

AES Sonel

Kribi Resettlement Action Plan

Report
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Prepared for:

Table of Contents

1	Introduction.....	6
1.1	Background to the Project.....	6
1.2	Terms of Reference for the RAP.....	8
1.3	Objectives of Assignment.....	10
1.4	Scope of Work.....	10
1.5	Structure of Report.....	12
2	Legal Framework.....	13
2.1	Introduction & Background.....	13
2.2	Cameroon Legislative Framework.....	13
2.3	Cameroon Legislation, Standards and Guidelines relating to Resettlement .	14
2.4	Land Titling and Registration Laws and Policies in Cameroon	14
2.5	Legal and Administrative Procedures Applicable to the Process of Resettlement.....	15
2.6	Administrative Authorities.....	19
2.7	International Norms.....	19
2.8	Comparison of Cameroonian Government and World Bank Policy on Resettlement.....	22
2.9	Entitlement Framework	25
3	Socio-Economic Assessment Methodology.....	33
3.1	Introduction.....	33
3.2	Survey Approach.....	34
3.3	Survey Methods	34
4	Socio-Economic Baseline.....	39
4.1	General Socio-Economic Profile of The Project Area	39
4.2	Specific Socio-Economic Profile of the PAPs in Edéa and Kribi Subdivision.	44
5	Socio-Economic Impacts & Respective Mitigation Measures..	69
5.2	Project Impacts.....	69
5.3	Impact Overview & Mitigation Measures	70
5.4	Entitlement Matrix.....	76
5.5	Project Attitudes & Concerns	82
5.6	Perceived Project Benefits	87
6	Budget and Costs.....	88
6.1	Compensation Framework	88
6.2	Financial Responsibility and Authority.....	89
6.3	Compensation Budget.....	89
6.4	Physical Displacement	90
6.5	Economic Displacement.....	92
6.6	Inflation and Currency Variations	94
6.7	External Monitoring and Evaluation.....	94

6.8	Total Compensation Costs	95
7	Institutions and Implementation Arrangements	96
7.1	Introduction.....	96
7.2	Organizational Units	96
7.3	Overview of Implementing Organisations.....	97
7.4	Management Information System	108
7.5	Community Participation	108
7.6	Capacity Building.....	109
7.7	Vulnerable People	110
7.8	Implementation Schedule.....	111
7.9	Monitoring and Evaluation.....	112
8	References	116
9	Appendix	118
9.1	Appendix A: Photos and Maps	118
9.2	Appendix B: The Selection Process	119
9.3	Appendix C: Additional Socio-Economic characteristics of Project Area	121
9.4	Appendix D: Definition of categories in open-ended questions.....	127
9.5	Appendix E: Methodology used for Compensation Calculations.....	130
9.6	Appendix F: Database of affected people	131
9.7	Appendix G: Focus group transcripts	132
9.8	Appendix H: Questionnaire	133
9.9	Appendix I: Terms of Reference for the RAP	134

List of Tables

Table 2.3-1: Relevant Cameroonian Legislation	14
Table 2.7-1: World Bank and IFC Social Safeguard Policies.....	21
Table 2.7-2: International Social Development Agreements relevant to Cameroon	22
Table 2.8-1 Comparison between Cameroonian and OP 4.12 Resettlement Plan Outlines	24
Table 4.2-1 – Gender Distribution in Project area.....	44
Table 4.2-2 – Sex of head of household in the Project Area.....	45
Table 4.2-3- Location of household residence since the year 2000.....	48
Table 5.3-1 –Category of affected assets	70
Table 5.3-2 -Types of Losses from Land Acquisition	75
Table 5.4-1 – Entitlement Matrix for Direct Project Impacts.....	76
Table 6.4-1: Relocation Assistance Costs	92
Table 6.8-1 - Total estimated costs for compensation and associated relocation activities	95
Table 9.2-1 ESD – Number of Affected Households per Village.....	119
Table 9.2-2 KSD - Number of Affected Households per Village	119
Table 9.2-3 ESD – Number of Affected Households per Village selected for the Socio-Economic Survey	120

List of Graphs

Graph 4.2-1 – Ethnicity in the Project Area.....	46
Graph 4.2-2- Existing mother tongues	47
Graph 4.2-3 – Education Level per Subdivision.....	48
Graph 4.2-4 – Diseases occurring in the last three years.....	51
Graph 4.2-5 – Main Place of Treatment.....	52
Graph 4.2-6 – Main Occupation in the Edéa and Kribi Subdivision	53
Graph 4.2-7 – Secondary Occupation in the Edéa and Kribi Subdivision.....	54
Graph 4.2-8 – Rearing of Animals in Edéa and Kribi Subdivision.....	58
Graph 4.2-9 – Average Monthly Income Level of Head of Household per Edéa and Kribi Subdivision.....	58
Graph 4.2-10 – Percentage of Respondents in the Project Area with wealth assets	60
Graph 4.2-11 – Wealth Assets per Subdivision	60
Graph 4.2-12 – Sources of Household Water per Subdivisions.....	63
Graph 4.2-13 – Source of Fuel to Cook per Subdivision.....	64
Graph 4.2-14 – Source of Fuel for Lighting per Subdivision	64
Graph 4.2-15 – Expenditure on Household Resource in the ESD	67
Graph 4.2-16 -Expenditure on Household Resources in the KSD	68
Graph 5.5-1 – New Location After Resettlement	82
Graph 5.5-2 – Reasons given for the location chosen above	83
Graph 5.5-3 – Main concerns regarding the project.....	83
Graph 5.6-1 – Project Benefits.....	87

Abbreviations

CEC	Compensation Evaluation Commission
DIPA	Direction of animal production
DIRPECH	Direction of Fisheries in Cameroon
DFI's	Development Finance Institutions
DSCN	National Direction of Statistics and Accounting in Cameroon
ECAM I	First National Household Survey - Cameroon
ECAM II	Second National Household Survey - Cameroon
ESD	Edéa Subdivision
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
IFC	International Finance Corporation
INS	National Institute of Statistics
KSD	Kribi Subdivision
MINEFI	Ministry of Economy and Finance in Cameroon
MINPAT	Ministry of Planning and Development in Cameroon
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
PAP	Project Affected People
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
ROW	Right of Way
ToR	Terms of Reference
SEB	Socio-Economic Baseline
SW	Scott Wilson

1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the Project

- 1.1.1 The majority of electricity generated in Cameroon comes from hydroelectric power stations. In 2006 Cameroon had installed electricity-generating capacity of 935 MW, of which about 80% was hydroelectric and 20% was conventional thermal¹. According to the Cameroon's Ministry of Finance's Report of 2002, 46% of households have access to electricity of which 26% are AES SONEL subscribers and 20% are fed illegally². Due to existing frequent droughts, this access to electricity is often jeopardised by regular power cuts.
- 1.1.2 In order to increase energy supply and reduce the current shortages, AES SONEL, the national power utility, has planned to invest more than \$500 million between 2005 and 2009 to improve Cameroon's electrical infrastructure.
- 1.1.3 It is under this investment umbrella that the development of the Kribi Power Project is proposed as Cameroon's natural gas fired plant.
- 1.1.4 The Kribi Power Project comprises the construction of a 150 MW power plant fuelled with natural gas that will be located approximately 9 km north-east of Kribi in the South Province and the erection of a 100 km 225 kV transmission line between this proposed plant and the existing Mangombe 225/90 kV substation at Edéa in the Littoral province. In addition, there will be a new step up substation at the new plant site (11kV to 225 kV) and a new 225 kV bay for connection at the Mangombe substation³.
- 1.1.5 The project will be fuelled with gas from the Sanaga Sud gas field located approximately 14km offshore north west of Kribi.

¹ "Country Analysis Briefs – Chad and Cameroon" 2007. www.eia.doe.gov

² "Conditions de vie des populations et profil de pauvreté au Cameroun en 2001 – Rapport Principal de l'ECAM 2 – Août 2002 »

³ Scott Wilson "Environmental Impact Assessment Report for the Kribi Power Project, Cameroon" 2007

- 1.1.6 The transmission line will be approximately 100 km in length with a 30 metre wide corridor with 15 metres from either side of the main axis of the transmission line. This 30 metre wide corridor is called the right of way (ROW).
- 1.1.7 The transmission line will go through the Littoral Province (35 km) and the South Province (65 km). In the Littoral Province, the transmission line will pass through 11 villages namely Apouh (APO), Koukoue (KOU), Beon (BEO), Nlonamioh (NLO), Mbanda (MBA) Malimba Farm (MALF), Ekite1, 2, & 3, (EKI 1, 2 & 3) Ekite Pilote (EKIP) and Malimba Urbain (MALU). In the South Province it will go through 15 villages namely Mpolongwe2 (MPO2), Bebambwe 1, 2 (BEB1 &2), Ebea (EBE), Fifinda1 & 2 (FIF1 & 2), Londji2 (LON2), Bipaga 1 & 2 (BIP1 & 2) Pama (PAM), Bivouba (BIV), Mbebe (MBE), Elogbatindi (ELO), Dehane (DEH), and Bonguen (BON).
- 1.1.8 The 150 MW Power Plant will be located in Mpolongwe 2 within an area of approximately 16ha.
- 1.1.9 This project will be financed by the DFIs and will therefore follow World Bank and International Financial Corporation (IFC) guidelines and standards. In this context, the Kribi Power project was classed in the ESIA as a Category A project under the World Bank OP4.01. This classification states that the project will entail some economic or physical displacement as well as land acquisition.
- 1.1.10 Due to the sensitive nature of economic and/or physical displacement and in order to mitigate the impacts on the affected community's livelihood, the project studied alternative plant and transmission line sites well as alternative sources of fuel and gas. The conclusion of the study was that a gas-fired power plant located at Kribi with natural gas supplied from Sanaga Sud was the least costly option with the least impact on the community's livelihoods.
- 1.1.11 More in depth information regarding the degree of economic and physical displacement of the project was identified during the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). This was further complemented by the information obtained during the full land and property census undertaken in May to June 2006 by the Compensation Commission. This Commission was established by the Kribi and Edéa Senior Divisional Officers as specified by the Public Utility Decree signed by the Minister of State Property and Land Tenure for the Project.

1.1.12 The Compensation commission of each Province was headed by a President and supported by a Secretary as illustrated below:

- The Senior Divisional Officer of the Department (or its representative) - acting as the President of the Commission
- The Departmental head of Service in charge of State Property - acting as the Secretary of the Commission

With the following members:

- The Departmental Head of Service of Cadastre
- The Departmental Head of Service in charge of Urbanism and Housing
- The Departmental Head of Service in charge of Mines and Energy
- The Departmental Head of Service in charge of Agriculture
- The Departmental Head of Service in charge of Routes
- A Representative of AES SONEL
- Concerned Deputies Parliamentarian
- Concerned municipal magistrates (mayors)
- Relevant traditional authorities (village chiefs)

1.1.13 The Compensation Commission concluded that approximately 680 households would be affected, albeit to different degrees. In other words the same household could have had their crops, land or house affected or a combination of these.

1.1.14 As a result of the households affected by the construction and operation of the project a resettlement action plan is required. According to World Bank Operational Policy (OP 4.12), any project, which displaces and/or adversely affects more than 200 people, is obliged to produce a full Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). AES SONEL requested Scott Wilson to undertake a Resettlement Action Plan in full accordance with World Bank (OP 4.12) and International Finance Cooperation (IFC) guidelines (PS 5).

1.2 Terms of Reference for the RAP

1.2.1 The terms of reference (ToR) for the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) were based on the World Bank's Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement OP4.12 and a copy is provided in Appendix 9.9. The OP4.12 requires impacts to be assessed and addressed that are caused by:

- a) The involuntary taking of land resulting in:

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

b) The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

1.2.2 The RAP is thus the required tool proposed to address and implement mitigation of the impacts of resettlement. In summary, the RAP includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:

- (i) Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- (ii) Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and
- (iii) Provided with prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.
- (iv) Assisted in restoring or improving their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels.
- (v) The RAP also provides an opportunity to identify development options for the affected community such as employment and health etc.

1.2.3 As such, the scope of the study as dictated by the ToR includes but is not limited to:

- (vi) Detailed socio-economic sample survey of 250 affected households;
- (vii) Detailed RAP for all affected properties; and
- (viii) Independent valuation of the project affected household belongings and properties for assessment of compensation;

1.2.4 In addition, the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (“ESIA”, dated October 2006) for the power plant and transmission line stated that the World Bank’s OP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples applied to the project but did not provide further information about the Indigenous People affected or the nature of the impact. The Cameroon Government’s Minister of Environment and

Protection of Nature noted this during the ESIA's assessment and the concern was passed onto the World Bank.

- 1.2.5 As a result, the World Bank and IFC have asked AES SONEL to prepare a community and Indigenous Peoples Plan ("CIPP") as part of the overall Kribi power generation project to meet the requirements of Operational Policy ("OP") 4.10 and Performance Standard ("PS") 7, respectively, by addressing the avoidance and mitigation of project impacts on Indigenous Peoples.
- 1.2.6 Furthermore, and as acknowledged in the request made by the World Bank to AES SONEL, the Resettlement Action Plan ("RAP") is being developed to address the direct impacts of land acquisition with respect to physical displacement and loss of crop lands from the Right of Way of the transmission line and Plant Site as required by the World Bank's OP 4.12 and the IFC's PS 5. As such, neither of these circumstances directly impact on the indigenous groups and therefore the impacts that the RAP will address are separate from those to be considered by the CDP and vice versa. AES SONEL thus requested Scott Wilson to present a separate Socio-Economic Baseline study of these indigenous groups, which is presented in Appendix A of this RAP.

