougoufissa Pêche	Port Néné
6	Soutoura Pêche	Port Néné
7	Tanamuna Pêche	Port Néné
8	OrguiPêche	Port Néné

3.11.1.2 Taigbé and Memsenkéné

103. Taigbé is a village located on the island at the south of the future GAC Port Terminal; it is mainly accessible by foot. Taigbé is not strictly an island, but is largely surrounded by water and is not accessible by vehicle. Taigbé’s area of jurisdiction includes:
 - One hamlet, Memsenkéné, which is a fishing village located on the coast,
 - Four landing sites : Togonp, Tetchenka, Koutchounou and Katense.
104. Togonp is a small fishermen camp surrounded by rice fields. There is no dwelling in Tetchrenka, it is only a crossing point for access to and from southern villages such as Diguibona, Kouffin or Yongonsale. Koutchounou is the closest landing place from Taigbé, and is used to land materials and goods from Kamsar. Katense is located on the river between Taigbé and Memsenkéné, and is the place where Taigbé fishermen usually land their boats.
105. There are about 50 boats in Taigbé, and about 100 fishermen. Boats are only dugout canoes, and there is no motorized boat.
106. Mamadouba Bangoura, the father of the current village chief, founded Memsenkéné at the beginning of the 1980s. In Memsenkéné, there are 4 dugout canoes and 2 motorized pirogues.
107. The village of Taigbé is mainly a Baga village, whereas Memsenkéné is a Soussou hamlet.
108. Fishing is the first source of income in Memsenkéné, whereas rice cultivation is more prominent in Taigbé, with fishing second. Sources of income are more diverse in Taigbé, as they also produce rice and palm oil, but both villages strongly depend on fishing for income and subsistence.

3.11.2 Fishing techniques

3.11.2.1 Fishing boats

109. The “*Gbankenyi*” (dugout canoes) are used as much for transportation of persons or goods as a fishing boat all along the coast of Guinea, and especially in the inland channels (“*bras de mer*”). A typical *Gbankenyi* is a canoe dug in a kapok tree. Its size is usually in the range of 5 to 7 meters in length and 70 to 90 cm in width. One to three people would embark on these dugouts. They are usually using sails or paddles, with only a few of them motorised with a small engine (5 horsepower).
110. The “*Salan*” (pirogue) are the most common vessel in the Guinean canoe fleet. First used for transportation and for fishing small pelagic fish, they were probably introduced in Guinea between the 1930s and 1940s by migrant fishermen. They are canoes frames, with wooden ribs forming the skeleton of the boat and a wooden lining. In the study area two subtypes are used for fishing activity needs:
- Small sail and paddle *Salan* with a mast and a square sail made from various materials. These measure between 3 and 7 m in length, 0.6 to 1 m in width. The crew consists of one to three men;
 - Motorised *Salan*, with an out-board engine of 15HP to 70HP in power, between 6 and 10 m in length and 1.2 m in width. Crews usually include four to ten fishermen, according to the type of fishing gear used.
111. Boats are rarely named *Gbankenyi* or *Salan* and are rather called by the type of net or type of species they go fishing. For example, *Gbankenyi* are often called “*Founfounyi*” and pirogues “*Gboya*”.

3.11.2.2 Fishing gear

112. There are numerous types of nets and fishing techniques along the Guinean coast. The most commonly used in the survey area include driftnets and encircling nets gears for motorised *salan*, whereas castnets are used for fishing on foot or from dugout canoes.
113. Driftnets or “*founfounyi*” (French: *filet dérivant*) were introduced in Guinea by the Temine of Sierra Leone. They are very common on the Guinean coast and mainly used to capture small pelagic¹³ species, particularly bonga with other species such as croakers caught colaterally. The net length depends on the size of the boat and the financial means of the ship owner. Almost as often used in the study area as the “*gboya*” net, the “*founfounyi*” are used from both dugout canoes and sail or motor pirogues.
114. The encircling gillnet (Français: *fillet maillant*) or “*gboya*” are used to catch demersal¹⁴ species such as croakers, threadfin. This encircling net relies for its deployment, knowledge of favorable fishing areas. It is generally used by a crew of 3 or 4 men on board.
115. In the study area, the fishermen use lines and longlines (“*Khonyi*”) aboard *gbankényi* dugouts and more often on small *Salan* pirogues propelled by paddles, sails or outboard motors.
116. Longlines are intended to catch various demersal species, called noble fish or good fish like barracuda, soles, sea bream, grunts, groupers, croakers. The most sought after species is “*konkoué*” (African sea catfish, Français: *mâchoiron africain*), which is very popular in Guinean cuisine, and has a high cultural and commercial value.
117. Baits that are preferred by fishermen include shrimp, pieces of other fishes (bonga, korté) found in mangroves, that are caught by hand.

¹³ Fish living away from both the bottom and the shore in the open water column.

¹⁴ Demersal : living on or near the bottom of the sea.

118. Castnet or Cassinetti (French: *épervier*) is an on-foot fishing gear that was imported in Guinea by migrant fishermen from Sierra Leone about a century ago. The diameter is from 3 to 5 m and the mesh from 10 to 25 mm.
119. This net can be used at any time of the day; but fishermen also prefer the afternoon when they return from the fields. It is thrown in shallow zones, in rice fields and in marshy areas covered with water at high tide.

Table 4. Fishing Gear

Name in Soussou	Description	Used by	How, where and when used	Main target species in Soussou	Scientific name
Founfounyi	Drifnet with small mesh	Men Number of individuals: 1 to 2	Ocean, inlets and arms of sea Motorboat or not (sailing or rowing) Drift time: 3 to 5 hours	Bonga	Ethmalosa spp.
Gboya	Encircling net with small mesh	Men Number of individuals: 5 or more	Ocean, inlets and arms of sea Motorboat or not (sailing or rowing) Track fish and encircle them	Fouta or sossoe (croakers) Sanis and Soori (Threadfin)	Pseudotolithus spp. Galeoides decadactylus and Polydactylus quadrifilis
Konyi	Fishing lines	Men Number of individuals: from 1	Ocean, inlets and arms of sea all kinds of boats Fishing line held in the current from boat or fixed to the seabed for many hours	Konkoe (catfish) Kouta (barracuda), Sinapa (sea bream) Fouta or sossoe (croakers)	Arius spp. Sphyraena spp. Dentex spp. Pseudotolithus spp.
Cassinetti	Cast net with very small mesh	Men Number of individuals: 1	Arms of sea and rivers With dugout canoe or on foot Track fish and catch them in shallow water. All season – during the day	Seki (mulett) Bonga Boboe (various croakers)	Mugil. spp. Ethmalosa spp. Pseudotolithus spp.

3.11.3 Fishing grounds

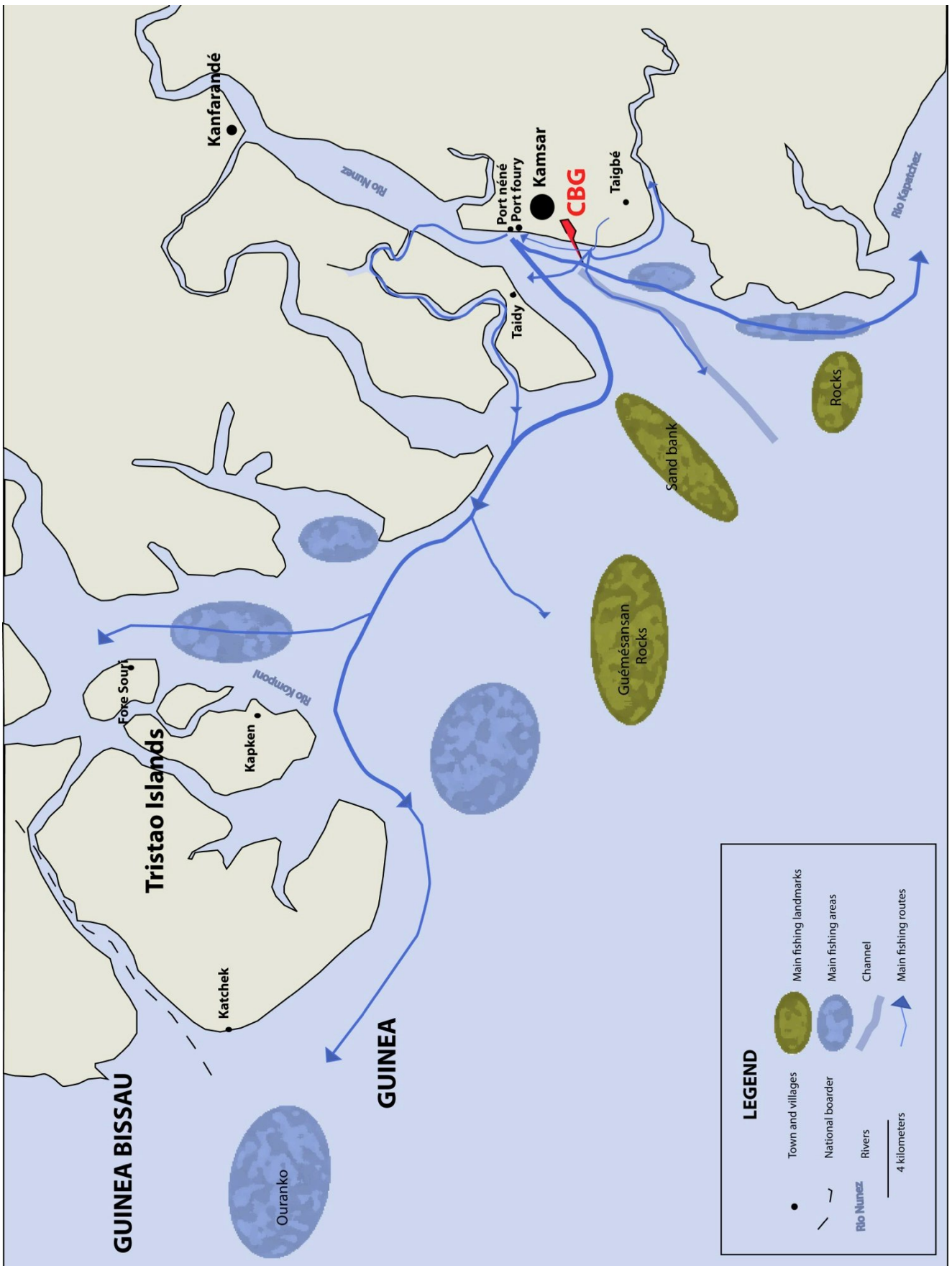
3.11.3.1 Methodology

120. Two methods were used to identify fishing grounds:

- Participatory maps gave a preliminary broad idea of main fishing grounds and fishing routes in the Kamsar area, with results presented in Figure 9 below;
- Identification of the origin and destination of the fishing boats coming close to the quay close to the GAC port terminal, provided information on route that may potentially be affected by the future GAC port terminal.

121. The figure below shows fishing routes and fishing grounds that were identified in the fishing survey.

Figure 9 – Fishing Routes and Fishing Grounds



3.11.3.2 *Port Néné and Port Fory*

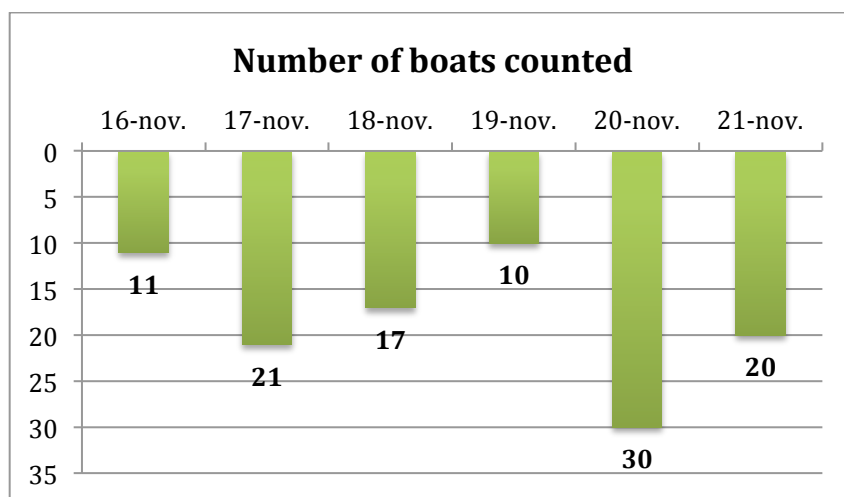
122. Fishermen from Port Néné and Port Fory sometimes fish in the Rio Nunez, but most of the time they leave the channel to go fishing along the coasts. Two main fishing routes were identified:
- Towards Guinea Bissau, along the coasts of the Tristao Islands. Fishermen either stop in the Rio Kompony or sometimes go further and reach the waters of Guinea Bissau. The journey lasts between 2 days and 1 week, fish is stored in ice until the return at Port Néné. This route is also used for passenger transportation.
 - Towards the south, along the Guinean coast. This route is preferred by fishermen with smaller boats (gbankeni or non motorized pirogues).
123. Even though fishermen can sometimes go in the deep sea, they prefer to stay along the coast for safety reasons, especially during the rainy season when weather is less suitable for fishing activities. During the rainy season, fishermen prefer to use the inland channel of Taidy Island to reach the Tristao Islands, as it is safer in case of a storm.
124. During focus groups, most of the fishermen explained that they do not fish in the CBG boat channel. If they must cross it to go fishing towards the south, they are careful with the moves of large mineral vessels, and are aware of the ship manoeuvring schedule. However, few of them indicated that they sometimes go fishing in the channel, where fish is expected to be rather abundant.

3.11.3.3 *Taigbé and Memsenkéné*

125. Most of the boats in Taigbé and Memsenkéné are non-motorised boats and they are not capable of reaching the waters of Guinea Bissau as a result. They fish in inland channels rather, particularly during the rainy season. Four main fishing grounds or routes are mentioned:
- Waters around Taidy;
 - Waters around Port Néné (they do not fish but sometimes transport the fish by boat until Port Néné);
 - Along the CBG dredged channel, where deeper water is claimed to have more fish;
 - Along the Taigbé coast.
126. Some of the Memsenkéné fishermen sometimes go fishing further as there are two motorised boats, but Taigbé fishermen strictly stay in those fishing areas, as they are only equipped with non-motorised dugout canoes.

3.11.3.4 *Fishing boats traffic around the jetty*

127. The survey was conducted with the help of the staff of the GAC rescue boats, who stayed around the jetty all day and were able to count and speak to the fishermen coming close. Fishermen approaching the jetty at a distance of less than about 30 m were counted, the GAC seamen were able to observe the category of boat, the number of people aboard and sometimes the type of fish caught. They asked fishermen three questions: his name, his village of origin, and his destination.
128. The count took place from about 8:30 AM to 6:00 PM over a six day period. Even though observation lasted about 10 hours a day, no observations were made early in the morning, while a great number of boats go to sea between 4:00 AM and 6:00 AM. We have nonetheless counted more than 100 boats over this period: even if it is only a part of the total fishermen sailing around the jetty, we can consider the number as significant. The figure below shows the results of the boat count.

Figure 10 – Boat Count

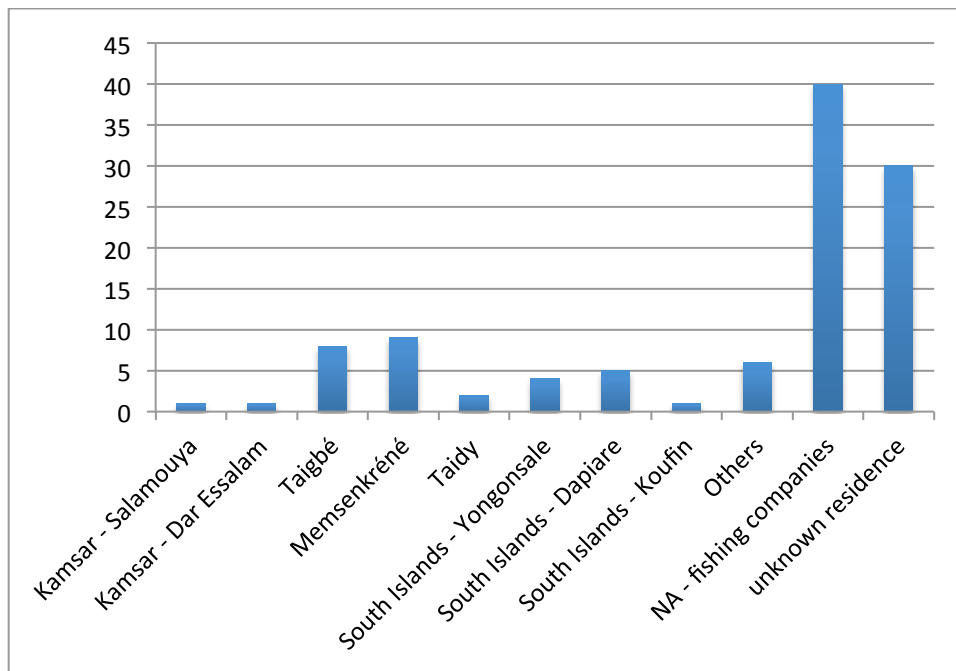
129. The table below shows that there are two main fisherman profiles:

- Most of them are fishing with their own dugout canoe, alone or with another fisherman on board. They are either coming back to their village (Taigbé, Memsenkrené and Taidy or villages of the southern islands) or go fishing in the Rio Nunez.
- Most of the fishermen with motorized pirogues are fishing for fish buying companies, and are going to Port Néné to land their catch.

Table 5. Types of Boats and Owners/Users of Fishing Boats

Type of boat	Fishermen	Fish Company	Unidentified	Total
Dugout canoe	41	1	0	42
Motorised dugout canoe	18	1	0	19
Sail dugout canoe	4	0	0	4
Pirogue	0	0	1	1
Motorised pirogue	4	26	11	41
Total	67	28	12	107

130. Very few fishermen are residing close to Kamsar ports (Salamiya-Daprass – see paragraph 152 below and the associated figure) and Dar Essalam), whereas there were almost 20 fishermen coming from Taigbé and Memsenkrené, the closest villages of the GAC port terminal, and about 10 fishermen are coming from the South Islands.

Figure 11 – Village of Residence of Fishermen

3.11.3.5 Fishing marketing chain

131. Most of the fresh fish is sold in bulk on the biggest port, Port Néné, which is equipped with a large smoking room. The fish of Port Néné is mainly sold to middlemen, who transport it to Conakry or other close-by prefectures of Guinea.
132. The smoked fish consumed in Kamsar usually comes from the Boké prefecture, but from other remote areas like Yongonsale (southern islands), Kanfarandé (north) or even further like the Tristao Islands at the boarder of Guinea Bissau¹⁵. Fish from the Southern islands is first sold at Salamiya port (the landing site at Daprass, see paragraph 152 below) before being consumed or sold on other markets. In other words, local fishing in dugout canoe from The Southern islands is mainly aimed at supplying the local market, whereas fishing from Guinea Bissau and Tristao Islands on motorised pirogues is transported to Conakry and/or inland.
133. Women play an important role in the marketing chain: even though women are not allowed to go fishing, about 10 women of Port néné are ship-owners and receive income from fishing. Women only are involved in smoking fish and selling fish in retail, which appears to reflect cultural norms in the local society.
134. The figure below shows an outline of the fish marketing chain.

¹⁵ Data were collected during a short screening at the Sahara market, where the seafood and fish sellers' quarters is rather small considering Kamsar is one of the main fishing ports of Guinea. We counted about 20 stand of smoked fish and 10 stands of fresh fish.

3.11.4.3 *Severity of Impacts*

139. The construction of the GAC terminal port has potential to impact fishing resources and fishing routes for Port Néné and Port Fory fishermen, but the most severe impacts are likely to affect Memsenkéné and Taigbé villages. These two villages fish from the Memsenkéné channel, located less than 1km to the South of the future GAC jetty. They rely on fishing for subsistence, and fish is the first or the second source of income in these villages. The jetty may restrict access to sea and to fishing grounds, and the safety of fishermen may be affected. Mitigation measures are required to address these impacts on safety and livelihoods and are addressed in section 5.11.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION

4.1 METHODOLOGY

4.1.1 Quantitative Household Socio-Economic Surveys

140. A quantitative socio-economic survey was carried out of 87 households residing in Dapraass. This represents about 38% of all physically displaced households. The randomly selected sample has been stratified to correspond to the general distribution of physically displaced households between owners and tenants and between male-headed and female-headed:

- 36 households are resident home owners and 51 are tenants;
- 92% of households are male-headed and 8% female-headed.

141. The socio-economic survey form is presented in Annex 2.

4.1.2 Qualitative Socio-Economic Surveys

142. To complement the quantitative household survey, thematic focus group discussions were held with a number of residents and business people from the affected area. The following five focus groups were held, with, in average, 6 to 12 participants:

- Female tenants;
- Male tenants;
- Resident owners (including one female head of household);
- Timber, fuel wood and salt traders located in Dapraass port;
- Other business people.

143. The guide to focus group discussions is presented in Annex 3, and the full minutes of the focus groups are presented in Annex 4.

4.1.3 Business Surveys

144. A specific survey was carried out over 36 businesses of Dapraass, covering most inventoried businesses. The business survey form is presented in Annex 2.

4.1.4 Resource for Surveys

145. All surveys above were carried out by a dedicated team of two Guinean experienced social specialists. This was done concurrently (November 2014) with the census exercise but by a separate team working independently. Surveys were administered in Soussou, Pulaar or French depending on the respondents' preference.

4.2 HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

146. Before the early sixties, the Kamsar area was mainly inhabited by local ethnic groups (Baga and Landouma, and to a lesser extent Soussou). Villages, located in the lowlands of the Rio Nuñez delta, were generally inaccessible by land, and the population lived by fishing and cultivating rice.

147. As a result of industrialization from the mid-sixties, Kamsar town is now inhabited by Guineans from all over the country, in addition to a relatively small indigenous population. In the fifties, Kamsar was a small Baga village of about 300 people, without any permanent land access, and where livelihood activities consisted exclusively of fishing and agriculture. CBG started constructing its facilities in 1969, and the town developed significantly and rapidly as a result. According to some estimates, Kamsar has at present between 200,000 and 380,000 inhabitants.

148. The land surrounding Kamsar is still inhabited by the Baga ethnic group, as well as some Soussou and Landouma. With respect to religion, the original population of the area is primarily Christian, but Muslims are also found. In Kamsar town, religions include both Muslims and Christians, in relation with the diversity in origins of the population.

