

**Emirates Global Aluminium (EGA) Mining and Refining
Guinea Alumina Corporation (GAC)**

**TIOULADIWOL DAM WATER PIPELINE
& ACCESS ROAD
Resettlement Action Plan**

September 2017

Revision 2



TIOULADIWOL DAM WATER PIPELINE & ACCESS ROAD

Resettlement Action Plan

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ACRONYMS

Terminology used in this document is defined where it is first used. The following list will assist readers who may choose to review only portions of the document.

AfDB	African Development Bank
GAC	Guinea Alumina Corporation
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNF	Guinean Franc
EIG	Economic Interest Groupings
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IGA	Income Generating Activities
LACRF	Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement Framework
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
PAP	Project-Affected Person
PAH	Project-Affected Household
PV	Procès-Verbal (minutes)
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
ROW	Right of Way
SEIA	Social and Environmental Impact Assessment
USD	United States Dollar

CONTRIBUTORS

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

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 SCOPE AND PURPOSE

1. This document is the site specific (or abbreviated) Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the GAC's Tiouladiwol River Dam's Associated Facilities. It addresses the land acquisition (15 ha) and displacement impacts related to the linear footprint of the water pipeline and access road between the River dam in the *Secteur* of Parawi and the mine plant, which is situated in the *Secteur* of Béli Kindy (Guinea, Boké *Préfecture / Gouvernorat*, Sangarédi and Tanéné *Sous-Préfecture/Commune Rurale* as well as Boulléré and Danbanguian Districts).
2. This RAP is based on the Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement Framework (LACRF) prepared as a policy document by GAC and available in the public domain as part of the Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) of the Project.
3. The LACRF sets out the principles, procedures, entitlements, eligibility criteria, and organizational arrangements that govern GAC's compensation for impacts to land. The LACRF is a part of GAC's overall commitment to plan and carry out mine construction, operations, and closure in accordance with Guinean law; the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards on Social and Environmental Sustainability; as well as the African Developments Bank's (AfDB) Operational Safeguards.
4. This document therefore describes those affected by the Project's linear associated facilities, including impacts on assets and livelihoods, proposed compensation and costs, as well as the implementation schedule. Reference is made to the Dam SEIA Update (2016) and LACRF (Rev1 2016) regarding social baseline and Project context in general and resettlement policy rules, entitlements, grievance mechanism etc. in particular. It complements the *Tiouladiwol River Dam Site Specific RAP* and to ensure consistency, it draws also directly from the *Mining Infrastructure Component of the Project in Béli Kindy RAP*, which was prepared in November 2016.

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BACKGROUND

5. This section provides a summary of the relevant legal and institutional framework guiding the land acquisition process. Please refer to LACRF 2. LEGAL, REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK for additional detail.

2.1 OVERALL PROJECT LEGAL FRAMEWORK

6. As detailed in the LACRF, the legal framework for the Project is relatively complex due to its long history. It is primarily governed by the Basic Agreement (2004) and its amendments, annexes and attachments. It recognizes that GAC will carry out land acquisition and resettlement in conformance with World Bank and AfDB Guidelines and establishes an obligation upon the State to facilitate the land acquisition and resettlement process, in addition to stepping in should GAC have trouble in securing land.

2.2 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND CURRENT PRACTICE

7. Applicable Guinean legislation does not appear to allocate the responsibility for compensation and/or resettlement to a specific institution. In fact, the Land Code suggests 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 Government involvement is fulfilled. A Presidential Decree issued on 19 September 2014 suspended activities of the main government entity concerned with resettlement issues at the *préfecture* level, the Land Commission (“*commission foncière et domaniale*”).
8. Resettlement planning and implementation is therefore to be managed in coordination with the Resettlement Steering Committee of the Boké *Préfecture*. However, as this committee is still in the process of being created, current practice is that the *Gouverneur* of the Boké region (*Gouvernorat*), as well as to the *Préfet* of Boké are informed about resettlement activities. Implementation work is then coordinated with the heads of local government, the *Sous-Préfecture, Commune Rurale, District*; and specifically, with the lowest level of state administration, the *Secteur*. Customary authorities are fully respected throughout the resettlement process and in all consultation meetings with impacted communities.
9. It should be noted that there is no physical displacement or resettlement that will be triggered by construction of the Tiouladiwol Dam Water Pipeline and Access Road.

3. PROJECT IMPACTS

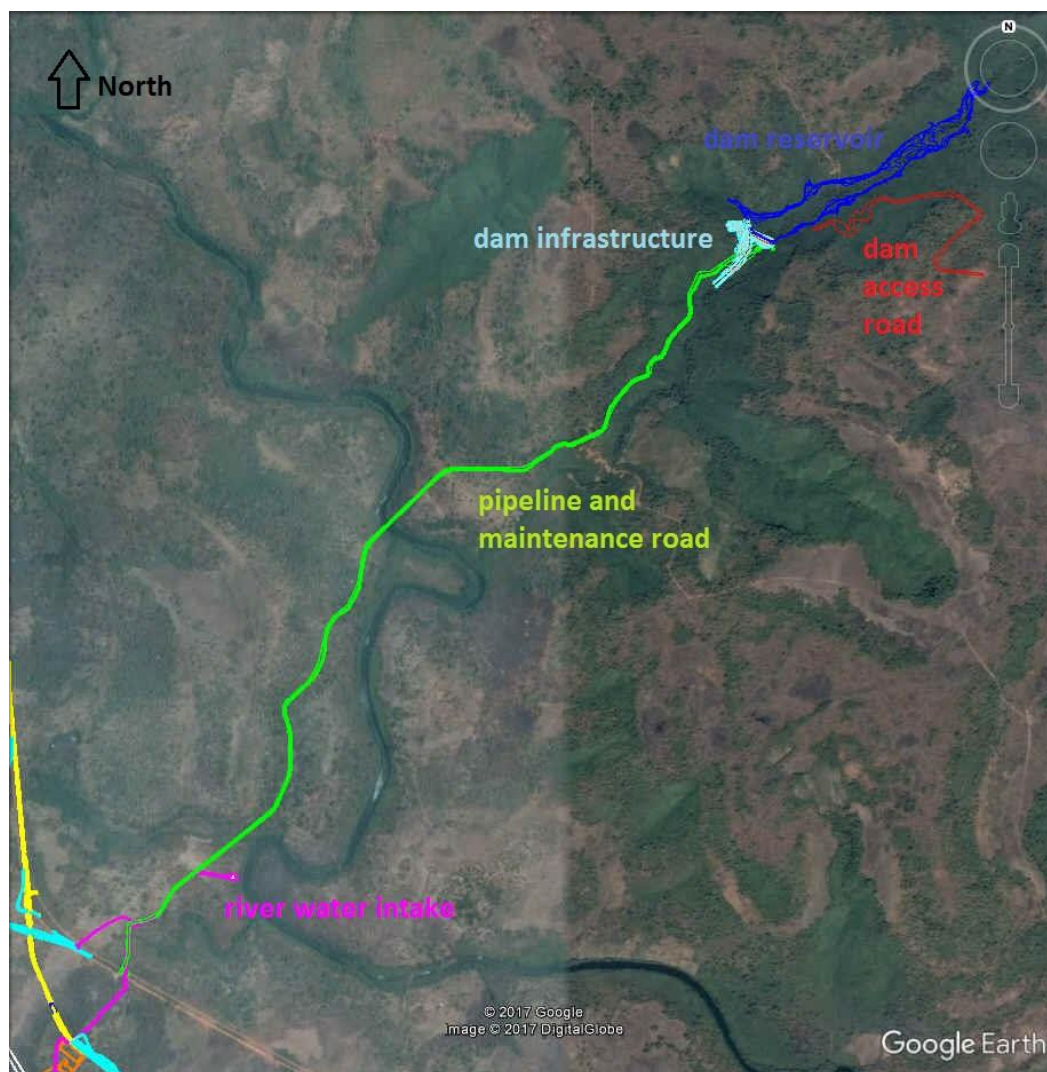
3.1 OVERVIEW

10. The affected area is 15 ha comprised of a 15-meter wide (at times 30 m-wide) and 7.2 km long corridor including a buried water pipeline and parallel access road. The affected area is divided in two parts. The main part runs from the pumping station at the dam water reservoir to the Tinguilinta River (called “*Pipeline North*”) and is located west of the Tiouladiwol River. The second part (called “*Pipeline South*”) runs from the Tinguilinta River to the mine plant just south of the railroad and main road in the locality of Béli Kindy. The largest impact is on privately owned cashew and fruit tree plantations, but some harvested rice fields and standing crops such as cassava are also impacted to a much lesser degree, as are small amounts of fallow and bush land.
11. Figure 1 below shows the Project footprint in relation to the Tiouladiwol River Dam and the mine plant.