1.3 Objectives of Assignment

- 1.3.1 The overall objective of the RAP is to identify detailed management and mitigation measures to which AES SONEL will commit for addressing involuntary displacement impacts caused by the construction and operational phases of the project. It also provides a framework and work plan for the implementation of resettlement and compensation for affected people.

1.4 Scope of Work

- 1.4.1 In order to achieve the objectives set out above in Section 1.3, Scott Wilson has undertaken the following activities:
- 1.4.2 Held consultative meetings with AES SONEL and relevant staff, with various relevant government institutions such as the provincial government, departments of agriculture, public works and forestry, as well as relevant NGO's working in the affected area and other relevant institutions such as the "The Voice of the Farmer" and the National Institute of Cartography.

- 1.4.3 Reviewed Cameroonian legislation on resettlement and compensation, and relevant existing and pending resettlement/compensation policies or practices. In addition, the relevant social safeguard policies of the World Bank have been reviewed.
- 1.4.4 With AES SONEL's assistance, Scott Wilson has gathered and reviewed all existing relevant documentation such as in house maps of the affected area, in house databases of the affected households, including the ESIA for the Kribi Power Project undertaken by Scott Wilson in 2006 and the work completed by the Compensation Commission. In addition, external documents relevant to Cameroon such as the Compensation Plan for Limbe, the compensation plan for the Chad Export Project and the Chad-Cameroon Pipeline EIA, were also taken into account.
- 1.4.5 A detailed socio-economic survey was undertaken of samples of the affected population, ensuring that the different categories and groups of people were represented (including the Kola indigenous ethnic group). More detailed information on the sampling methodology used and the results are presented in Chapters Two and Three of this report.
- 1.4.6 The purpose of this Socio-Economic Baseline (SEB) survey was to provide information against which the impact of project and the implementation of the RAP can be evaluated. As such, very detailed information on people's assets, incomes, distances to key places and cultural or religious sites was gathered. The main tasks of this SEB survey were to:
- (i) Cross check the available information gathered during the census of the divisional commissions in order to confirm the accuracy of the data collected (namely the list of Project Affected People (PAPs) and their properties);
 - (ii) Establish Baseline Information (quantitative/qualitative) on affected households including spouses, children/dependants/relatives, health, land, religions, and economic and social data (sources of income and livelihood);
 - (iii) Determine impact (quantitative/qualitative) of the project on the family unit, health, land, and economic situation;
 - (iv) Assess impacts of losses incurred on both the affected households and individuals, and identify accompanying or bonification measures for compensating affected communities or/and socially vulnerable households
 - (v) Question the PAPs individually and record their preferred means of compensation (money or in-kind).

1.4.7 **Prepared a full Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)** based on the validated census information on the affected crops, land and properties including an entitlement matrix and a proposed implementation plan for the management of resettlement actions. In addition, include a monitoring and evaluation plan including monitoring indicators and baseline information to assess the successful implementation of the RAP

1.4.8 **Validated the methodology and rates used by the Compensation Commission** for calculating the compensation for the affected buildings and crops. The Independent Evaluator will analyse the rates used and propose a fair market value for each crop (depending on its maturity) and each property (land, house) for compensation purposes.

1.5 Structure of Report

1.5.1 This Resettlement Action Plan for the Kribi Power Project comprises the following Chapters:

- 2. Legal Framework
- 3. Socio-Economic Assessment Methodology
- 4. Results: Socio-Economic Baseline
- 5. Discussion of the Socio-Economic Impacts and Respective Mitigation Measures
- 6. Budget and Costs
- 7. Institutions and Implementing Arrangements
- 8. References
- 9. Appendices

2 Legal Framework

2.1 Introduction & Background

2.1.1 In line with World Bank Operational Directive OP. 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and the PS5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement this section of the Kribi Power Project RAP presents a policy, legal and administrative framework with:

- A summary of the relevant Cameroonian Laws and customs that relate to resettlement;
- An outline of the land titling and registration laws and policies in Cameroon;
- A description of the legal and administrative procedures applicable to the process of resettlement including, administrative agencies responsible for resettlement, land valuation, compensation and grievance redress mechanisms;
- A summary of the relevant international social agreements to which the country is a party; and
- The identification of gaps between Cameroonian laws and World Bank Group Policies, and describes project specific mechanisms to address these gaps.

2.2 Cameroon Legislative Framework

2.2.1 The Cameroonian hierarchy of norms comprises the Constitution, International Treaties and Agreements, Primary Legislation, Secondary Legislation, Decisions and Contracts. The legal framework in Cameroon is made up of legislative and regulatory instruments:

- *Legislative instruments* are made up of Laws; and
- *Regulatory Instruments* are composed of Decrees and Rules.

2.2.2 Laws are prepared by Sectoral Ministries and forwarded to the national assembly. During working sessions, these are adopted by members of parliament and later on enacted by the head of state.

2.2.3 The application of all legislative and regulatory instruments is compulsory for all citizens and project promoters. These instruments are therefore provided

with sanctions for defaulters, which vary from prison sentences to fines, dependent on the gravity of the fault.

2.3 Cameroon Legislation, Standards and Guidelines relating to Resettlement

2.3.1 The relevant Cameroonian legislation relating to resettlement and land requisition is outlined in Table 2.3-1 below.

Table 2.3-1: Relevant Cameroonian Legislation	
Subject	Law/Decree/Order
Land	Ordinance No. 74-1 of 6 July 1974 to establish rules governing land tenure – relating to Private and Public Property, National Lands.
	Ordinance No. 74-2 dated 6 July 1974 – relating to the status of the public domain in Cameroon (the “Land Code”).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree No. 76-166 dated 27 April 1976–relating to the management of the national domain (the “National Domain Decree”);
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree No. 76-167 dated 27 April 1976 – relating to the management of the private domain (the “Private Domain Decree”).
Compulsory Acquisition	Law n° 85/009 of 4 July 1985 - Compulsory Acquisition of a Public Utility Decree (PUD) and payment of compensation for the Environment.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial Order N° 0136/Y.14.4/MINDAF/D220 and 0137/Y.14.4/MINDAF/D220 of 26th August 2005 - Declaring Public Utility for the Construction of the Kribi Gas fired power plant and the 225KV Transmission line from Kribi to Edéa respectively.
	Decree No. 87/1872 of 16/12/1987 implementing Law No. 85/9 of 4/07/85 on expropriation for public utility purposes, Ministry of Town Planning and Housing – Relating to set up of the evaluation committee, public notification and public inquiry.
Valuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree No 2006/3023 of 29/12/2006 – Fixing the modes of Administrative Evaluation of The buildings in Fiscal Matters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrête No 009/MINDIC/DPMPC Du 01/03/2004 – relating to the fixation of prices and tariffs for material, furniture works and other services relating to Public Administration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree No 2003/418 of 25/02/2003 – relating to the compensation payments for crops destroyed by the construction of public utilities.
Cultural Heritage	Law N° 91/008 of 30 July 1991 - <i>The protection of cultural and national heritage.</i> This law identifies the procedures for protection of sites and materials of cultural and national heritage. It applies to cultural sites that may be found along the projected line corridor.

2.4 Land Titling and Registration Laws and Policies in Cameroon

2.4.1 **Ordinance No. 74-1 of 6 July 1974 to establish rules governing land tenure** – This law relates to rules governing land tenure. It categorises land into the following:

- **Private Property** – land that is held by private persons or entities in possession of a certificate of occupancy (the terms and conditions of issuance to be determined by decree);
- **Private Property of the State and other Public Bodies** – includes personal and real property acquired by the State or public body either without consideration or for a value consideration according to the rules of expropriation for public utility and common law;
- **National Lands** - land that is not classed as public or private property sub-divided into two categories
 - Lands occupied with houses
 - Lands free of any effective occupation;

2.4.2 National Lands are administered by the state and allocated to customary communities provided they are of Cameroonian nationality, peacefully occupying or using the land. As such customary communities can apply for land certificates in line with the provisions of the law.

- **Public Property** – comprises all personal or real property set apart for either direct use by the public or for public services. Public property is subdivided into two categories
 - Natural public property – Coastland waterways, subsoil and air space
 - Artificial public property – roads, railways, telecommunications, ports, national monuments, and traditional concessions (chiefdoms)

2.4.3 Public property of the state is inalienable, imprescriptibly and non-attachable. Land occupation or land use rights may be granted by the administrators of such lands as temporary or revocable rights.

2.5 Legal and Administrative Procedures Applicable to the Process of Resettlement

2.5.1 Compulsory Acquisition: **Law No. 85/009 of 4/07/1985 on expropriation for purposes of public utility, Ministry of Town Planning and Housing (MINUH)**

2.5.2 The above law relates to the expropriation of land for public use and the modalities of compensation. As such the law defines that *in order to achieve the objectives of general interest, the Government may resort to expropriation for public utility purposes* (Article 1 Law No. 85/009). The Kribi Gas fired power plant and the 225KV Transmission line from Kribi to Edéa has been declared as a public utility by public utility decrees (Ministerial order no. 000136/Y14.4/MINDAF/D220 of 26/08/2005 and Decision No. 000137/Y14.4/MINDAF/D220 of 26/08/2005) and is as such subject to Law No 85/009.

2.5.3 In relation to compensation the law defines that expropriation (*Article 3*) involving the transfer of property and land titles to the state, shall be subject to prior compensation in cash or kind in most cases. However, in certain cases the beneficiary of expropriation may, prior to effective compensation, occupy the premises upon publication of an expropriation decree (after a six month notice)⁴.

2.5.4 The mechanisms for compensation defined within this law relating to serviced and non-serviced land (*Article 9*) specify that;

- Compensation for non-serviced land acquired under customary law that enabled the holder to obtain a title, will be no more than the minimum official rate for non-serviced state-owned land situated in the area the land title was issued.
- Compensation for land (Private Land) acquired by normal legal transaction, shall be equal to the purchase price including costs incurred in the transaction.

⁴ According to the **Law No. 85/009 of 4/07/1985 on expropriation for purposes of public utility**, in case of emergencies the beneficiary of expropriation may, prior to effective compensation, occupy the premises upon publication of an expropriation decree after a **three-month notice**.

2.5.5 In terms of compensation for crops (*Article 10*) the value of crops will be determined in line with Decree No. 2003/418 and its additional clauses as determined by the established observation and evaluation committee set up in line with the public utility decrees. In terms of compensation for housing and materials, values are determined by Arrête No 009/MINDIC/DPMPC of 01/03/2004 relating to the fixation of prices for materials, furniture and other works and services for Public Administration. This arrête sets compensation values for materials that will be removed by the public utility, but does not take into consideration market value of the building based on its location and access to amenities.

***Ministerial Order N° 0136/Y.14.4/MINDAF/D220 and
0137/Y.14.4/MINDAF/D220 of 26th August 2005***

2.5.6 The two Public Utility Decrees declare the Kribi Gas fired power plant and the 225KV Transmission line from Kribi to Edéa as public utilities. As such the decrees identify the exact location of the gas plant and transmission line, establish the ascertaining and assessment commission, define the scope of works for the commission and the contents of the survey report to be produced and submitted to Ministry of State Property and Land Tenure.

2.5.7 The mandate of the commission is to;

- Delimit the concerned lands
- Erect signboards defining the perimeter of the project
- Ascertain rights, affected goods, owners and titled land
- Commit, if necessary, a three-member technical sub commission to evaluate crops and other valuable goods on the affected lands

2.5.8 The survey undertaken by the commission should include;

- A survey report signed by all the members.
- A bordering report and concerned lands plan showing the available land titles, the lands in the process of obtaining titles, plots of public property and the lands of state private property;
- The various state of constructions, crops and other valuable goods found in the different plots signed by the technical sub-commission members and countersigned by the commission members;
- The rectification plans and reports of lands bordering or partly affected lands with a land title or that are in the process of obtaining titles;

- The copies and lands titles to be partially or entirely expropriated and the files of those that are in the process of obtaining titles.

2.5.9 Decree No. 87/1872 of 16/12/1987 implementing Law No. 85/009 of 4/07/85 on expropriation for public utility purposes, Ministry of Town Planning and Housing

2.5.10 This law defines the makeup of various committees that are set up to ensure that the affected populations participate in all inquiries. The law outlines that (Articles 6, 10 and 11) populations involved are informed within 30 days before the date and time of any consultation via the notification of Chiefs and Elders. The law defines that any inquiry must be undertaken in its entirety in the presence of the owners of the property or assets in question.

2.5.11 Valuation

2.5.12 Decree No 2003/418 of the 25th February 2003 defines the entitlement values for crops and trees to be removed or destroyed by a public utility. The decree defines values for leguminous plants, cereals, fruit trees, commercial crops (cocoa, sugar cane, etc), citrus trees and medicinal plants. The decree defines in some cases the value of an adult tree and a young tree (the definitions of which are not specified). The methodology utilised to define these values is omitted from Decree No 2003/418.

2.5.13 Arête No 009/MINDIC/DPMPC of the 1st March 2004 defines entitlement values for materials to be removed or destroyed by a public utility but does not take into consideration market value of the building based on its location and access to amenities. .

2.5.14 **Decree No** 2006/3023 of 29/12/2006 relating to Fixing the modes of Administrative Evaluation of buildings in Fiscal Matters includes methods for the evaluation of housing and buildings for tax purposes taking into account market values (December 2006) based on geographical location, buildings and materials, access to services, construction materials used and location in relation to amenities. This decree is not yet in force but has been utilised in the RAP as a more accurate tool for evaluating possible building values for the RAP budget.