149. Dapress (also Daprosse or Daparas) is an area attached to the District of Kamsar Centre in Sectors 2 and 4. Dapress is located in the immediate vicinity of the town of Kamsar and actually forms its southern limit, south of the CBG rail track near the mangroves.
150. In addition to the “Cité”, the Western part of Kamsar planned and developed by CBG to accommodate its workers and its administrative headquarters, Kamsar includes several spontaneous or semi-spontaneous settlements, where dwellings were built without permits and without complying with urban planning standards. Dapress is one of these. These neighbourhoods appeared as soon as Kamsar was developed in the early seventies, and are inhabited by people who live indirectly from CBG’s activities without being its direct employees (small traders, fishermen, drivers, providers of various services, etc.). They came from different areas of the country to settle in Kamsar and benefit from the economic opportunities related to the industrial development.
151. Dapress is an unplanned area, inhabited by people who are typically not employed by CBG and therefore unable to pay for a dwelling in the formal “Cité”. Houses are generally built of permanent materials including cement bricks and corrugated metal roofs. There is no well-defined grid of streets, but rather paths and a few streets, which are usually narrow and not straight.
152. One key feature of Dapress is its Salamiya landing site, which connects to the Rio Nunez estuary via the Dougoufissa creek and allows sizable canoes, including motorised ones, to land and unload passengers and, more importantly, produce from and to the Southern islands, including fuel wood and timber, fish and salt. This landing site is accessible to 3.5-ton trucks and close to Kamsar main market (the “Sahara” central market) – see figure below. This site is important to a number of communities for which it is the closest and most convenient, although other landing sites in other areas of Kamsar could provide slightly less convenient alternatives. A timber market has developed in Dapress close to the Salamiya landing site.

Figure 13 – The Dapress Landing Site (Salamiya)

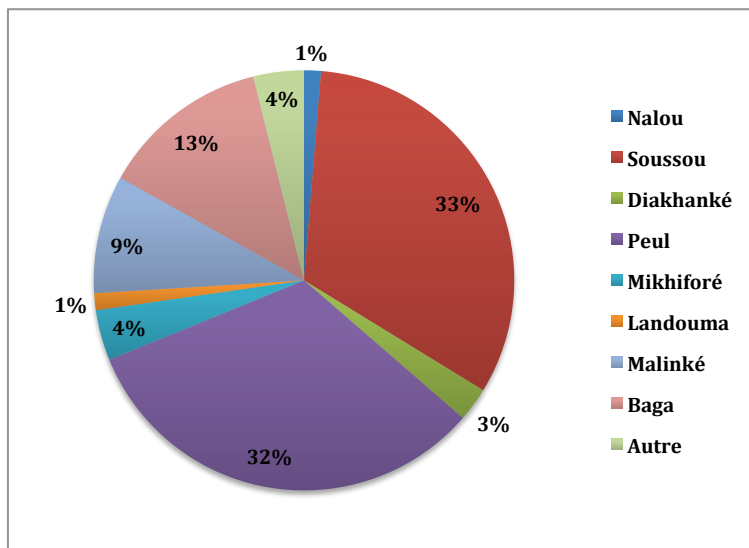


4.3 KEY SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.3.1 Ethnicity

- 153. In Dapraass, most major Guinean ethnic groups are found: Peuls, Soussous, Landoumas, Mikhiforés, Djakankés, Malinkés and “Forestiers” (from “*Guinée Forestière*”) are all found in addition to the original Bagas. Religion reflects this ethnic diversity: Peuls and Malinké are overwhelmingly Muslim, whereas the peoples from Guinée Maritime have more diverse religious affiliations.
- 154. The following figure shows the ethnic distribution amongst interviewed heads of households in Dapraass: Soussous and Peuls (one third each) are predominant, while the original ethnic Baga represent only 13% of the population.

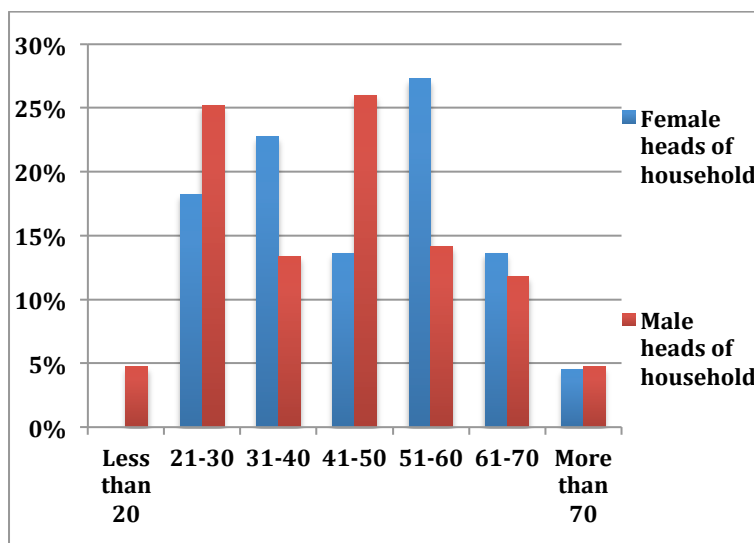
Figure 14 – Ethnic Distribution of the Dapraass Population



4.3.2 Household Demography

- 155. The age distribution of heads of household is shown on the following figure:

Figure 15 – Age Distribution of Dapraass Heads of Household

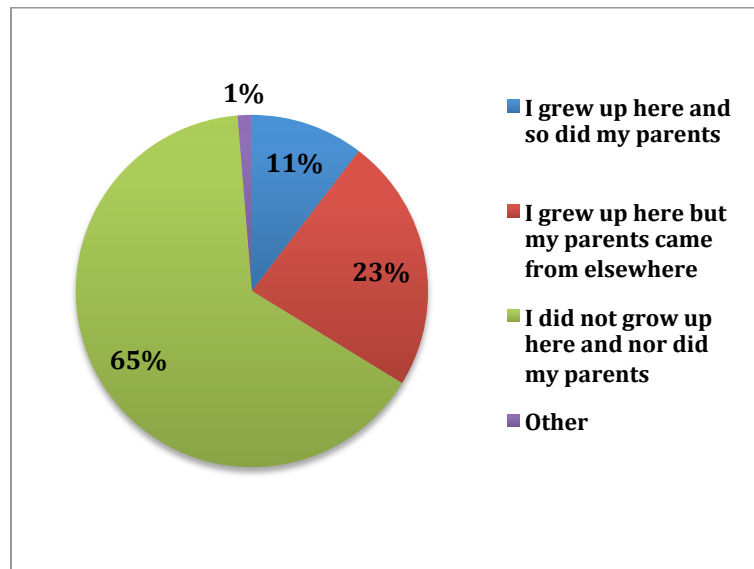


156. The average age of female heads of households (46) is slightly higher than that of male heads of household (43), although within a given household female spouses are younger than their husband. This higher average age of female heads of household is to be expected as a majority of these are widows or divorced women.
157. Renters (average age: 40 ½) are significantly younger than owners (average age: 52 ½), which, again, is not unexpected.
158. The average size of households is about 4 members, which is relatively low by Guinean standards and is an indicator of an urban way of life, but also of poverty, with perhaps the fact that some households send children back to relatives in their village of origin where life, particularly food and schooling, is cheaper. The maximal size of households can reach 20 for some older “*notables*” married to several wives, but there also numerous younger people (usually renters) living alone, as a couple, or with one or two children only (typically in one room).

4.3.3 Geographic Origin

159. The geographic distribution of Dapress heads of household is shown on the following figure. Two thirds of Dapress heads of household were not born in Kamsar and nor were their parents, which is consistent with the ethnic distribution presented in section 4.3.1 above. Predominant geographic origins are other areas of the Boké Prefecture, then Boffa and Labe. A minority come from more remote areas of Guinea, including Moyenne Guinée, Guinée Forestière and Conakry. Only two households are headed by a national of a neighbouring foreign country (Mali).

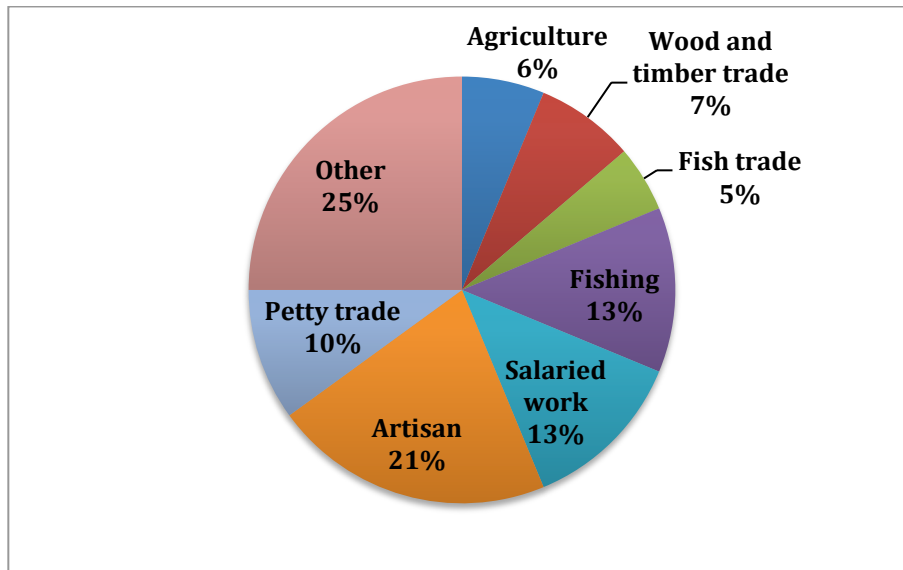
Figure 16 – Geographic Origin of Dapress Heads of Household



4.4 LIVELIHOODS

4.4.1 Sources of Livelihood

160. The following figure shows activities declared as the main income earning activity of each household.

Figure 17 – Activities Declared as the Main Household Activity

161. As is often seen in rural areas of Guinea Maritime, the livelihoods of many households are in fact derived from a complex combination of up to 5 or 6 different activities, some of which may be seasonal. While the male head of household could be a fisherman doing some timber trade as a secondary activity, his spouse could be engaged in salt extraction at certain periods, in fish smoking and marketing at others, while one or several of the children may run a small stall in the neighbourhood selling drinks or cigarettes. This combination of sources of livelihoods is of course a coping strategy in case one particular activity does not yield what is expected, but it also denotes the mediocre profitability of each activity taken separately. About half of Dapraass residents resort to such combinations. Some form of agriculture is usually present in these combinations, although it relates to very small plots as seen above in section 3.5.
162. However, this general feature is less true of one particular category of Dapraass residents, the few specialised artisans, who run welding or furniture making businesses and have only one full-time, reasonably profitable activity. In this sense, this category has a more urban type of livelihood and way of life.

4.4.2 Income

163. The amount of expenses has been investigated as a proxy indicator to cash income. The average expense amount per month per household is about GNF 2 million (USD 300), which represents about USD 2.5 per day per individual in average. Food, health and schooling are the main items in the household expenditure budget. Even if many households combine this modest cash income with some in-kind income in the form of agricultural produce and fish, this remains a very modest income: most households live in poverty and would have difficulties to cope with temporary adverse circumstances.

4.4.3 Conclusions from the Livelihood Review

164. Key conclusions from this review are the following:
- Proximity to a landing site (see Figure 8 above) connected to the wood gathering and fishing sites in the mangrove and the Rio Nunez estuary is important to about 25% of the Dapraass households (fishermen, wood and fish tradesmen); this is clearly confirmed by the qualitative investigations;
 - Small as they are, the pieces of agricultural land that are available have an important role in livelihoods as a safety net for certain categories of households, particularly the women;

- Livelihoods of other households are dependent upon the urban opportunities offered by Kamsar, particularly for the better-off layer of small entrepreneurs, whose livelihoods are less a combination and more linked to one only source, their business, who are less dependent on land and sea, and more on proximity to markets.

4.5 SOCIO-POLITICAL ORGANISATION

165. As an urban area, Daprass is not organised along customary lines, although the original Baga remain the predominant socio-political force as elsewhere in Kamsar. There are two sector chiefs, one for the eastern part and the other for the western part. They report to the District President of Kamsar Centre, who plays a prominent role as a most respected individual and former Mayor of Kamsar as a whole.
166. Within Daprass, there are several groups, the interest of which do not necessarily correspond:
- “traditional” resident households, usually headed by a male in their fifties/sixties, with several wives and numerous children, having usually owned their residence for quite some time and engaged in activities such as trade; these are the usual main decision makers as they have easy access to the authorities both modern and traditional;
 - tenants are younger, usually poorer, in smaller households (male headed with one wife and zero to three children, and female headed) and usually engaged in casual activities, including fish or wood trading; some of them may be transient and live in Daprass just because they found a room to rent there, or because they run or are associated to a business there; these people have less weight in the community and find it more difficult to have their voices heard;
 - business persons running a workshop or shop, who may or may not reside in Daprass (if they do they are usually tenants – see above); many of these are related in some way to the landing site, which allows them to engage in their trading activities, particularly the wood, salt and fish trade;
 - women, whether within a male-headed household or heading their own household, are usually well respected, some of them run a small business; it was observed in consultation meetings that if given the floor, they will express themselves in a straightforward manner, not necessarily expressing the same opinion as the males.
167. These dynamics have to be considered when devising and implementing the consultation strategy and setting up, and interacting with the Resettlement Committee.

5. COMPENSATION STRATEGY AND ENTITLEMENTS

5.1 KEY PRINCIPLES

168. 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.
- Consideration of both physical and economic displacement: 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: land is generally 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, such as land replacement or livelihood restoration packages.
- 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,
- 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.

5.2 ELIGIBILITY AND CUT-OFF

5.2.1 Eligibility

169. Eligibility to compensation for structures and land is at household level. This means that any compensation for affected assets is served at household level. 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 marriage¹⁶.

170. For crops and businesses, eligibility to compensation will be at individual level. Spouse consent will not be required.

5.2.2 Cut-Off

171. Households and individuals found to be affected at the date of the pre-census (i.e. 13th November, 2014) are eligible. Affected households include:

¹⁶ *Most marriages are consecrated by an imam in a religious ceremony, but not necessarily registered with secular authorities.*

- Resident households, including owners and tenants;
 - Non-resident households owning a structure (whether residential and inhabited or not, or other non-residential) or an agricultural land plot in the affected area;
 - Owners and operators of businesses located in affected structures or on affected land.
172. Households and individuals that were not found to be affected at the time of the pre-census (i.e. 13th November, 2014) are not eligible. Absentee households or individuals that were not observed at the time of the census and have a claim to ownership or residency in the affected area will be invited to lodge a claim that will be considered according to the grievance management mechanism presented in section 8.4.

5.3 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX AND CONSULTATION THEREUPON

173. The following table shows the entitlement matrix. This specific entitlement matrix builds on the generic one presented in the Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement Framework and prevails on the latter in case any discrepancy is observed.
174. Consultation on the entitlement matrix took place in November 2015 (see Annex 8). This included a discussion with the Resettlement Committee on the following:
- Resettlement site;
 - Self-built and Project-built houses;
 - Eligibility conditions (including resident and non-resident landlords);
 - Plot size entitlement and house size entitlement;
 - Room entitlements for those eligible to resettlement;
 - Level of finish of houses.

5.4 SPECIFIC ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS AND ENTITLEMENTS FOR RESETTLEMENT

5.4.1 Owners of Inhabitable Houses

5.4.1.1 Eligibility

175. To be deemed inhabitable, 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.
176. Both resident owners and non-resident owners of inhabitable houses will be eligible to both compensation options proposed (either resettlement or cash compensation). However, in an effort to minimise impacts on tenants, obtaining a resettlement package for non-resident owners will be subject to them committing to relocate their tenants. The Project will therefore seek from non-resident landlords a commitment that they will relocate their affected tenants in Project built housing. If a non-resident landlord is not prepared to commit to relocate his/her affected tenants in the resettlement house, he/she will be offered cash compensation at replacement value only, rather than a resettlement house. This eligibility condition is yet to be discussed with the affected community. A detailed eligibility procedure will be prepared in the implementation phase to provide specifics on the application and implementation of these conditions.

5.4.1.2 Consultation on Resettlement Entitlements

177. The possibility to “self-build” resettlement housing was discussed in details in consultation meetings held in November 2015 (see Annex 7). Affected people, and particularly women, overwhelmingly rejected that option, in spite of the safeguards that GAC was prepared to ensure. It is understood that women may be concerned that the males would use the compensation for other purposes, to the detriment of the females and children in the household. GAC will therefore build resettlement housing on behalf of resettled residents, and the self-build option will only be available to non-resident households who can demonstrate that they have alternative housing readily available (see section 5.4.2).

Table 6. Entitlement Matrix

#	Affected Asset	Affected Entity	Eligibility Conditions	Entitlements
1	Complete and inhabited residential house – Resident owner	Household of the resident owner of an affected residential house	Be found at the time of the census to own an affected inhabitable and complete house and reside therein	<p>Resettlement including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocation of a plot of residential land of 300 m² (for 2 and 3 room houses) and 500 m² (for larger houses) in the Kamsar Filima resettlement site (see section 5.9.5.2) with a double VIP latrine (see section 5.4.1.5) - Reconstruction of a house with a minimum of two rooms and a maximum of five rooms, with any existing additional room on top of five being compensated in cash at USD 3,000 per room (see sections 5.4.1.3 and 5.4.1.4) - Cash compensation for ancillary structures such as hen pens, dish racks, driers, showers at USD 200 per structure of whatever nature (see paragraph 5.4.1.3) <p>OR</p> <p>Self-relocation, i.e. cash compensation at full replacement value if the affected household can demonstrate that they own alternative housing of adequate characteristics in a location of their choice (see section 5.4.2)</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Moving allowance (USD 200 per household) – see section 5.4.4</p>

#	Affected Asset	Affected Entity	Eligibility Conditions	Entitlements
2	Complete and inhabited residential house – Non-resident landlord	Household of the non-resident owner of an affected residential house	Be found at the time of the census to own an affected inhabitable and complete house, and not reside therein (usually with tenants residing in the affected house)	<p>Resettlement, only if the non-resident owner commits to relocate his/her tenants in the resettlement house, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocation of a plot of residential land of 300 m² (for 2 and 3 room houses) and 500 m² (for larger houses) in the Kamsar Filima resettlement site (see section 5.9.5.2) with a double VIP latrine (see section 5.4.1.5) - Reconstruction of a house with a minimum of two rooms and a maximum of five rooms, with any existing additional room on top of five being compensated in cash at USD 3,000 per room (see sections 5.4.1.3 and 5.4.1.4) - Cash compensation for ancillary structures such as hen pens, dish racks, driers, showers at USD 200 per structure of whatever nature (see section 5.4.1.3) <p>OR</p> <p>Cash compensation at full replacement value if the affected resident owner does not commit to relocate his/her tenants in the resettlement property (see section 5.4.2)</p>
3	Incomplete and/or not inhabited residential house, including foundations and ruins	Household of the non-resident 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	<p>Cash compensation at full replacement value based on the un-depreciated value of materials and labour</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Land plot of 500 m² in the Filima resettlement site</p>
4	Non-residential structure (including business structures)	Household of the owner of a non-residential structure	Be found at the time of the census to own a non-residential structure	<p>Cash compensation at full replacement value based on the un-depreciated value of materials and labour</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Business entitlements as applicable (see item 9 of this table)</p>

#	Affected Asset	Affected Entity	Eligibility Conditions	Entitlements
5	Complete and inhabited residential house	Tenant household	Be found at the time of census to reside as a tenant in an inhabitable and complete house owned by the head of another household See specific eligibility conditions for tenants, including free-of-charge tenants, in section 191	Tenancy re-establishment allowance based on one year of the average rent (USD 100 per room) multiplied by the number of rooms actually occupied, meant to allow the affected tenant household to pay the one-year deposit required to secure an alternative rental dwelling (see section 5.5.2.2) AND Moving allowance (USD 200 per household) – see paragraph 199 AND Support from GAC in securing an alternative dwelling , including by seeking guarantees from resettled non-resident landlords that they will allow their current tenants to rent rooms in resettlement housing (see paragraph 176), and by allowing owners of larger houses to build extensions through a modular design of resettlement houses (see paragraph 182)
6	Cultivated agricultural land	Household of the owner of an agricultural land plot	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 7 and 8 in the entitlement matrix and sections 5.5.4.1 and 5.5.4.2) AND Replacement land in the agricultural area of the Filima resettlement site on a m2 per m2 basis with a minimum of 400 m2 (see section 5.5.3 Erreur ! Source du renvoi introuvable.)
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 market value (median market price in Kamsar in 2015 x average yield observed in the area – see section 5.5.4.1)
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 5.5.4.2)

#	Affected Asset	Affected Entity	Eligibility Conditions	Entitlements
9	Businesses	Owner-operator of business (individual)	Be found at the time of the census to own and operate an affected business	<p><u>Relocation on the Dapress Commercial Area</u> (see section 5.6.2)</p> <p>AND</p> <p><u>Compensation at replacement value for lost immovable assets</u> (including any structures and immovable machinery – if applicable)</p> <p>AND</p> <p><u>Business Moving Allowance</u> (see section 5.6.3.2), including loss of income over the one-month period required to re-establish the business to the same level of production at the Dapress Commercial Area, and compensation for the cost of moving, total amount of the Business Moving Allowance: USD 500 per business</p>
10	Business employees	Employee of business (if different from owner and operator - individual)	Be found at the time of the census to operate an affected annual crop	<u>Compensation for temporary job loss</u> (meant to compensate for the loss of income during the time required to re-establish the business and the associated job – typically 1 month at USD 150 per month = USD 150) – see section 5.6.3.3

5.4.1.3 Details on the Resettlement Entitlement

178. Resident owners and non-resident landlords that commit to relocate their tenants will be offered a choice between resettlement and self-relocation (see section 5.4.2). The resettlement package will include the following:

- Allocation of a residential land plot of 300 m² (for 2 and 3 room houses) and 500 m² (for larger houses) in a resettlement site developed by GAC in the Filima area of Kamsar; resettlement sites are discussed in section 5.9.2;
- Part of this 500 m² residential land plot can be used for gardening and will contribute to livelihood restoration;
- Some residents may be entitled to additional agricultural land as discussed below in section 5.5.3;
- Reconstruction by GAC of a replacement house based on the following:
 - Room for room entitlement with a minimum of two rooms and a maximum of five rooms, the balance above five rooms being compensated in cash on a per-room basis: a household with two, three, four or five rooms will get a resettlement house with two, three, four or five rooms respectively, a household with one room will get a two-room house, while a household with six rooms will get a five-room house and cash compensation on the basis of USD 3,000 per room for the additional room;
 - Construction of a double pit Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine on every land plot;
 - Compensation in cash for ancillary structures (granaries, etc...) on a per-structure basis (flat rate of USD 200 per ancillary structure regardless of its nature, standard and size); latrines and showers will be replaced, hence will not be compensated in cash;
 - Kitchens will be compensated in cash per the USD 200 rate above and not included in the house design as consultation indicated that the community had no objection to such an arrangement.