Table 1. Summary of Impacted Land

Village	Hectares of "N'dantari" Bottomland Affected	Hectares of "Djolo!" upland hillsides affected	Hectares of "other" land affected	Total
Sinthiourou Tiouladji	4.14	2.43	1.30	7.87
Boundou Lengué	4.61	-	0.34	4.95
Tantoulmany	0.68	-	-	0.68
Filo Bowal	1.45	-	-	1.45
Total	10.88	2.43	1.64	14.95

Figure 1. Project Footprint



3.2 IMPACTS AND MINIMISATION

12. The dam pipeline and access road Right Of Way (ROW)¹ run southwards from the pumping station at the dam site (area acquired through the *Tiouladiwol River Dam RAP*) on the western side of the Tiouladiwol and Tinguilinta rivers, crossing two small tributaries of the Tinguilinta River as well as the river itself. The ROW ends at the main road where the footprint of the mine plant (area acquired through the *Mining Infrastructure Component of the Project in Béli Kindy RAP*) starts.
13. Through a site visit with GAC staff and representatives from the company contracted to construct the pipeline and access road (COLAS), it was deemed possible to narrow the width of the ROW initially set at 50 meters to 15 meters in the south part of the pipeline (leaving enough room for the 6 m wide road and 2 m wide pipeline plus buffer). The topography of the northern part forced the engineers to establish a broader ROW because of the needs of road embankments. Any additional impact, i.e. impact on areas outside the surveyed ROW (due to changes in route during construction), will be compensated for “as built”. In addition to the reduction in impacted area, the final route of the pipeline and access road was also chosen to minimize impact on planted areas. Finally, as the pipeline is buried it does not impede passage and therefore does not limit access from one side to the other along the line.
14. There are no settlements or social infrastructure within the pipeline and access road ROW except for three small temporary field structures. However, in the impacted area there are a large number of cashew trees and a small number of other fruit trees. The majority of the total 15 ha footprint is used as tree plantations (12 ha), ranging from densely planted areas to areas with only scattered fruit trees on fallow and bush lands (a detailed review of survey data together with survey staff will be needed to reconfirm the data to ensure accuracy). There are also a few harvested rice crop fields and fields with standing crops such as cassava, chili pepper etc. (2 ha).
15. In addition to the construction works within the ROW on each side of the rivers, the three pipeline river crossings are not considered to have negative impact and may even improve access over the rivers for villagers depending on their final design. Finally, there are neither sacred or archaeological sites nor gravesites within the footprint.
16. Figure 2 below provides an indication of the topography and characteristic of the footprint.
17. The entire Tiouladiwol valley is owned equally (50% each) by one lineage of Parawi (including Sinthiourou Tiouladji) and one lineage of Mobhi Kansihi, that are of the same lineages impacted by the inundation area of the reservoir (See *Tiouladiwol River Dam Site Specific RAP*). The pipeline and access road footprint affect their lands from the dam site to the Tinguilinta River (approx. 7.5 ha). The footprint south of Tinguilinta river (approx. 7.5 ha) to the main road, including the river intake pipeline, affect land owned by lineages of Béli Kindy and Balahoun, that are the same lineages impacted by the mine plant (See *Mining Infrastructure Component of the Project in Béli Kindy RAP*). Notably, there were indications

¹ The ROW is the corridor of land that contains both the Pipeline and the Access Road. This land is permanently acquired by GAC.

that land in this area was sold to people from outside the neighbouring villages. However, a more in-depth analysis of the situation showed that this was not the case – no land had been sold to people from neighbouring villages.

Figure 2. A View of the Footprint



18. Thirty-four Project Affected Households (PAH) are economically displaced as they own and/or derive part of their livelihoods from privately owned assets in the footprint. Two traditional landholders (lineage), as well as 34 private owners of fruit trees are directly impacted. The impact on PAHs from neighbouring communities stemming from the impact on loss of access to community-owned assets for activities such as hunting, grazing, and collection of NTFPs is deemed to be minimal. It is only a very narrow corridor of land that is affected, and once the pipeline is installed (buried); these economic activities in question can resume everywhere except on the even narrower (8 meters wide) strip of land used for the Access Road.
19. Although almost all of the impacted land is considered high value agricultural land by the farmers ("*Djolol* or *N'dantari*") because this is where they produce their main staple, it has to be noted that productivity of rain fed hillside rice on a slash and burn agrosystem is quite low (around 900 kg/ha) and requires an extensive practice. Only bottom land *N'dantari* is productive. Furthermore, the low level of impact that the 15-meter ROW constitutes to farmers' livelihoods is not considered to be significant and will therefore be compensated through cash compensation for individually owned assets and through community projects for impact on communal assets. GAC will closely monitor the situation – and take action as necessary – to determine if the PAPs are re-establishing the cashew trees that were affected. In theory, the PAPs can access other Lineage land on which to replant the trees. However, as the traditional relationship to land and trees evolves, this may not happen as it would have in the past. This will be something to monitor closely. The PAPs with affected privately owned

trees will be monitored the same way as those affected by the mine and detailed in the Béli Kindy RAP (Mining Infrastructure Component of the Project in Béli Kindy). The latest data (July 2017) show that many PAPs compensated for their trees have used the compensation money to purchase new land to re-establish new cashew plantations. The process through which the land preparation allowance payment is done allows to capture the amount of new land retrieved by each PAP: the first instalment is paid once the PAP has shown GAC's Resettlement team the new land to be developed. The team can then survey the surface. The system allows to identify PAPs who could not retrieve sufficient surfaces.

20. Table 2 below summarizes key indicators of Project displacement impacts on assets and households.

Table 2. Summary of Project Displacement Impacts

Economically displaced households (trees & crops)	34
Economically displaced households (seasonal huts)	3
Total number of economically displaced households	34
Number of affected cashew trees	2,235
Number of affected fruit trees (other)	175
Total number of affected trees	2,410
Total number of affected trees that are either seedling or young non-productive	960

NOTE: The Owners of the Seasonal Huts are a subset of the 34 Economically Displaced Owners of trees and crops.