2.5.15 Grievance and Dispute Resolution: In terms of redress in case of dispute over the amount of compensation (Section III, Article 12 of Law No 85/009) the law defines that;

- The expropriated party should lodge its complaint with the Ministry in charge of Lands.
- If the request is not satisfied the expropriated party shall refer the matter to the appropriate court within the area within one month of the date of notification of the disputed decision.
- The court will then confirm, reduce or increase the amount of compensation in accordance with the evaluation terms laid down in this law and its implementing instruments.
- Under Section IV, Article 14 of Law No 85/009, any case pending ruling, or subject to dispute, and any other real actions shall neither halt the expropriation process nor prevent its effects.

2.6 Administrative Authorities

2.6.1 The main administrative authorities that are responsible for resettlement are the:

- **Ministry of State Property and Land Tenure** – Responsible for reviewing the survey report undertaken by the Ascertaining and Evaluation Commission and initial pre-judicial grievance redress
- **Local Courts** – responsible for judicial grievance redress; and
- **Ascertaining and Evaluation Commission** – Responsible for undertaking survey report in line with the Public Utility Decrees.

2.6.2 Common Practice in Cameroon

2.6.2.1 Past similar projects undertaken by AES SONEL in Cameroon such as the Limbe Power Project that have required involuntary resettlement and compensation indicate that PAPs prefer to obtain monetary compensation rather than replacement land and housing.

2.7 International Norms

2.7.1 Where appropriate for the RAP study, due reference is made to international standards in order to establish a regulatory framework for the RAP, which is in line with local and international requirements.

2.7.2 In addition to satisfying the requirements of Cameroonian legislation, it is acknowledged that AES SONEL envisage financial support from the DFIs. Consequently this report has been prepared with reference to the World Bank and International Finance Corporation (IFC) guidance.

2.7.3 The IFC, which is the private sector arm of The World Bank, is the largest multilateral source of loan and equity financing for private sector projects in developing countries. The IFC has various policy and procedural requirements designed to ensure that the projects in which it invests are implemented in an environmentally and socially responsible manner.

2.7.4 The following IFC documents and policies which have been referred to in the preparation of this RAP include:

- IFCs Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan
- IFCs 1998 Procedure for Environmental and Social Review Projects;
- IFCs Policy on Social and Environmental Sustainability (30 April 2006);
- IFCs Performance Standards on Social and Environmental Sustainability (30 April 2006); and
- IFCs Policy on Disclosure of Information (30 April 2006).

2.7.5 Table 2.7-1 below outlines the IFCs's Performance Standards and World Bank Safeguard Policies applicable to this RAP.

Title		Relevance
PS1: Social and environmental assessment and management systems	Describes policy and procedures involved in elaborating an effective social and environmental management system	Applicable, especially with regards to the grievance mechanisms to receive and address specific concerns.
PS2 Labour and Working Conditions	Describes policy that restates principles of the current Forced Labor & Harmful Child Labor Policy through the prevention of unacceptable forms of labor, the promotion of fair treatment of workers and the assurance of a safe and health working environment and promotion of worker health	Applicable, especially with regards to working conditions of the PAPs in the project.
PS5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	Describes policy and procedures involved for resettlement. Provides guidance on definitions, required approach, benefit eligibility, resettlement planning and instruments	Applicable, as the project will require resettlement both at the plant site and along the way leave of the transmission line
OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement	Describes policy and procedures involved for resettlement. Provides guidance on definitions, required approach, benefit eligibility, resettlement planning and instruments.	Applicable, as the project will require resettlement both at the plant site and along the way leave of the transmission line.
OP 4.10	Describes policy that ensures that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies, and cultures of Indigenous Peoples.	Not Applicable for the RAP as the direct impact on the indigenous people is very low. Applicable for the Community and Indigenous Peoples Plan
OP 4.11	Describes policy that addresses physical cultural resources, which are defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance.	Applicable as the project will require resettlement of places of worship such as churches and will affect tombs and graves through the reallocation of houses.
PS7 Indigenous People	Provides guidance to ensure indigenous peoples benefit from development projects and avoid or mitigate potentially adverse impacts.	Not Applicable for the RAP as the direct impact on the indigenous people is very low. Applicable for the Community and Indigenous Peoples Plan.
PS Cultural Heritage	Policy guidance on sites having archaeological, paleontological, historical, religious and unique natural values.	Applicable as the project will require resettlement of places of worship such as churches and will affect tombs and graves through the reallocation of houses.
Source: www.ifc.org , May 2006		

2.7.6 International Protocols, Agreements and Treaties: In line with OP4.12, Table 2.7-2 identifies the International Social Protocols, Agreements and Treaties to which Cameroon is a party.

Table 2.7: International Environmental Agreements relevant to RAP in Cameroon		
Issue	Convention and Objective	Cameroon Status
Endangered Species	<i>Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)</i> Objective: to protect certain endangered species from overexploitation by means of an import/export permits (Opened for signature: 3 March 1973, in force: 1 July 1975)	Party to.
	<i>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals</i>	Party to
Natural and Cultural Heritage	Convention on Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage	Ratified 1982
Nature and Natural Resources	<i>African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources</i> Objective is to ensure the conservation, utilisation and development of soil, water, flora and faunal resources in accordance with scientific principles and with due regard to the best interests of the people (Algiers, 1968)	Ratified 29 September 1978

Table 2.7-2: International Social Development Agreements relevant to Cameroon		
Issue	Convention and Objective	Status
Women's Rights	<i>United Nations Convention on the elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women 1979</i> 'For the purposes of the present Convention, the term "discrimination against women" shall mean any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.'	Ratified, 23 August 1994
Rights of Children	<i>United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989.</i> This outlines children's civil, political and basic human rights and includes their right to education and to end child labour and other forms of economic and or sexual exploitation.	Ratified, January 1993
Torture	<i>The Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984)</i> Objective to achieve the abolition of torture and ill treatment worldwide	Acceded, 19 December 1986

2.8 Comparison of Cameroonian Government and World Bank Policy on Resettlement

2.8.1 **The legislative requirements for compensation for involuntary resettlement** in Cameroon are in general far less comprehensive than the objectives, measures and instruments contained within the World Bank

Involuntary Resettlement Policy, OP/BO 4.12 and IFC Performance Standard 5 (IFC PS5) -Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. The key tenets of the WB's OP 4.12 covered in part or full by current Cameroonian law include:

- Requirements to pay compensation in advance where land is expropriated for public use (Law No. 85/009);
- Requirements to compensate for losses to productive assets and crops (Rule n° 13-MINAGRI/DAG);
- Requirements to inform and involve local communities and affected persons;
- Requirements to undertake a mapping and census survey exercise to establish the rights, assets, land owners and tenure of displaced people; and
- Provision for pre-judicial avenues for resolution of disputes and rights of appeal.

2.8.2 The OP 4.12 and IFC PS5 obligations of the borrower or sponsor that extend beyond those required under Cameroonian law are:

- Extent of compensation and types of assistance offered
- Categories of people eligible for compensation
- Income restoration and assistance to displaced persons with their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living
- The extent of resettlement planning and procedural requirements
- Implementation of sustainable development programs to enable project affected persons to share the benefit of the project.
- Compensation based on the full replacement cost of lost assets based on full market values and assistance to help improve affected peoples standard of living
- Ensuring that affected people are given security of tenure to their new property.

2.8.3 Table 2.8-1 below is illustrating the gaps between Cameroonian Legislation and OP 4.12 in terms of the criteria to be included within a RAP.

Table 2.8-1 Comparison between Cameroonian and OP 4.12 Resettlement Plan Outlines	
OP 4.12 Resettlement Plan (Annex A, OP 4.12)	Survey report (as defined by Cameroonian Legislation)
Description of the Project	NA
Evaluation of potential Impacts	NA
Objectives of the Resettlement Program	NA
Socio-economic Studies	NA
Census Survey	Census survey
Occupants	Rights affected goods, owners and titled land
Characteristics of displaced households	Evaluate crops and valuable goods on affected land
Magnitude of expected loss	Copies of land titles
Information on Vulnerable groups	
Land tenure	
Social interaction	
Public infrastructure	
Social and cultural characteristics of affected communities	
Legal Framework	NA
Institutional framework	NA
Resettlement measures	NA
Site Selection, preparation and relocation	NA
Plans to Provide housing, infrastructure and social services	NA
Environmental Protection and Management	NA
Community Participation	Communities and all affected persons to be informed through public inquiry.
Integration with host Communities	NA
Grievance Procedures	Formal Grievance and dispute mechanisms are in place
Organizational responsibilities	NA
Implementation Schedule	NA
Costs and Budget	NA
Monitoring and Evaluation	NA

2.8.4 Measures required to ensure compliance with OP 4.12 will include:

- Undertaking a full RAP in line with OP4.12
- Where the tenets of OP 4.12 are partially covered by Cameroonian Legislation, such as public consultation, grievance redress and census surveying, AES SONEL will use both Cameroonian legislation and OP 4.12 as a framework for the full development of the RAP.

2.8.5 Public Consultation and Participation: OP 4.12 specifies that project affected people should be informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement and ‘...consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives’ (Clause 6(i), (II)). Additionally, the IFC has published guidelines for private sector developers on public consultation and disclosure.

2.8.6 A formal mechanism for public consultation is defined in Cameroonian legislation (Law No 85/9), which defines that committees should be set up and every affected person informed of the project and the requirements for resettlement. There are however no requirements for informing affected people of their options and rights pertaining to resettlement. In order to ensure compliance with OP 4.12 this should be undertaken in addition to the consultations outlined in the Cameroonian legislation.

2.9 Entitlement Framework

2.9.1 Introduction

2.9.2 The objective of the resettlement action plan is to avoid or minimize, to the extent possible, the hardships and impoverishment that the project may cause, and to mitigate any adverse impacts at the household and community levels. These objectives are detailed and made more specific in terms of the principles and guidelines to be followed for adoption of an entitlement framework and the planning and implementation of rehabilitation activities.

2.9.3 The RAP makes reference to the effort made to reduce project impacts mainly through the analysis of alternative ROW considered in the Kribi ESIA (Scott Wilson 2007). Where displacement is unavoidable the objective is to ensure that sufficient resources are allocated to enable PAPs to regain and ideally improve their pre-project living standards through:

- Adequate and appropriate compensation for private and community assets;
- Resettlement and entitlement measures to enable PAPs to relocate homes or businesses; and
- Compensation against loss of income.

2.9.4 Principles

2.9.5 The following represents a list of principles that form the basis for development of this RAP and will be used in the implementation of the compensation process:

2.9.6 We will explore all possible means to ensure that impact on people by project activities is minimised. Specifically we will ensure that:

- PAPs are consulted for compensation planning and throughout the implementation phase;
- PAPs are informed about their rights and options pertaining to compensation, relocation and about grievance mechanisms available to them;
- Identification of PAPs takes place as per agreed eligibility criteria set out in the RAP;
- Lack of legal rights to land and assets occupied or used does not preclude a PAP from entitlement to compensation and relocation measures;
- Compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures are as fair as possible to all parties concerned and also minimise the long-term liability of AES SONEL;
- Project work does not commence on affected sites until PAPs have been fully compensated and/or relocated.

2.9.7 Definition of PAP and Eligibility for Compensation and Rehabilitation

2.9.8 Under Section 14 of IFC PS 5, displaced persons who are entitled to compensation include persons:

- (i) who have formal rights to the land they occupy;
- (ii) who do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to land that is recognizable under national laws (See section 2.9.5)or

- (iii) who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy (including any new arrivals who occupy the land prior to the cut-off date)

2.9.9 For Physically Displaced persons (i.e. persons who are required to move away from their land as a result of the project) AES SONEL will offer choices among feasible options including adequate replacement housing (if in categories (i) or (ii) this property will be of equal or higher value) or compensation at full replacement cost and will provide physically displaced people with relocation assistance.

2.9.10 For Economically Displaced People (i.e. land acquired for the project resulting in loss of income regardless of whether or not physical displacement is required) AES SONEL will promptly compensate for loss of assets at full replacement cost as well as costs of re-establishing commercial activities affected by the project. In addition AES SONEL will provide replacement property of equal or greater value to displaced people with legal rights to their land.

2.9.11 Economically displaced people without legally recognizable claims to the land will be provided with compensation for lost assets other than land at full replacement cost.

2.9.12 Cut-off Date

2.9.13 Cut-off dates determine eligibility of persons and their assets. Therefore, they represent the actual date that the affected assets and infrastructure at a particular site were recorded during the census survey. Assets like land, structures and others, which are created, encroached or acquired by individuals or groups, after the cut off dates, will not be eligible for compensation.

2.9.14 The cut off date for the purpose of this RAP was agreed by AES SONEL as being the 21st and 22nd February 2006 which are the dates the public information and consultation process was publicly launched respectively by the Kribi and Edéa SDOs, followed by information meetings organised through each affected village following a schedule handed to each village chief for publication.

2.9.15 Entitlements

2.9.16 Loss of Land

2.9.17 In line with the **National Law No. 85/009 of 4/07/1985, (Article 9)** Compensation for non-serviced land acquired under customary law⁵ that enabled the holder to obtain a title, will be no more than the minimum official rate for non-serviced state-owned land⁶ situated in the area the land title was issued and compensation for land (Private Land) acquired by normal legal transaction, shall be equal to the purchase price including costs incurred in the transaction. This means that if a person within a community purchases a land from another member of the community instead of from the state and that, the land is currently not being serviced by the state (with no water treatment or sewage for example), and it gets a land title for that land afterwards (through the normal land titling procedures), compensation will be given (as the person has a land title) but at the official rate for non serviced state owned land (not at the cost of purchase).