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

Table 7. House Size Entitlements

Rooms (inhabitable) owned in the current house	Entitlement		
	Number of rooms	Size of resettlement plot	Minimal size of main rooms
1	2	300 m ²	Living room: 12 m ² Bedroom 1: 10 m ²
2	2	300 m ²	Living room: 12 m ² Bedroom 1: 10 m ²
3	3	500 m ²	Living room: 12 m ² Bedroom 1: 10 m ² Bedroom 2: 10 m ²
4	4	500 m ²	Living room: 12 m ² Bedroom 1: 10 m ² Bedroom 2: 10 m ² Bedroom 3: 10 m ²
5	5	500 m ²	Living room: 12 m ² Bedroom 1: 10 m ² Bedroom 2: 10 m ² Bedroom 3: 10 m ² Bedroom 4: 10 m ²

5.4.1.4 House Characteristics

180. Resettlement houses will have the following indicative characteristics:

- Reinforced concrete footings and slab;
- Precast panel walls and partitions or agreed alternative;
- Roofing sheets with protective coating and reflective insulation (radiant barrier);
- Inside plaster with white or yellow paint finish;
- Reinforced concrete floor;
- Veranda with concrete floor and covered by a roof extension;
- Ceilings (PVC);
- Provision for future electrical installation at the owner's expense with conduits provided;
- Metallic shutters (louvre or similar) providing adequate protection against theft;
- Metallic entrance door with lock and padlock;
- Metallic inner doors.

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

182. 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.

5.4.1.5 Latrines and Showering Areas

183. Each plot will be provided with a double pit VIP latrine, and a separate showering area linked to a soak pit. 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 18 – Design Example – Double Pit VIP Latrine



5.4.1.6 House Guarantee

184. 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 repair at its own expense any defects that are found not to be of the occupants' responsibility.

5.4.2 Self-Relocation

185. Resident owners that can demonstrate that they own an alternative land plot and house will be able to opt out from the resettlement option and receive cash compensation instead. Compensation will be based on the following:

- Compensation for the residential house on the same basis as resettlers (replacement value on a per room basis (i.e. USD 6,000 per house plus USD 3,000 per inhabitable room¹⁷);
- Compensation for land use¹⁸ based on the replacement value of a 500 m² land plot in Kamsar or surroundings at the observed average value of USD 5 per m² (USD 2,500).

186. Non-resident owners that are not prepared to commit to relocate their tenants will be offered cash compensation only but no resettlement package. Compensation will be based on the same basis as above, i.e. the following:

- Compensation for the residential house on the same basis as resettlers (replacement value on a per room basis (i.e. USD 6,000 per house plus USD 3,000 per inhabitable room);
- Compensation for land use based on the replacement value of a 500 m² land plot in Kamsar or surroundings at the observed average value of USD 5 per m² (USD 2,500).

5.4.3 Security of Tenure at the Resettlement Site

187. In conformance with PS5 and OS2, GAC will ensure that resettlers at a resettlement site receive security of tenure. This shall ultimately be in the form of a land title ("*titre foncier*"), which is the highest level of land ownership that the Guinea legislation allows. As a first step, and based on previous experience with the resettlement sites in the Concession area, GAC shall seek issuance of "*permis d'occuper*" (occupancy permits), which are allocated by the local branch (Boké) of the Ministry of Urban Planning and which form the first step in allocating full land titles. The process of issuing occupancy permits is based on GAC submitting technical data related to the development ("*lotissement*") and owner allocation data. It is expected to take some time, based on past experience, and while it is unlikely that this process will be completed at the time that the actual move takes place, it should be finalised within the further 2-3 years. Previous experience indicates that the process takes some time but the current good working relationship GAC has with the local branch (Boké) of the Ministry of Urban Planning will allow to complete it without undue delays.

5.4.4 Household Moving Allowance

188. 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

¹⁷ A rapid survey of construction cost in Kamsar indicated that the construction (concrete blocks, corrugated iron roof) of a three-room house of a standard similar to that of the proposed resettlement houses (see paragraph 180) would cost around USD 15,000 if procured from a local contractor. Due to time constraints and contractor requirements imposed by GAC, resettlement houses are likely to cost more as reflected in the budget estimate.

¹⁸ This is not compensation for the land itself, which belongs to the State, but compensation for land usufruct (or use) rather.

set at this amount per household, regardless of their regime of tenure (owners or tenants). Non-resident landlords will not be entitled to the Household Moving Allowance.

5.4.5 Plantations and Embellishment

189. GAC will provide about fifteen decorative and fruit tree saplings to each resettled household for them to plant on and in front of their plot. The total number of saplings and the tentative distribution below are meant to provide a reasonable mix of shade, decorative, and fruit trees and can be accommodated in a 500 m² land plot. Tentatively, the distribution of these saplings will be the following:

- Neem (shade and decoration - *Azadirachta indica*): 3;
- Pawpaw (*Carica papaya*): 5;
- Mango (*Mangifera indica*): 1;
- Banana (*Musa*): 3 (stumps);
- Citrus (*Citrus sinensis* or other locally grown species): 3.

5.5 ENTITLEMENTS OTHER THAN RESETTLEMENT

5.5.1 Owners of Non Inhabitable Houses

190. A non-inhabitable house is a house that is not inhabited and cannot be inhabited without significant completion or upgrading works. No structure without a roof shall be deemed inhabitable. Such structures include foundations, houses without a roof, and houses in varying degrees of progress towards completion.
191. Owners of non inhabitable houses will receive an empty developed plot of 500 m² size in the Filima resettlement site.
192. Foundations shall be compensated on a per square metre basis (USD 15 per m²). Incomplete houses other than foundations shall be valued on a per square metre basis taking account of their degree of completion.
193. Owners of non inhabitable houses will not be entitled to the Household Moving Allowance.

5.5.2 Tenants

5.5.2.1 Eligibility

194. Tenants have been identified during the November 2014 census. The basic eligibility rule is that tenants present and identified as such during the November 2014 census are eligible. However, a sizable number of tenants are one-person households and were not to be seen during the census (particularly fishermen found to be at sea during the day when the census team visited the dwelling). Eligible tenants are typically a separate, unrelated household from that of the owner. However, a number of potentially contentious cases, usually involving so-called “free tenants” (*hébergés gratuits*), were observed during the census exercise, which will require eligibility rules for tenants to be made as specific as possible to mitigate the risk of speculative behaviours involving false tenants. These rules will be discussed with the community Resettlement Committee.
195. The involvement of a community committee in the census has certainly allowed GAC to eliminate the majority of such potentially false claims. However, it cannot be excluded that such claims will re-surface at a later stage.
196. Where claims have been made that an individual (usually female) is a tenant of his/her spouse, including in polygamist households, GAC will seek advice from the Resettlement Committee (see section 8.3) to ascertain the tenancy status of the individual in question. Wives and husbands are normally considered as homeowners in joint ownership, which is the best option to safeguard women’s interests throughout the resettlement process. In contrast, alleging that a female spouse is a tenant is an attempt by their husband to deny them the right

to the joint ownership of the resettlement house. GAC will be seeking to put houses in the names of all spouses or at least get their consent in writing (see section 5.8).

197. Cases were also observed during the census where the house owner insisted that an unmarried child should be registered as a separate tenant household occupying one room in the house, but such claims were usually dismissed as potentially speculative. Accordingly, tenants found to be minor children (less than 18 years of age¹⁹), or major and unmarried children of the resident or non-resident owner of the house will not be eligible as they should in fact be considered as members of the household of the house owner. Only in case where the child of the house owner is major (more than 18) and married can he/she be considered as a separate household, which triggers eligibility to a separate compensation package.

5.5.2.2 Entitlements

198. Tenants will be compensated such that they can secure an alternative dwelling. Information gathered in qualitative surveys with Dapraass tenants suggests that they are usually required to present a deposit of 12 months of rental. One room in Dapraass is typically rented at about GNF 40,000 to 60,000 per month. The vast majority of tenants are small households that rent only one or two rooms. Assuming a “worst-case scenario” of at GNF 60,000/room/month, the cost of the twelve months deposit is GNF 720,000 per room, which at the average exchange rate observed in 2015 and early 2016 is about USD 100 per room.
199. 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 188 above for details on its calculation).

5.5.3 Owners of Agricultural Land

200. 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 replacement of land use by access to an equivalent land plot. Compensation for agricultural land will be exclusively in-kind, as follows:
- Compensation for the small plots currently adjacent to residential houses: residential plots of 500 m², allowing affected owners to re-establish gardens (with about 15 tree saplings per household provided by the Project, see paragraph 189);
 - Compensation for the separate larger fields (18 in total): allocation of land on a m² per m² basis within a separate dedicated agricultural area adjacent to the residential area on the resettlement site, with gardens similar to what was existing at the Dapraass site.
201. In addition, land users are eligible to compensation for crops based on rates detailed in section 5.5.4.

5.5.4 Crops

5.5.4.1 Non-Perennial Crops

202. Compensation rates for annual and other non-perennial crops are based on the following:
- Yield estimates taking consideration of usual agricultural practice in the area (sourced from the Agriculture Department in Boké), or, where such references are absent, the “Mémento de l’Agronome²⁰”, which provides recognised references of yields for tropical crops in peasant farmer conditions;
 - Prices on the market in Kamsar based on a specific price monitoring exercise conducted monthly by GAC since the inception of the Project (the results of the price monitoring for 2015 are provided in Annex 5, including the computation of average, minimum,

¹⁹ The official age of majority in Guinea is 18.

²⁰ ‘Mémento de l’Agronome’, CIRAD-GRET-Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.

maximum and median values for every crop); 12 values of prices are available for every year; the median price is used for calculation of the compensation value.

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

204. 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 updated for 2017 for all crops for which median market prices in 2016 are higher by more than 5% than those of 2015. The exchange rate used is GNF 7,800 to USD 1.

Table 8. Compensation Rates – Non Perennial Crops

Culture	Crop	Prix 2015 Median (GNF) / Median 2015 Price (GNF)	Rendement (t/ha) / Yield (t/ha)	Compensation (GNF / m2)	Compensation (USD / m2)
Arachide (graine)	Groundnut (grain)	5,250	2	7,875	1.01
Aubergine (long)	Eggplant (long)	4,375	40	175,000	22.44
Aubergine (Rond)	Eggplant (round)	5,000	40	200,000	25.64
Calebassier (en liane)	Calabash	33,334	3	93,335	11.97
Concombre	Cucumber	2,500	30	75,000	9.62
Courge	Pumpkin	2,500	30	75,000	9.62
Fonio	Fonio	7,000	1	9,800	1.26
Gingembre	Ginger	10,000	7	70,000	8.97
Gombo	Gombo (Okrah)	10,000	5	50,000	6.41
Haricot	Bean	6,500	2	9,750	1.25
Igname	Yam	4,000	12	48,000	6.15
Maïs sec	Maize	4,000	4	16,000	2.05
Manioc sec	Manioc (Cassavah)	5,000	16	80,000	10.26
Millet	Millet	5,000	1	7,000	0.90
Patate	Sweet potato	1,900	9	16,150	2.07
Piment gros (Frais)	Pepper (large, fresh)	10,000	8	80,000	10.26
Piment Sec Petit	Pepper (dry, small)	13,000	8	104,000	13.33
Pois d'angole*	Angola pea	4,000	2	8,000	1.03
Riz	Rice	5,250	3	14,700	1.88
Sorgho	Sorghum	6,000	1	7,800	1.00
Taro	Taro / Cocoyam	5,833	12	69,996	8.97
Tomate	Tomato	5,833	30	174,990	22.43

5.5.4.2 Perennial Crops

205. 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.

206. Compensation rates will be calculated for each of the two areas and updated on an annual basis based on market prices observed in Kamsar and Sangarédi respectively. The following formula will be used:

207. 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 labor 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:

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

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

Table 9. 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 / Fully mature adult	Plant / Seedling	Jeune non productif / Young non productive	Jeune productif / Young productive	Maturité complète / Fully mature
Anacardier	Cashew	5,000	80,000	402,500	452,000	0.64	10.26	51.60	57.95
Ananas	Pineapple	2,000	17,000	27,000	27,000	0.26	2.18	3.46	3.46
Arbre médicinal	Medicinal tree	5,000	95,000	168,329	171,662	0.64	12.18	21.58	22.01
Avocat	Avocado	5,000	42,500	380,000	440,000	0.64	5.45	48.72	56.41
Bambou (Prix de l'unité)	Bambou (Prix de l'unité)	5,000	23,000	29,000	29,000	0.64	2.95	3.72	3.72
Banane	Banana	2,000	77,000	245,750	264,500	0.26	9.87	31.51	33.91
Calebassier (arbre)	Calabash tree	5,000	55,000	1,025,000	1,130,000	0.64	7.05	131.41	144.87
Citronnier	Citrus	5,000	90,714	867,500	980,000	0.64	11.63	111.22	125.64
Cocotier ordinaire (nombre de noix)	Coco (not selected)	5,000	121,667	1,073,750	1,135,000	0.64	15.60	137.66	145.51
Colatier	Cola tree	5,000	75,000	1,595,000	1,915,000	0.64	9.62	204.49	245.51
Corossole (Sop-sop)	Corossol	5,000	20,000	1,272,500	1,520,000	0.64	2.56	163.14	194.87
Fromager (kiri - Ceiba pentandra)	Kapok Tree (Ceiba pentandra)	5,000	80,000	159,500	164,000	0.64	10.26	20.45	21.03
Goyavier	Guyava tree	5,000	80,000	905,000	1,055,000	0.64	10.26	116.03	135.26
Mandarinier	Mandarine tree	5,000	98,750	1,276,250	1,422,500	0.64	12.66	163.62	182.37
Manguier greffé	Mango tree (grafted)	5,000	80,000	440,000	497,000	0.64	10.26	56.41	63.72
Manguier non greffé	Mango tree (not grafted)	5,000	90,714	535,048	595,055	0.64	11.63	68.60	76.29
Méko (Dialium Guineense)	Méko (Dialium Guineense)	5,000	33,378	300,000	375,000	0.64	4.28	38.46	48.08
Néré (Parkia biglobosa)	Néré (Parkia biglobosa)	5,000	5,000	792,500	1,130,000	0.64	0.64	101.60	144.87
Oranger	Orange tree	5,000	90,714	709,278	796,795	0.64	11.63	90.93	102.15
Palmier naturel (privé)	Palm (wild)	5,000	57,500	118,750	122,500	0.64	7.37	15.22	15.71
Palmier naturel (communautaire)	Palm (wild)	5,000	15,500	175,000	190,000	0.64	1.99	22.44	24.36
Palmier sélectionné	Palm (selected)	5,000	55,000	316,250	342,500	0.64	7.05	40.54	43.91
Pamplemoussier	Pomelo tree	5,000	105,000	538,906	581,563	0.64	13.46	69.09	74.56
Papayer	Pawpaw	5,000	12,500	113,750	132,500	0.64	1.60	14.58	16.99
Tamarinier (djabhè)	Tamarind (djabhè)	5,000	105,000	605,000	655,000	0.64	13.46	77.56	83.97

209. 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 as described for annual crops (see paragraph 204).

5.6 BUSINESSES

5.6.1 Consultation Outcomes

210. Consultation with affected business men/women has indicated very clearly that they were keen to keep their businesses in Dapraass in so far as possible, for the following reasons:
- Many businesses are linked to the Salamiya landing area (see above paragraph 152) as they transport wood, fish, salt from the islands or various goods to the islands through this landing site; they emphasised in focus groups (see Annex 4) that being resettled far from the Salamiya landing site would jeopardise their businesses and their ability to restore their livelihoods;
 - Other businesses (particularly the blacksmiths) benefit from the proximity of the CBG plant, which is a source of scrap metal and scrap wood necessary for their businesses;
 - Yet other businesses (particularly the furniture makers) have to be close to what they consider the core furniture marketing area of Kamsar, opposite the Sahara market;
 - A number of businesses require electricity (see paragraph 91 for details on current electricity supply);
 - Lastly, others, particularly petty traders, mention that the proximity of the Sahara market was critical to their businesses.
211. Businesses are very different in what they need to be properly re-established, particularly in terms of structures. Therefore it would make little sense to re-establish structures for businesses (such as, say, market stalls), as there would be a high probability that these structures would not be used. However, the key factor that businesses need is access to land in Dapraass (rather than in Filima) as location in Dapraass allows them to maintain access to the Salamiya landing site, to the CBG plant, and to the Sahara market.

5.6.2 Establishment of a Commercial Area in Dapraass

212. Based on these consultation outcomes, GAC will establish a small commercial area in unaffected areas of Dapraass, meant primarily for informal businesses that were found to be affected at the time of the census. The following will apply to this commercial area:
- Eligibility: be included in the November 2014 census (i.e. have been found at the cut-off date to own/run an affected business with a structure of whatever nature). Tables and stalls will not be eligible as they are easily moveable and can re-establish easily at no cost in a location of their choosing;
 - Commercial Area located in close vicinity to the Salamiya landing site (final location to be consulted upon with Resettlement Committee, neighbours and local authorities) as this is one of the critical factor that explains why businesses are located in Dapraass (the other one being the proximity to the Sahara market);
 - Vehicular access from the GAC railside road and through the existing rail crossing opposite the Sahara market, with traffic control and rules enforced by GAC security to ensure access to GAC facilities is not obstructed;
 - Lot allocation based on 50 m² per affected business, free of charge, with potential for allocation of a “permis d’occuper” if possible;
 - Lot allocation managed jointly by GAC and the Resettlement Committee, with lottery to determine which lot is allocated to which business;
 - Every business will be given one month to demolish their affected structure and re-establish it at the commercial area; a Business Moving Allowance will be available for that purpose (see below section 5.6.3.2), and business losses will be compensated assuming a re-establishment period of one month;

- No other compensation will be made available for those who would be unwilling to re-establish their businesses close to the commercial area;
- While GAC will not be expected to re-establish the current source of power supply given its informal character, it is anticipated that businessmen will be able to re-establish it by themselves. The Business Moving Allowance (see below section 5.6.3.2) is meant to accommodate these expenses, amongst others.

5.6.3 Compensation for Businesses

5.6.3.1 Compensation Principles

213. Most structures used by businesses are basic sheds built of wood and straw. Some kiosks are also observed, as well as a few more substantial structures of mud bricks or concrete blocks. A set of compensation rates will be prepared to adapt to the various categories of buildings, which will be compensated on a per square metre basis.
214. No significant immovable pieces of equipment have been observed during the inventory. A few concrete slabs are used to fix saws and similar devices. These will be compensated on a lump-sum basis.
215. In line with usual practice and PS5 and OS2 requirements, businesses will receive the following components of compensation:
- Land use: Allocation of a 50 m² land plot on the commercial area with “permis d’occuper”²¹;
 - Structures: All structures being easily moveable, they will not be compensated, but the cost of their transfer to the commercial area will be compensated as part of the Business Moving Allowance;
 - Business losses: Compensation of the loss of income for the period required to re-establish the business in the Dapress commercial area (assumed one month), included in the Business Moving Allowance;
 - Specific cases (immovable equipment) to be considered on a case-by-case basis.

5.6.3.2 Business Moving Allowance

216. The Business Moving Allowance will include the following components:
- Cost of moving: same as for households (USD 200), as the rationale (see section 5.4.4) is essentially the same as for households;
 - Compensation for loss of business income: one month at a flat rate of USD 300, which appears to be a high estimate of monthly business income for affected businesses;
 - Total: USD 500 per business.

5.6.3.3 Business Employees

217. Business employees will be compensated for the loss of employment that they may experience during the month assumed to be required to re-establish the business, and based on a conservative assumption for the average salary (USD 150 per month per employee). Apprentices will receive the same compensation.

5.7 SALVAGING

218. Owners of structures of all types will be allowed to salvage materials from their old structures in Dapress. However, a notice will be given to affected people specifying the period of time

²¹ See section 5.4.3 on security of tenure at the resettlement site. The ‘permis d’occuper’ is a first step towards the issuance of a full land title, which is a long term objective beyond the timeframe of this RAP and subsequent monitoring. In the Guinean context, a ‘permis d’occuper’ provides adequate security of tenure. As mentioned in section 5.4.3, it is not likely that these permits will be awarded to resettled businesses before they move as the process will take some time.

during which they are expected to dismantle their house themselves (i.e. 20 days from the time they have received keys to their resettlement house or their self-relocation compensation, and the time they have received their moving allowance, whichever is latest). After this 20-day period is expired, GAC will enter the land and dismantle and clean-up whatever has not been salvaged by affected owners. Paying the moving allowance before the 20-day period starts is meant to allow people to hire means of transportation to be able to move the salvaged materials from Dapraass to the resettlement site or their preferred relocation site.

5.8 GENDER ASPECTS OF COMPENSATION

219. As mentioned in paragraph 169, compensation eligibility will be at household level except for crops and businesses, where the individual owner of the crop or business will be eligible regardless of his/her belonging in a household.
220. 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 (see census form in Annex 2) regardless of the formality of marriage.
221. 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.
222. 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.
223. Gender aspects have been taken very seriously throughout the RAP process. As an example, the initial plan was to limit house room number to 5 rooms and to compensate additional rooms in cash, but the wives did not want this as they felt husbands would spend the money paid in lieu of extra rooms and they would not be rebuilt. As a result, GAC will replace all rooms (up to 10 rooms) so that wives and children (particularly where there are several wives) do not lose their shelter. In addition, this will also maintain rental stock at similar levels to pre-displacement, retaining rental income for affected households.

5.9 RESETTLEMENT SITE

5.9.1 Key Resettlement Site Sizing and Design Parameters

224. It is assumed that about 80% of the owners would select a resettlement package, while the others would opt for self-relocation and associated cash compensation. For site selection purposes, individual plots were initially assumed to be 500 m² in surface area. A contingency of 30% has to be added to accommodate streets and other public spaces. The total surface needed is therefore estimated at about 10 hectares, not including the main access road and associated right-of-ways. As a comparison, the surface occupied by the affected area in Dapraass is about 4.5 hectares.

5.9.2 Review of Potential Resettlement Sites

5.9.2.1 Process

225. Building on work done earlier for GAC in Kamsar, the team together with local authorities has identified two sites (Filima and Kawas) that had earlier been earmarked for potential development of resettlement sites. These sites were visited in November 2014.
226. The figures below present the location of potential resettlement sites.

5.9.2.2 *Filima Site*

227. Approximate coordinates (UTM 28):

- X= 547900
- Y= 1176900

228. This is a site located about 4.5 km from the current Daprass location, South to Kamsar, in an area that local authorities have been willing to develop for some time but had been earmarked for the military. There is a newly built primary school nearby, and the Lycée (secondary school) is also close. A power plant (Diesel generators, reportedly operated by CBG, to be verified) is also located close to the site. Access from the main road would need to be upgraded as it is currently in poor condition (about 1km).

229. The site is currently used for some agriculture. It is reportedly not inundated, even in the rainy season and is generally flat with mild undulations. The soil is sandy and seems favourable to construction from a geotechnical perspective and to infiltration of waste- and rain-water.

5.9.2.3 *Kawas Site*

230. Approximate coordinates (UTM 28):

- X= 552200
- Y= 1176800

231. This is a site located about 11.3 km from the current location, in a rural setting, near the village of Kawas. The site had been identified for the construction of “social housing” by a Spanish developer and it is understood that local authorities earmarked the site in this perspective, but the proponent later disappeared and nothing was built. Access is through a road that also serves the Kamsar airstrip, and further to the site leads to the Sous-Préfecture of Bintimodia.

232. The site is accessed by a 4.8 km dirt road from the paved national highway. The surface area available is about 18-20 hectares. There is quite significant agriculture on the site, including what appears to be a well developed orchard (mango trees).