Table 3. Summary of Economically Displaced PAPs by Village

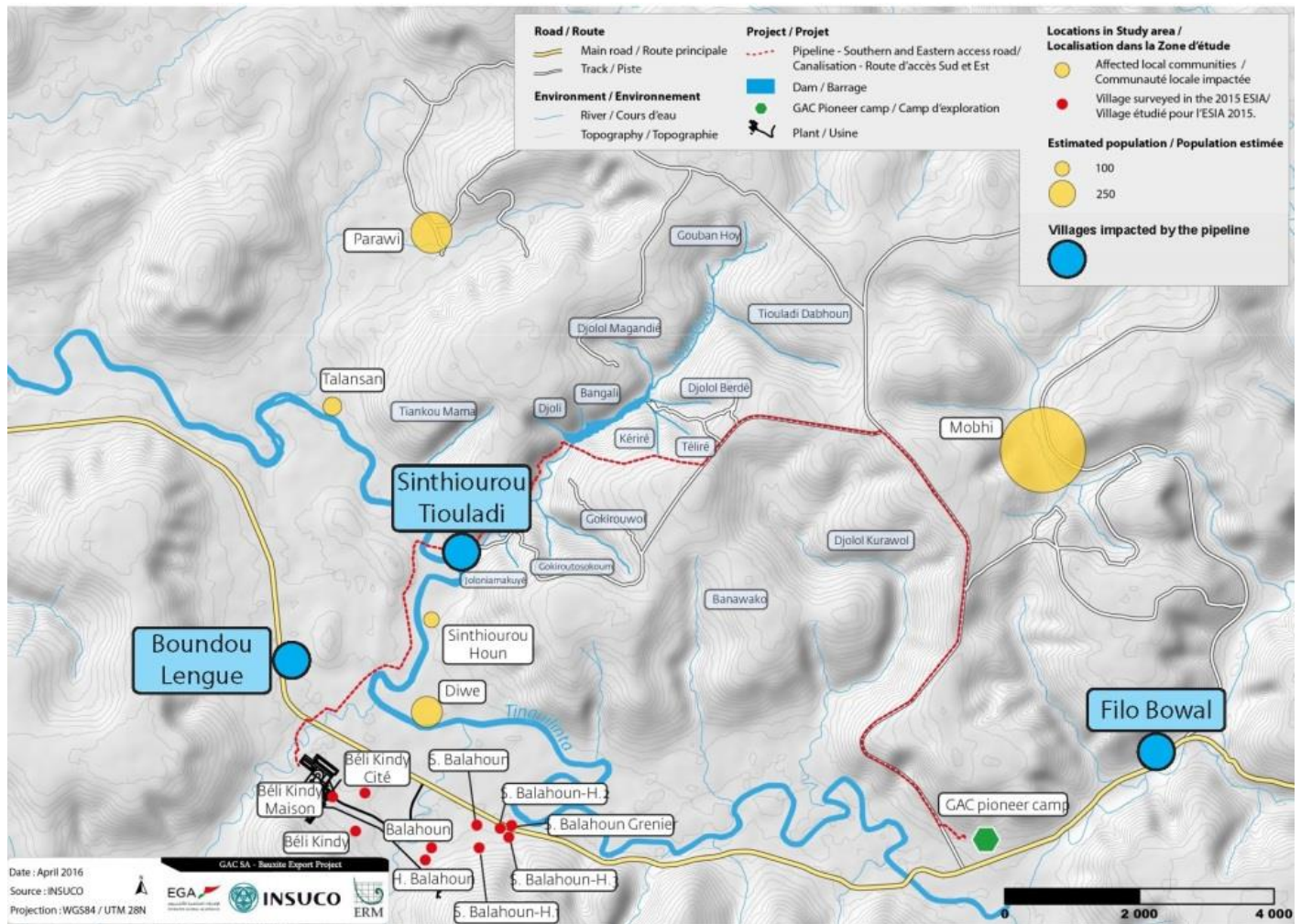
Village	PAP
Sinthiourou Tiouladji	11
Boundou Lengué	14
Tantoulmany	4
Filo Bowal	5
TOTAL	34

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

4.1 GENERAL AREA

21. Comprehensive socio-economic baseline data for the area is presented in detail in the Dam SEIA Update: 9 SOCIAL IMPACTS ASSESSMENT. Never-the-less, some relevant details from that study will be presented in this RAP to highlight the socio-economic and cultural context in which the Tiouladiwol Dam Water Pipeline and Access Road will be constructed; and to justify the proposed livelihood restoration approach presented.

Figure 3. Location of Communities Around the Footprint



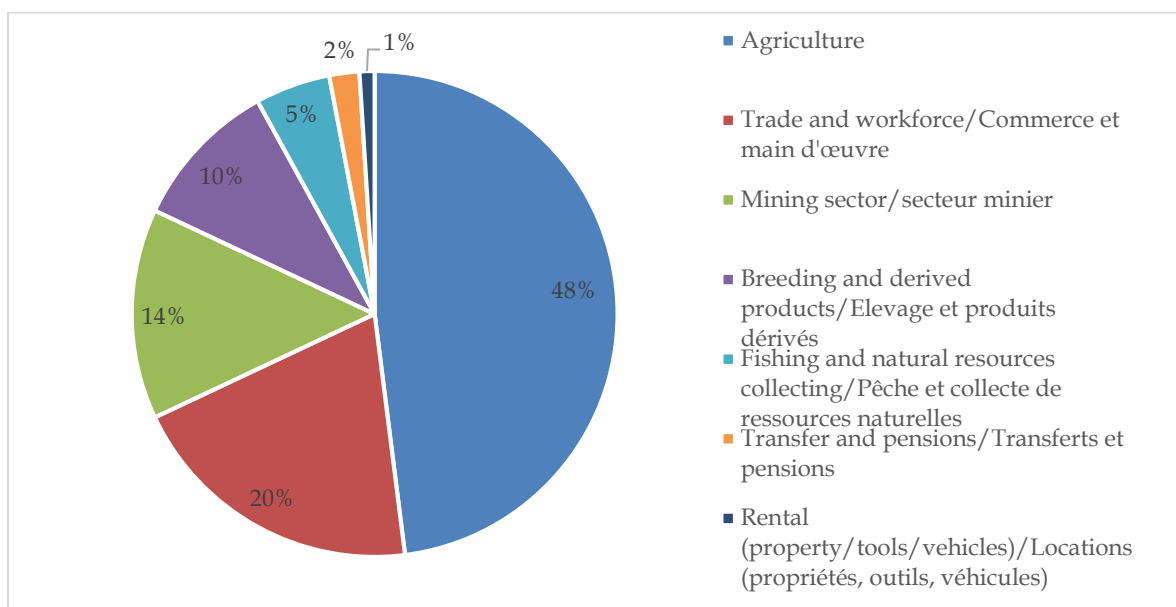
4.2 RESETTLEMENT AREA

22. The 34 economically displaced PAHs reside in the villages of Sinthiourou Tiouladji, Boundou Lengué, Tantoulmany and Filo Bowal, who use agricultural land in the impacted area.
23. All of these households belong to the Peul ethnic group – or other ethnic groups who have adopted the Peul language, customs, and culture over the preceding 300 years. Village territories are composed of the village itself and croplands localized outside the village, which are property of the villages' founding lineages. More than 90% of PAHs are descending from the original ancestors who moved into this area in the early 18th century from the theocratic Imamate of the Fouta Djallon centred around Timbo in the Guinean Highlands. The other 10% have moved into the area within the last 10 years. As mentioned above the land in the northern footprint is thus owned by lineages from Parawi and Mobhi Kansihi while the land in the southern footprint is owned by lineages from Béli Kindy and Balahoun.

4.3 LIVELIHOODS

24. Overall, according to the Dam SEIA Update (July 2017) people in the Study Area on average live on a Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) of 1.51 USD/day/ person. That is below the Poverty Line of PPP 1.90 USD/day/per person established by the World Bank. Overall, ¾ of the households (HHs) live on less than 15,000,000 GNF/yr/HH - or 1,965 USD/yr/HH at an exchange rate of 1 USD = 7,634 GNF. Less than 5% of HHs have an annual income that exceeds 30,000,000 GNF (3,930 USD).
25. The main livelihood activities in the economically displaced villages are slash and burn subsistence agriculture practiced on the slopes (with rotation cycles according to soil quality); market gardening; and exploitation of perennial crops - both planted and wild - in the valley bottomlands (oil palms and cashews). Palm oil production is seasonal, and carried out by women. Some natural resource gathering (mainly fruit, roots, charcoal, other NTFP), and small-scale livestock farming also contribute to livelihoods. Both male and female community members practice fishing - albeit in different seasons - in the Tinguilinta River or its tributaries, and to a much lesser degree in the smaller Tiouladiwol River.
26. Hunting still occurs, but has been a declining source of protein and income for years as the number of animals' decline, and legal restrictions - though largely ignored - are imposed on the hunting of specific animals. The cutting of timber is highly regulated and is no longer harvested in area. The collection of NTFP makes only a relatively small contribution to livelihoods.

Figure 4. Distribution of Household Income by Sector



27. In general, access to grazing lands should not be impacted, or only slightly affected. While a definitive study has not been done, anecdotal evidence shows that cattle and ruminants are generally not grazed on *djolol* land (slopes) or bottomland *n'dantari*, which is the overwhelming types of land affected by the Pipeline and Access Road. Animals are grazed

mainly on *hunsiré* land (small, flat, fertile surfaces on the bauxite plateau, or hilltops²) and the *bowé*³ (rocky outcrops on the bauxite plateau). Occasionally animals might be opportunistically grazed on *djolol* land that is fallow, or after the harvest has been collected. GAC proposes to conduct some focus group consultations to better understand the impact Pipeline construction – and the attendant loss of *djolol* and *n'dantari* land - will have on grazing patterns in the area.