2.9.18 This means that Compensation for bare non-serviced lands shall be carried out under the following terms:

- When it involved land acquired under customary law that enabled the holder to obtain a land title, the compensation shall not be more than the minimum official rate for non-serviced state-owned land situated in the area for which the land title was issued.
- When it involves land acquired via a normal legal transaction or the acquisition of state-owned land, the compensation shall be equal to the purchase price, including the costs incurred in the transaction.

2.9.19 As such, only when the PAP does not have a land title or proof of a legal transaction in obtaining the land that he does not receive any compensation for the land itself. Only what is on the land (e.g. crops, trees and buildings).

2.9.20 For this RAP, any displaced person that has either full, formal rights to the land they occupy, or have a claim to the land that is recognizable under the national laws, will be provided with replacement property of equal or greater value with security of tenure or cash compensation at full replacement cost of the land and resettlement allowances.

2.9.21 Any displaced person that have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy will be offered a choice of options for adequate housing with

⁵ Customary law is generally derived from custom, meaning long-established practices that have acquired the force of law by common adoption or acquiescence

⁶ The state is not providing any services for this land such as water treatment and sewage

security of tenure and, if they own structures and buildings, compensation at full replacement cost as well as resettlement assistance where appropriate. Any persons who encroach on the land after the cut off date will not be entitled to any compensation.

2.9.22 In line with OP 4.12 preference will be given to land based resettlement strategies based upon land for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. Where land based options are not feasible, non-land based options built around opportunities for employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation.

2.9.23 Loss of Income

2.9.24 Small Business Activities

2.9.25 Cameroonian legislation is silent on compensation for small business activities or trading along the RoW of the project. Any businesses situated along the RoW are likely to suffer disruption and loss of income during resettlement.

2.9.26 In line with the principles of OP 4.12 (to ensure PAPs are not made any worse off as a result of the project) any person owning a small business that will lose of income or sources of income as a result of the project will be provided with options of full replacement cost for businesses and loss of income, and with alternative locations situated in areas where infrastructure, and public services are provided as necessary, to improve, restore and maintain adequate levels of service for both displaced persons and their host communities.

2.9.27 Crops

2.9.28 Decree No 2003/418 of the 25th February 2003 defines the entitlement values for crops and trees to be removed or destroyed by a public utility (See Section 2 – Legal Framework). During the survey of crops affected by the proposed project undertaken by the Compensation Evaluation Committee (CEC), Decree No 2003/418 was used to evaluate total compensation values for PAP's.

2.9.29 Decree No2003/418 defines prices for crops based on values established by the Prime Minister in 2003. The Decree does not indicate the methodology used for arriving at these values and as such it is assumed that these prices

were obtained based upon market conditions during the 2002 farming season.

2.9.30 In order for compensation values for crops to be in line with OP4.12 due consideration will be given to ensuring PAPs are compensated for lost potential revenue from any agricultural activities. The values will reflect up to date market prices. PAP will be provided with the **full replacement cost** of a particular crop using the assumption that for (i) temporary crops it will take 1 year for PAPs to be fully resettled and producing them to the same level prior to resettlement and (ii) for permanent crops such as trees, that the full time duration of growth until it reaches the production years will be compensated. This will vary according to each type of tree.

2.9.31 All crop owners will be given time to harvest crops prior to resettlement and will be provided with compensation based on the full replacement cost of crops.

2.9.32 Buildings

2.9.33 The Compensation Evaluation Committee (CEC) have valued residential houses, small shops and associated structures during the Compensation census. The valuation of various structures thus obtained form the basis for determining the amount of compensation offered to PAPs, who will have the opportunity of reconstruction on alternative land either in the vicinity or away from the site according to their preferences. Many PAPs may also use this as an opportunity for upgrading or expanding in comparison to their old structures.

2.9.34 As PAPs will be relocated at short distances from the project sites, they may continue to have access to social and public services and facilities that they currently use, which exist outside the ROW. This applies to water supplies, schools, health services, shops, transport services and other community services, such as religious groups.

2.9.35 As the distances involved will be very small in most cases, impacts normally associated with relocation (such as breaking of community ties and impact on access to infrastructure and amenities) can be prevented. The close proximity of alternative land and sites should significantly reduce the impact of moving and is likely to have minimal permanent effect on the economic and social status of the people affected.

2.9.36 Community Structures

2.9.37 Cash compensation will be provided for reconstruction of affected structures. CEC have valued all structures, which forms the basis for alternative structures.

2.9.38 Community structures will be relocated in the vicinity of current locations, to ensure that the existing users can continue to access the services. In reconstruction works, preference should to be given to local labour in order to give PAPs and other local people the opportunity to benefit from wages for their labour. The construction teams will work in close co-operation to ensure that the replacement structures are in accordance with the preferences of the local communities.

2.9.39 Graves

2.9.40 AES SONEL will ensure that due sensitivity is given to the location of any graves along the ROW. Consultation with affected people will be undertaken prior to construction and a program for graves developed which will ensure that local customs are respected and at the very least access to these graves are respected. No direct construction works are undertaken on any of the graves along the ROW.

2.9.41 Construction Works

2.9.42 Construction activities may also cause some additional temporary or permanent damage to land and assets that cannot be identified or quantified during RAP preparation. An example might be construction of access roads resulting in the destruction of crops. Thus, wherever possible, the construction team/contractor will repair the damage to the satisfaction of the affected person. Affected persons with a claim should be required to complete a compensation claim form and submit it to the Grievance Officer. AES SONEL in conjunction with the construction team/contractor will then negotiate the required compensation measures with the sufferer, which may include repairing the damage or payment of compensation in cash or kind. Payment of compensation should be made promptly.

2.9.43 In order to minimise any additional damage from the construction activities, the contractors/construction team will be contractually obliged to incur any

costs related to payments (with AES SONEL's assistance in the negotiations) of additional compensation.

2.9.44 Other Measures

2.9.45 In order to address the impacts of resettlement in line with OP 4.12 (Article 6, OP 4.12) displaced people will be

- Informed of their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- Offered support after displacement; and
- Provided with development assistance.

2.9.46 The framework of OP 4.12 (Article 8, OP 4.12) includes arrangements for vulnerable groups such as the landless, elderly, women and children as well as indigenous peoples, the provisions of which are not covered under Cameroonian legislation. For this RAP

- A review of the census carried out by the CEC was undertaken to further identify vulnerable or indigenous peoples, and a framework developed for the resettlement of those groups.

2.9.47 The timing of compensation and resettlement is clearly defined in OP 4.12 (Article 16, OP 4.12) that compensation and prior assistance will be awarded prior to relocation, and the resettlement sites should have adequate facilities where required.

2.9.48 An Entitlement Matrix has been developed for the RAP and is summarised in Table 5.4-1 in Section 5.4.

3 Socio-Economic Assessment Methodology

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 To better understand the socio-economic baseline and potential impacts of the project, a detailed review was undertaken of two surveys that had already been conducted for the project.
- 3.1.2 The first survey was undertaken as part of the ESIA process and included basic demographic and social information for 50 households. The ESIA survey was carried out to assess the main impacts of the project and was a key factor in identifying the need for a RAP. The results of this survey allowed Scott Wilson to construct the questionnaire used for the RAP in order to better reflect the reality of the location.
- 3.1.3 Once the need for resettlement was established, AES supervised a full census to enumerate the affected people, namely the compensation census. This second census was undertaken by the Compensation Commission and included a full survey of all the assets that were affected for each household that was going to be affected or displaced. All the affected households were given codes according to their affected assets (i.e. crops (CO), Buildings (BO) and Land (LO)) and were mapped by AES SONEL. This survey thus provided the exact number of households affected and displaced as well as a complete detailed listing of buildings and crops. This information was provided to Scott Wilson for the development of the RAP.
- 3.1.4 In accordance with the World Bank and IFC requirements for a RAP a detailed sample socio- economic survey was conducted to obtain qualitative and quantitative data on the livelihoods, health and education, daily routines as well as preferences/perceptions and attitudes of the affected communities, in order to determine the current standard of living of the affected people. This specific survey will thus serve as a baseline from which to measure the true socio-economic impact of the project in the future. For ease of reference we have named this last survey the socio-economic baseline (SEB) survey.
- 3.1.5 In addition to the PAP, the SEB survey was also extended to include the existing neighbouring indigenous communities such as groups formerly known as 'Pygmies'. The objective of expanding this survey to these vulnerable communities was to understand their current relationship with the

affected communities so any potential impacts could be predicted and mitigated, as necessary.

- 3.1.6 Still under the ambit of vulnerable groups, focus groups were held specifically for the households that were going to have their houses and/or graves affected. The main objective of these focus groups was to gather the groups' main concerns regarding the relocation process, their needs and preferences.

3.2 Survey Approach

- 3.2.1 This draft RAP is being prepared in accordance with the standards and procedures of the Government of Cameroon, environmental policy relevant to involuntary resettlement and the WB, OP 4.12.
- 3.2.2 In order to be consistent with the WB's Disclosure Policy, the RAP will need to be disclosed prior to appraisal. Disclosure will take place in Cameroon, as well as the WB Info shop. In short AES SONEL will disclose the document in country and forward a letter to the Bank authorising the latter to disclose the document to the WB Info shop.

3.3 Survey Methods

A. Selection of Sample Households for the Socio-Economic Baseline (SEB) Survey

- 3.3.1 The criteria for the eligibility of PAPs or households and displaced people is dependent upon the location of assets in relation to the areas of direct land take for the project. These areas have been confirmed according to the distance from the main axis of the proposed power line. For the power line any asset that falls within the 15 metre wide corridor either side of the main axis of the power line is considered to be affected and will be displaced. This corridor, of a total of 30 metres in width and 100 km in length, is called the Right of Way (ROW). For the Plant site, an area of 16 hectares has been allowed. These areas are shown in the Photos and Maps section in Appendix 9.1.
- 3.3.2 The compensation census conducted by the Compensation Commission illustrated that 680 affected households fell under the area of land take for the ROW and plant site. In order to conduct a statistically significant socio-economic survey (i.e. within a 95% confidence level), Scott Wilson chose a

sample size of 250 households, which represents approximately 36% of affected people.

3.3.3 During the first field visit (May, 2007), the team of Scott Wilson consultants reviewed the database of affected assets prepared from the Compensation Survey and provided by AES SONEL. Scott Wilson further developed this by linking it with the ESIA survey in order to avoid duplication of households as well as to enable the identification of the exact number of affected households, independently of affected assets. This latter database was thus the basis for the random selection of the 250 households used for the SEB survey.

3.3.4 The 680 households were grouped into their respective villages and according to their category of affected assets. As such, the households were divided into:

- Households with land title
- Households with Land title and Crops
- Households with Land title and House
- Households with Land title, Crops and House
- Households with no Land title but have Crops
- Households with no Land title but have House
- Households with no Land title, but have Crops and House

3.3.5 Consequently, the 250 households were distributed into their respective village and by the above categories. A random selection of the 250 households per village and by category was then conducted. More detail of the selection process is given in Appendix B.

3.3.6 Prior to the SEB survey, the chiefs of each village were informed in person by the Consultants of the time and date that the team planned to visit the village as well as of the names of the households that the team intended to survey.

3.3.7 For the indigenous groups, such as the Kola, that were outside the ROW but were neighbours of the affected communities and would be indirectly affected by the project, the SEB survey team first identified which villages they were located in. Information was then gathered from the respective village chief, which established the number of existing households in each village as it was planned to conduct interviews for 50% of the existing households.

3.3.8 In total the Kola are located among 4 villages in the South Province (Bipaga 1, Bonguen, Elogbatindi and Bivouba) and according to the traditional leaders

of each village, there is an estimated total of 30 households. The survey team conducted the SEB survey for 18 households (60%) of the estimated 30.

3.3.9 The SEB survey team comprised an experienced team leader, two senior surveyors and three junior surveyors. The SEB survey was undertaken between the 10th May and the 1st June 2007. It was undertaken using an extensive socio-economic questionnaire (see Appendix 9.8) that covered several areas of the household's daily life, leisure time, education and health of the household, livelihood assets, income, main activities, religion, cultural aspects, and others (see Figure 2 in Appendix 9.1)

B. SEB Survey instruments

3.3.10 The RAP study employed both quantitative and qualitative methods through questionnaires, focus groups and semi-structured interviews.

3.3.11 Both the questionnaire and the focus groups with semi-structured interviews were developed in collaboration with the local consultancy team. The questionnaire was adapted to fit the local context of the South and Littoral Province and pre-tested on the 9th May for any errors and misunderstandings. AES SONEL also assisted in the development of the semi-structured interviews.

3.3.12 During the compensation census, 77 households in the project area were identified as having one of their buildings destroyed or/and tombs affected. Of these 77 households, 71 households require their main house to be resettled or/and their tomb affected. As the main house provides protection to the family unit⁷ and is considered to be the main physical asset, these households were assume to be more vulnerable to the project and were therefore given additional assessment through the creation of focus groups.

3.3.13 Consequently, 14 focus groups ranging from 3 to 10 people were conducted as well as semi-structured interviews with groups of two or more individuals. Both the semi-structured interviews and focus groups had the aim of capturing the main concerns, frustrations and needs of these people. Teams of two people, of which one was the mediator and the other a note taker, conducted the focus groups.

⁷ The main house is where basic key activities such as eating and sleeping are conducted by the family unit.

3.3.14 The SEB survey's team was divided into three groups, namely groups A, B and C. Each group was composed of one senior and one junior surveyor.