5.9.3 Consultation on Resettlement Sites

233. Consultation on resettlement sites took place in November 2015 (see Annex 8). The Filima site was overwhelmingly favoured by Daprass affected people. Affected residents had repeatedly indicated that they preferred a relocation site close to the centre of Kamsar, where most economic activities and communal services such as schools and health care are located. The Filima site, although farther from the centre than the current location, meets these criteria. It is also a site that allows some peri-urban agriculture, with fertile land as evidenced by the current gardens there, and it is less exposed to rail and other environmental impacts than the current Daprass location.

Figure 19 - Overview of the Location of Potential Sites within Kamsar

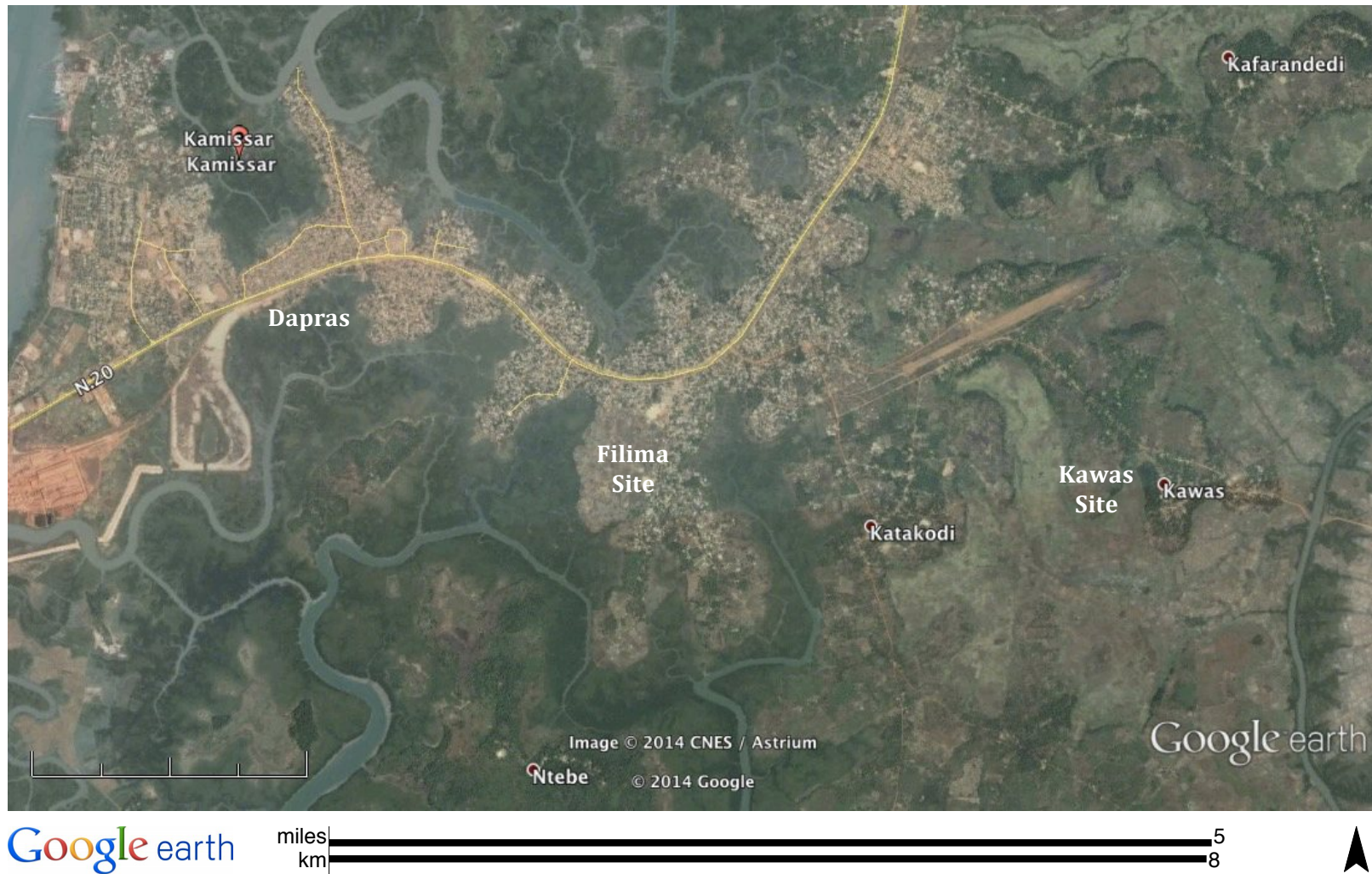


Figure 20 - Indicative Location of the Filima Site



Figure 21 - Indicative Location of the Kawas Site



5.9.4 Filima Site Acquisition Process

234. Although no formal title had been issued, the site had been earmarked in the nineties for military use (training grounds, and possibly construction of barracks). While the military never developed the site, they allowed some agriculture and sand extraction to be carried out but never allowed erection of any permanent structure (a few buildings are reported to have been forcibly demolished in the late 2000s during the military regime) and as a matter of fact the site remains empty of any permanent residences, which is notable given its proximity to densely populated areas.
235. GAC notified the Boké Prefect of its interest in developing the site for resettlement. The Government of Guinea organised several meetings in the last quarter of 2015 and early 2016, in which representatives of the Army mentioned that they would be prepared to surrender their interests in the Filima site provided a suitable alternative was identified for their relocation. Local authorities proposed a site well outside Kamsar in a locality called Daressalam (see Figure below).

Figure 22 – Location of the Daressalam Site



236. The site at Daressalam is empty of any permanent residence and has very limited agricultural activities. GAC has sponsored the establishment of a detailed delineation by the relevant department in Boké Prefecture (Habitat and Housing). Note that Daressalam is not a resettlement site and is only meant to allow the Military to pursue any training or other activity they were previously carrying out at Filima (where they never built any structures or engaged in other site development activities).
237. Following negotiations with the different parties, the following agreement was reached in March 2016 (see relevant ANAIM letter in Annex 10):
- A total size of 20 has been earmarked for military use at Daressalam, with GAC agreeing to compensation for the development of that site (access and potentially earthworks);
 - Subject to GAC satisfying the above condition, the allocation of the Filima site for resettlement needs has been confirmed by ANAIM.
238. GAC will compensate any agricultural activities at the Daressalam site per rates in this RAP. Community level compensation that may be required by the host community will be provided by GAC. This may include upgrades to access roads or to community infrastructure such as water supply or educational facilities. Consultation is yet to be held with the Daressalam community to address and resolve these issues.
239. Similarly, current activities (of limited scale) that are being undertaken on an informal basis at the Filima site will be compensated by GAC on the same basis as stated in this RAP. These activities include:
- Limited agriculture, with a few fruit trees and some annual crops;
 - Limited sand extraction.
240. To offset impacts to small-scale gardeners currently using the Filima site, they will be provided with a land plot with a lease agreement within the agricultural area planned at the Filima site (see below section 5.9.5.2).

5.9.5 Resettlement Site Development

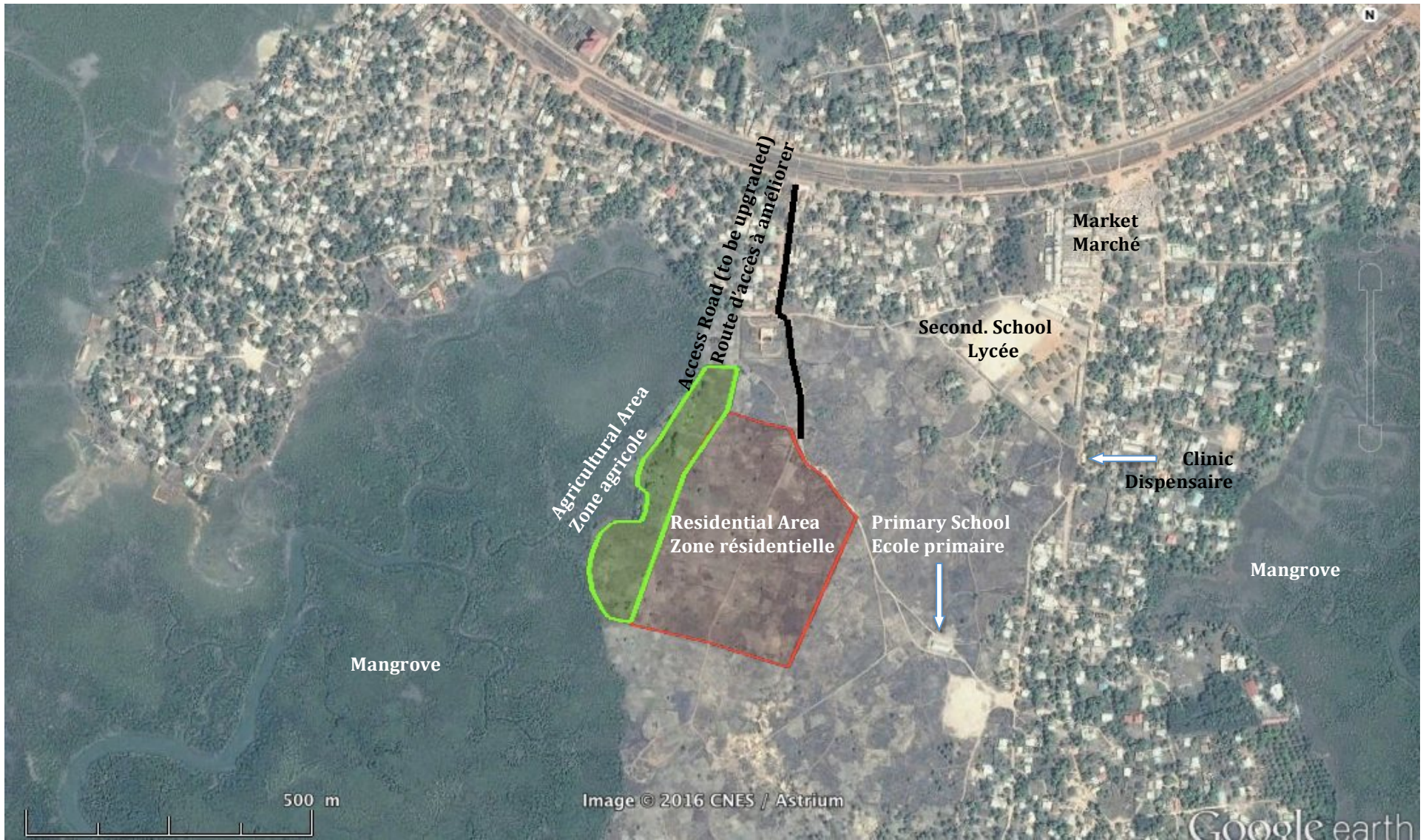
5.9.5.1 General Planning Principles

241. Two areas have been delineated in principle within the Filima site:
- A residential area of 10.8 hectares in size (red polygon on the figure below);
 - An agricultural area of 3.55 hectares in size (green polygon on the figure below), located adjacent to the residential area.
242. The dimensions and specifications for roads and plots will be developed according to good practice and the requirements of Guinean regulations.

5.9.5.2 Residential Area

243. The area that will be developed within the residential area is a rectangle of approximately 310 m x 270 m within which 120 parcels will be created. All residential parcels will be accessible by vehicle, with a trunk street of 30 m right-of-way (10 meter width plus two shoulders of 10 metres both sides to accommodate storm water channels, plantations and small traders), four secondary streets parallel to the trunk street (10 m width), and one perpendicular street serving the latter secondary streets.
244. Two larger plots (2,400 m²) will be reserved for public facilities (mosque, market). Eight parcels will be reserved for waste management skids.
245. Approximately 2 hectares will be reserved but will not be developed at this point.

Figure 23 - Filima Resettlement Site: General Planning Principles (Tentative)



5.9.5.3 *Agricultural Area*

246. The delineated agricultural area is 3.55 hectares in size. 18 fields were identified in Dapraass for a total surface area of 0.4 hectares, with the following size characteristics:
- Average size: 167 m²
 - Maximum size: 1,001 m²
 - Minimum size: 22 m²
 - Median size: 112 m².
247. Users of these fields will be granted a plot of equivalent size as the affected fields, with a minimal size of 400 m². This will occupy a total area of about 1.2 hectare. The rest (2.3 hectares) will be allocated to people currently farming in the part of the Filima site that will be used for construction of residences and public facilities (to be surveyed in Q2, 2016). Also, each household resettled to the Filima site will be able to dedicate some of the 500 m² residential plot they are awarded per resettlement entitlements (see paragraph 178) to gardening, all the more since they will be provided with saplings of fruit and other trees (see paragraph 189).

5.9.5.4 *Access and Streets*

248. The current access from the national highway is in poor condition and will have to be upgraded by GAC to provide proper access to the resettlement site (see figure above). The street overall width will not be increased to avoid any impacts on nearby properties. Care will be taken during construction to avoid any traffic around the Filima market area, which can be extremely busy with vehicular and pedestrian traffic on market days.

5.9.5.5 *Plot Allocation*

249. Plots within the resettlement site will be allocated in a lottery jointly organised by GAC and the Resettlement Committee. Vulnerable people may be exempted from the lottery and allocated specific plots with easier access (on the trunk street). This will be discussed with the Resettlement Committee.

5.9.6 **Public Facilities and Utilities**

5.9.6.1 *Schools*

250. The existing primary school located in the middle of the Filima site will be upgraded by GAC. It a recent and well-constructed building, with three classrooms, only one of which appears to be functional (with a teacher) at the moment. Another three classrooms will be added to accommodate the supplemental load of school children (about 200 children of primary school age) brought about by the resettlement process. GAC cannot take responsibility for teacher allocation but will consult with the Ministry of Education and the Municipality, and thereby seek to facilitate the posting by said Ministry of teachers to this school, so that all six classes can function (in contrast with only one in the current situation).
251. In terms of secondary education, the large secondary school in Filima does not appear to require any expansion or upgrade to accommodate the supplemental load related to the resettlement.

5.9.6.2 *Health Care*

252. While there is a Government-run health clinic in close vicinity to the Filima resettlement site (see Figure above), it was found not to be operational, for unknown reasons. GAC will seek to facilitate the operationalisation of this clinic through consultation with the Ministry in charge of public health and the Municipality, but cannot take responsibility for allocation of personnel and other resources to this facility.

5.9.6.3 Water Supply

253. Drinking supply will be provided by means of a connection to the CBG operated drinking water supply system of Kamsar. GAC have approached CBG in this perspective, and obtained agreement to connect the resettlement site to the Kamsar town water supply, effectively replicating the water supply in the existing Dapra community.
254. If this were not possible, drilled wells would be provided. With regards to the quality and quantity of groundwater at the site, GAC have recently completed four test bores on the site. Preliminary results show that water quantity is sufficient for even a much larger population and that water quality is acceptable from a mineralogy perspective, though there are some issues with microbiological contamination as would be expected considering the surrounding developments and lack of sanitary systems..

5.9.6.4 Power Supply

255. In line with principles in the LACRF, GAC will re-establish power supply at the resettlement site on a 'like-for-like' basis or better. The first option will be to link the Filima resettlement site to the neighbouring, CBG-operated power plant. This is subject to technical feasibility and to consultation with CBG. In case this solution does not appear feasible, an adequate off-grid solution will be sought. The recurrent cost of electricity supply will be paid for by the resettled household.

5.9.6.5 Domestic Waste Management

256. Walled waste transfer areas will be provided on the resettlement site. The responsibility for bringing domestic waste to the transfer area will rest with the resettlers from the time of moving. The responsibility for disposing of domestic waste will rest with the Resettlement Committee. Awareness and training will be provided to all households and to the Resettlement Committee to properly address solid waste issues.

5.9.6.6 Plantations

257. Streets will be planted with alignment trees such as Neem (*Azadirachta indica*) at an indicative spacing of about one every 15 metres. Trees will be watered under GAC's responsibility for one year, and the responsibility will be transferred to the Resettlers' Committee after one year.

5.9.7 Awareness and Training to the Resettlement Committee

258. Awareness will be provided to resettlers on the following issues:
- Erosion control measures in their private plots, including maintenance of plantations;
 - House use and maintenance, including details on the guarantee period (what is covered and not covered);
 - Latrine use and maintenance;
 - Water management (including the need to pay for water and to obey requirements of the Water Users Committee);
 - Solid waste management (use of transfer facilities and need to pay for the disposal service).
259. Training will be provided to the Resettlement Committee on the following issues:
- Erosion control measures on public areas and maintenance requirements for the run-off collection and drainage system;
 - Maintenance of plantations;
 - Drinking water supply management (if the Water Users Committee is part of the Resettlement Committee or under its authority), including maintenance of pumping facilities, hygiene of the water points, fee collection and management;

- Solid waste management (use of transfer facilities, organisation of a disposal service, and collection of the related fee).

5.9.8 Potential Environmental and Social Impacts of Resettlement at Filima

260. Resettlement of about 80 households at the Filima site is not anticipated to create significant adverse environmental impacts, for the following reasons:

- The area is already clear of any vegetation and no tree felling will be required.
- There are no natural habitats of any criticality in the area, which is peri-urban and has already been used for agriculture and sand extraction.
- Human waste will be disposed of in dry latrines, where it will mineralise and may be reused as agricultural fertiliser.
- Were groundwater to be used (see above in section 5.9.6.3 that this is not anticipated to be the case), water availability is largely sufficient so that there will be no impacts to the aquifer and neighbouring wells.

5.9.9 Management of Potential Influx at Filima

261. GAC recognises that the Filima site is conducive to potential influx, particularly once it is developed, and also before if some people see an opportunity to receive compensation. GAC took pro-active measures to minimise potential influx of opportunistic compensation seekers at Filima and to minimise further influx once the resettlement site is developed, as follows:

- The census with pre-census was conducted at Filima according to the same methodology applied by GAC wherever land is affected, and a formal Cut-off-Date was set accordingly.
- Following consultation with the Resettlement Committee and the local urban planning regulator (“Service de l’Habitat et de l’Urbanisme” in Boké), the plot size was reduced for smaller houses from the initial proposal of 500 m² for everyone to 300 m² for smaller houses (2- and 3-room). Putting small houses on larger plots would have encouraged significant influx and uncontrolled expansion.
- GAC will divide the agricultural area into allotments and allow current land users in Filima to continue using the land for agricultural purposes based on free lease agreements.

5.10 COMPENSATION PROCESS

5.10.1 Negotiated Settlements

262. 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;
- Hand-over to PAPs of entitlement and compensation calculation sheets based on the agreed inventory summary, for verification, processing of any grievances and sign-off;
- Hand-over of a household- or individual-level compensation agreement, based on the calculation sheet and specifying 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 (see below section 5.10.4).

263. 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.

264. This stage will be carried out internally by GAC, and will mobilise three to four compensation officers for about 2 months in Q1-Q2, 2016, under the supervision of the Resettlement Project Manager and Resettlement Superintendent.

5.10.2 Delivery of Resettlement Houses

265. Notwithstanding the one-year guarantee period applying to resettlement housing (see above section 5.4.1.6), 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.

266. As mentioned in section 5.8, where a household includes a head and one or more spouses, GAC will systematically insist on householders that documents above (which will serve as basis for the further issuance of occupancy permits) be established in the name of all spouses as co-owners, such that interests of wives are duly protected.

5.10.3 Hand-Over of the Resettlement Site and Associated Amenities

267. 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 Kamsar (preferably) after a one-year guarantee period, during which training and awareness activities described in section 5.9.7 will be carried out. Whichever entity receives the resettlement site will sign an acceptance and hand-over agreement with GAC.

5.10.4 Cash Compensation Payment

268. The 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 installments 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 Kamsar;
- 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.

269. 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.

5.11 MITIGATIONS RELATED TO FISHING

270. The channel used by CBG, Société Minière de Boké²² (SMB) and soon GAC (and quite likely other operators such as COBAD) poses safety risks to traditional fishing vessels, most of which are not motorised and move slowly as a result. The channel is currently marked by buoys and fishermen have been used to movements of CBG ships for a long time, but the frequency of ships will significantly increase, creating a higher hazard to fishermen. Different solutions will be assessed by GAC to alleviate these hazards and reduce the risk of collisions:
- Continue consultation with fishing communities through regular visits to landing sites and fishing villages;
 - Make sure that all Kamsar-, Taigbé-, Taidy- and Memsenkéné-based fishermen and other boatmen (transportation pirogues) are aware of the location of the channel (location of the buoys) and the meaning of the buoys. Several specific awareness campaigns will be carried out in the ports in this purpose;
 - Consider installing buoys at a narrower interval and make sure that one buoy is well visible from the previous one to avoid accidental encroachments by fishermen vessels into the designated bauxite export ship channel;
 - Communicate (GAC's responsibility) GAC vessels ship movement schedules to the Kamsar port captaincy ("*capitainerie*") in advance and keep it posted at the ports and at the captaincy offices;
 - Associate other industrial users of the Rio Nunez channel (currently CBG and SMB, but others are likely in the near future) to these measures;
 - Make sure that suitable life jackets are available on the local market for fishermen willing to use them (for example, GAC could subsidise the establishment of a first stock of life jackets at a local trader);
 - Provide simple awareness of this measure (life jackets) and all others above to fishermen operating in the Rio Nunez channel and visit landing sites on a regular basis to refresh awareness and inquire on any fishermen concerns that may be related to GAC's operations.

²² *SMB, a bauxite mining company with a concession in the Boké area which has been operating barges on the Rio Nunes in the last two years, and which was mentioned by fishermen as a new risk to their safety.*

6. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

6.1 AGRICULTURE

271. Agriculture will be reinstated in better conditions than in Dapress (see section 5.9.5.3 above), allowing all residents resettled to the Filima site to improve their livelihoods by engaging in larger-scale and more profitable agriculture than before:
- All resettled residents will have access to a 500 m² residential plot, with the dwelling and ancillary structures using a maximum of 200 m², leaving about 300 m² as a minimum available for agriculture. This is substantially more than the few square metres that most residents were using in Dapress for tree plantation and small-scale gardening.
 - 15 fruit tree seedlings will be provided free-of-charge to each resettled household (see section 5.4.5).
 - The 18 fields that are affected in areas adjacent to the residential part of Dapress (see section 3.5) will be replaced in the agricultural area reserved near the residential part of the Filima resettlement site. Sizes will be at least equivalent to current ones and much larger in most cases (see section 5.9.5.3).
 - Access to marketing opportunities for agricultural produce will be maintained, as Filima has a large market, which will offset the impacts of displacement to those currently marketing their agricultural produce on the Sahara market in Kamsar Centre.
272. Households will be monitored for livelihood restoration (see chapter 9) and any occurrences of specific difficulties will be addressed.