28. Over 58% of PAHs report “agriculture” as their primary activity, and as can be seen in Table 2, above, fully 48% of total HH income is generated through agricultural activity, and 60% of that comes from perennial crops. The production/consumption/sale of palm oil brings in 12% of total HH agricultural income, behind other fruits (14%), and cashews (19% and growing) in terms of perennial crops; and behind rice (17%), and vegetables (15%), and about even with grains and tubers (12%) and peanuts and groundnuts (12%).
29. Income generated from Trade, Commerce, and/or selling Labour comes in a distance second at 20%; followed by Mining Sector at 14%; Animal Husbandry at 10%; and income generated from Fishing and collection of other natural resources, including NTFP, at only 5%. This makes sense as no PAH reported “Fishing” as either their primary, secondary, or tertiary source of income.
30. Formal employment remains of little significance with less than 2% of PAPs surveyed having a salaried job, even though “mining” generates on average 14% of household income (the vast majority of the salaried jobs are in the mining sector). This is due to the larger salary received relative to income from agricultural activities. GAC and its contractors provide temporary work opportunities and all unskilled positions are occupied by PAPs while they are given priority for skilled labour, when skills are equal. Nevertheless, the expectations in terms of employment are always much more important than the jobs available.
31. Most of the impacted land (73%) is “*N'dantari*”, which is the most important type of land for perennial crops. The remainder of the impacted land (17%) is relatively fertile upland hillside “*djolol*”, mainly used for annual crops.
32. The normal farming cycle includes clearing natural vegetation and sowing rain fed upland rice, fonio, or groundnuts. Rice is dominant. According to the 2016 SEIA Addendum, farmers in the area work the land with fallow period of 5 to 7 years and thus require 5 to 7 times more total land area, than what is actually farmed in any given year. Farmers tend to value the size of the “*Djolol*” land, rather than the fertility of the soil. The duration of the fallow period tends to decrease as the population density increases.
33. Both men and women are involved in household livelihoods but with well-defined gender roles and responsibilities (see Table 4 below). Women tend, however, to be marginalized in terms of land access, so GAC will pay specific attention to ensure fair distribution of

² See Section 7.4.3; page 7-34 of the SEIA. “Groves on flat surfaces (Hunsiré): these areas are scattered on bauxite plateaus or on hilltops. Through animal penning, land may be fertilized and these areas may eventually be integrated to the slash and burn cycles of annual crops. For ten to thirty years now in the study area, these areas have also been used to plant perennial crops that do not require very fertile soil (cashew trees mainly).”

³ *Bowé* is the plural of *bowal*

entitlements during both the payment of in-cash compensation, and implementation of in-kind livelihood restoration activities.

34. While not yet a written document, GAC is implementing a *de facto* gender strategy of empowering woman through implementation of Livelihood Restoration Activities, and the EIG (Economic Interest Groupings). Since women are disproportionately impacted, they are also disproportionately the focus of livelihood efforts, comprising 99% of the members of the Community Palm Plantation Grouping. Women are also expected to predominate in other Livelihood Restoration Activities as they are identified. Nevertheless, GAC is committed to develop a written Gender Strategy.

Table 4. Gender Division of Labor

Crops	Activities	Female (%)	Male (%)	Children (%)
Rice	Clearing and burning		100%	
	Plow	20%	80%	
	Sowing	80%	20%	
	Weeding	90%	10%	
	Guarding		10%	90%
	Harvest	50%	50%	
	Selling Rice	80%	20%	
Market Gardening	Clearing and burning		100%	
	Plow	80%	20%	
	Sowing	80%	20%	
	Weeding	80%	20%	
	Guarding	20%	10%	70%
	Selling produce from Gardening	100%		
Exploiting Palm Trees Plantations	Clearing and burning	20%	80%	
	Measurement and picketing	20%	80%	
	Digging		100%	
	Planting	20%	80%	
	Weeding	80%	20%	
	Guarding	10%	80%	10%
	Harvest	80%	10%	10%
	Picking	50%	40%	10%
	Extracting Palm oil	100%		
	Selling Palm Oil	100%		
	Selling oil palm nuts		100%	

35. Project land acquisition will reduce the land available for some livelihood activities discussed above, but in many cases only slightly compared to areas that remain unaffected by GAC activities where these livelihood activities can still be carried out. This is especially true when most livelihood activities (hunting, collection of NTFP, etc.) can be practiced as normal once the pipeline has been installed. Where land acquisition will have a greater impact – such as

the loss of high-value fertile bottomlands - community based compensation and livelihood restoration efforts will focus on recreating the lucrative palm oil plantations (already begun with the first oil palms planted on 10 ha of new plantations in July, 2017); developing land at *Pétel Kiendi* for more intensive irrigated agriculture; undertake a study to identify and introduce new agricultural and agro-forestry practices to improve yields on a sustainable basis to enhance food security; and study the possibility of introducing fish farming in the reservoir created behind the lake, as well as exploring other possibilities for “monetizing” the reservoir while protecting and restoring the environment.

36. Formal employment is favoured as much as possible and GAC and its subcontractors provide temporary work opportunities. According to the Hiring Procedures, PAPs are given exclusivity for all unskilled employment and the priority for skilled labour. In August 2017, the Project was hiring 2 PAPs from Diwé, 20 from Mobhi, 3 from Parawi and 5 from Sinthiourou Tiouladji. Meanwhile 142 persons coming from those 4 villages were still in the selection process to be hired by sub-contractors (WBHO, COLAS, etc.).

5. COMPENSATION STRATEGY AND ENTITLEMENTS

5.1 KEY PRINCIPLES

37. Project specific key principles include the following:
- As rural land is considered property of the State of Guinea, customary landowners cannot be compensated in cash. However, as customary land rights are taken into account, customary landowners are eligible for in-kind community compensation, including GAC working with the lineages to identify potential replacement land for agricultural-based livelihood restoration support.
 - The low level of impact of the economic displacement caused by the pipeline and access road ROW is not deemed to impact livelihoods significantly. Community based compensation for the general impact on land combined with cash compensation for individual assets is therefore considered to be more adequate than facilitating replacement land and providing livelihood restorations support in most cases. The precedent of the cash compensation for trees at the Mine Area (Béli Kindy RAP) shows that many PAPs have used the compensation money to purchase new arable land and plant cashew trees. The Land Preparation Allowance paid in addition to compensation will be support this trend.
 - However, PAHs who have lost access to palm tree have been included in the efforts to establish replacement oil palm plantations on land identified for the purpose in consultation with the lineages.
38. Other key principles that GAC is committed to with regard to resettlement and compensation are listed in the LACRF 3. LAND ACCESS AND RESETTLEMENT PROCESS.

5.2 ELIGIBILITY & ENTITLEMENTS

39. An eligibility and entitlement cut-off date was set in the community meeting in Parawi; 23 December 2016. Members of the communities of Parawi, Talansan, Sinthiourou Tiouladji and Diwé were present at the meeting. Minutes of this meeting are presented in Annex – Consultations Records.
40. Crops and trees are deemed individual property and will be compensated directly to the individuals who have established them and are considered the Owners, as opposed to household heads or concession elders⁴.
41. Compensation for the loss of use of resources on the lineage owned land such as wild oil palm and fruit trees, timber or non-timber forest products (NTFP) as well as fishing, hunting and grazing, will be made to the community in general through a community project identified by the village.
42. In-kind compensation for the loss of wild palm and fruit trees will be provided thru the creation of a new plantations downstream from the dam in an area owned by the same lineages (first 10 ha of 4 new plantations planted in July 2017). In-cash compensation will be provided to female oil palm producers for loss of revenue until the new plantations become productive (approx. 3 years after the oil palm seedlings are planted). In-cash compensation for privately owned fruit trees that are impacted will also be paid to owners of the asset. It should also be noted that the impact from the loss of access to communal oil palm trees will not be felt until July 2018 when the reservoir begins to fill. The development of almost 18 ha of new replacement oil palm plantations on land identified through the Lineages will benefit PAPs/PAHs affected by construction of both the Tiouladiwol Dam and the Tiouladiwol Dam Water Pipeline and Access Road.
43. Land in Pétel Kiendi will be studied to ascertain if up to 70 ha of land can be developed for intensive irrigated agriculture – especially rice cultivation where the yields are expected to be double those achieved on the upland rain-fed slopes (1800 kg/ha vs 900 kg/ha). As with the creation of replacement palm plantations, the development of Pétel Kiendi will benefit PAPs/PAHs affected by all components of the GAC Project, and not just the Water Pipeline and Access Road.
44. Several additional Economic Interest Groupings will be formed or restructured and supported by GAC once feasible income generating activities have been identified and studied.