C. Data Analysis

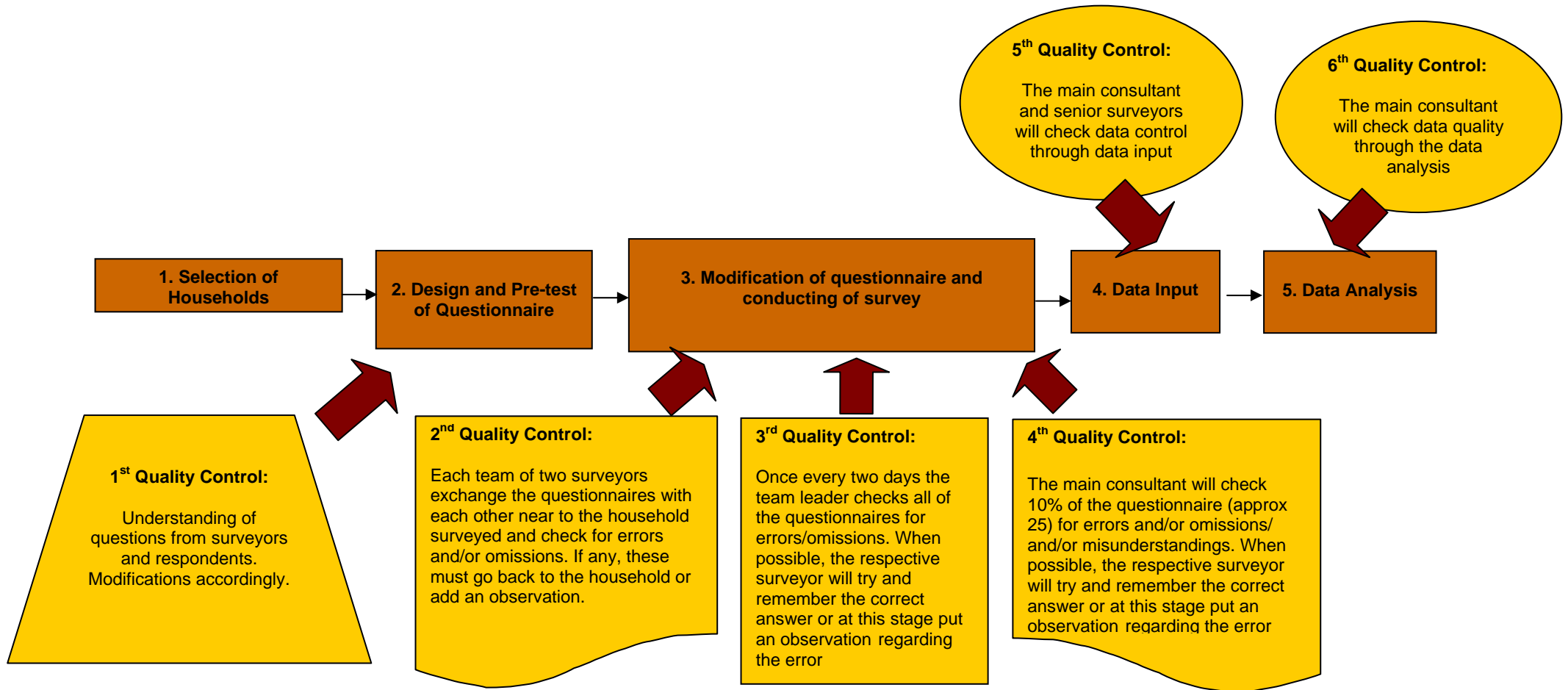
3.3.15 The data was inputted into an Excel database and transferred onto a statistical analysis package – SNAP - where it was crosschecked for errors.

3.3.16 The data was analysed mainly using frequencies as well as cross tabulation. The analysis was done by province not only due to the existing different socio-economic characteristics of each Province but also their different political and financial autonomy.

Methodology & Quality Control of SEB Survey

3.3.17 During the socio-economic baseline survey, there were several quality control stages as described below and illustrated in Figure 3.3-1 below.

Figure 3.3-1-Stages of Socio-Economic Baseline Survey and respective quality control undertaken



4 Socio-Economic Baseline

4.1 General Socio-Economic Profile of The Project Area

Introduction

- 4.1.1 The project extends over two Provinces, the South Province and the Littoral Province. Both of these Provinces have certain climate, topography, soil types and land use similarities, however they also differ greatly mainly in their resource endowment and socio-economic activities. This section will look at the general socio-economic profile of both of these provinces separately.
- 4.1.2 This will be followed by the next section that will look at the socio-economic characteristics of the project affected people in more detail. This will again be dealt separately by Province.

Littoral Province -

General Socio-Economic Profile of Littoral Province and Project Area

- 4.1.3 The Littoral province has a total surface area of 20,220km², accounting for 4.35% of the total surface area of Cameroon. It is comprised of four divisions: Nkam (31.1% of the province area), Sanaga-Maritime (46.0%), Mounjo (18.4%), and Wouri (4.5%) and 24 Subdivisions (including the Edéa subdivision where the project is located) and 5 Districts (MINPAT, 2000). The Edéa subdivision is further comprised of 11 villages affected by the project, namely Apouh, Koukoue, Beon, Nlonamioh, Mbanda, Malimba Farm, Ekite 1, 2, & 3, Ekite Pilote, and Malimba Urbain. (Scott Wilson, 2006)
- 4.1.4 In 1987, the province had a population of 1,352,833 inhabitants according to the National Census by the National Institute of Statistics, with an annual growth rate of 3.41% per annum. In 2005, the population of the Littoral province was estimated at 2,704,131 inhabitants (National Institute of Statistics, 1987). Also according to the National Census, in 1987 the Edéa subdivision (ESD) had a total population of approximately 68,794 people and it was estimated that this number would rise to 194,634 inhabitants in 2000.
- 4.1.5 Also according to the 1987 census; 82% of the population of the littoral province lived in the urban area with 84% living in Douala, Edéa and along Douala-Melong road in the Mounjo Division. The population density ranged from highly populated subdivisions with more than 2,000 inhabitants per Km²

in Douala (Wouri Division) to less than 7 inhabitants per Km² in Yabassi and Yingui (Nkam Division), Mouanko and Ngambe (Sanaga Maritime).

- 4.1.6 The population is very young with an average age of 21.9 years and with 50% of the population under 15 years of age. The birth rate is slightly lower in rural areas (35 births per 1000 people) than in urban areas (36 births per 1000 people), but the gross mortality rate is much higher in rural areas (12 deaths per 1000 people) than urban areas (9 deaths per 1000 people) (MINPAT, 2000).
- 4.1.7 According to MINPAT (2000) the unemployment rate in 2000 among young people (20-25 years) was 13% in urban areas of the province (with the exception of Douala which is 23%), and 3,5% in rural areas. The national unemployment level is 14,4%.

Economic Activity and Social Infrastructure of the Littoral Province and Project Area

- 4.1.8 As the economic capital of the country, Douala attracts most of the economic activity of the province having most of the small to medium sized companies and industries. The second biggest industrial town in the Province is Edéa Town with two aluminium factories (ALUCAM & SOCATRAL) and two main hydroelectric plants (Edéa and Songloulou), which are located on the Sanaga River (MINPAT, 2000).
- 4.1.9 With regards to the agriculture and livestock sector, the Littoral Province encompasses both large scale plantations that produce rubber, palm oil, fruits and vegetables and which use modern techniques and provide employment to the local population, as well as subsistence agriculture that relies on traditional agricultural tools and animals with very little use of mechanised equipment (MINPAT, 2000). The Littoral Province is considered the fourth largest producer in Cameroon of Cocoa, the largest producer of Robusta Coffee and the largest exporter of Bananas (MINPAT, 2000). The province has a very high potential for livestock development but unfortunately the sector is still very undeveloped (MINPAT, 2000).

- 4.1.10 With regards to the existing social infrastructure, the majority of health and education infrastructures are concentrated in Douala. However, all of the villages in the Edéa Subdivision have a primary school even though there aren't any secondary schools with the exception of Edéa. In addition, most of the government and private clinics are concentrated in Edéa (DSCN, 2001). In Edéa there is one medical Doctor per 12,525 inhabitants compared to 11,690 inhabitants per Doctor for the Littoral Province as a whole (DSCN, 1998).
- 4.1.11 Douala and Edéa are connected to the Cameroon Water supplier (CAMWATER) for water however for the rest of the villages in Edéa subdivision, water is obtained from other sources such as the river or surface water (MINPAT, 2000). Even though availability of electricity is more widespread than piped water throughout the whole Province as well as in the project area, the majority of the populations are still without connections (DSCN, 1997).

South Province -

General Socio-Economic Profile of South Province and Project Area

- 4.1.12 The South Province has a total surface of 47,191Km², accounting for 9.93% of the total surface of Cameroon. It comprises four Divisions: Dja et Lobo, Mvila, Ntem and Ocean as well as 21 Subdivisions and one District (MINPAT, 2000). The Kribi subdivision - KSD (where the project is located) comprises 15 affected villages namely Mpolongwe 2, Bebambwe1, Bebambwe2, Londji2, Bipaga1, Bipaga2, Ebea, Fifinda2, Fifinda1, Pama, Bivouba, Mbebe, Bonguen, Elogbatindi and Dehane (Scott Wilson, 2006)
- 4.1.13 The South province is the least populated province of the country with 373,798 inhabitants in 1987 (as per the National census by the National Institute of Statistics), an annual growth of 1.9% (below the national average of 2.9%) and an estimated population of 500,000 in 2000. According to the National Census of 1987, Kribi Subdivision had a total population of approximately 19,778 people and it was estimated that this number would rise to 95,000 people in 2006.
- 4.1.14 Also according to the 1987 census, 67% of the population is rural with the remaining urban population being concentrated mainly in the towns of Ebolowa, Kribi and Sangmelima. The population density ranges from low, with 17 inhabitants per Km² in Mvila Division to very low density with less than 12 inhabitants per Km² in the other Divisions.

- 4.1.15 The population is also very young with an average age of 14 years. 43% of the population is under 14, 51% between 15 and 64 years old and only 6% above 65 (MINPAT, 2000). Mortality rates in Kribi Subdivision are 0,14% and 0,15% in the South. Children's mortality rate (less than 1year) in Kribi is 0,0365% and 0,02816% in the South Province. The child mortality rate (1-5 year) in Kribi is 0,0184% and 0,01507% in the South Province (DSCN, 2001)
- 4.1.16 In 1999, the unemployment rate in Kribi was 50% and 49% in the South Province. The employment rate for young people (more than 14 years) was 25% in Kribi and 17% in the South (MINPAT, 2000). The average annual income per person in Kribi was 90,000F CFA and 100,000F CFA in the South (MINPAT, 2000)

Economic Activity and Social Infrastructure of the South Province and Project Area

- 4.1.17 Presently, the South Province has very low economic activity when compared to its neighbouring Littoral Province. The South Province has three main companies established, namely SOCAPALM, EMC-HEVECAM and the Chad-Cameroon Gas Pipeline Project (MINPAT, 2000). In addition, Tourism is also a growing sector in the Province mainly due to its 150km of Coast Line, the biodiversity of Campo Ma'an' National Park and the existing camps (Perenco Cameroun S.A, 2006)
- 4.1.18 The South Province, albeit at a much lower level than its neighbouring Littoral Province, has large-scale plantations that produce palm oil. These use modern techniques and provide employment to the local population. There is also subsistence agriculture that relies on traditional agricultural tools with very little use of mechanised equipments (MINPAT, 2000). The livestock sector is almost non-existent, however the semi-artisanal Fisheries play a very important role in the economy of the Province (Perenco Cameroun S.A, 2006). According to "Enquete Cadre, 1995" (1995), 942 persons with different nationalities were involved in a fishing activity and the people of Yassa, Batanga and Bakoko consider it part of their cultural heritage.

- 4.1.19 The South Province is considered as one of the least equipped Provinces of the country with 1 doctor per 8754 inhabitants and 1 health centre per 2180 inhabitants. In addition, the teacher/student ratio is also the lowest in the country (MINPAT, 2000). In the project area, most schools are found in Kribi itself (including the only secondary schools in the subdivision). There is a primary school in Londji2 and a professional training centre (Don Bosco) at Bebambwe. In some villages (Bipaga1, Bipaga2, Ebea) children have to travel long distances (5 to 8km) to reach the school⁸.
- 4.1.20 There are three health centres in Kribi subdivision, one in Londji2, one in Fifinda1 and one in Elogbatindi. There is also a government and military hospital in Kribi. In Londji2's health centre the consultation is free and drugs are heavily subsidized⁹.
- 4.1.21 Kribi is connected to the Cameroon Water supplier (CAMWATER) for water, however, for the rest of the villages in Kribi subdivision, water is obtained from other sources such as the river, boreholes or surface water. The percentage of people connected to the water network is 15,96% in Kribi and 9,69% in the South Province even though availability of electricity is higher than piped water throughout the whole Province, as well as in the project area, the majority of the population are still without connections (MINPAT, 2000). The percentage of people connected to the electricity network is 13,8% in Kribi and 15,6% in the South (DSCN, 1997).

⁸ According to data collected in the field

⁹ According to data collected in the field

4.2 Specific Socio-Economic Profile of the PAPs in Edéa and Kribi Subdivision.

4.2.1 Introduction

4.2.2 Unless cited, this section of the report is based on the information gathered through the SEB survey using questionnaires as well as information gathered from the focus groups (see discussion in Method 3.3, and 9.1 Appendix).