6.2 BUSINESSES

273. Livelihood restoration for businesses is related to the development of a commercial area (see section 5.6.2), which will allow livelihood impacts to be avoided, minimised, and mitigated as follows:
- The transition period will be minimal (expected not to exceed one month) as businessmen/women will be able to move their equipment or structures. Loss of income during this transition period will be compensated (see section 5.6.3).
 - The displacement effect on business clientele will be minimal as businesses will be located in close proximity to their previous location, allowing them not to lose touch with their usual client base.
 - For those willing to move with the resettlers (likely the smallest of the businesses, usually operating from very small kiosks or more commonly from simple tables), re-establishment options will be provided (particularly through the construction of a 30-m wide trunk street allowing kiosks and tables to be established on the shoulders).
 - Businesses will be able to access to the same informal inputs they were accessing before, including electricity and scrap metal/wood from the CBG plant.
 - Access to the Salamiya landing site will be maintained.
274. Businesses will be monitored for livelihood restoration (see chapter 9) and specific difficulties will be addressed.

7. VULNERABLE AND DISADVANTAGED PEOPLE

7.1 BACKGROUND

275. **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.
276. The original Dapras population are rural people who relocated to Kamsar from other parts of the region, mostly the Taigbe and other ethnic Baga islands, but also from other parts of the country. They are in Dapras for economic opportunities related to the Kamsar city, and the population is quite young and economically active (for the most part).
277. Elderly, physically or mentally disabled, and chronically sick persons are usually taken care of by their close relatives in their villages of origin. Where older persons are to be found in Dapras, they tend to own their own houses and are usually not socially isolated, with family solidarity networks normally active.

7.2 DEFINITION OF VULNERABLE AND DISADVANTAGED PEOPLE

278. In the context of the GAC project in Dapras, 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.
279. There are no Internally Displaced People or refugees in the Project affected community. Nor are there representatives of minority ethnic groups. The key potentially vulnerable group is women-headed households, particularly tenant widows or single mothers with large households. It is estimated that there are about 20 such households. They were included in a specific focus group to discuss their particular concerns.

7.3 LAND TENURE AND VULNERABILITY

280. No one in Dapras or Filima has a legal title to land (although some people may have an “*Attestation de Cession*” or Transaction Certificate, which is not per se recognised as a land title). This is not particularly indicative of potential vulnerability as it is the general situation, not only in Dapras, but more broadly in Kamsar and in most of Guinea. With regards to land without formal legal title, the Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement Framework [p22. Section 3.2] states the following:

“Customary land rights are taken into account: land is generally deemed to be State property, and as such, loss of customary land occupation cannot be compensated in cash; however, customary owners are eligible to in-kind compensation for loss of customary land rights, such as land replacement or livelihood restoration packages. If land replacement is chosen, GAC will assist affected land users to access replacement land in its concession or elsewhere”.

7.4 IDENTIFICATION OF, AND ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE PEOPLE – PROCESS

7.4.1 Identification of Vulnerable People

281. 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.

7.4.2 Assistance to Vulnerable People

282. 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;
- Specifically for vulnerable tenants: assistance to securing alternative housing, including insistence on their landlords to relocate them at the Filima resettlement site.

8. ENGAGEMENT AND GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

8.1 RAP ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES TO-DATE (EARLY 2016)

283. The following consultation activities have already been implemented in regards of Kamsar infrastructure land access and compensation:
- Institutional stakeholders:
 - Several meetings at Prefecture (Boké) and Sous-Prefecture (Kamsar) levels in November 2014 to present the process of census and surveys;
 - Meetings with ANAIM to secure their participation in the process and report on the progress and outcomes of the census and surveys;
 - Affected people from Dap rass – during the survey and census phase in end 2014:
 - Initial meeting to explain the process to local chiefs and declare the cut-off (13 November, 2014, in Dap rass);
 - Establishment of a provisional survey committee of eight persons to support the survey team and monitor progress and any difficulties that may arise in identifying properties and affected individuals (see composition in Annex 1).
 - Focus group discussions with affected people in Dap rass (see also section 4.1.2 and Annexes 3 and 4);
 - Face-to-face interviews with all affected residents during the survey and census exercise that took place in November, 2014, and collection of their compensation preferences.
 - Affected people from Dap rass – during the resettlement planning phase in end 2015:
 - Establishment of a Resettlement Committee (see Annex 7);
 - Discussion of entitlement matrix and resettlement sites (see Annex 8);
 - Discussion of reconstruction arrangements (see paragraph 177 and Annex 8).

8.2 RAP ENGAGEMENT PLAN

284. GAC will continue engagement activities around land access and compensation, building on those implemented to-date and on the generally positive reception of the overall resettlement process.
285. As mentioned in section 5.9.7, the compensation and resettlement process involves community- and household level consultations, as follows:
- Hand-over to PAPs of asset inventory details, for verification, processing of any mistakes or grievances, and sign-off;
 - 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;
 - 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 in-cash compensation.
286. 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.

287. 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;
- 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 Prefecture and Sous-Prefecture 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.

8.3 RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE

8.3.1 Tasks

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

- Liaise with GAC and represent the affected population in all interaction pertaining to compensation and resettlement in the planning and implementation stages (see paragraph 287 above);
- Process grievances;
- Take responsibility for resettlement site management and maintenance issues such as water supply, erosion control, waste management, etc...

8.3.2 Composition

289. The Resettlement Committee was established in November 2015. Its composition is presented in Annex 7. It includes:

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

8.3.3 Remuneration

290. Members of the Resettlement Committee will receive a sitting allowance from GAC.

8.4 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

8.4.1 Anticipated Categories of Grievances

291. 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.

8.4.2 Grievance Management Principles

292. The RAP grievance management system integrates into broader GAC-wide grievance management systems, which seek to achieve compliance with relevant IFC and AfDB requirements and 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.
293. Grievance management procedures are described in the Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan and related procedures.

9. IMPLEMENTATION

9.1 ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

9.1.1 Overview

294. 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 Kamsar, the Prefecture of Boké and the Sous-Prefecture of Kamsar will facilitate and monitor the whole process, particularly but not only in regards to final allocation to GAC of the Filima resettlement site.
 - The Prefecture 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. 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 developments (“*lotissements*”), establishing and delivering associated permits to developers, and further to establish and deliver occupancy permits (“*permis d’occuper*”), and land titles.
 - 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.
- Community stakeholders:
 - The community will be associated through its Resettlement Committee (see Annex 7 for its composition and section 8.3 for its responsibilities).

9.1.2 Internal GAC Roles and Responsibilities

9.1.2.1 Resettlement Project Manager

295. Resettlement activities at GAC (including both the Kamsar infrastructure described in this RAP and resettlement and compensation in the mining concession 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 (HSSEC) Manager, 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 commercial area;
- Supervision of monitoring and reporting activities;
- Integration with GAC’s Community Development Team to achieve livelihood restoration commitments and ensure alignment;
- Health and safety aspects;

- Contracting and payments to contractors;
 - Budget and schedule monitoring;
 - Compliance.
296. The Resettlement Manager is supported by the Site Development and Construction Supervision Team (see section 9.1.2.3), which report to him.

9.1.2.2 *Resettlement Superintendent*

297. 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 commercial area;
 - 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.
298. The Resettlement Superintendent is supported by the Negotiation, Engagement and Compensation Team (see section 9.1.2.4), which report to her. The Resettlement Superintendent acts on behalf of the Resettlement Manager in his absence.

9.1.2.3 *Resettlement Construction Superintendent and Site Development and Construction Supervision Team*

299. Reporting to the Resettlement Project Manager, the Site Development and Construction Supervision Team is headed by a Resettlement Construction Superintendent supported by two to four construction supervisors, who is responsible for the following:
- Preparation of bidding documents for earthworks and house construction;
 - 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);
 - 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.

9.1.2.4 *Negotiation, Engagement and Compensation Team*

300. 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.

9.1.2.5 *Grievance Management*

301. 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.

9.1.3 **Information Management**

302. GAC operates the Boréal 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.

9.2 **BUDGET**

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

9.3 **IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

304. The implementation schedule is presented in the following figure.

9.4 **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

305. Monitoring and Evaluation principles, processes, commitments and organisational arrangements are presented in the LACRF (Chapter 11).

Table 10. RAP Budget

#	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price (USD)	Total Price (USD)
1	DEVELOPMENT OF THE FILIMA RESETTLEMENT SITE				
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	500,000	500,000
114	Construction of access road	km	0.6	200,000	120,000
115	Construction of trunk street	km	0	250,000	100,000
116	Construction of secondary streets	km	1.8	90,000	162,000
117	Storm water collection network	km	2.8	40,000	112,000
12	House construction				
121	Two-room house (smaller)	Unit	5	21,000	105,000
122	Two-room house (larger)	Unit	10	25,000	250,000
123	Three-room house	Unit	15	32,000	480,000
124	Four-room house	Unit	30	38,000	1,140,000
125	Five-room house	Unit	25	45,000	1,125,000
126	Double KVIP pit latrine	Unit	85	10,000	850,000
13	Public facilities				
131	Mosque	Unit	1	120,000	120,000
132	3 classroom block at existing 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	4	15,000	60,000
135	Waste skids on concrete platforms	Unit	8	2,000	16,000
136	Electricity	Unit	1	102,000	102,000
137	Upgrades to existing health centre	Unit	1	20,000	20,000
138	Plantations and embellishment	Unit	1	410,000	410,000
14	Land titles				
141	Preparation and delivery of 'permis d'ocuper'	Unit	85	500	42,500
	Sub-Total 1 - Site Development				5,924,500
2	DEVELOPMENT OF THE DAPRASS BUSINESS PARK				
21	Site survey and delineation	Unit	1	5,000	5,000
22	Delineation of individual land plots	Unit	1	5,000	5,000
23	General earthmoving at site	Unit	1	60,000	60,000
24	Construction of access road	km	1.2		Costed as part of the Project infrastructure cost
25	KVIP pit latrines	Unit	4	10,000	40,000
	Sub-Total 2 - Dapraass Business Park				110,000
3	CASH COMPENSATION				
31	Moving allowance				
311	Households, Owners	Unit	85	200	17,000
312	Households, Tenants	Unit	200	200	40,000
313	Businesses	Unit	48	500	24,000
32	Incomplete and other structures compensated in cash				
321	Compensation for additional rooms beyond 5	Unit	40	3,000	120,000
322	Incomplete structures	Unit	24	1,000	24,000
323	Ancillary structures	Unit	175	200	35,000
324	Community structures	Unit	2	2,000	4,000
33	Crops - Dapraass				
331	Annual crops	m2	5,000	9	45,000
332	Trees	Tree	2,100	120	252,000
34	Crops - Filima				
341	Annual crops	m2	40,000	3	120,000
342	Trees	Tree	200	120	24,000
35	Crops - Daressalam				
351	Annual crops	m2	20,000	3	60,000
352	Trees	Tree	200	120	24,000
	Sub-Total 3 - Cash compensation				789,000
4	ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE PEOPLE				
41	General allocation for assistance to vulnerable people	Unit	1	100,000	100,000
	Sub-Total 4 - Assistance to vulnerable people				100,000
5	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION				
51	Fruit tree seedlings	Seedling	1,500	3	4,500
52	Money management training	Unit	1	15,000	15,000
	Sub-Total 5 - Livelihood Restoration				19,500
6	IMPLEMENTATION				
61	GAC staff and vehicles				
62	Consultants				
621	Assistance to RAP implementation	Month	25,000	5	125,000
622	Assistance to information management	Month	25,000	3	75,000
623	Architect, urban planner	Month	5,000	12	60,000
624	Legal support	Month	5,000	6	30,000
625	Air and other transport	Mission	4,000	16	64,000
63	External monitoring				
631	External compliance reviews	Month	25,000	3	75,000
632	Completion audit	Month	25,000	1.5	37,500
633	Completion socio-economic survey	Unit	15,000	1	15,000
634	Air and other transport	Mission	4,000	8	32,000
	Sub-Total 6 - Implementation				513,500
7	CONTINGENCIES				
71	Contingencies 10%		7,456,500	10%	745,650
	Sub-Total 7 - Contingencies				745,650
	GRAND TOTAL				8,202,150

Figure 25 – RAP Implementation Schedule

Blue stars are indicative of key milestones.

#	Item	2016												2017											
		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	Development of Filima Resettlement Site																								
11	Finalisation of negotiations on site allocation to GAC																								
12	Delineation of site and 'plan de masse'																								
13	Preparation of bidding documents for general earthmoving and access																								
14	Preparation of bidding documents for house construction																								
15	Contract award for both lots																								
16	General earthmoving and access																								
17	House construction																								
18	House commissioning																								
19	Construction of mosque																								
##	Construction of 3 classroom block																								
##	Drilled wells																								
##	Plantations and embellishment																								
2	Development of Dapress Business Park																								
21	Preparation of bidding documents																								
22	Access construction																								
23	Earthmoving and other works at business park																								
3	Negotiations with affected people																								
31	Hand-over of asset inventory sheets																								
32	Grievance and mistake redress																								
33	Hand-over of compensation sheets																								
34	Negotiations on resettlement entitlements																								
35	Hand-over of compensation agreements																								
36	Grievance redress																								
37	Final identification of vulnerable people																								
38	Establishment of final entitlement list																								
4	Cash compensation																								
41	Asset survey at Filima																								
42	Asset survey at Daressalam																								
43	Negotiations and payment for Filima and Daressalam																								
44	Payment of cash compensation for non-resettled households at Dapress																								
45	Payment of cash compensation for resettled households at Dapress																								
5	Engagement and consultation																								
51	Consultation on site layout, house design and public facilities																								
52	Monitoring of construction by Resettlement Committee																								
6	Move																								
61	Business move to the Dapress Business Park																								
62	Residents move - 1st wave																								
63	Residents move - 2nd wave																								
64	Residents move - 3rd wave																								
65	Salvaging and demolition at Dapress																								
7	Monitoring and evaluation																								
61	First interim compliance review																								
62	Second interim compliance review																								
63	Third interim compliance review																								
64	Fourth interim compliance review																								
65	Internal monitoring reports																								

Photograph Plates

HOUSING IN DAPRASS



Photograph showing the intertwining of houses, common spaces, private yards, and fruit trees in very small spaces



Typical Dapraass house (the left apartment is used by the owner, while the right side, added later, is dedicated to rental)



Foundation: two to three rows of bricks are placed to materialise someone's "ownership" of a land plot



Poor drainage of waste and grey water can potentially result in health issues, including cholera and other water borne diseases



Shallow well



Tap water supply

LIVELIHOODS IN DAPRASS



The Salamiya landing site (at low tide, hence not active at the time the photograph was taken)



Construction timber storage near the Salamiya landing site in Dap rass



Rice field in Dap rass near the existing GAC platform



Gombo field in the same area



Small cocoyam (taro) garden on the side of the existing railtrack



Business area with shops and restaurants at the eastern end of Dap rass towards the rail crossing

BUSINESSES IN DAPRASS



Sawmill near the Salamiya landing site



Timber trading area near the Salamiya landing site

FILIMA RESETTLEMENT SITE



General view of the Filima resettlement site



Filima primary school

SURVEY AND CONSULTATION PROCESS



Launch of the pre-census process and declaration of cut-off (13 November, 2014)



Pre-census: the surveyor takes basic information on the household identified as owner of a structure



Focus group with business persons in Dapras, November, 2014



Household individual socio-economic survey



Example of structure numbering



GPS measurements during the asset survey

Annex 1 – Composition of the Provisional RAP Survey Committee

#	Name, first name, nickname	Telephone
1	Bangoura, Amara (Maire Amara)	664 36 90 86
2	Bangoura Djibril Trésor	666 54 80 14
3	Touré Fodé Mamoudou	628 62 93 89
4	Mamadoudjan Diallo Bafoula	664 70 74 14
5	Bangoura Ibrahima (Tamba)	664 31 65 57
6	Kaba Mamady	664 08 11 99
7	Sylla Salefou	662 42 15 67
8	Soumah Mamadouba	664 81 69 35

Annex 2 – Pre-Census, Census and Socio-Economic Forms

PRE-CENSUS FORM

GAC – RAP Kamsar – Pré-Recensement

Structure N°: _____

Selon numérotation GPS

photo bâtiment : _____ (avec numéro structure peint sur le bâtiment bien visible sur la photo)

Usage bâtiment : Maison (résidence) utilisée Maison inachevée et inoccupée Fondation Mur de clôture (en dur)
 Boutique Atelier et autre activité artisanale Religieux Autre

Chef de ménage propriétaire identifié

Nom complet : _____
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 Signature : _____ (si présent)

Chef de ménage usager

Nom complet : _____
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

Statut d'occupation du bâtiment : Locataire / Hébergé gratuit / Copropriétaire / Autre : _____

Vu sur place lors du pré-recensement OUI / NON Signature : _____ (si présent)

Chef de ménage usager ___ : _____

Nom complet : _____
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

Statut d'occupation du bâtiment : Locataire / Hébergé gratuit / Copropriétaire / Autre : _____

Vu sur place lors du pré-recensement OUI / NON Signature : _____ (si présent)

Etabli par: _____

Page _____ de _____ pages

CENSUS FORM**FICHE D'IDENTIFICATION DES BIENS POTENTIELLEMENT AFFECTES**

Identifiant : _____ Nom de la zone d'acquisition: DAPRASS
 Identifiant CdM propriétaire (Ex. : S13-10006-04)

Numéro de dossier Borealis

A	A	M	M	J	J	Numéro GPS		Ordre séquentiel
1	4	1				S		

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 / village Adresse

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 / village 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? _____

ID ménage propriétaire: _____

IDENTIFICATION DU BÂTIMENT PRINCIPAL (S)

ID bâtiment (ex. S05-10000): _____

Date de construction : _____ # Photo: _____

Catégorie de bâtiment / fonction

- Résidentielle → Résidence utilisée Maison inachevée et inoccupée Fondation Clôture
- Communautaire → Gouvernemental Santé Éducation Religieux Autre : _____
- Description (hôpital, clinique, mairie, mosquée, etc.) : _____
- Commercial → Boutique Atelier et autres artisanal Entrepôt Fumoir Autre: _____
- Description (superette, kiosque, café, couture, etc) : _____

Nombre de pièces

Chambre: _____ Salon: _____ Cuisine: _____ Salle de bain: _____ Stockage : _____ Autre : _____

Nombre d'étages → _____

Nombre de logements indépendants → _____

Appartement : logement avec porte indépendante donnant sur l'extérieur

Condition → Bon ou très bon état Etat d'usage Mauvais état Abandonné

Achevé 100% → Achevé 0-25% Ach. 26-50% Ach. 51-75% Ach. 76-99%

Services → Électricité réseau Groupe Eau Toilette intérieure Douche intérieure Aucun**Dimension** (m) → Longueur: _____ Largeur: _____ Hauteur: _____ Circonférence: _____Si forme trop complexe, indiquez **surface** en m² _____**Mur** → Brique terre crue Brique terre cuite Brique ciment Pisé Bois Tôle Bâche Palme Raffia Autre _____ AucunRevêtement mur: Crépi terre Crépi ciment Carrelage Aucun**Toit** → Amiante-ciment Béton Paille/Palme/Raffia Tôle neuve ou récente Tôle de récupération ou usagée Bâche Tapis Convoyeur Aucun**Plancher** → Béton Pierre Carrelage Bois Aucun (terre battue)**Autre matériel** → Fenêtre en bois Portes en bois Fenêtre en métal Porte en métal Fenêtre vitrée Auvent de métal Carrelage intérieur Plafond contreplaqué ou autre Véranda améliorée Autre : _____

ID ménage propriétaire: _____

IDENTIFICATION DES RESIDENTS D'UNE HABITATION (Chefs de ménage seulement)

Tous les résidents excluant le propriétaire résident

Code ménage	Nom	Prénoms	Année naissance	Genre		Nom du père	Nom de la mère
				M	F		
				M	F		
				M	F		
				M	F		
				M	F		
				M	F		
				M	F		
				M	F		
				M	F		

Suite tableau précédent

Code ménage	# photo individu	# photo carte identité	# tel	Nombre de personnes à sa charge vivant avec lui	Nombre de pièces occupé (uniquement salons et chambres)	Statut d'occupation	Montant loyer (FG/mois)

Statut d'occupation : 1. Propriétaire résident 2. Propriétaire non résident 3. Locataire 4. Hébergé gratuit

ID ménage propriétaire: _____

IDENTIFICATION STRUCTURE ANNEXE – Pailote, 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 améliorée 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...)