⁴ Many crops are established by women. Compensating heads of households would deprive the women from getting fair compensation for the loss of their crop.

5.3 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Table 5. Entitlement Matrix

#	Affected Asset	Affected Entity	Eligibility Conditions	Entitlements
1	Active agricultural land (including cashew and fruit trees plantations)	Farmer of an agricultural land plot	Be found at the time of the survey to cultivate a plot	<u>IN-CASH: Land Redevelopment Allowance</u> based on the cost of labor required to clear and fertilize a virgin piece of land to a level conducive to open field agriculture (USD 1,000 per hectare ⁵)
2	Perennial crops (cashew and other fruit trees)	Owner of tree (individual)	Be found at the time of the survey to own an affected tree	<u>IN-CASH: Cash compensation at replacement value</u> (total loss of income over the whole period required to re-establish the tree to the same level of production)
3	Non- perennial crops (annual, bi and tri-annual)	Owner of standing crop (individual)	Be found at the time of the survey to own an affected standing crop	<u>IN-CASH: Cash compensation at replacement value</u> (median market price observed in the area x average yield observed in the area)
4	Seasonal structure (agricultural hut)	Owner of the structure	Be found at the time of the survey to own a seasonal structure	<u>IN-CASH: Cash compensation at replacement value</u>
5	Fallow land Bush land, Savannah (including wild trees as well as pasture, hunting grounds, timber and non-timber forest products).	Community (customary usufruct)	Consensus on boundaries of community (lineage) rights	<u>IN-KIND: Community compensation</u> discussed with Council of Elders and community and delivered <u>exclusively in kind</u>

5.4 COMPENSATION

5.4.1 Active Agricultural Land

45. Impacted active agricultural land is mostly used for cashew plantation but also for rice, cassava and pepper crops. While crops and trees are compensated in cash (see below), a land redevelopment allowance will be paid for active agricultural land to compensate for costs to develop an equivalent piece of land to a level similar to that affected. The land redevelopment allowance will be based on the cost of labour (100 person-days per hectare) required to clear and fertilize a virgin piece of land to a level conducive to open field agriculture and plantations (USD 1,000 per hectare).
46. The land redevelopment allowance will be paid with the same modalities explained in detail in the Béli Kindy RAP. Although its original purpose is not to be used to purchase land, the experience shows that PAPs often use it, as well as the trees compensation money to purchase new land. Nevertheless, the share of land affected for each PAP being very small due to the

⁵ Cost for Land Redevelopment Allowance comes from the Mining Infrastructure Component of the Project in Béli Kindy RAP 2016.

linear nature of the pipeline, it is assessed that they will develop another part of the same parcel. In the southern part of the pipeline where the Project has affected people on individually owned cashew plantations, the average surface of plantation affected is 0.3 ha/PAP.

5.4.2 Perennial Crops

47. Calculation of full replacement value requires consideration of not only 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. When possible, the compensation will be paid in several instalments to enhance livelihood restoration and minimize the risks of cash misuse. The experience from compensation in Béli Kindy Sector (Béli Kindy RAP) shows that PAPs usually refuse instalments in spite of GAC's compensation team advices. Although several instalments will always be favoured, the final decision will be taken by the PAP. See below compensation rates for perennial trees⁶.
48. The compensation for wild palm trees affected in the northern part of the pipeline will be compensated as explained in the *Tiouladiwol River Dam RAP 2017*. The northern part of the pipeline and the dam affect the same communities in the same way. The wild palm trees will be replaced by palm tree plantations to the benefit of all women of the affected communities and each woman of those 3 villages will receive a cash compensation for the loss of income from the oil produced from the affected trees.

5.4.3 Non-Perennial Crops

49. Compensation rates for annual and other non-perennial crops are also based on the rates of the *Mining Infrastructure Component of the Project in Béli Kindy RAP 2016*. The following table shows compensation rates for non-perennial crops. It should be noted that the amount of non-perennial crops affected is very limited (see Annex 3).

⁶ Mining Infrastructure Component of the Project in Béli Kindy RAP 2016, Section 5.4.4.1

Table 6. Compensation Rates – Perennial Crops

Variety (French)	Variety (English)	Compensation Rates Per Tree: 2017 in GNF			
		Seedling (less than 1 yr.)	Young Non-Productive	Young Productive	Adult
Anacardier	Cashew	15,000	90,000	495,000	561,000
Ananas	Pineapple	7,000	22,000	38,833	38,833
Arbre médicinal	Medicinal tree	12,000	102,000	175,329	178,662
Avocat	Avocado	12,000	49,500	487,000	567,000
Bambou (Prix de l'unité)	Bamboo (Unit price)	12,000	30,000	133,500	141,000
Banane	Banana	7,000	82,000	269,500	292,000
Calebassier (arbre)	Calabash tree	12,000	62,000	1,095,000	1,207,000
Citronnier	Lime	12,000	97,714	874,500	987,000
Cocotier ordinaire (nombre de noix)	Coco (not selected)	35,000	136,667	2,007,500	2,130,000
Colatier	Cola tree	20,000	82,000	1,962,000	2,362,000
Corossole (Sop-sop)	Corossol	12,000	27,000	1,279,500	1,527,000
Fromager (<i>kiri</i> - <i>Ceiba pentandra</i>)	Kapok Tree (<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>)	12,000	87,000	189,500	197,000
Goyavier	Guyava tree	12,000	87,000	912,000	1,062,000
Mandarinier	Mandarine tree	12,000	105,750	1,283,250	1,429,500
Manguier greffé	Mango tree (grafted)	12,000	97,714	542,048	602,055
Manguier non greffé	Mango tree (not grafted)	12,000	87,000	499,500	567,000
Méko (<i>Dialium Guineense</i>)	Méko (<i>Dialium Guineense</i>)	12,000	40,378	307,000	382,000
Néré (<i>Parkia biglobosa</i>)	Néré (<i>Parkia biglobosa</i>)	12,000	12,000	1,429,500	2,037,000
Oranger	Orange tree	12,000	97,714	716,278	803,795
Palmier naturel	Palm (wild)	12,000	64,500	145,125	150,750
Palmier sélectionné	Palm (selected)	20,000	70,000	410,000	445,000
Pamplemoussier	Pomelo tree	12,000	112,000	516,375	555,750
Papayer	Pawpaw	12,000	19,500	120,750	139,500
Tamarinier (djabhè)	Tamarind (djabhè)	12,000	112,000	612,000	662,000

Table 7, Compensation Rates - Non-Perennial Crops

Culture	Crop	Prix 2015 Médian (GNF) / Median 2015 Price (GNF)	Rendement (t/ha) / Yield (t/ha)	Compensation (GNF / m ²) / Compensation (GNF/m ²)
Manioc sec	Cassava	2,722	16	43,553
Piment Sec Petit	Pepper (dry, small)	10,833	8	86,667

5.4.4 Community Compensation

50. Community compensation will be paid exclusively in-kind in the form of permanent improvements or upgrades to communal infrastructures. Consultations will be carried out with the councils of elders and all community members of impacted villages to agree on community projects. For the impact of bush land (i.e. loss of usufruct of other resources in the impacted area - farming, hunting, grazing, timber and NTFP), community compensation costs are estimated following examples of other resettlements projects in Guinea for the same scale of impact. However, as has been discussed above, the total cumulative contribution to livelihoods derived from activities such as hunting, grazing, timber, and collection of NTFPs is minor, and the amount of land permanently affected by the Pipeline is also small relative to the unaffected land of similar type and quality in the lineage "land back" where such activities can still be practiced. Nevertheless, GAC will, of course, monitor implementation of livelihood restoration initiatives, and through them, PAPs success at restoring and improving livelihoods compared to pre-project levels. The monitoring framework is expected to be completed by the end of Q4, 2017.
51. The development of Income Generating Activities (IGA) through the Economic Interest Groupings (IEG) of women will participate to restore the income lost due to the lack of access to Community land⁷, rather it is wild palm nuts or gardening in the valley *n'dantari* land. As such, the development of IGA can be seen as community compensation. Furthermore, all women of the Community will have access to the EIG.
52. The EIG that GAC will work with already exist or existed. Most were created during the implementation of the *2008 Refinery RAP*. Nevertheless, none is still active. They will need to be restructured and their documents updated. By the end of 2017, all 6 EIG of the 3 affected villages will have their legal documents available and will have a development plan. The IGA they will choose to work on will be developed throughout 2018. A planning of the activities of the EIG is available in Annex 4.
53. Although in-kind community compensation is already planned for communities impacted by the River Dam and Mine Plant, it is important to compensate through additional community projects for additional impact associated with the Pipeline and Access Road. For example, the additional wild palm trees affected by the pipeline are compensated by adding trees to the palm plantation compensating the impact of the dam reservoir. The development and implementation of all community projects will be closely coordinated to ensure effective use of resources.