Specific Socio-economic Profile of the Project Area

Edéa & Kribi Subdivision

4.2.3 The average family size of the project area in the Edéa Subdivision (ESD) was 5.9 family members, which is slightly above the national average household size of 5.5 and the Kribi Subdivision (KSD) average size of 5.3. The SEB survey showed that the family unit for both provinces consisted of the head of household (of which around 84% stated they were married or under a traditional marriage) with spouse (31% in ESD & 32% for KSD) and sons and daughters (38% in ESD & 50% KSD). Only 6.1 % of the respondents stated they were widowed in the ESD as opposed to 4.5% of respondents in the KSD

4.2.4 For both provinces, the SEB survey found that the affected population is quite young with 39% of the population being under 15 years of age in the ESD as opposed to 37% in the KSD.

4.2.5 When looking at the gender distribution in the project area both provinces have an equal sex distribution. In other words most households consist of 50% males and 50% females (see Table 4.2-1 below).

Table 4.2-1 – Gender Distribution in Project area

Gender	Male	Female
Edéa Sub Division	50%	50%
Kribi Sub Division	49%	51%
Both Sub Divisions	49.4%	50.6%

4.2.6 However, when looking at the sex of the head of the household, this distribution changes significantly with the majority (81%) of the households being headed by a male. The ESD has a slightly higher percentage of

female-headed households than the KSD. One possible reason for this is that the male heads of households are working in Douala and do not reside with the family.

Table 4.2-2 – Sex of head of household in the Project Area

Sex of head of household	% Edéa Subdivision	% Kribi Subdivision
Male	80.2%	82.5%
Female	19.8%	17.5%
Total	100%	100%

4.2.7 When looking at the main religion of the project area, there isn't a significant difference between the Edéa and Kribi Subdivisions. The two main religions mentioned were Catholic (68% of the population) and Protestant (16%). Other religions mentioned included God's Assembly, Jehovah's Witness, Neo-Apostolic, Pentecostal and Evangelist.

4.2.8 It is also important to note that approximately 25% of the respondents in both provinces stated the church as their main place of leisure, which gives an indication of the importance of religion, as well as a religious place of worship to the community.

4.2.9 In the project area, five religious/sacred locations will be affected by the project albeit in different degrees.

4.2.10 In the ESD, two churches will be affected. These are:

- The Diocese Catholique Mission of Edéa located in Mbanda village; its mains assets affected will be some of its crops. The Mission is also a land title owner for the land affected.
- The Galican Church located in Malimba Urbain village. Its affected assets are the church itself with a 12m x 7m area, built with wattle and zinc plaques. The Church is not a land title owner. (See picture 3 in Appendix 9.1)

4.2.11 In the KSD, three churches will be affected are:

- Catholique Mission of Elogbatindi located in Elogbatindi village. Its main affected assets will be some of its crops. The mission is a land title owner for the land affected.

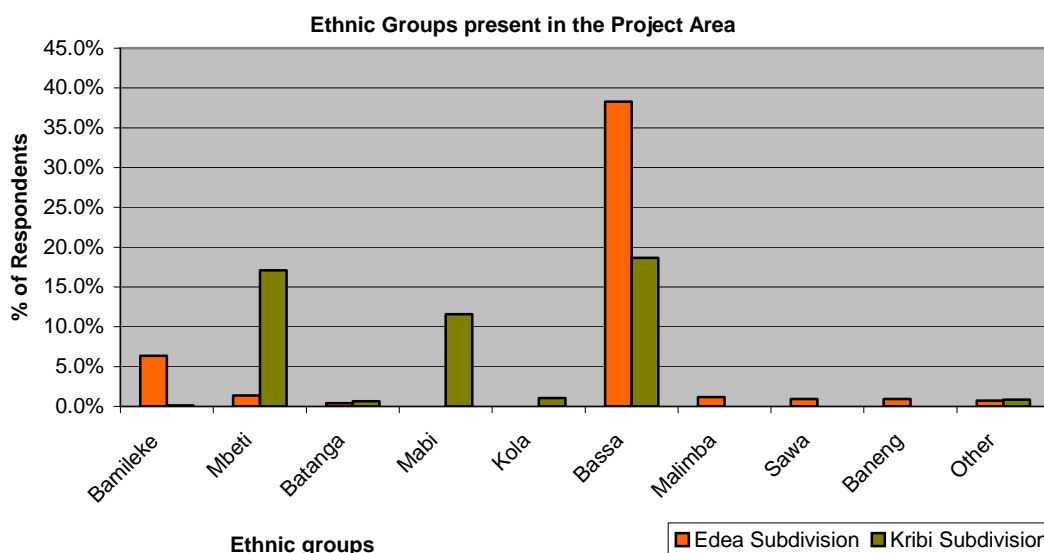
- Adventist Church of the Seventh Day located in Ebea village. Its main assets affected will be crops and the church itself, which is built from planks and thatch roof. The Church is not a land title owner (See picture 4 in Appendix 9.1)
- Presbyterian Church located in Bonguen village. Its main asset affected will be its crops.

4.2.12 To minimise the project impact on the communities, the project must provide full compensation at current market prices for the loss of crops, land (if land title exists) and/or build an improved structure in a location previously discussed and agreed with the church/mission leaders. This latter activity must be completed before the existing structure is destroyed. In addition, AES SONEL must assist the communities in obtaining new land as well as incur any costs this may bring about (e.g. traditional gifts).

Ethnic Background and Mother Tongue

4.2.13 Cameroon has approximately 200 ethnic groups and hundreds of languages. The Edéa Subdivision consists of 9 main ethnic groups (namely, Bassa, Mpo’o, Bassobalikul, Bavec, Ndjabane, Nyabi, Okak, Malimba and Sawa) and 13 languages whilst the Kribi Subdivision consists of 6 ethnic groups (Mbeti, Maka, Batanga, Mabi, Baka and Kola) and 16 different languages.

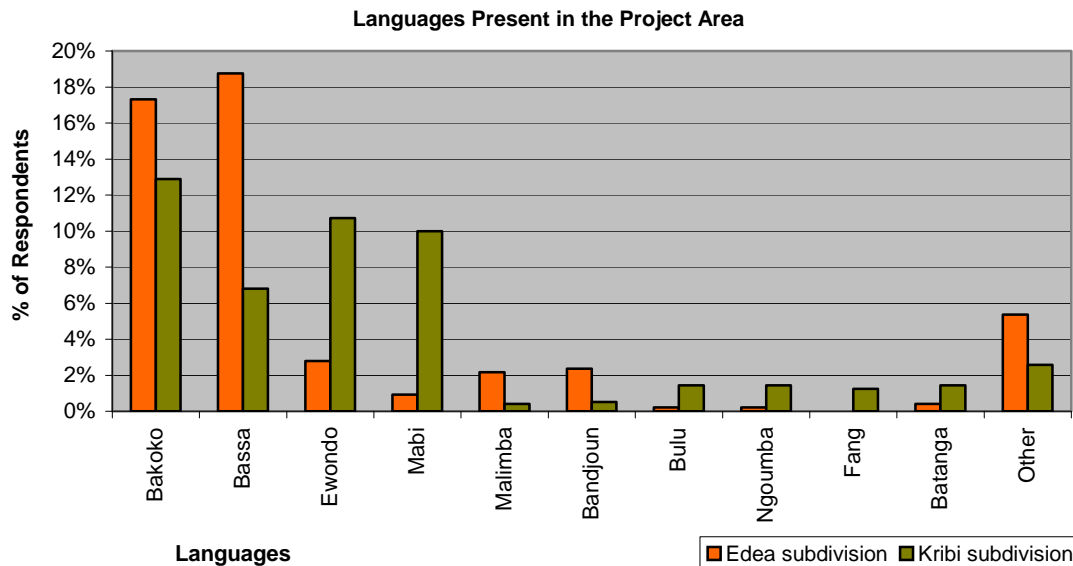
Graph 4.2-1 – Ethnicity in the Project Area



4.2.14 In addition, the main languages present in the project area were Bakoko, Bassa, Ewondo and Mabi. However, consistent with the Table above, the percentages of respondents that consider these languages as their mother

tongue differs clearly between the two subdivisions. The Table below illustrates that the ESD has a higher concentration of people that use Bakoko and Bassa languages (from the Bassa Ethnic Group) whilst the KSD use Ewondo (from the Mbeti ethnic group) and Mabi Languages (from the Mabi Ethnic groups)¹⁰.

Graph 4.2-2- Existing mother tongues



History of Community/Settlement & Land Titles

4.2.15 Land is normally assigned/informally sold to a new household by the traditional/community leader or informally bought from another land occupier. However these occupiers are not recognised by law as being formal landowners unless they obtain a formal land title (or provide proof of legal purchase), which is not only a lengthy process but also an expensive one. Furthermore, with regards to compensation, only landowners with land title or proof of legal purchase are considered for compensation. Of the 681 households in the project area, only 54 have land title and are therefore entitled to compensation for land loss.

4.2.16 In addition, as Table 4.2-3 below shows, approximately 78.8% of the family members interviewed responded that they have been living in the same location since the year 2000, in other words a minimum of 7 years¹¹. This means that the majority of the respondents are not only well established in

¹⁰ For more detailed information regarding the Ethnic and Language Groups, please see Appendix XX.

¹¹ However, it is important to note that children under 7 years of age were considered as not living in the location since the year 2000. As such, only 7% of the actual respondents (34% of the 21.2% of respondents that said no) actually lived outside the community after the year 2000.

their community and particularly in the current location but have also developed intricate social networks of support with their neighbours and other family members.

Table 4.2-3- Location of household residence since the year 2000

Location of Residence since year 2000	% Edéa Subdivision	% Kribi Subdivision
Yes	80.9 %	77.2 %
No	19.1 %	22.8 %
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %

4.2.17 Consequently, the resettlement may have a very big impact on people’s livelihoods as they may not only loose their established neighbourhood support and community network but also need to obtain another land (which is usually bought) before being able to build their new house or/and cultivate their crops.

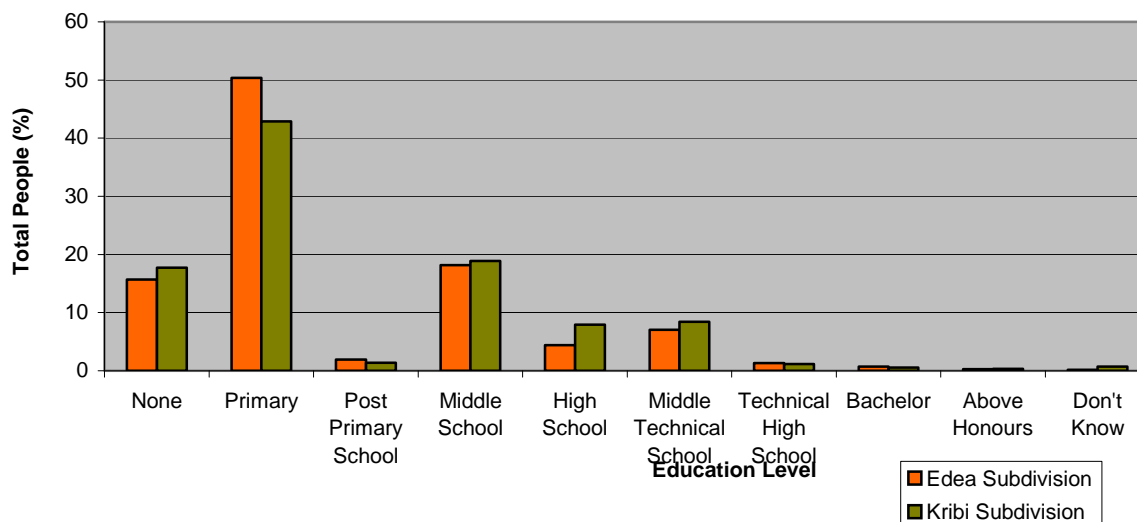
4.2.18 The availability of idle land around the project area exists, even though as mentioned above it usually has an owner. As such, AES SONEL must assist the PAP in finding and negotiating the land. It must incur any costs that may arise in obtaining this land, including for example traditional gifts. These costs should be part of the contingency costs under the overall RAP budget.

Economic Activity and Social Infrastructure of the Edéa and Kribi Subdivisions

Household Education

4.2.19 According to the SEB survey undertaken in both subdivisions, the majority of respondents have had some sort of formal education with approximately 45% having undertaken primary schooling, 18% Middle School and less than 20% High school and Middle technical School. 17% of the respondents stated they did not have any formal education (see Graph 4.2-3 below) or that they didn’t know their degree of education.

Graph 4.2-3 – Education Level per Subdivision



4.2.20 As seen above, the education level of both provinces is fairly similar even though there is a significant larger proportion of the population with primary schooling in the ESD when compared with the KSD. This is probably due to the larger number of primary schools that exist close to the project area within this Province as well as due to the higher economic purchasing power in the ESD.