	Description (choisir parmi les possibilités suivantes: cuisine / douche / latrine / puits / turnoir / hangar – pailote / ou autre)	Dimension (m)			Condition	Type de service	Type de latrine	Type de douche
		Longueur	Largeur	Circ.				
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								

Suite tableau précédent

	Type de toit*	Type de mur*	Type de plancher*	Puits		Type d'usage	Si la structure n'appartient pas au propriétaire Chef de Ménage, noter ici le nom et le prénom du propriétaire de la structure
				Type	Profondeur		
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							

* : Utiliser les possibilités suivantes : Brique terre crue / Brique ciment / Pisé / Bois / Bâche / Paille / Palme / Raffia / Crépi terre / Crépi ciment / Carrelage
Amiante-ciment / Béton / Tôle neuve ou récente / Tôle de récupération ou usagée / Tapis Convoyeur / Pierre / Aucun

ID ménage propriétaire: _____

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() 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 représentant communautaire : _____

Signature représentant communautaire : _____ Date : _____

Nom du représentant communautaire : _____

Signature représentant communautaire : _____ Date : _____

Nom de l'enquêteur : _____

Signature de l'enquêteur : _____ Date : _____

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY FORM

GAC – F.Giovannetti – Enquête socio-économique – Nov.2014

Code ménage : _____ PAGE 1

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 connaît 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**.
- **REPLIR TOUS LES CHAMPS !! NOMS PROPRES EN LETTRES MAJUSCULES !! VERIFIEZ LE QUESTIONNAIRE AVANT DE QUITTER LE MENAGE !!**

10. IDENTIFICATION DU CHEF DE MENAGE

101. Date enquête : _____ / _____ / 2014

102. Enquêteur (Initiales) : _____

103. NOM, PRENOM, SURNOMS chef de ménage: _____

LETTRES MAJUSCULES OBLIGATOIRES ! Inclure surnoms entre parenthèses si nécessaire

104. Sexe CdM : M / F

109. Groupe ethnique CdM : _____

01 : Nalou ; 02 : Soussou ; 03 : Diakanké ; 04 : Peulh ; 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

20. MEMBRES DU MENAGELe ménage est constitué des gens qui normalement vivent et prennent leurs repas ensemble, sans considération des liens de parenté. **REPLIR 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 / Filles ; 4 : Frère/Sœur ; 5 : Père / Mère ; 6 : Petit Fils / Petite Filles ; 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 : 1^{ère} année ; 12 : 2^{ème} année ; 13 : 3^{ème} année ; 14 : 4^{ème} année ; 15 : 5^{ème} année ; 16 : 6^{ème} année ; 21 : 7^{ème} année ; 22 : 8^{ème} année ; 23 : 9^{ème} année ; 24 : 10^{ème} année ; 25 : 11^{ème} année ; 26 : 12^{ème} 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. 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. **REEMPLIR TOUS LES CHAMPS !!**

#	201. Nom – Prénom	202. Age	203. Relation au Chef de ménage	204. Statut matrimonial	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)	
					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
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 : 1^{ère} année ; 12 : 2^{ème} année ; 13 : 3^{ème} année ; 14 : 4^{ème} année ; 15 : 5^{ème} année ; 16 : 6^{ème} année ; 21 : 7^{ème} année ; 22 : 8^{ème} année ; 23 : 9^{ème} année ; 24 : 10^{ème} année ; 25 : 11^{ème} année ; 26 : 12^{ème} 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. 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. **REEMPLIR TOUS LES CHAMPS !!**

#	201. Nom – Prénom	202. Age	203. Relation au Chef de ménage	204. Statut matrimonial	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)	
					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
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 : 1^{ère} année ; 12 : 2^{ème} année ; 13 : 3^{ème} année ; 14 : 4^{ème} année ; 15 : 5^{ème} année ; 16 : 6^{ème} année ; 21 : 7^{ème} année ; 22 : 8^{ème} année ; 23 : 9^{ème} année ; 24 : 10^{ème} année ; 25 : 11^{ème} année ; 26 : 12^{ème} 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. 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. **REEMPLIR TOUS LES CHAMPS !!**

#	201. Nom – Prénom	202. Age	203. Relation au Chef de ménage	204. Statut matrimonial	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)	
					M	F	O	N					O	N	O	N
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 : 1^{ère} année ; 12 : 2^{ème} année ; 13 : 3^{ème} année ; 14 : 4^{ème} année ; 15 : 5^{ème} année ; 16 : 6^{ème} année ; 21 : 7^{ème} année ; 22 : 8^{ème} année ; 23 : 9^{ème} année ; 24 : 10^{ème} année ; 25 : 11^{ème} année ; 26 : 12^{ème} 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

BUSINESS FORM

GAC – F.Giovannetti – Enquête activité économique – Nov.2014

Code ménage : _____ PAGE 1

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 connaît 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 Structure : _____

101. Date enquête : _____ / _____ / 2014

102. Enquêteur (Initiales) : _____

103. NOM, PRENOM, SURNOMS DU PROPRIETAIRE DU BATIMENT OU EST MENE 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 ! Inclure surnoms entre parenthèses si nécessaire*

104. Sexe : M / F

105. Adresse : _____

106. PROPRIETAIRE 2 DU BATIMENT OU EST MENE L'ACTIVITE: NOM, PRENOM, SURNOM : _____

LETTRES MAJUSCULES OBLIGATOIRES ! Inclure surnoms entre parenthèses si nécessaire

107. Sexe : M / F

108. Adresse : _____

109. PROPRIETAIRE 3 DU BATIMENT OU EST MENE L'ACTIVITE: NOM, PRENOM, SURNOM : _____

LETTRES MAJUSCULES OBLIGATOIRES ! Inclure surnoms entre parenthèses si nécessaire

110. Sexe : M / F

111. Adresse : _____

112. EXPLOITANT DE L'ACTIVITE: NOM, PRENOM, SURNOM : _____

LETTRES MAJUSCULES OBLIGATOIRES ! Inclure 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 : 1^{ère} année ; 12 : 2^{ème} année ; 13 : 3^{ème} année ; 14 : 4^{ème} année ; 15 : 5^{ème} année ; 16 : 6^{ème} année ; 21 : 7^{ème} année ; 22 : 8^{ème} année ; 23 : 9^{ème} année ; 24 : 10^{ème} année ; 25 : 11^{ème} année ; 26 : 12^{ème} 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 : 01 : Dapras ; 02 : Kamsar Centre dans son ensemble ; 03 : Toute la ville de Kamsar dans son ensemble ; 04 : En dehors de Kamsar ; 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 OU PIROGUE 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 ; 04 : Pirogue motorisée ; 05 : Pirogue non motorisée ; 77 : Autre ; 99 : Ne répond pas

205. OÙ SONT SITUÉS VOS FOURNISSEURS (en général) ? _____

Codage 205 : 01 : Dapras ; 02 : Kamsar Centre dans son ensemble ; 03 : Toute la ville de Kamsar dans son ensemble ; 04 : En dehors de Kamsar ; 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 ; 77 : Autre ; 99 : Ne répond pas

207. VOS FOURNISSEURS UTILISENT ILS UN VEHICULE OU PIROGUE 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 ; 04 : Pirogue motorisée ; 05 : Pirogue non motorisée ; 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 ? _____

30. STATUT LEGAL DE L'ACTIVITE301. 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'ACTIVITE501. 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*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 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. A Kamsar Centre obligatoirement
- 02. A Kamsar mais pas forcément à Kamsar Centre
- 03. Ailleurs (préciser)
- 04. Je ne sais pas
- 77 : Autre
- 99 : Ne répond pas

603. Si réponse 01 à 602 (Kamsar Centre obligatoirement), de quel côté du rail : _____

- 01. Côté Marché Sahara
- 02. Côté Dapras
- 03. N'a pas d'importance
- 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 3 – Guide for Focus Group Discussions (in French)

GAC – Kamsar – Plan d’Action de Réinstallation – Guide pour Focus Groups

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, les catégories suivantes sont visées :

1. Pêcheurs ;
2. Coupeurs et commerçants de bois ;
3. Femmes locataires ;
4. Hommes locataires ;
5. Propriétaires ;
6. Responsables d’activités.

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.

Voir format des fiches de compte-rendu en annexe.

Pêcheurs

1. Présentation des facilitateurs, des participants, et de l’objet de la réunion (mieux comprendre l’activité pêche des résidents de Dapress concernés)
2. Etes vous locataire ou propriétaire de votre résidence ici à Dapress ?
3. A quelles périodes faites vous la pêche ? Est-ce une activité constante toute l’année, ou au contraire une activité saisonnière ?
4. Dans quelles zones pêchez-vous ? Combien de temps sortez-vous ? Revenez-vous après quelques heures de pêche, ou bien sortez-vous pour plusieurs jours ?
5. Quelles sont les espèces que vous pêchez (en général) ? Quelles techniques de pêche utilisez-vous (filets, lignes, casiers) ?
6. Avez-vous votre propre pirogue, ou embarquez-vous comme ouvrier sur la pirogue d’un autre ? Pirogues à moteur, ou pirogues à voile/rame ?
7. Utilisez-vous seulement le débarcadère ici à Salamiya, ou bien utilisez-vous d’autres débarcadères à Kamsar ? Si oui, lesquels ?
8. Est-ce que les femmes de votre ménage travaillent également autour de la pêche, par exemple pour sécher, fumer ou vendre les produits de la pêche ?
9. A qui vendez vous le poisson en général ? Où se fait exactement la transaction (au débarcadère, au marché – quel marché, par le biais d’un intermédiaire...) ?

10. Est-ce que le fait pour vous d'habiter à Daprass est essentiellement lié à votre activité de pêche, ou bien à une autre raison ?
11. Dans le cas où vous ne pourriez plus habiter à Daprass, cela aurait-il un impact sur votre activité de pêche ? Quel impact ? Si vous habitez dans un autre quartier de Kamsar, pouvez-vous aisément utiliser un autre débarcadère ? Quels sont les problèmes éventuels liés à ce changement ?

Coupeurs et marchands de bois

1. Présentation des facilitateurs, des participants, et de l'objet de la réunion (mieux comprendre l'activité coupe de bois et commerce de bois des résidents de Daprass concernés).
2. Etes vous locataire ou propriétaire de votre résidence ici à Daprass ?
3. A quelles périodes faites vous la coupe (ou le commerce) de bois ? Est-ce une activité constante toute l'année, ou au contraire une activité saisonnière ?
4. Dans quelles zones collectez vous le bois ?
5. Quelles sont les espèces d'arbres que vous coupez ou vendez (en général) ?
6. Pour les coupeurs : Avez-vous votre propre pirogue, ou embarquez-vous comme ouvrier sur la pirogue d'un autre ? Pirogues à moteur, ou pirogues à voile/rame ?
7. Utilisez-vous seulement le débarcadère ici à Salamiya, ou bien utilisez-vous d'autres débarcadères à Kamsar ? Si oui, lesquels ?
8. Quel est le circuit de commercialisation du bois, du coupeur jusqu'à l'utilisateur final ? Décrivez les différentes étapes de vente et de transport.
9. Est-ce que le fait pour vous d'habiter à Daprass est essentiellement lié à votre activité dans la coupe ou le commerce de bois, ou bien à une autre raison ?
10. Dans le cas où vous ne pourriez plus habiter à Daprass, cela aurait-il un impact sur votre activité ? Quel impact ? Si vous habitez dans un autre quartier de Kamsar, pouvez-vous aisément utiliser un autre débarcadère ? Quels sont les problèmes éventuels liés à ce changement ?

Femmes locataires

1. Présentation des facilitateurs, des participants, et de l'objet de la réunion (mieux comprendre la situation des résidents de Daprass dans la catégorie concernée).
2. Chacune des participantes décrit brièvement son ménage (composition du ménage sans les noms, seulement l'âge, le sexe et les relations de famille), et les principales activités économiques des membres du ménage.
3. A supposer que le bâtiment où vous vivez serait effectivement affecté par le Projet, comment pensez vous faire pour retrouver un logement ?
4. Dans quel quartier allez vous chercher un logement ? Pourquoi particulièrement ce ou ces quartiers ?
5. Quelles difficultés vous attendez vous à rencontrer pour retrouver un logement ? Quel soutien pensez-vous que le Projet GAC devrait vous apporter pour vous aider à retrouver un logement ?

Hommes locataires

1. Présentation des facilitateurs, des participants, et de l'objet de la réunion (mieux comprendre la situation des résidents de Daprass dans la catégorie concernée).
2. Chacune des participants décrit brièvement son ménage (composition du ménage sans les noms, seulement l'âge, le sexe et les relations de famille), et les principales activités économiques des membres du ménage.

3. A supposer que le bâtiment où vous vivez serait effectivement affecté par le Projet, comment pensez vous faire pour retrouver un logement ?
4. Dans quel quartier allez vous chercher un logement ? Pourquoi particulièrement ce ou ces quartiers ?
5. Quelles difficultés vous attendez vous à rencontrer pour retrouver un logement ? Quel soutien pensez-vous que le Projet GAC devrait vous apporter pour vous aider à retrouver un logement ?

Propriétaires

1. Présentation des facilitateurs, des participants, et de l'objet de la réunion (mieux comprendre la situation des résidents de Dapras dans la catégorie concernée).
2. Chacune des participants décrit brièvement son ménage (composition du ménage sans les noms, seulement l'âge, le sexe et les relations de famille), et les principales activités économiques des membres du ménage.
3. A supposer que le bâtiment où vous vivez serait effectivement affecté par le Projet, comment pensez vous faire pour retrouver un logement ?
4. Dans quel quartier allez vous chercher un logement ? Pourquoi particulièrement ce ou ces quartiers ?
5. Quelles difficultés vous attendez vous à rencontrer pour retrouver un logement ? Quel soutien pensez-vous que le Projet GAC devrait vous apporter pour vous aider à retrouver un logement ?

Responsables d'activités

1. Présentation des facilitateurs, des participants, et de l'objet de la réunion (mieux comprendre la situation des activités de Dapras).
2. Chacune des participants décrit brièvement son activité (type d'activité, nature et localisation de la clientèle, taille de l'entreprise – nombre d'employés et d'apprentis), et indique où il/elle habite.
3. A supposer que le bâtiment où votre activité est conduite serait effectivement affecté par le Projet, comment pensez vous faire pour retrouver un site pour votre activité ?
4. Dans quel quartier allez vous chercher un site pour réinstaller votre activité ? Pourquoi particulièrement ce ou ces quartiers ?
5. Quelles difficultés vous attendez vous à rencontrer pour retrouver un site pour votre activité ? Quel soutien pensez-vous que le Projet GAC devrait vous apporter pour vous aider à retrouver un site pour votre activité ?

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			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

Question 1 : Différents avis exprimés et résumé.

Question 2 : Différents avis exprimés et résumé.

ETC...

Annex 4 – Minutes from Focus Group Discussions (in French)

306. Focus Groupe : Femmes Locataires Daprass

Souadou Diallo

Je suis vendeuse de lait de vache. J'ai en charge cinq personnes. Je vais à Boké pour acheter le lait de vache, précisément à Kantonyba. J'ai 35 ans. Mon premier garçon à 14 ans et ma fille a 12 ans, Je suis en location. Si mon logement est affecté par le projet, je ne sais pas ce que je dois faire. Je souhaiterais quand même si je suis déplacé être relogée à Filima ou ailleurs. J'aurai des difficultés pour trouver un nouveau logement parce que mon mari est décédé et si le propriétaire me demande une avance je ne serai pas en mesure de la payer. J'attends donc l'aide du projet pour pouvoir mener mes activités ailleurs. Je suis pauvre donc je demande l'appui de GAC.

Mayini Sylla

J'ai 50 ans. Je suis avec mes deux enfants. J'ai été épousée par le petit frère de mon mari. Je cherche les fagots de bois pour les revendre et subvenir aux besoins de ma famille. Souvent je vais sur le site du port pour aller chercher le bois mort et je vis de ça. Mon premier fils a 15 ans et il fait la septième année. Le deuxième fils a 11 ans et il fait la cinquième année. Si le projet affecte l'endroit où je suis, je vais me référer à mes beaux-parents. Si je quitte ici je voudrais être là où il y a du monde. Par exemple, si j'ai une maison à Bagataye, je vais partir là-bas. J'e voudrais que le projet me trouve un logement, Comme je suis en location je demande au projet de m'aider à trouver une maison en tôle.

Manama Sylla

Nous sommes en location. Nous sommes sept personnes dans la maison. J'ai 30 ans et j'ai cinq enfants, tous des élèves. Je souhaiterais que le projet nous prouve un logement. Je voudrais être à Kamsar centre. J'attends un appui financier de la part de projet pour pouvoir trouver un logement.

307. Focus Groupe : Hommes Locataires Daprass

Asekou Bambane Camara

Je suis né en 1956. J'ai quatre personnes à charge. Je suis le président du district de Kouffin. Je fais le transport maritime. Je n'ai pas les moyens de prendre la maison en location pour le moment. Mais si j'ai l'argent je voudrais trouver une location à Kamsar. Pour trouver une location, il y a beaucoup de difficulté pour l'avance pour le logement. Je suis certain que GAC viendra à mon secours.

Alseny Camara

J'ai 28 ans. Je vis chez Mohamed Diallo à Salamiya. Je suis divorcé, et je suis cultivateur. Si j'ai de l'argent je pourrais trouver une maison ailleurs. Par exemple à Sangarédi ou à Kamsar. Je suis conscient que GAC va m'accorder son soutien.

Amara Sylla

J'ai cinq personnes à ma charge : deux femmes et un enfant. Je suis chef menuisier à Salamiya. Si ma maison est prise par le projet, je me battrais pour trouver un nouveau logement. Je ne voudrais pas m'éloigner car mon travail a besoin de l'électricité. Je voudrais bien rester là où il y a du monde, Je ne sait pas encore si on m'enlève d'ici ou je vais partir. Et je ne m'attends pas à obtenir de l'aide du projet.

Amadou Bailo Diallo

Je suis né en 1950. Je suis commerçant de bois et de sel. J'ai 19 personnes à ma charge : 13 enfants, deux femmes et quatre petit-fils. Ma première femme vend du lait. La seconde vend des bonbons glacés. À mon avis, l'arrivée de ce projet va être profitable : J'ai deux grands garçons qui peuvent travailler, Et moi-même je peux faire du gardiennage. Je voudrais être à côté du port pour exercer mon commerce. Mais pour trouver une maison ça sera difficile. Mais si j'ai de l'argent, je crois que je pourrai trouver quelqu'un pour m'aider.

Mamadou Saliou Diallo

J'ai 25 ans. J'habite chez Mohamed à Salamiya en location. Je vends du bois. Actuellement, ma femme et mes enfants sont au village. Ma femme est allée pour récolter le riz, Il est très difficile d'avoir un logement. Si je vends le bois je ne fais que rembourser les dettes. Si je trouve de l'argent, je souhaiterais être à Kaléyiré parce que c'est facile de trouver un logement là-bas. Je souhaiterais obtenir un emploi dans le projet GAC. Si je ne travaille pas dans le projet je souhaiterais qu'on m'envoie en Europe pour trouver une place ou bien que je puisse continuer à trop vendre les bois.

Amadou Sara Diallo

Je suis né en 1976. Je suis commerçant. J'ai une femme et pas d'enfants pour l'instant. Je suis vendeur de sel. J'ai un vélo. Si je ne trouve pas de logement ici à Salamiya, je préfère aller chercher un logement à Filima. Je suis convaincu que le projet va m'aider à me trouver un logement. Je voudrais que ce projet améliore notre niveau de vie.

Ex-Commandant Amadou Seck Barry

Je ne suis plus en activité, je vis de ma pension, j'ai une épouse ici qui fait le commerce. Je vais me débrouiller pour trouver un logement avec l'aide du projet. Je voudrais bien trouver un logement à Kamsar. Je m'attends à un soutien financier de la part du projet pour soutenir ma famille. Je suis né en 1952. Dans le cas où je ne trouverais pas de logement à Kamsar, je préfère rentrer chez moi à Télimélé. J'ai sept personnes à ma charge.

Aboubacar Touré

J'ai cinq enfants, et une femme. J'ai 35 ans. Je suis commerçant de poisson ainsi que ma femme. J'ai six personnes à ma charge. Je regarde le projet pour m'aider à trouver un logement au centre de Kamsar. Les enfants vont à l'école ici. Si l'on nous déplace, ça va me coûter cher pour le transport des enfants pour l'école. Pour le logement, je m'attends à des difficultés car partout où tu vas on va te demander une avance de un an ou même deux ans. Je crois que le projet va nous aider à trouver de l'emploi.

Amadou Oury Diallo

Je suis né en 1952. Je suis commerçant de café et de thé à Salamiya. J'ai 10 personnes à ma charge. Si mon kiosque est affecté par le projet, je ne ferai que compter sur le projet pour me trouver une autre place. Je souhaiterais habiter à Kamsar Centre, secteur 3, parce que c'est proche d'ici et je suis connu. Je ne m'attends pas au soutien de GAC mais si le projet me vient en aide, je serai très heureux.

Maimouna Soumah (femme locataire s'étant jointe au groupe des hommes car pas disponible lors du rendez-vous avec les femmes)

Je suis née en 1953. Je suis vendeuse de poisson. Nous sommes au nombre de 9 personnes dans ma famille. Nous allons chercher un logement au secteur 4 car les enfants pourront ainsi partir à l'école sans problème. Ma co-épouse et moi nous pourrions ainsi descendre au port chercher le poisson et le

vendre. Pour trouver une maison, ça va être difficile. Je souhaiterais que la société nous apporte son soutien pour ça.

308. Focus Groupe : Hommes Propriétaires Dapress

Fodé Diallo

J'ai deux locataires, l'un a une femme et l'autre a deux femmes. Je n'ai aucune possibilité de trouver un logement par moi-même car je suis vieux. Je vous demande de nous aider à trouver un logement.

Mohamed Diallo

J'ai des locataires chez moi, ce sont des commerçants. Si je dois être déplacé, je ne voudrais pas être logé dans la brousse, je souhaite rester au centre ville ou bien à Conakry.

Mohamed Sylla

J'ai deux locataires, ce sont des pêcheurs. Chaque locataire a deux enfants, j'ai moi-même 8 personnes à charge. Je voudrais être relogé à Kamsar.

Mamadou Halal Bah

Je n'ai pas de locataires chez moi. J'ai 15 personnes en charge. Si on m'enlève d'ici je voudrais être relogé dans un autre lieu que ce soit ici à Kamsar ou ailleurs.

Conté

Si on doit me faire sortir de chez moi, il faudra qu'on me trouve un autre logement au centre ville de Kamsar car je suis vendeur de médicaments traditionnels. Je ne veux pas être à Kawas, c'est trop loin. Il faudra aussi que le projet me prenne en charge jusqu'à ce que je trouve un logement.

Habibatou Bangoura

Je n'ai rien à ajouter à ce que les autres ont dit, si on me fait sortir de ma maison, il faudra que le projet me fasse rentrer dans une autre maison. Il y a trois locataires dans ma maison, un menuisier, un chauffeur et un pêcheur.

Aissatou Diallo

J'ai 4 locataires dans ma maison. Je voudrais que GAC me trouve un logement tel que celui que j'ai et à Kamsar Centre.

Mohamed Poulo Diallo

J'ai 5 locataires chez moi, un transporteur en pirogue, un menuisier, un vendeur de bois, un surveillant et un mécanicien. Je suis soudeur de profession, je n'ai aucun moyen d'aller ailleurs. Je demande à GAC de me trouver un logement. Je veux rester au centre ville de Kamsar. Compte tenu du métier que j'exerce j'ai besoin de l'électricité. C'est pourquoi je veux rester à Kamsar centre.

Abdoulaye Diallo

J'ai 8 locataires, 3 commerçants, 2 piroguiers, 1 veuve, 1 élève, et 1 étudiant. C'est ici que je connais et suis connu. Si je quitte chez moi, je voudrais partir à Conakry pour continuer mes activités de commerce là-bas.

Maimouna Diallo

Je voudrais que notre maison soit en ville, c'est à dire à Kamsar Centre. Je souhaite que le projet nous aide à être relogés quelque part à défaut de Kamsar.

Aboubacar Camara

J'ai deux locataires chez moi, un pêcheur et un jeune. Je voudrais être relogé au centre ville de Kamsar. Je veux que GAC m'aide à trouver une maison.

Diallo Mamadou (chef de secteur)

Vous nous avez surpris avec cette réunion, sinon on allait mieux se préparer pour mieux discuter avec vous. C'est à dire s'entretenir au préalable entre nous pour vous présenter nos idées. Concernant le déplacement, moi personnellement je suis à côté de la mosquée. Pour me faire quitter là-bas, je souhaiterais avoir un bon emplacement à Kamsar Centre. Je n'ai aucun locataire. Si GAC nous propose une maison ailleurs, je crois que nous ne pouvons pas trouver le contraire. Si on construit une maison pour toi et que tu n'aimes pas le coin, tu peux toujours revendre la maison et aller ailleurs.

Aboubacar Camara

Je crois que depuis que vous avez commencé ce travail vous n'avez pas rencontré une maison digne de ce nom, toutes les maisons sont en mauvais état. Nous voulons qu'on soit déplacé ailleurs mais nous ne souhaiterons pas qu'on nous amène dans un lieu pire qu'ici, même si on nous envoie à Kolaboui je suis prêt à y aller.

Mohammed Diallo

Mes parents ont grandi ici. Si on m'envoie à Kolaboui et même si on me met dans une villa climatisée, je ne pourrai pas mener mes activités. La villa pour moi ce sera zéro. Donc je voudrais rester à Kamsar centre pour pouvoir mener mes activités dans les meilleures conditions, personne ne doit parler ici au nom de la communauté. Le débarcadère de Salamiya n'a pas son pareil à Kamsar. Mes clients et mes fournisseurs sont tous ici.