⁷ Those EIG are the same as those referred to in the *Tiouladiwol River Dam RAP 2017*.

5.4.5 Temporary Employment

54. Community members will be employed in community compensation activities, but will also be given priority in obtaining employment in all pipeline and road related construction works. Any possibility to earn cash income is highly valued by PAH. Contractors will be obliged in writing (included in the Contract) to hire workers outside the impacted communities only when required skills are not available within the impacted communities. These principles are stated in GAC's Recruitment Procedure.

6. VULNERABLE PEOPLE

55. 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 resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.
56. No vulnerable people have been identified in the thirty-three directly impacted households. Close follow-up will be undertaken to ensure that all community members have equal rights to access the community -based compensation.

7. RESETTLEMENT PROCESS AND ENGAGEMENT

7.1 INTRODUCTION

57. GAC fully recognizes the traditional customary authorities and the importance of including the active participation of women and youth in the engagement and consultation process. The resettlement process documented in this RAP further benefits from the positive relations established between GAC and the communities through previous successful engagement and community development projects. It also recognizes the expectations created in the area through initial resettlement planning for the much larger dam (included in the GA RAP Volume 5, 2005) as well as clearly explaining the reason behind the community based compensation approach, throughout the engagement process.

7.2 RESETTLEMENT ENGAGEMENT AND SURVEY ACTIVITIES

58. The following consultation and survey activities were implemented during the RAP preparation process (see Annex for detailed consultation records):
- Governmental stakeholders:
 - Meetings at *Préfecture* (Boké) and *Sous-préfecture* (Sangarédi) levels in the second half of 2016 to present the Project;
 - Affected people – during the survey and census phase in December 2016:

- Community meeting or the communities of Parawi, Sinthiourou Tiouladji, Mobhi Kansihi and Béli Kindy, Balahoun and Diwé with local authorities’ representatives, elders and lineages and including to inform about the Project, explain the resettlement process, including the cut-off date (23rd December 2016) and grievance system as well as answering questions;
 - Census and inventory of affected assets, including detailed information on all assets in the footprint was carried out as well as a socio-economic survey for individually impacted households.
59. During resettlement implementation beginning in early 2017, engagement with affected people will include:
- Community meeting to present survey results and constitute a community resettlement committee;
 - Hand-over all asset survey sheets with sign-off and collection of any grievances potentially requiring a correction to the asset records.
 - Community meeting to explain entitlements and the compensation system in addition to consult regarding community projects.
 - Delivery of in-cash compensation entitlements (fruit, trees etc.) and initiate community based compensation.
60. While ongoing community engagement will be carried out through open community meetings, the resettlement committee will liaise with GAC and represent the affected village population in all matters regarding the resettlement process. It is composed by landowners (lineage), individually impacted asset owners, other community members, women and youth; who are remunerated for their participation.
61. The households affected by the pipeline will be represented in two Resettlement Committees to take into account the different communities. The persons affected on the pipeline south (south of the Tinguilinta River), coming from the Community of Béli Kindy will be represented by the Resettlement Committee of Béli Kindy (Béli Kindy RAP). Those affected north of the Tinguilinta will be integrated in the Tiouladiwol Valley Resettlement Committee, created for the Dam impact, gathering the Communities of Parawi, Mobhi, Sinthiourou Tiouladji and Diwé.

7.3 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

62. The RAP grievance management system is part of the GAC-wide grievance management system. Although the active consultation process is designed to directly address and resolve most queries and grievances throughout the process the possibility to formally register complaints is reiterated during the resettlement process.
63. For more details, see LACRF 5. GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT.

8. IMPLEMENTATION

8.1 DELIVERY ARRANGEMENTS

64. GAC will seek to reach amicable agreements with impacted communities and all PAPs through the robust engagement process mentioned above. It is therefore not anticipated that compulsory procedures will be used. Implementation arrangements will include the following:
65. Hand-over asset inventory details, for verification, processing of any mistakes or grievances, and sign-off;
- Establish community based compensation through consultations, developing community projects to compensate for the minor loss of community used lineage lands;
 - Hand-over household- or individual-level compensation agreements, based on the presented compensation calculations and rates sheet (agreement on community based compensation is documented in signed community meeting minutes);
 - Initiate delivery of community based compensation as well as cash compensation for individually owned fruit trees, crops and seasonal structures as well as for loss of active agricultural land. The principles and provisions applicable to payment of cash compensation in the LACRF will be followed, i.e. compensation is paid in Guinean Francs (GNF) before impacts and directly to the PAP (no proxies and larger amounts in instalments to facilitate household management of significant amounts of cash).
 - Deliver money-management awareness sessions together with the bank when accounts are opened and payments made.
66. Finally, affected communities will be prioritized for future community development projects.

8.2 ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

67. GAC will implement the RAP and will take full responsibility for its funding and implementation. In order to ensure transparency and to minimize risks of opposition against the Project, community consultations will continue throughout the resettlement process through community meetings and meetings and contacts with the resettlement committee. Government stakeholders such as the *Préfecture* of Boké and *Sous-Préfecture/Commune Rurale* of Sangarédi will be informed about key phases of the process while local authorities on *Secteur* level are invited to participate in the community meetings.
68. Resettlement activities at GAC are placed under the direct responsibility of the Community Manager, reporting to the “Stakeholder Engagement” Director, who in turn reports to the GAC Chief Executive Officer. A Resettlement Superintendent and a local resettlement team, led by an experienced local professional, support the Community Manager. The team is being strengthened by recruitment of additional staff including supervisors and GIS staff. The latter is key to be able to ensure precise measurement of impact and exact compensation calculations.