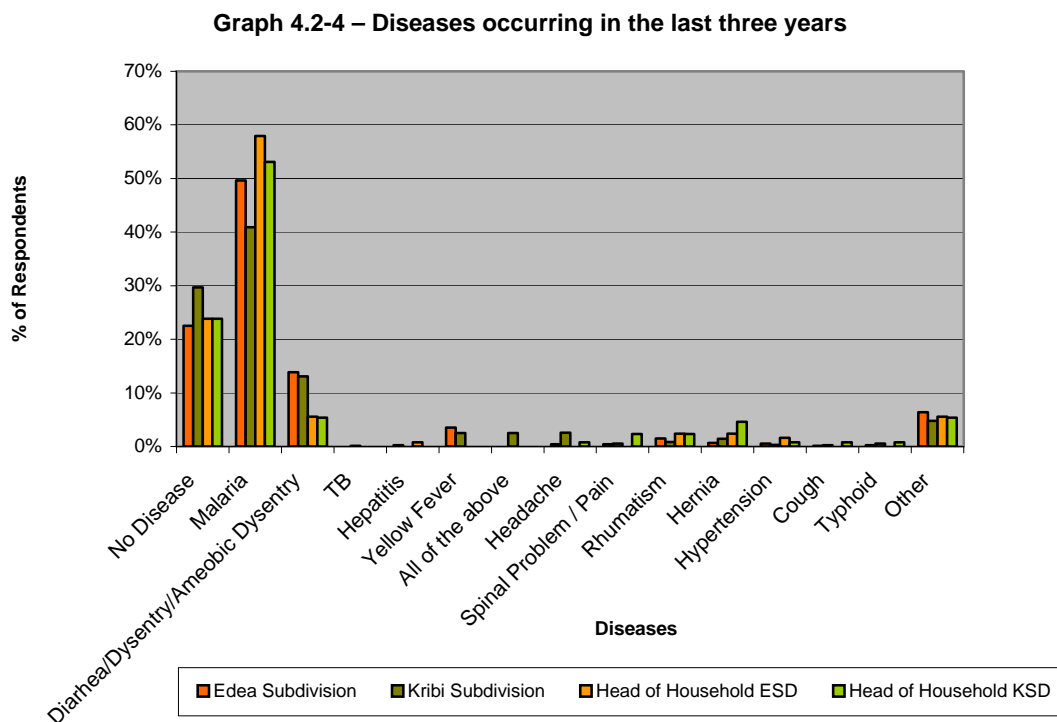
4.2.21 Given the proximity of the ESD to the economic capital of the country – Douala - one would expect a higher level of education among its residents, however, the SEB survey showed that the KSD has in fact a higher percentage of population with Middle School, High School, Middle Technical and Technical School.

4.2.22 It is important to take into consideration this low level of literacy in the project area as it can affect not only the compensation process but also the public consultation process. For example, people with low literacy levels will have more difficulties in managing a bank account and the compensation package received and will need additional guidance. In addition, the way information is presented for informative and/or discussion purposes should be geared towards more visual/oral means rather than written communications.

Household Health

4.2.23 The main diseases affecting all the members of the households in the last three years were Malaria, followed by different types of diarrhoea. Nevertheless quite a significant percentage (23% in the ESD and 30% in the KSD) stated they had not had any diseases in the last three years. When only focusing on the head of the household these figures change slightly as Malaria becomes more predominant and there is a decrease in numbers in

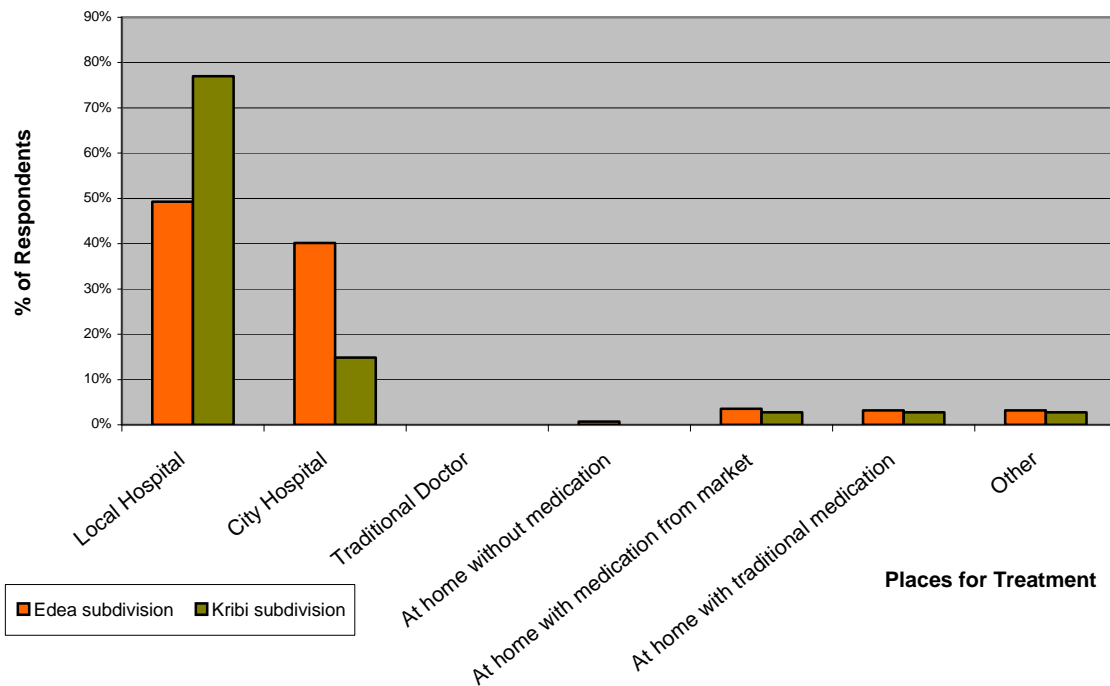
the different types of diarrhoea, which suggests that this latter disease affects children more. There was no mention of HIV/AIDS in either Province, which might suggest lack of information regarding HIV/AIDS or an unwillingness to discuss it because of the associated stigma.



4.2.24 Furthermore, when asked about child mortality in the household over the last three years, the SEB survey showed that a significant percentage of the respondents in the KSD (18% - compared to the ESD 10%) stated they had suffered from such a misfortune. Some of the main known diseases that were stated as being responsible were Malaria, Diarrhoea and Yellow Fever.

4.2.25 In addition, to the health status of the household, the SEB survey also enquired about the main place of treatment. According to the respondents, the main place of treatment was the local hospital followed by the bigger city hospital. Only a very small percentage, in both provinces mentioned being treated with traditional medication for the main diseases.

Graph 4.2-5 – Main Place of Treatment



4.2.26 With regards to the existing disabilities the SEB survey showed that only around 4% of the population in the project area suffered from a disability. This was similar for both the Edéa and Kribi Subdivisions. Furthermore, the main disabilities mentioned were physical (46% for both provinces) followed by visual (27% and 13%) and Psychological/Mental disabilities (15% and 17% in the Edéa and Kribi Subdivisions respectively).

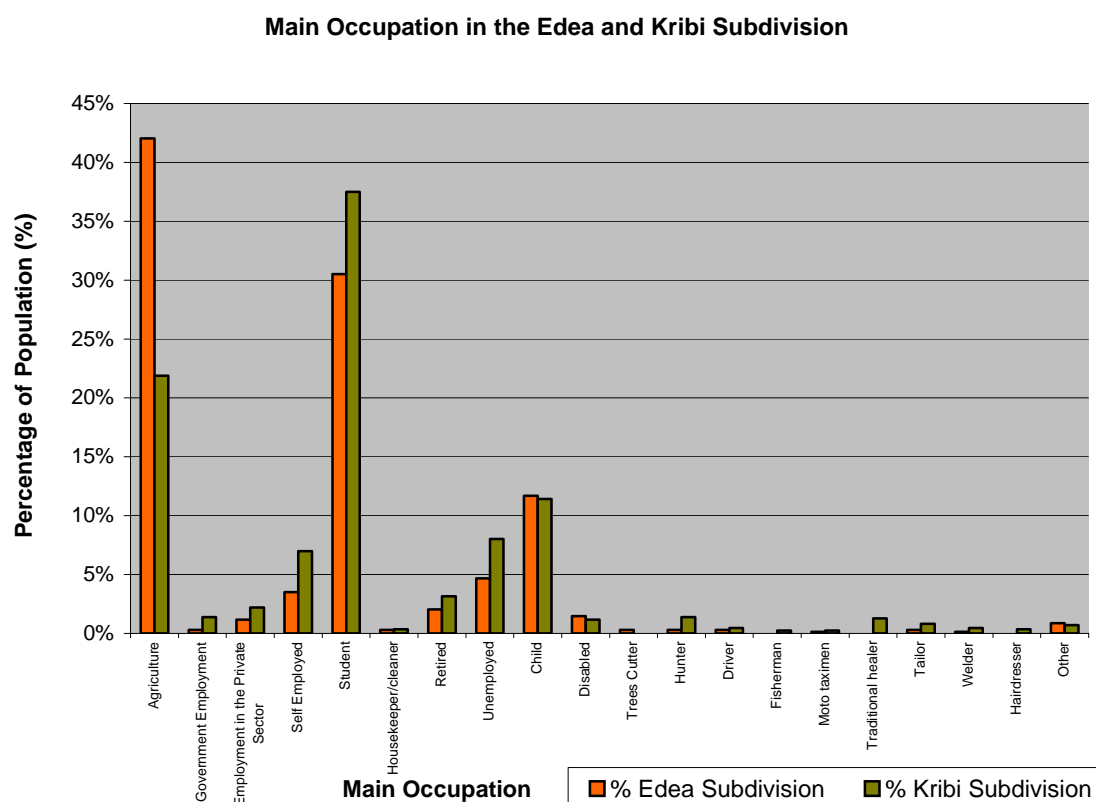
4.2.27 Households that suffer from any kind of disability must receive special attention by the project and should be dealt with on an individual basis in order to minimise any disturbances brought about by the project and thus ensure a safe reallocation.

Economic Activities and Livelihood Options

4.2.28 This subsection looks at the different economic activities mentioned by the respondents in both the Edéa and Kribi Subdivisions.

4.2.29 As per the Table below, the main occupation mentioned by the respondents during the household SEB survey was farming followed by student. In addition, the Table below illustrates that agriculture, as a main occupation, is more predominant in the ESD than the KSD. This might be explained by the fact that the KSD has a higher percentage of students, unemployed and self-employed people.

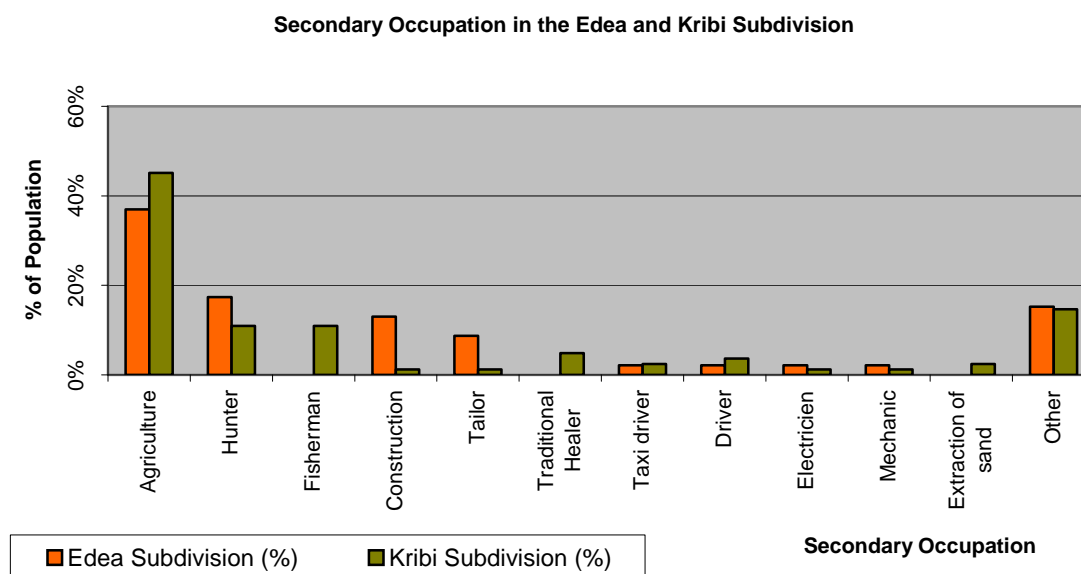
Graph 4.2-6 – Main Occupation in the Edéa and Kribi Subdivision



4.2.30 The self-employed category includes activities such as tree cutter, hunter, driver, fisherman, taxi driver, traditional healer, tailor, welder, hairdresser and others. The main self-employed activities mentioned by the respondents in the Edéa and Kribi Subdivisions respectively were commerce (39% and 36%), fishing (26% and 10%) and roadside selling of products (17% and 24%).

4.2.31 According to the SEB survey, 60% of the respondents had no other economic activity besides the main activity mentioned above. However, the remaining respondents mentioned a wide range of secondary activities that complemented the main activity and brought additional income to the household. The Table below illustrates the main secondary activities mentioned (for additional Tables/charts/Graphs on this subject please see Appendix A.2).

Graph 4.2-7 – Secondary Occupation in the Edéa and Kribi Subdivision



4.2.32 According to the Graph 4.2-7 above and in line with the previous Graph 4.2-6, the main secondary activities recorded are agriculture with the KSD having a higher percentage of respondents (45%) than the ESD (37%) and hunting, construction and fishing. The latter activity is only performed by the respondents in the Kribi subdivision.

4.2.33 In summary, both Graphs above illustrate that agriculture and hunting are the two main activities in both the Edéa and Kribi Subdivision with more emphasis on agriculture. These are supplemented by activities such as selling of the products they produce.

4.2.34 The project will have an impact on both agriculture and hunting, which in turn will have a direct and indirect impact on peoples’ livelihoods and subsistence.

- 4.2.35 The direct impact on the livelihoods and subsistence of the household will be caused by the loss of crops and trees as well as loss of forest. The indirect impact will be caused by the loss of income brought about by the loss of commerce due to lack of crops.
- 4.2.36 In order to minimize this impact, the project should provide full compensation for the temporary crops over a period of twelve months instead of six months. The reason being that (i) different crops will start at different times of the year some of which may overlap with project commencement and (ii) the time for the compensation process, the finding of land, preparation of land and waiting until *collection* of crops period should also be compensated. In addition, the loss of income from loss of commerce will already be included in the compensation as the compensation package was calculated assuming that the household sold all of its production during that one year.
- 4.2.37 For the trees, compensation should be provided over the waiting period. In other words, from the time the plant is planted to the time it starts producing.