Habibatou

C'est ici que nous connaissons. Notre vie est liée à ce débarcadère. C'est ici que nous gagnons nos produits tels que huile, bois, poisson et autres. Tous montent à ce débarcadère. Donc si je dois quitter ici ma vie n'a aucun sens.

Mohammed Diallo

Je ne suis pas d'accord avec le chef de secteur. Moi si je quitte ici, ma vie n'a plus aucun sens.

Maire Amara

Je n'ai pas grand chose à vous dire parce que je suis pressé, ce que je peux vous dire si on pose une question et que vous ne maîtrisez pas la réponse, alors tournez vous vers vos chefs pour éviter toute confusion. C'est à nous qu'il faut s'adresser car la construction ne peut pas se faire sans qu'on soit au courant.

Second chef secteur

C'est nous qui travaillons ensemble, mairie, chef secteur, chef de quartier. Moi je n'allais pas convoquer la réunion sans m'être concerté avec les autorités locales et les propriétaires des maisons.

309. Focus Groupe : Marchands de bois et commerçants du débarcadère de Salamiya

Amadou Bailo Diallo

Je collecte et revends les bois. Je suis locataire, j'ai 20 personnes à ma charge. Je suis né en 1950. J'ai deux femmes, la première vend le lait, la seconde les bonbons glacés. Mon activité est permanente. J'ai mes bois au port de Kassopo et au port de la carrière. C'est transporté en véhicule et en charrette. Nous revendons les arbres de mangrove, le rhizophora (Kinsy) et le palétuvier (Wofiri). Ceux qui vont pour couper louent une pirogue et quand ils reviennent avec le bois, je le leur achète. Ils utilisent exclusivement la pagaie. On achète les bois à deux débarcadères (carrière et Kassopo) mais je le fais ensuite réceptionner au débarcadère de Salamiya. On ramasse surtout vers Kanfarandé et on ramène aux deux ports (carrière et Kassopo), puis au débarcadère de Salamiya. Le palétuvier (Wofiri) se vend seulement au débarcadère de Salamiya. Le rhizophora (Kinsy) se fait plus rare maintenant. Nous achetons aussi le bois de rônier qui est utilisé comme charpente, nous l'achetons au débarcadère de Kassopo. Les grands acheteurs de palétuvier Avicennia (Wofiri) ce sont ceux qui construisent des immeubles. Les femmes aussi l'achètent pour la cuisine. Le transport par unité de Wofiri coûte 1000 FG. L'unité de wofiri est vendue à 6000 FG, et nous payons une taxe mensuelle aux Eaux et Forêts à 100.000 FG.

Je suis à Salamiya ici parce que c'est ici que nous exerçons notre commerce de bois. Si nous sommes ailleurs ce sera plus difficile pour nous d'assurer notre commerce et nous aurons des frais de transport supérieurs. Ce que je voudrais si on doit me faire quitter, c'est qu'on me trouve un logement à côté d'un port car je ne connais pas d'autre activité que le commerce du bois et l'extraction du sel.

Si nous quittons ici, ça va beaucoup jouer sur nos activités mais si la société GAC nous vient en aide ça pourra aller. Si je suis dans un autre coin, avant que mes clients ne sachent que je suis ailleurs ça va être difficile et je vais souffrir. Si la société peut me trouver d'autres activités que celles que je connais et exerce actuellement, ça serait bien aussi.

Amadou Djouma Diallo

J'ai 38 ans. Je suis marié à deux femmes mais elles se trouvent à Labé. J'ai 6 enfants, ils sont tous à Labé. Je suis locataire. Je commercialise le bois et le sel de cuisine. C'est une activité permanente pour moi. Mes activités sont identiques à celles du précédent intervenant.

Nous achetons le sel dans les îles de Noula, Kalick, Koufin, etc... En période de récolte, nous achetons un sac de 105 kg à 150.000 FG. Le transport pour un sac de 105 kg c'est 10.000 FG. La manutention par sac : 2.500 FG. Les frais d'emménagement c'est 3.000 FG, à négocier en fonction du temps de stockage. Les frais de taxi pour le contrôle de qualité et des normes sont de 500 FG par sac. Le prix de vente à la soudure est de 180.000 FG, mais à la période de la récolte c'est seulement 120.000 FG car il y a beaucoup de concurrence sur le marché du sel. Le sel du Sénégal est moins cher que celui de chez nous car il est utilisé pour le fumage des poissons, mais la qualité est moindre.

Mamadou Saliou Diallo

J'ai une femme, j'ai 25 ans, je suis locataire, avec deux personnes à ma charge. Ma femme est cultivatrice. J'ai la même activité que Amadou Bailo qui a parlé tout à l'heure.

Sara Garanké Barry

J'ai 69 ans, avec 7 personnes à ma charge, dont 2 femmes, une qui est ici l'autre au village. Je suis locataire. Je commercialise le bois comme le précédent qui a parlé, mais je ne vends pas le sel.

Mamadou Lamarana Sow

Je suis locataire, j'ai une femme et 6 autres personnes à ma charge. Ma femme est commerçante de condiments. J'exerce la même activité que Amadou Bailo qui a parlé tout à l'heure, c'est à dire le commerce du bois et du sel.

Mamadou Lamarana Diallo

J'ai 33 ans, je suis locataire, j'ai 5 personnes à ma charge. J'ai une femme et 4 enfants. Je fais la même activité que Amadou Bailo.

Amadou Bailo Coulibaly

J'ai 28 ans, j'ai 3 personnes à ma charge (une femme et deux enfants). Ma femme fait le commerce des condiments au marché de Filima. Mon travail est de louer une pirogue et d'aller dans les bras de mer acheter du bois puis le commercialiser ici. Je cherche aussi à couper quelques bois moi-même pendant le voyage, qui vont servir à protéger le sel de l'eau dans le voyage, une fois arrivé j'envoie ces bois à ma femme qui va les utiliser pour la cuisine. Pendant la période de vives eaux et de marée haute, je vais chercher le bois car c'est plus facile à transporter surtout quand les zones sont éloignées. Dans les bras de mer proches je peux aller à tout moment, par exemple toute la zone de Koufin. Mais pour Moula et Gnongonsaly je vais en période de vives eaux seulement, c'est moi-même qui rame. Je rame une pirogue moi-même avec le bois et le sel, et je peux aussi louer une pirogue supplémentaire avec des gens qui vont transporter mes produits, alors je dois les payer (1 bois à 1.000 FG pour le transport). La commercialisation du bois se fait comme Amadou Bailo a déjà expliqué. Je vis à Daprass c'est pourquoi je fais cette activité. Dans le cas où je ne vivrais plus à Daprass ça va jouer énormément sur mes activités, je vais perdre mes clients, c'est ici que je suis connu. Nous payons les entrepôts à 210.000 FG par mois au propriétaire. Nous souhaiterions que la société nous donne un emploi et nous vienne en aide pour trouver un logement à Kamsar à proximité du port.

310. Focus Groupe : Responsables d'activités commerciales et artisanales

19/11/2015, 15h

Amara Sylla

J'ai 36 ans, je suis menuisier. J'habite à Kassopo, mais mon atelier se trouve ici à Salamiya. J'ai 3 apprentis. Le produit de mon travail je le revends ici directement et aussi ailleurs. Je peux trouver un autre endroit mais seulement si j'ai les moyens, parce que je dois payer l'avance et aussi le matériel pour la construction. Je voudrais bien exercer mon activité à Kamsar Centre à cause de la disponibilité de l'électricité. Les difficultés pour trouver un autre lieu seront d'ordre financier essentiellement.

Oury Bella Diallo

J'ai 50 ans, j'habite à Kassongony mais mon atelier se trouve à Daprass. Je suis forgeron, j'ai 2 apprentis. Les apprentis ne paient pas l'apprentissage. Je voudrais pouvoir me réinstaller à Bagataye parce que si mon atelier est proche de l'usine j'arrive très souvent à récupérer des matériaux dont j'ai besoin pour fabriquer les articles que je vends (tels que marmites, fourneaux, arrosoirs, seaux, bassines, houes). Une bassine par exemple se vend à 120.000 FG. L'achat de la matière première et

les frais de fabrication sont d'environ 60.000 FG. Pour une marmite, les frais de fabrication sont d'environ 500.000 FG et je la revends à 900.000 FG.

Alhassane Diallo

J'habite à Kassongony Sotelgui. J'ai 25 ans. Je suis marié (une femme) et ai un enfant. Mon atelier se trouve à Daprass. Je suis forgeron et fabrique les articles suivants : plombs pour les pêcheurs, bassines, arrosoirs, malles. J'ai deux apprentis, ils ne payent pas la formation. Je vends les malles à 150.000 FG, les frais de fabrication s'élèvent à 80.000 FG. Les marmites sont vendues à 900.000 FG et les frais de fabrication sont de 550.000 FG. Comme je suis un homme de métier, j'aimerais bien que la société m'embauche. J'ai beaucoup de métier à savoir chaudronnerie et forge. Je voudrais être relogé à Kamsar Centre pour les raisons suivantes : électricité, clientèle. Si la société doit me déplacer, je crois que ce sera difficile pour moi car ce que je gagne aujourd'hui c'est ce que je mange aujourd'hui.

Ibrahim Sow

J'ai 28 ans. Je suis forgeron. J'ai 7 apprentis et ils ne paient pas la formation. Je suis installé ici car les clients nous trouvent facilement à côté du port, et aussi parce que la matière première que nous utilisons provient de l'usine CBG qui n'est pas loin. Les pêcheurs viennent acheter les ancres chez nous. Si on nous envoie à Filima, ce sera plus difficile pour nous car ce sera difficile de retrouver des clients là-bas. Nous voudrions bien que GAC nous aide à trouver un terrain pour nous réinstaller à proximité d'ici. L'avance pour louer un emplacement ailleurs peut aller jusqu'à un an de loyer (12 mois à 200.000 FG par mois, soit 2.400.000 FG).

Ali Camara

J'ai 63 ans, je fabrique des flotteurs pour les pêcheurs. Je vends aussi les fourneaux et je suis dans affaire affaire, c'est à dire tout ce que je vois qui peut être intéressant je l'achète et je le revends. Je suis propriétaire et habite à Daprass. Si on me fait quitter ici, je veux rester à Kamsar Centre ou ailleurs à défaut. Si c'est ailleurs, j'aurai des difficultés à trouver une place si on ne me donne pas d'argent. J'attends de GAC un appui financier pour trouver un autre endroit.

Discussion générale

Une bonne partie des clients des artisans vient par la mer (3/10 en moyenne). Pour les forgerons, les pêcheurs qui achètent les ancres et les flotteurs viennent essentiellement par la mer et arrivent à Salamiya, donc on a besoin d'être situés à proximité du débarcadère. Pour les menuisiers, les clients viennent par la mer mais pas la majorité.

Ce n'est pas bon pour nous d'être à côté d'un autre débarcadère comme Kassopo par exemple, car là-bas nous ne sommes pas connus comme ici.

Annex 5 – Price Monitoring in Kamsar in 2015

ANNUAL CROPS

All prices are in GNF per kilogram of produce

Culture	Janvier	Février	Mars	Avril	Mai	Juin	Juillet	Août	Sept.	Octobre	Nov.	Décembre	Moyen	Minimum	Maximum	Median
Arachide (graine)	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,500	5,500	6,000	6,000	7,500	4,000	5,500	4,000	5,000	5,333	4,000	7,500	5,250
Aubergine (long)	5,000	5,000	2,500	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,500	2,500	3,750	3,750	3,750	4,063	2,500	5,000	4,375
Aubergine (Rond)	2,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,375	2,000	10,000	5,000
Calebassier (en liane)	45,000	45,000		21,449	21,449	33,334	33,334					50,000	35,652	21,449	50,000	33,334
Concombre	9,000	10,000	5,264	5,715	5,715	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,142	2,500	2,142	4,373	2,142	10,000	2,500
Courge	2,500	2,500	10,000	2,500	2,500			1,500	1,500	2,500	1,500	2,500	2,950	1,500	10,000	2,500
Fonio	6,500	6,500	5,000	7,500	7,500	8,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	6,500		6,500	6,909	5,000	8,000	7,000
Gingembre(Ngamakou Leidi)	5,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	6,667	6,667	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	8,195	5,000	10,000	10,000
Gombo	2,000	20,000	20,000	5,000	5,000	11,112	11,112	10,000	7,142	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,114	2,000	20,000	10,000
Haricot	5,000	5,000	25,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,500	6,500	6,500	25,000	6,500	6,500	9,208	5,000	25,000	6,500
Igname	7,000		7,500							4,000	4,000	4,000	5,300	4,000	7,500	4,000
Maïs sec	4,000	3,500	2,000	5,000	5,000	3,500	3,500	4,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,125	2,000	6,000	4,000
Manioc sec	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,750	4,000	5,000	5,000
Millet		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000		6,000	2,000	7,000	6,000		5,000	5,111	2,000	7,000	5,000
Patate	1,800	1,800	1,667	5,000	5,000	1,539	2,000	3,333	3,333	2,500	1,666	1,666	2,609	1,539	5,000	1,900
Piment gros (Frais)	5,000	5,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,111	11,111	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,185	5,000	20,000	10,000
Piment Sec Petit	9,000	9,000	15,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	17,000	17,000	11,500	11,000	11,500	12,750	9,000	17,000	13,000
Pois d'angole*	2,500	2,500	4,500	4,000	4,000	6,000	10,000	4,000	3,000	10,000	3,000	6,000	4,958	2,500	10,000	4,000
Riz NET	5,500	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,000	2,000	6,500	5,000	6,000	5,208	2,000	6,500	5,250
Sorgho	6,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	7,000		6,500	5,000	6,500	5,000	8,000	6,000
Taro	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,500	2,500	8,834	8,334	6,666	6,666	7,500	7,500	2,500	5,667	2,500	8,834	5,833
Tomate	5,000	5,000	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	6,666	10,000	6,666	7,361	5,000	15,000	5,833

PERENNIALS

All prices are in GNF per kilogram of produce

Espèce	Janvier	Février	Mars	Avril	Mai	Juin	Juillet	Août	Septembre	Octobre	Novembre	Décembre	Moyen	Minimum	Maximum	Median
Anacardier				5,000	5,000	7,000	7,000						6,000	5,000	7,000	6,000
Ananas			8,334	5,000	5,000	4,000	9,000						6,267	4,000	9,000	5,000
Arbre médicinal	5,000	5,000	4,000	2,500	2,500	9,524	9,524	10,000	10,000	6,666	6,666	6,666	6,504	2,500	10,000	6,666
Avocat				3,750	3,750	3,637	3,637	5,000	6,000				4,296	3,637	6,000	3,750
Banane	6,153	6,153	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,500	8,000	8,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,901	5,000	8,000	5,000
Calebassier (arbre)	7,500	7,500		7,500	7,500	40,000	30,000					15,000	16,429	7,500	40,000	7,500
Citronnier	9,000	10,000	1,315	10,000	10,000	2,000	12,500	5,000	5,000	1,250	1,250	1,250	5,714	1,250	12,500	5,000
Cocotier ordinaire (nombre de noix)	1,500	1,500	3,125	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,000	3,333	3,333	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,566	1,500	3,333	2,500
Colatier	15,000	15,000	20,000	22,000	22,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	20,000	20,000	19,500	10,000	40,000	20,000
Corossole (Sop-sop)				12,500	12,500			4,000	4,000		4,000	12,500	8,250	4,000	12,500	8,250
Fromager (kiri - Ceiba pentandra)	8,000	8,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,333	3,000	8,000	3,000
Goyavier	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000					10,000	10,000	5,000	6,250	5,000	10,000	5,000
Mandarinier	10,000					3,000							6,500	3,000	10,000	6,500
Manguier greffé						1,667	2,500	1,900					2,022	1,667	2,500	1,900
Manguier non greffé			2,000	3,334	3,334	1,000							2,417	1,000	3,334	2,667
Méko (Dialium Guineense)	5,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,500	1,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,125	1,500	5,000	2,500
Néré (Parkia biglobosa)	9,000	9,000	20,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	14,833	9,000	20,000	15,000
Oranger	2,000	2,300	3,333	3,334	3,334	8,000	15,000	6,250					6,850	5,600	15,000	3,334
Palmier naturel	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,700	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,500	1,183	1,000	1,700	1,000
Palmier sélectionné	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,000	10,000	2,000	1,000	10,000	1,500
Pamplemoussier	2,000	2,000	1,250	1,250	1,250	2,000							1,625	1,250	2,000	1,625
Papayer	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,750	3,750	2,000	2,000	6,000	6,000	3,125	2,500	2,500	3,302	2,000	6,000	3,000
Tamarinier (djabhè)	7,500	7,500	10,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	15,417	7,500	30,000	12,500

Annex 6 – Calculation of Compensation Rates for Trees

Espèce	Prix médian 2015 du produit (GNF par kg)	Rendement moyen à maturité (kg / arbre)	Durée de la période avant production (années)	Durée de la période entre début de production et maturité complète (années)	Age à maturité complète	Coût du plant	Coût cumulé main d'œuvre jusqu'à maturité complète	Revenu perdu au cours de la période sans production - GNF par arbre	Revenu perdu entre le début de la production et la maturité complète - GNF par arbre	Perte totale de revenu pour un arbre à maturité complète - GNF par arbre	Taux de compensation en GNF par arbre				Taux de compensation en USD par arbre			
											Plant	Jeune non productif	Jeune productif	Maturité complète	Plant	Jeune non productif	Jeune productif	Maturité complète
Anacardier	6,000	11	3	3	6	5,000	150,000	198,000	99,000	297,000	5,000	80,000	402,500	452,000	0.64	10.26	51.60	57.95
Ananas	5,000	1	2	0	2	2,000	15,000	10,000	-	10,000	2,000	17,000	27,000	27,000	0.26	2.18	3.46	3.46
Arbre médicinal	6,666	1	6	2	8	5,000	120,000	39,996	6,666	46,662	5,000	95,000	168,329	171,662	0.64	12.18	21.58	22.01
Avocat	3,750	32	2	2	4	5,000	75,000	240,000	120,000	360,000	5,000	42,500	380,000	440,000	0.64	5.45	48.72	56.41
Bambou (Prix de l'unité)		1	6	2	8	5,000	24,000	-	-	-	5,000	23,000	29,000	29,000	0.64	2.95	3.72	3.72
Banane	5,000	15	1	1	2	2,000	150,000	75,000	37,500	112,500	2,000	77,000	245,750	264,500	0.26	9.87	31.51	33.91
Calebassier (arbre)	7,500	28	4	2	6	5,000	75,000	840,000	210,000	1,050,000	5,000	55,000	1,025,000	1,130,000	0.64	7.05	131.41	144.87
Citronnier	5,000	30	4	3	7	5,000	150,000	600,000	225,000	825,000	5,000	90,714	867,500	980,000	0.64	11.63	111.22	125.64
Cocotier ordinaire (nombre de noix)	2,500	49	7	2	9	5,000	150,000	857,500	122,500	980,000	5,000	121,667	1,073,750	1,135,000	0.64	15.60	137.66	145.51
Colatier	20,000	8	7	8	15	5,000	150,000	1,120,000	640,000	1,760,000	5,000	75,000	1,595,000	1,915,000	0.64	9.62	204.49	245.51
Corossole (Sop-sop)	8,250	40	3	3	6	5,000	30,000	990,000	495,000	1,485,000	5,000	20,000	1,272,500	1,520,000	0.64	2.56	163.14	194.87
Fromager (kiri - Ceiba pentandra)	3,000	2	5	3	8	5,000	120,000	30,000	9,000	39,000	5,000	80,000	159,500	164,000	0.64	10.26	20.45	21.03
Goyavier	5,000	40	3	3	6	5,000	150,000	600,000	300,000	900,000	5,000	80,000	905,000	1,055,000	0.64	10.26	116.03	135.26
Mandarinier	6,500	30	5	3	8	5,000	150,000	975,000	292,500	1,267,500	5,000	98,750	1,276,250	1,422,500	0.64	12.66	163.62	182.37
Manguier greffé	1,900	40	3	3	6	5,000	150,000	228,000	114,000	342,000	5,000	80,000	440,000	497,000	0.64	10.26	56.41	63.72
Manguier non greffé	2,667	30	4	3	7	5,000	150,000	320,040	120,015	440,055	5,000	90,714	535,048	595,055	0.64	11.63	68.60	76.29
Méko (Dialium Guineense)	2,500	4	7	30	37	5,000	150,000	70,000	150,000	220,000	5,000	33,378	300,000	375,000	0.64	4.28	38.46	48.08
Néré (Parkia biglobosa)	15,000	6	5	15	20	5,000	-	450,000	675,000	1,125,000	5,000	5,000	792,500	1,130,000	0.64	0.64	101.60	144.87
Oranger	3,334	35	4	3	7	5,000	150,000	466,760	175,035	641,795	5,000	90,714	709,278	796,795	0.64	11.63	90.93	102.15
Palmier naturel (privé)	1,000	5	7	3	10	5,000	75,000	35,000	7,500	42,500	5,000	57,500	118,750	122,500	0.64	7.37	15.22	15.71
Palmier naturel (communautaire)	1,000	20	7	3	10	5,000	15,000	140,000	30,000	170,000	5,000	15,500	175,000	190,000	0.64	1.99	22.44	24.36
Palmier sélectionné	1,500	35	4	2	6	5,000	75,000	210,000	52,500	262,500	5,000	55,000	316,250	342,500	0.64	7.05	40.54	43.91
Pamplemoussier	1,625	35	6	3	9	5,000	150,000	341,250	85,313	426,563	5,000	105,000	538,906	581,563	0.64	13.46	69.09	74.56
Papayer	3,000	25	1	1	2	5,000	15,000	75,000	37,500	112,500	5,000	12,500	113,750	132,500	0.64	1.60	14.58	16.99
Tamarinier (djabhè)	12,500	4	8	4	12	5,000	150,000	400,000	100,000	500,000	5,000	105,000	605,000	655,000	0.64	13.46	77.56	83.97

Annex 7 – Dapress Resettlement Committee

<p>Nom : Bangoura Ibrahima Tamba Age : 1955 Téléphone : 664 316 557 Fonction dans le comité : président</p> <p>Activités à Dapress : secrétaire du district</p>	
<p>Nom : Mamadou Dian Diallo Age : 1952 Téléphone : 664 707 414 Fonction dans le comité : vice-président</p> <p>Activités à Dapress : Transport par pirogue, propriétaire d'une pirogue</p>	
<p>Nom : Soumah Mamadouba Age : 1950 Téléphone : 664 816 935 Fonction dans le comité : vice-président</p> <p>Activités à Dapress : électronicien, gérant d'un atelier d'électronique</p>	
<p>Nom : Mamadouba Camara Age : 1970 Téléphone : 664 826 305 Fonction dans le comité : membre</p> <p>Activités à Dapress : menuisier, charpentier</p>	

Nom : Diallo Ibrahima Tamsir
Age : 1984
Téléphone : 628 923 525
Fonction dans le comité : représentant des jeunes

Activités à Dapress : gestionnaire d'un télé centre



Nom : Diop M'balou
Age : 1983
Téléphone : 666 168 387
Fonction dans le comité : représentante des femmes

Activités à Dapress : couturière



Nom : Camara Aminata
Age : 1987
Téléphone : 664 925 199
Fonction dans le comité : représentante des femmes

Activités à Dapress : diplômée en mécanique (CFP de Boké)



Nom : Conté Mariama Sossa
Age : 1968
Téléphone : 664 315 796
Fonction dans le comité : représentante des femmes

Activités à Dapress : Enseignante



Nom : Sylla Alpha
Age : 1987
Téléphone : 664 848 862
Fonction dans le comité : jeune

Activités à Dapress : Electricien, Footballeur professionnel



Nom : Diallo Abdoulaye
Age : 1975
Téléphone : 664 346 039
Fonction dans le comité : membre

Activités à Dapress : commerce de sel, propriétaire d'une pirogue, vend lui-même.