8.3 BUDGET

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

Table 8. RAP Budget

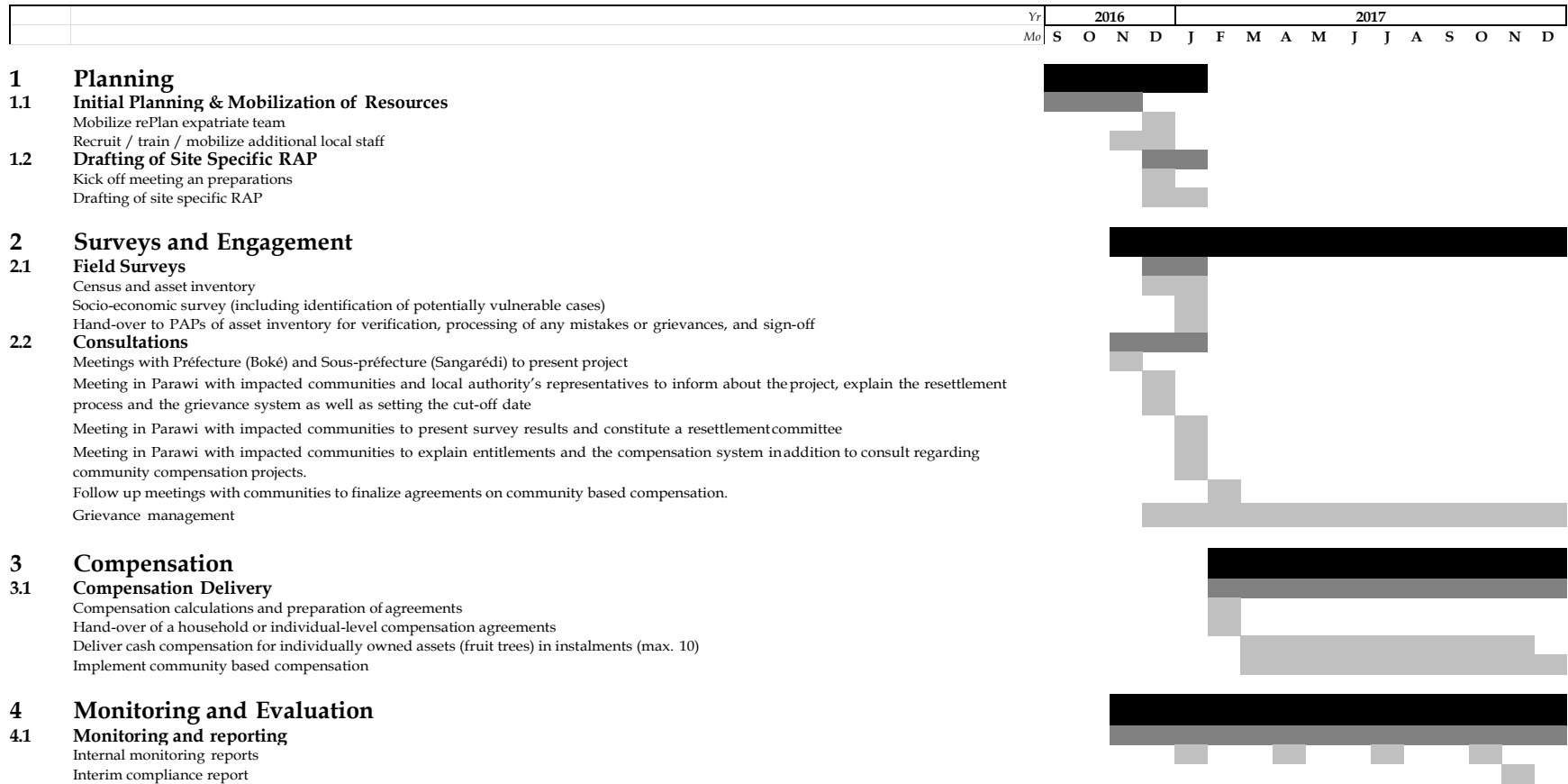
#	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price (USD)	Total Price (USD)
1	CASH COMPENSATION				
1.1	<i>Trees</i>				
1.1.1	Cashew (seedling)	Unit	651	0.90	586
1.1.2	Cashew (young non-productive)	Unit	187	10.51	1,965
1.1.3	Cashew (young productive)	Unit	485	51.86	25,152
1.1.4	Cashew (adult)	Unit	34	58.21	1,979
1.1.5	Palm tree (seedling)	Unit	18	0.90	16
1.1.6	Palm tree (young non-productive)	Unit	46	7.63	351
1.1.7	Palm tree (young productive)	Unit	32	15.48	495
1.1.8	Lemon tree (seedling)	Unit	3	1.28	4
1.1.9	Lemon tree (young non-productive)	Unit	6	12.27	74
1.1.10	Orange tree (young non-productive)	Unit	3	12.27	37
1.1.11	Orange tree (young productive)	Unit	4	91.57	366
1.1.12	Mango tree (seedling)	Unit	11	0.90	10
1.1.13	Mango tree (young non-productive)	Unit	7	11.89	83
1.1.14	Mango tree (young productive)	Unit	12	68.85	826
1.1.15	Banana tree (seedling)	Unit	14	0.90	13
1.1.16	Banana tree (young non-productive)	Unit	12	10.51	126
1.1.17	Banana tree (young productive)	Unit	4	32.15	129
1.1.18	Cola tree (seedling)	Unit	1	1.28	1
1.1.19	Guyava tree (young non-productive)	Unit	1	10.51	11
1.1.20	Guyava tree (young productive)	Unit	1	116.28	116
1.2	<i>Annual crops</i>				
1.2.1	Cassava	Area (m ²)	540	5.81	3,137
1.2.2	Pepper	Area (m ²)	20	11.56	231
1.3	<i>Land Redevelopment Allowance</i>				
1.3.1	Cashew and fruit tree plantations	Area (ha)	15	1,000.00	15,000
1.3.2	Other active agricultural land (incl. harvested rice fields, cassava, pepper)	Area (ha)	0.8	1,000.00	800

#	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price (USD)	Total Price (USD)
1.4	<i>Structures</i>				
1.4.1	Seasonal structures (agricultural huts)	Unit	3	200.00	600
	Sub-Total 1 - Cash compensation				52,109
3	COMMUNITY COMPENSATION				
3.1	<i>Communities in-kind compensation</i>				
3.1.1	Community project in Parawi sector	Unit	1	8,000	8,000
3.1.2	Community project Mobhi Kansihi sector	Unit	1	8,000	8,000
3.1.3	Community project Béli Kindy sector	Unit	1	8,000	8,000
3.1.4	Community project Balahoun sector	Unit	1	8,000	8,000
3.1.5	Community project Diwé sector	Unit	1	8,000	8,000
	Sub-Total 3 - Community compensation				40,000
5	ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE PEOPLE				
5.1	<i>General allocation for assistance to potentially vulnerable people - if needed</i>	Global	1	5,000	5,000
	Sub-Total 5- Assistance to vulnerable people				5,000
6	IMPLEMENTATION				
6.1	<i>Resettlement support</i>				<i>Costs included in Budget for DAM RAP</i>
6.2.	<i>External monitoring</i>				<i>Costs included in Budget for DAM RAP</i>
	Sub-Total 6 - Implementation				<i>Costs included in Budget for DAM RAP</i>
7	CONTINGENCIES				
7.1	<i>Contingencies 10%</i>				9,711
	Sub-Total 7 - Contingencies				9,711
	GRAND TOTAL				106,820

8.4 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

70. The implementation schedule is presented in Figure 5 below.

Figure 5. RAP Implementation Schedule



ANNEX 1 - CONSULTATION RECORDS

Community Meeting In Parawi, Survey and Compensation Process, 23 December, 2016

INFORMATION GENERALE					
Date:	23/12/2016	Heure Début: <i>Start Time</i>	14H00	Heure Fin: <i>End Time</i>	16h30
Titre de la Réunion: <i>Title of the Meeting:</i>	Réunion de concertation avec les villages concernés par la conduite d'eau du barrage notamment : Talansan, Parawi, Sinthiourou Tiouladi et Diwé.				
Type de reunion: <i>Type of meeting</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Sensibilisation <input type="checkbox"/> Forum <input type="checkbox"/> Négociation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information				
Localisation <i>Location:</i>	<i>lieu de rencontre</i>				
	<i>Ville/ Village</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Sous-Prefecture</i>	<i>Prefecture</i>	
	Béli Kindy		Sangarédi	Boké	
Catégories de Sujet: <i>Subject categories:</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Affaire Communautaire <input type="checkbox"/> Projets de Développements <input type="checkbox"/> Emploi <input type="checkbox"/> Suivi des plaintes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compensation <input type="checkbox"/> Clarification de projet GAC <input type="checkbox"/> Informations procédures GAC <input type="checkbox"/> Evaluation Projet <input type="checkbox"/> Information Planification Projet				
Objectif de la Réunion: <i>Reason for Meeting:</i>	Informar les populations locales de ces localités des différentes activités liées à la conduite d'eau.				
Agenda / Messages Clés	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication sur la conduite d'eau de Tiouladi jusqu'à Béli Kindy • Questions 				
Nombre de participants (liste de présence scannée)		Type de projet	Mine	Port	Chemin de fer
Identifier la partie prenante :					
Atmosphère générale	Très Bon enthousiaste	Satisfaisant Négaif	Peu eutre	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Introduction :

Une réunion d'information et de communication autour de la réalisation de la conduite d'eau de Sinthiourou Tioulagui à Beli Kindi s'est tenue à Parawi, district de Boulléré, sous-préfecture de sangaredi. Etaient présents à cette réunion les populations locales des villages de Talanssan, Sinthiourou Tioulagui, Diwe, Parawi. Les responsables RAP, M. Alhassane Officier de compensation, M. Mandiou Nabe Officier de réinstallation.

La place publique du village de Parawi a servi de cadre de rencontre et en présence d'une forte mobilisation communautaire venues assister à la réunion. Avant d'entamer la réunion, les responsables du RAP ont présenté leurs excuses aux autorités locales, sages et habitants des localités cités un peu plus haut, pour retard accusé.

1. Communication sur la conduite d'eau de Tioulagui jusqu'à Beli Kindi

L'officier de réinstallation sur la concession prenant la parole, a rappelé aux populations locales, la longueur et de la largeur de la conduite d'eau. La longueur de cette conduite qui s'étend de Sinthiourou Tioulagui à Beli Kindi est de 8 Km, avec une largeur de 15 m. Toutes les populations locales se trouvant dans cette emprise seront compensées conformément à la procédure de GAC en la matière.

Présentement une équipe d'agents recenseurs travaillent dans cette emprise pour collecter les données. Le recensement en ce qui le réservoir du barrage, des données sont déjà disponibles : trois planteurs particuliers et des palmiers communautaires recensés au nom et bénéfices de toute la communauté.

Toutes les dispositions seront prises pour éviter que, les populations environnantes vivantes à proximité des installations soient sécurisées et compensées en cas d'impact, ceci est un gage de cohabitation pacifique entre le projet et les populations avoisinantes.

2. Questions

Au cours de cette rencontre, plusieurs interrogations ont été soulevées par la partie prenante entre autres on peut retenir, quelques-unes : Comment se fera la compensation des paysans qui cultivaient dans ces endroits ? les compensations se feront conformément au barème de compensation élaboré par le projet et validé par les autorités en charge du développement rural à Tanènè, sangredi, Kamsar, et les normes de de l'international Finance Corporation (IFC).

Un terrain qui ne contient pas d'arbres, de plantations pourrait-il faire l'objet de compensation ? Non, les cultures annuelles ou pérennes se trouvant dans une emprise donnée, feront l'objet de compensation.

C'est pourquoi chaque année le projet remet le barème de compensation à jour pour actualiser les différents prix sur les marchés locaux à travers les enquêteurs des marchés de Sangaredi et de kamsar.

Quelles sont les dispositions que le projet prendra pour le passage des animaux et des pieds tons, à la suite du passage de la conduite d'eau ? les tuyaux de la conduite d'eau seront enfouis dans le sol, protégés et contrôlés pour éviter tout incident ou accident avec les populations riveraines.

Qu'est-ce que le projet envisage pour les éleveurs de la communauté en tant donné le barrage est le seul lieu ou les animaux paissent ? Il a été indiqué, cette question avait l'objet d'une réponse lors de la précédente à Sinthiourou Tioulagui.

Commentaires et apports des Responsables RAP en lien avec le recrutement local

La question des emplois locaux doit être traitée avec beaucoup de prudence et de discernement. En cas d'opportunités locales, le bénéfice doit revenir à tous les villages avoisinants, pas seulement le village impacté. C'est pourquoi la question des emplois locaux est gérée par nos collègues des relations Communautaires qui disposent d'une base de données de personnes vivantes dans les communautés n'ayant pas de qualification professionnelle. Cette liste est mise à jour à tout moment en rapport avec les autorités locales concernées.


Conclusion : la rencontre a permis de cerner toute la problématique liée à la conduite d'eau et au barrage. Cette démarche permettra aux parties prenantes d'avoir toutes les informations liées au déroulement des activités dans les villages.

Liste des enjeux qui méritent une attention pour GAC (si pertinent):

1. Renforcer l'information, la communication sur les différentes étapes liées au processus de réinstallation;
2. Recevoir, gérer et résoudre tous les cas de plaintes issues de la mise en œuvre du muni plan d'action de réinstallation.

Liste des engagements pris lors de la réunion (si pertinent) : Au nombre des engagements pris durant la rencontre, on peut noter :

A ce stade du processus de réinstallation, aucun engagement n'est pas encore pris, ceci est la phase de discussion, de dialogue, d'échange d'idées et d'informations.

Matériaux Livrés aux Parties Prenantes (si pertinentes) : <i>Materials given to Stakeholders (if applicable)</i>			
No :	Description :	Quantité :	Observations :
Compte Redue Produit Par : <i>(Minutes produced by)</i>			
Name :	Département :	Date :	Signature :
Nabé Mandiou	RAP/Compensation	23/12/2016	
MEMBRE DE L'EQUIPE A LA REUNION 21/12/2016			
Mandiou NABE	Officier de réinstallation	Sangarédi	625 25 11 45
Alhassane SAKHO	Officier de Compensation	Kamsar	622 62 87 60
Quelques photos de la réunion			
 <p style="text-align: center;">Reunion du 21/12/16 à Parawi</p>			

ANNEX 2 - REGISTER OF CONSULTATIONS

Dates	Activités	Objectif	Résultats attendus	Participants
14/12/16	Visite exploratoire à Sinthiourou Tiouladji	Cerner l'historique du village	Les informations en lien avec le développement du village notamment après l'inondation de 1984.	Chef de village
15/12/16	Réunion de concertation avec les différentes couches de Parawi en lien pour la mise en place du barrage et la conduite d'eau.	Comprendre les différentes préoccupations des communautés afin de réaliser le barrage.	Toutes les activités développées dans le barrage et autour identifiées.	60aine
15/12/16	Assemblée villageoise à Parawi autour de la réalisation du barrage et conduite d'eau	Comprendre la problématique liée à la mise en place du barrage	Les différents problèmes liés à la réalisation du barrage sont identifiés.	60aine
15/12/16	Réunion avec les autorités locales à Parawi pour la réalisation du barrage	Informier sur le mode de compensation des palmiers communautaires	Déterminer avec les communautés les domaines susceptibles d'abriter les palmiers communautaires	60aine
16/12/16	Profil socio-économiques à Sinthiourou Tiouladji	Cerner Les différentes activités socio professionnels	Prise de connaissance des activités principales	60aine

Annex 3 - List of Affected Assets by PAP
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ANNEX 4 - PLANNING OF ACTIVITIES OF THE ECONOMIC INTEREST GROUPINGS

N°	Activités	Octobre 2017 - Sept 2018											
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Fev	Mar	Avr	Mai	Jui	Juil	Aout	Sept.
01	Identification des groupements												
02	Appui à la structuration												
03	Identification des AGR et montage des dossiers de financement												
04	Financement des projets												
05	Formation technique et création des outils de gestion												
06	Formation en gestion des revenus												
07	Création et gestion des pointes de ventes												
08	Réunion des GIE												
09	Réunion Bilan												

ANNEX 5 - LIST OF PARTICIPANTS. MEETING IN SINTHIOUROU THIOULADJI

List of participants. Meeting to present the RAP survey and do the village profile. Village of Sinthiourou Thiouladji. 14/12/2016

13	Amadou Ouy	Bois	Maçon	
14	Amadou Diallo	Bois	Maçon	
15	Doucoucou Sid	Bois	Cultivateur	
16	Amadou Diallo	Bois	Maçon	
17	Alpha Demare	Bois	Cultivateur	
18	Alpha	Bois	Maçon	
Consultants et travailleurs d'EGA				
19	Alpha Aliou	Bois	Cultivateur	
20	Amadou Ouy	Bois	Maçon	
21	Alpha Papa	Bois	Maçon	
22	Alpha	Bois	Cultivateur	
23	Alpha Niam	Bois	Cultivateur	
24	Alpha	Bois	Cultivateur	
25	Amadou Ouy	Bois	Cultivateur	

Dandieu Nabe Bois Maçon
 Alpha Papa Bois Maçon
 Alpha Diallo Coord/Comp
 Frederik Lipdton Consultant
 Olivier Paquet Consultant
 Alpha Niam Bois Consultant/Bois



MINES & RAPPORTS
 MINING & REPAIRING
 SAC

Fiche de présence de réunion

Sinthiourou Thiouladji

Date: 15/12/2016

N°	Prénom/Nom	Fonction	Signature	Observation
1	Amadou Diallo	Bois		
2	Amadou Diallo	Bois		
3	Amadou Ouy	Bois		
4	Alpha	Bois		
5	Alpha Papa	Bois		
6	Alpha Papa	Bois		
7	Alpha Diallo	Bois		
8	Alpha Demare	Bois		
9	Alpha Diallo	Bois		
10	Alpha	Bois		
11	Alpha	Bois		
12	Alpha	Bois		