Nom : Fofana Soriba
Age : 1954
Téléphone : 664 716 663
Fonction dans le comité : locataire

Activités à Dapress : menuisier, propriétaire d'un atelier



Annex 8 – Consultation Records

MEETING WITH KAMSAR AUTHORITIES, 12 NOVEMBER 2014

- Consultant (Giovannetti) : GAC s’apprête à lancer le processus de planification de la réinstallation des maisons affectées au quartier Daprass. Voici comment ce processus va se dérouler:
 - o Enquêtes détaillées pour inventorier toutes les personnes affectées et mesurer/compter tous les biens ;
 - o Dans le même temps, enquêtes socio-économiques pour comprendre les moyens de subsistance des personnes affectées ;
 - o Recherche de sites de réinstallation à proximité dans la ville de Kamsar ;
 - o Préparation du plan de réinstallation en conformité avec la réglementation guinéenne et les standards internationaux de la Société Financière Internationale (groupe Banque Mondiale) et de la Banque Africaine de Développement ;
 - o A toutes les étapes, nous souhaitons associer les leaders et les autorités.
- Mme Sous-Préfet:
 - o C’est très important et nous vous remercions de nous avoir contactés dès le début ;
 - o La population doit être sensibilisée sur l’importance du Projet ;
 - o Les autorités et la population sont à votre disposition à tout moment pour vous aider à réussir ce projet.
- Maire Amara (ancien Maire de Kamsar, président du District de Kamsar Centre) :
 - o Il faut déplacer les gens jusqu’au bord de la mer pour qu’il n’y ait pas d’injustice ;
 - o La communauté est assez inquiète par rapport au rail ;
 - o Les anciens déplacés il faut s’en occuper ici : certes ils ont reçu des maisons, mais ils n’ont plus de terres pour planter leurs piments ; il faut leur trouver du travail tel que le gardiennage ;
- Chef de secteur : quoi dois-je informer en vue de la grande réunion ?
- Réponse : toute la population.
- Intervenant : il faut employer ceux qui sont sur place plutôt que des gens qui viennent de Conakry ; 13.000 jeunes de Kamsar sont au chômage. La société Laguiress qui fait le gardiennage doit en employer certains.
- Réunion avec toute la population prévue le jour même.

GENERAL MEETING WITH DAPRASS POPULATION, 12 NOVEMBER 2014

- Participants : environ 80 hommes et femmes.
- Autorités locales (Maire Amara): nous vous demandons de bien écouter ce que GAC a à dire.
- Consultant (Giovannetti) : GAC s’apprête à lancer le processus de planification de la réinstallation des maisons affectées au quartier Daprass. Voici comment ce processus va se dérouler:
 - o Enquêtes détaillées pour inventorier toutes les personnes affectées et mesurer/compter tous les biens ;

- Dans le meme temps, enquêtes socio-économiques pour comprendre les moyens de subsistance des personnes affectées ;
- Recherche de sites de réinstallation à proximité dans la ville de Kamsar ;
- Notre équipe d'enquêteurs va commencer le travail demain. Nous vous demandons de les aider à faire leur travail. Ne cachez rien. Ne montrez pas ce qui n'est pas à vous. Soyez honnêtes, ceux qui cherchent à nous doubler de toute façon on s'en rendra compte quand on fera les verifications.
- Il est très important de comprendre que les enquêtes et mesures qui seront faites dans les jours qui viennent vont servir de coupure: c'est à dire que si vous plantez des arbres ou construisez un bâtiment après les enquêtes, ils ne pourront pas être pris en compte.

DELINEATION AND CUT-OFF MEETING WITH DAPRASS POPULATION, 13 NOVEMBER 2014

- Consultant (Giovannetti) :
 - Nous allons procéder à la démarcation de l'emprise. Chacun va pouvoir determiner si ses biens sont dans l'emprise ou en dehors.
 - Je rappelle que les biens que nous observons et mesurons ne seront plus modifiés ensuite : si vous plantez des arbres ou modifiez les bâtiments après l'enquête ce ne pourra pas être pris en compte.
- Suit la démarcation de l'emprise sur toute la longueur faite en presence des représentants de la communauté.



Démarcation de l'emprise – les topographes montrent les limites aux personnes présentes

MEETING WITH KAMSAR CHIEFS, 10 NOVEMBER 2015

Objet : Relance du processus PAR à Dapress

Lieu : Mairie de Kamsar, salle de réunions

Présents :

- GAC (Kneuker, Hibbin, Camara Moustapha, Diallo Lama, Touré, Sakho)
- Consultant (F.Giovannetti)
- Chefs concernés par le PAR (6 personnes) :
 - Maire Amara Bangoura, Président de secteur

- Chefs de secteur et de sous-secteur de Daprass, et autres notables.

Compte-rendu :

GAC et le consultant présentent la relance du processus de planification de la réinstallation. En particulier, il est mentionné que des séances de consultation vont maintenant avoir lieu pour discuter précisément des points suivants :

- Site de réinstallation à Filima ;
- Droits à compensation ;
- Modalités de reconstruction des maisons.

Il est recommandé qu'un comité soit constitué avec des représentants de la population déplacée pour faciliter la relation et la négociation avec GAC.

Les représentants font part de leur accord sur la démarche. Ils vont rendre compte à l'ensemble de la population dans les meilleurs délais. Une réunion dans le quartier aura lieu le lendemain avec l'ensemble de la population.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE DAPRASS POPULATION, 11 NOVEMBER 2015

- Attendance: about 100 people from Daprass
- Introduction par Maire Amara (Président de District)
- Pourquoi il y a eu une longue interruption du processus depuis près d'un an par Leah Hibbin (GAC)
- Exposé du consultant Giovannetti sur le processus qui va être suivi maintenant, et notamment les questions qui doivent être résolues à travers la consultation de la population:
 - Choix du site de réinstallation
 - Choix des modalités de reconstruction (auto-construction ou construction par GAC)
 - Modalités d'attribution des parcelles et maisons;
- Maire Amara : Vous pouvez discuter surtout avec les chefs car ils connaissent la population et agissent dans leur intérêt.
- Conseiller municipal : Ecoutez bien ce que GAC et vos leaders ont à dire. Il faut que ce processus se déroule bien et que tout le monde puisse être satisfait.
- Giovannetti: Oui nous allons discuter avec les chefs mais il faut également que nous consultions la population directement de temps à autre. Nous proposons la constitution d'un comité de réinstallation, avec lequel l'essentiel de la consultation se fera, avec cependant des assemblées générales de temps à autre. Le comité doit représenter l'ensemble des couches de la population, les propriétaires et les locataires, les businessmen, les femmes, les jeunes.
- Intervenant (notable) : nous avons bien compris et nous vous remercions. Nous sommes derrière vous. Nous allons vous écouter et écouter nos chefs.
- Intervenant (notable) : que la population se présente à vous. Nous vous demandons de bien nous informer.
- Intervenant (femme) : notre problème c'est que nos enfants chôment. Nous vous demandons de faire quelque chose pour régler ce problème.

- Intervenant (homme jeune) : l'attribution des maisons par tirage au sort je n'aime pas ça. Ce n'est pas juste.
- Giovannetti : ceci fait partie des questions que nous allons discuter de manière approfondie au cours des différentes réunions de consultation que nous aurons ensemble. Aucune décision n'est prise pour l'instant.
- Intervenant (homme) : nous vous demandons d'étudier la construction d'une mosquée sur le site de réinstallation. C'est indispensable (applaudissements).
- Intervenant (femme) : il faut prendre nos enfants dans l'emploi de la compagnie.
- Intervenant (femme) : l'auto-construction des maisons, nous n'aimons pas ça. Nous préférons que GAC construise les maisons pour nous.
- Mots de conclusions (Giovannetti) : merci beaucoup pour être sortis nombreux aujourd'hui. Nous poursuivons les consultations. N'hésitez jamais à donner votre avis. C'est comme cela qu'on pourra mener un bon processus de réinstallation.
- Prière menée par un imam et fin de la réunion.

MEETING OF THE RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE, 17 NOVEMBER 2015

Constitution du comité

Le comité de consultation est composé des membres suivants :

- Ibrahima Tamba Bangoura (président du comité)
- Mamadouba Soumah (vice-président, chef secteur 1)
- Mamadou Dian Diallo (vice-président, chef secteur 9)
- Mamadouba Camara (assistant du chef secteur Mamadou Diallo)
- Ibrahima Tamsir Diallo (secrétaire, jeune)
- Abdoulaye Diallo (jeune et business)
- Alpha Sylla (jeune)
- M'balou Diop (femme)
- Aminata Camara (femme)
- Mariama Sassa Conté (femme)
- Soryba Fofana (locataire)

Le comité était originellement composé de 10 personnes, il a finalement été conclu, avec l'accord du Maire Amara, qu'Ibrahima Tamba Bangoura était le mieux placé pour être président du comité, d'une part par sa personnalité appréciée de tous et d'autre part afin de mieux équilibrer la représentation des deux secteurs de Daprass.

Il est convenu que des « portraits » de chaque membre du comité seront dressés dans le courant de la semaine, afin de faciliter la communication entre GAC et les membres du comité.

Présentation du rôle du comité et de l'objectif des prochaines réunions de consultation

Le comité de consultation a pour objectif de représenter au mieux les opinions, requêtes, suggestions et attentes des ménages de Daprass qui seront prochainement déplacés. En aucun cas les membres du comité seront avantagés par leur position vis-à-vis des autres ménages déplacés.

Nous proposons d'organiser trois réunions dans le courant de la semaine, afin d'aborder différents aspects du projet de déplacement et de recueillir les questions et suggestions des membres du comité.

Les réunions auront les thématiques suivantes :

- présentation du lieu et du projet de déplacement
- présentation des modalités de compensation
- présentation des modalités de compensation spécifiques aux locataires ou entrepreneurs (commerces du bord de la route).

Présentation du site de déplacement envisagé

Le site de Filima est présenté, dans les détails suivants :

- localisation
- avantages : proche de la route, proche d'un bras de mangrove, il est vaste, proches des écoles, du lycée et du marché
- taille de parcelles habitables et de culture
- Présentation des infrastructures et de l'aménagement d'une route
- Explications sur l'absence de confirmation définitive de choix du site (qui dépend de l'accord final de l'armée)

Le comité montre un grand enthousiasme pour le site de Filima, et nous informe qu'ils avaient justement envisagé ce site comme leur premier choix pour être réinstallés.

Questions

- Y aura-t-il des emplois pour les déplacés ?

Réponse : Le plan de déplacement et le recrutement sont deux processus distincts. Il est clairement établi qu'aucune promesse ne peut être faite, mais que la politique de GAC et de ses sous-traitants est de privilégier les candidatures locales (à compétences égales ou supérieures).

Présentation générale des options de construction des maisons

Les ménages déplacés auront le choix entre plusieurs propositions :

- Maison entièrement construite par le projet sur le site de la réinstallation
- Auto-construction avec des bons d'enlèvement de matériaux de construction auprès des vendeurs de matériaux

L'auto-construction nécessitera que des accords entre GAC et des vendeurs de matériaux sélectionnés par GAC soient signés, avec des normes de qualité des matériaux.

Distribution de bons « d'enlèvement » des matériaux, remis en plusieurs étapes : un bon d'achat global pour le sous-bassement au démarrage, puis le reste des bons seraient remis au fur et à mesure de l'avancement de la construction, après passage sur le chantier pour vérifier que l'étape suivante est bien accomplie.

Questions :

- Sera-t-il possible d'embaucher les maçons du village pour réaliser la construction ?

Réponse : ce sera à votre choix.

Maire Amara souligne son manque de confiance envers les entrepreneurs locaux, et propose que la première option (maisons construites par le projet) soit privilégiée.

Conclusion et prochaine réunion

Conclusion sur le fait que le déplacement ne doit pas être perçu comme une aubaine ou un privilège, et que cela nécessite l'implication du comité mais aussi des futurs déplacés.

Prochaine réunion : Jeudi 19 novembre à 9h

MEETING OF THE RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE, 19 NOVEMBER 2015

Constitution du comité

L'ensemble du comité est présent, sauf le président, Ibrahima Tamba Bangoura, qui n'a pas pu se libérer. La réunion commence avec 2h de retard

Retour sur la première consultation

Le compte rendu de la première réunion est lu par Alsény Dia, approuvé et signé par l'ensemble des membres du comité présents.

Choix des options de réinstallation

Le comité indique qu'il n'a pas encore pris de décision ferme sur les modalités de compensation, mais exprime une forte préférence pour la construction par GAC, qui se précise au fur et à mesure des questions posées sur les différentes options de réinstallation.

Question exprimée par le comité : dans le cas où les futurs déplacés choisissent la construction par GAC, est-ce que ce sera une cité (avec des maisons identiques) ?

Réponse : quelques adaptations seront envisagées (à savoir : la taille des maisons sera fonction de la taille des ménages ou de la taille des maisons actuelles), mais les maisons seront globalement construites sur le même modèle.

Remarque exprimée par le comité : ils souhaitent que ce soit GAC qui construise leurs maisons, et leur fournisse un ingénieur afin de diriger les travaux. La crainte exprimée par Maire Amara lors de la première réunion de consultation, à savoir que les commerçants et les ouvriers embauchés dans le cadre de l'auto-construction, ne détournent les matériaux, est partagée par tout le monde. L'option de construction des maisons par GAC leur semble préférable, car dans ce cas c'est GAC qui gèrera entièrement la relation avec les constructeurs, tandis que dans le cas de l'auto-construction, les futurs déplacés devront également s'impliquer, ce qui multiplie le nombre de parties prenantes et donc, à leur sens, multiplie le risque de détournement de matériaux.

Réponse : leur choix est entendu et compris, mais il est précisé que dans le cas où les maisons seront construites par GAC, les options possibles (place des fenêtres, porte, peinture, etc.) seront réduites par rapport au choix de l'auto-construction.

Remarque du comité : ils sont d'accord, ont bien compris la différence entre les deux options, et s'engagent volontairement à ne pas protester sur ce type de détail à l'issue de la livraison des maisons.

La parole est donnée aux membres du comité n'ayant pas encore pris la parole : les femmes et les jeunes.

Réponse : les membres du comité expliquent qu'ils se sont entretenus avant notre arrivée, et que l'avis exprimé est représentatif de tous les membres du comité, qui ont eux-mêmes consulté la population de Dapress.

Question des membres du comité : qu'en sera-t-il des infrastructures collectives ? Notamment la mosquée, l'eau et l'électricité.

Réponse : une mosquée pourra être construite par GAC si la communauté le demande, mais l'entretien devra être géré par la communauté des fidèles. Concernant l'eau et l'électricité, GAC fera

son possible pour restaurer les conditions actuelles. A ce sujet, quel est l'accès actuel à l'électricité des habitants de Dap rass ?

Réponse du comité : l'électricité est fournie par la centrale électrique de Filima, de 19h à 1h du matin, tous les jours. Cependant, depuis environ 1 an, l'électricité n'est fournie qu'un jour sur deux, probablement à cause du mauvais état de la centrale / générateurs.

Portraits et prochaine réunion

Des portraits courts des membres du comité présents sont réalisés.

Prochaine réunion : Samedi 21 novembre à 9h

L'ordre du jour est présenté : les options spécifiques de réinstallation, concernant les locataires et les entrepreneurs le long du rail seront présentées et discutées. Leah Hibbin, superintendant réinstallation de GAC, sera présente pour répondre à leurs questions.

MEETING OF THE RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE, 21 NOVEMBER 2015

L'ensemble du comité est présent.

L'ordre du jour présenté est le suivant :

- Lecture et approbation du procès verbal de la seconde réunion de consultation
- Précisions sur les objectifs des réunions de consultation de la semaine
- Modalités de compensations spécifiques pour les locataires et artisans installés le long de la voie ferrée
- Précisions sur le rôle du comité
- Fréquence et modalité des prochaines consultations
- Questions diverses

Retour sur la première consultation

Le compte rendu de la première réunion est lu par Alsény Dia, approuvé et signé par l'ensemble des membres du comité présents.

Précisions sur les objectifs des réunions de consultations de la semaine

La réunion de constitution du comité de consultation, ainsi que les trois réunions de consultation qui ont suivi avaient pour objectif de présenter le projet de déplacement dans ses grandes lignes et de recueillir l'avis de la population de Dap rass, via le comité, sur les principales options. En aucun cas il ne s'agissait de présenter des options définitives, que ce soit sur le choix du site ou les options de déplacement.

Modalités de compensations spécifiques pour les locataires et artisans

Il est envisagé que les ateliers des artisans soient décalés vers la mangrove, afin d'éviter qu'ils soient déplacés vers le site de réinstallation. Les ateliers resteraient ainsi à proximité du marché, condition qui ne pourrait pas être reproduite à Filima.

Question : les terrains sur lesquels sont situés ces ateliers sont loués aux propriétaires fonciers, comment cela sera-t-il pris en compte ?

Réponse : ce point va être étudié, nous reviendrons vers eux par la suite.

Concernant les locataires, les conditions n'ont pas encore été définies, mais il est envisagé qu'une somme correspondant à ce qu'il faut payer quand on prend un nouveau logement leur soit remise, afin de leur permettre de trouver un nouveau logement.

Il est précisé que seuls les locataires recensés l'année dernière seront pris en compte, il ne sert donc à rien de faire venir de nouveaux locataires dans l'espoir de les faire bénéficier de ces compensations.

Retour sur le rôle du comité

Le comité doit représenter la population de Dapress, il est donc attendu d'une part que la parole portée par le comité soit celle de la population de Dapress, d'autre part que les décisions et avancées des consultations avec le comité soient rapportées à la population. Le comité doit également veiller à ce que les populations les plus vulnérables ne soient pas écartées.

Des réunions plénières seront organisées à partir de l'année prochaine, afin de permettre à GAC de communiquer les avancées précises du programme de déplacement à l'ensemble de la population déplacées (plans, etc.), et de faciliter la communication entre la population et le comité.

Organisation des prochaines réunions de consultation

La première phase des réunions de consultation (constitution du comité, présentation des modalités générales du déplacement et recueil de l'avis du comité) est terminée, Alsény Dia et Maya Leclercq ne seront pas présents lors des prochaines réunions, qui seront organisées directement par GAC.

Après discussion, le meilleur créneau qui conviendrait à l'ensemble des membres du comité pour une réunion mensuelle serait le dernier jeudi de chaque mois à 9h.

Ces réunions seront probablement mises en place à partir de l'année prochaine, lorsque le projet aura suffisamment avancé.

En cas d'urgence, il est possible que d'autres réunions s'ajoutent à ces réunions mensuelles, dans ce cas les membres du comité seront prévenus suffisamment à l'avance pour pouvoir être présentes).

GAC travaille actuellement sur un projet de construction de mosquée, si celui-ci est suffisamment avancé en décembre, il est possible que le comité soit contacté pour qu'une délégation puisse venir visiter le chantier.

Des réunions plénières, avec l'ensemble des personnes déplacées de Dapress, seront organisées une à deux fois par an.

Les contacts de Leah Hibbin et Safiatou Diallo, chargées de l'organisation de ces prochaines réunions, sont donnés.

Les membres du comité peuvent également les contacter directement à la Maison Rouge.

Questions diverses

Le comité présente son choix définitif concernant le déplacement : la construction par GAC des maisons, il n'est donc pas nécessaire de revenir sur l'option de l'auto-construction lors des prochaines réunions.

Question : sera-t-il possible d'avoir des kiosques pour les commerçantes à Filima ? Les kiosques actuels des commerçantes de Daprass sont de l'autre côté de la voie ferrée, en face de Daprass.

Réponse : Les kiosques actuels ne seront pas déplacés, ils pourront donc les garder.

Question : Y aura-t-il une maison de la jeunesse ? Il n'y en a pas actuellement à Daprass, c'est donc une doléance de la part du comité.

Réponse : Compensation et doléances sont deux choses différentes. La maison de la jeunesse n'est pas un du, mais cela peut être discuté.

Question : les kiosques construits après le recensement seront-ils déplacés ?

Réponse : la population a été avertie que toute construction réalisée après le recensement ne pourrait pas être prise en compte.

A la demande des membres du comité, un registre a été remis au secrétaire.

Signature du procès-verbal de la présente réunion

Le procès verbal de la présente réunion sera déposé lundi 23 novembre au matin au secrétaire du comité, afin qu'il puisse être approuvé et signé. Le secrétaire se chargera ensuite de le remettre à Leah Hibbin.

Annex 9 – Lists of Affected Households

RESIDENCE OWNERS

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TENANTS

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CROPS

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TREES

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BUSINESS STRUCTURES

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Annex 10 – ANAIM’s Letter Sanctioning Agreement on Resettlement Site

MINISTÈRE DES MINES ET DE LA GÉOLOGIE

RÉPUBLIQUE DE GUINÉE
Travail- Justice- Solidarité



Agence Nationale
d'Aménagement des
Infrastructures Minières

03 MAR 2016
Conakry, le.....201.....

Le Directeur Général Adjoint

A

N°.....018.....DGA/ANAIM/2016

Madame la Directrice

de Guinea Alumina Corporation (GAC)

Madame la Directrice,

Conformément au Protocole d'Accord entre l'Anaim, les autorités préfectorales, communales et coutumières, lequel a été matérialisé par une Attestation de Cession d'un domaine de 20 ha dans la zone de **DAR ES SALAM (KAMSAR)** au profit de l'Armée en lieu et place du domaine de sidikiya à Filima, l'Anaim autorise GAC à occuper le domaine de Filima (Sidikiya) dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de son projet de construction.

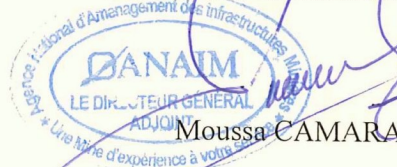
Il reste entendu que GAC se mettra en relation avec les techniciens de l'Anaim et les autorités locales pour la délimitation du domaine concerné, par un bornage systématique afin d'éviter tout conflit.

Il est a rappelé que l'aménagement du domaine de DAR ES SALAM sera effectué par GAC.

Vous en souhaitant bonne réception, veuillez recevoir, Madame la Directrice, l'expression de notre franche collaboration.



**P/Directeur Général ANAIM Po
Directeur Général Adjoint**



Moussa CAMARA

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