Loss of Secondary Forest Area

- 4.2.38 Cameroon's forests have undergone extensive conversion, with half the historic forest cover (cover that existed prior to extensive human disturbance) cleared for farms and settlements. At least 20 per cent of the remaining forests are degraded or secondary forests. Agricultural clearing and logging are the primary causes of deforestation and degradation and logging has significant environmental and economic consequences at both the local and national level¹².
- 4.2.39 The accelerating pressure upon Cameroon's forests reserves not only has widespread ecological impacts but it also severely disrupts the nature of local communities and their day-to-day existence. This is particularly true for the indigenous local communities such as the Baka and Kola groups (also known as pygmy groups) that are mainly nomads, gatherers and hunters.
- 4.2.40 Deforestation and degradation reduce the availability and quality of the forest products, which play a vital role in sustaining local livelihoods. These products are used not only as medicines, food, tools and building materials within local villages and households but are also used as an exchange coin in the existing barter system between the indigenous groups and the non-indigenous groups.

12 Hand On/ TVE/ITDG. 2004. "Money Grows on Trees – Cameroon"

- 4.2.41 The project area, more specifically the KSD, is home to 30 households of indigenous groups (namely the Kola), which have a high intrinsic dependency on the forest resources (when compared to their Bantu neighbours).
- 4.2.42 In addition, and again depending on the degree of the project impact on the existing forest resources, this might lead to a direct impact on the relationship between the indigenous groups and their neighbours, the Bantu.
- 4.2.43 This latter impact is a consequence of their lifestyle as nomads travel throughout the forest hunting and gathering. As mentioned above, the cultivated foods, such as plantains and yams, are obtained from Bantu villages in exchange for meat or plantation work. The barter system also extends to tools, clothes and pots. With the deforestation caused by the project, the gap between the Bantu and the Kola could widen, as the Bantu own land and the Kola do not. This is could be further aggravated as compensation payments for people directly affected by the project will occur whilst the Kola whose livelihood depends on the forest, receive nothing.
- 4.2.44 The project will closely follow the main Edéa - Kribi road and will destroy a total area (in both ESD and KSD) of 300ha composed of secondary tropical forest (30-40% of the route), fallow lands (40-50%) and subsistence farms (20%). The KSD will account for 65% of the route (i.e. equivalent to 195ha area) of which we assume that 40% is forestland (i.e. equivalent to 78ha over 65km).
- 4.2.45 In addition, given that the intensity of human intervention diminishes as the distance from the road and their settlements increases, then it is safe to assume that the existing secondary forest near the road has already suffered extensively from human intervention. As, the Kola communities are living next to the road, it is assumed that for their main timber and non-timber forest products, that they travel deeper into the forest.
- 4.2.46 As a result, given that (i) that the project will follow the road and thus affect the secondary forest next to the road (ii) there are only 30 households of the Kola group in the project area and (iii) that only 78ha over a 65km distance will be affected it is believed that this impact is not only very significant but also localised.
- 4.2.47 Nevertheless in order to minimise any possible potential impact, Scott Wilson, upon request from AES SONEL, has gathered additional socio-economic information on the existing indigenous households in the project area. This

information should be further investigated to determine the need for a community and indigenous peoples plan for these existing indigenous groups in the project area. This detailed information is presented in Appendix A.

4.2.48 Recognising the extreme vulnerable status of the indigenous groups, it is recommended that the project take a few measures to help ameliorate the indigenous group's status. As such, it is recommended that:

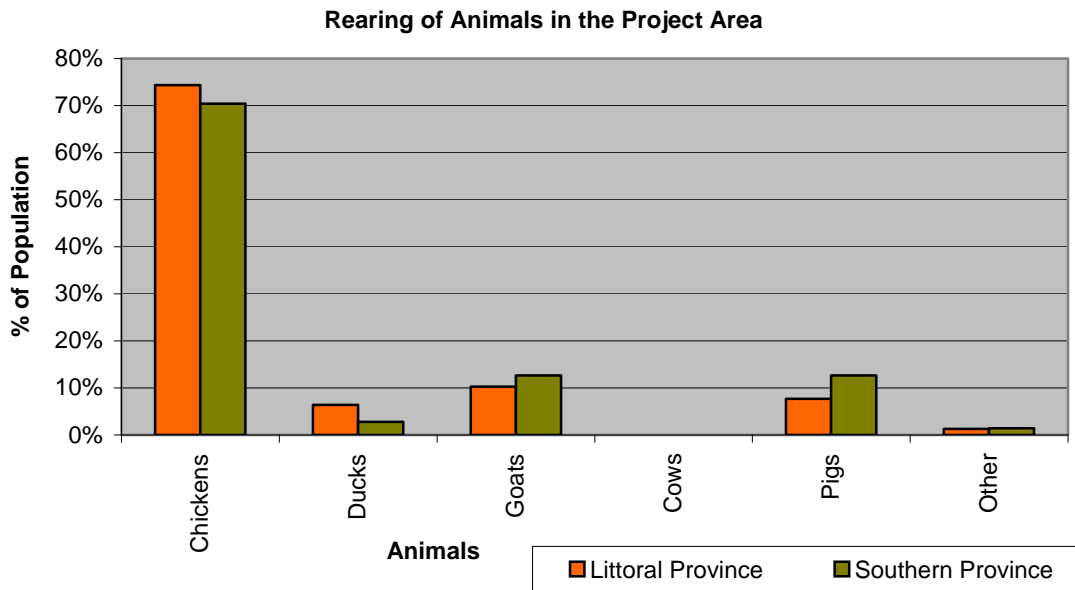
- The indigenous group members are given priority with regards to employment opportunities during the construction and operation phases of the project, as well as during the RAP implementation phase.
- The project helps the indigenous group members to obtain their Identity Card
- Indigenous group members are given priority with regards to any skills enhancement training provided by the project
- Indigenous groups are well informed and given priority of any income restoration schemes undertaken by the project
- Indigenous groups are well informed and part of any community development scheme undertaken by the project (e.g. improvement of health facilities, etc.)
- Indigenous groups are part of the relevant stakeholders group consulted during community consultations.

Animal Rearing

4.2.49 Another source of income is the raising and selling of animals such as chickens, ducks, goats, cows, and others. 46% of the households interviewed said they reared animals (40% ESD and 60% KSD). However, only 19% reared the animals for selling with the remaining 81% rearing them for own consumption. The main animals are chickens (72%), goats (11%) and pigs

(10%). For additional Tables/Charts/Graphs on livestock rearing and selling please see Appendix B.2.

Graph 4.2-8 – Rearing of Animals in Edéa and Kribi Subdivision



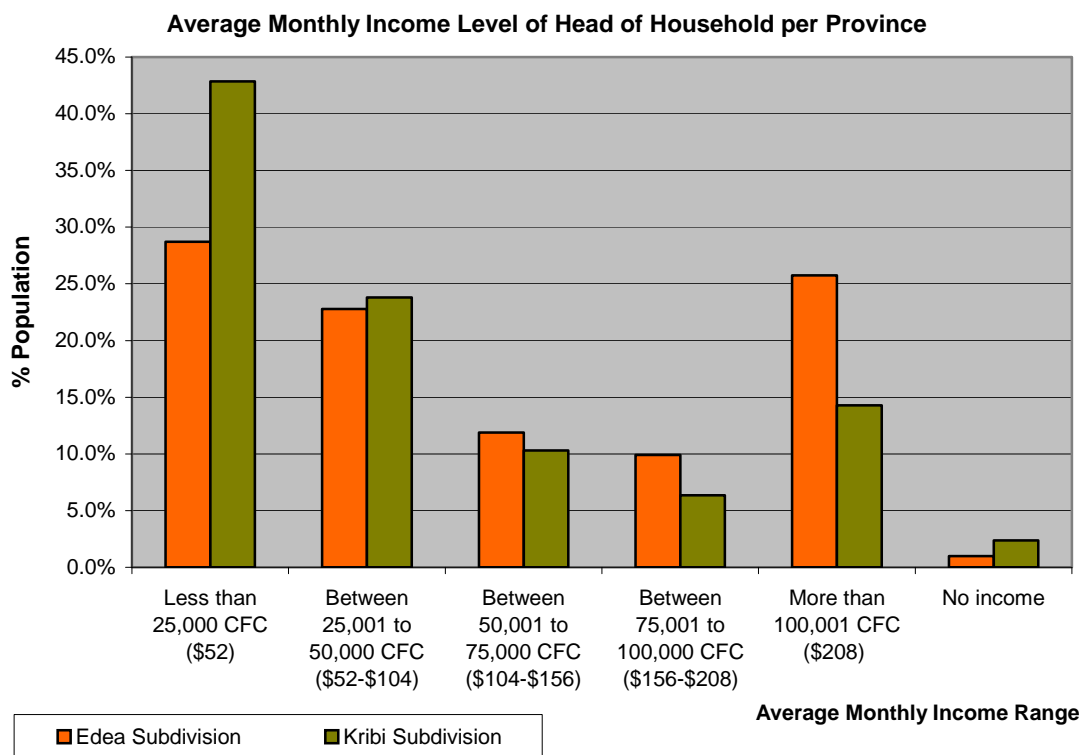
4.2.50 AES SONEL should assist the reallocation of the animals and if any animal is injured due to the reallocation, AES SONEL should provide the adequate compensation at current market prices.

Income Levels

4.2.51 Taking into account all of the activities mentioned above, the average monthly income per head of household is shown below. Please note that this is an underestimation of the real average monthly income, as it does not take into account income generated by the other family members such as the children or the wife.

4.2.52 The average monthly income level of the head of the household is higher for the ESD compared to the KSD. As Graph 4.2-9 below illustrates, the KSD has a higher number of households with an average monthly income of less than 25,000CFA (equivalent to approximately 52USD) than the ESD, which has a significantly higher number of households with a monthly average income of more than 100,001CFA (approximately 208USD).

Graph 4.2-9 – Average Monthly Income Level of Head of Household per Edéa and Kribi Subdivision



4.2.53 As the Graphs above illustrate, the existing notion of the income levels of the present affected households is very low which could indicate that the household is not used to managing large sums of money.

4.2.54 In order to mitigate this impact, it is recommended that AES SONEL:

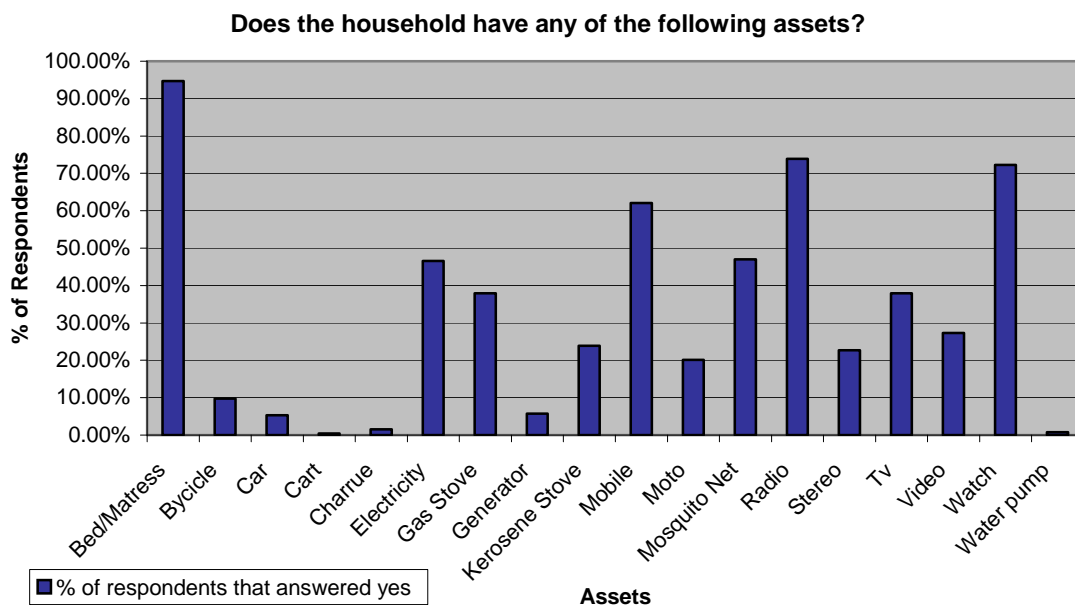
- Provide compensation in kind, whenever possible, especially with regards to land acquisition, building of structures, provision of seeds, clearing and preparation of land for crop production.
- Provide the option to the PAPs of setting up a long-term compensation process where the compensation package is made up of assets and cash. This long-term compensation could be given seasonal or annually depending on the nature of the asset (e.g. loss of crop production or loss of fruit trees production). This will not only reduce the amount in cash being given to the household at any one time but it will allow the household to make its adjustments every month in relation to money management.

Indicators

4.2.55 Household wealth is a very good indicator of project impacts, especially positive impacts as people that are better off tend to acquire more material

assets. However in order to measure this potential impact, an image of the current wealth of the household in the project area must be obtained. In order to achieve this the questionnaire asked the household if they had certain assets that ranged from luxury assets such as mobile phone, TV, Stereo to more basic assets such as a mattress and agricultural tools. As seen in the Table below, the main assets mentioned by the respondents in the project area were Bed/Mattress (94.7%), Radio (73.9%), Watch (72.3%), Mobile (62.10%) and Electricity (46.6%) (See Graph 4.2-10).

Graph 4.2-10 – Percentage of Respondents in the Project Area with wealth assets



4.2.56 It is clear that both Subdivisions have similar patterns of wealth. Nevertheless, the ESD seems to be slightly wealthier than the KSD as it has a higher percentage of respondents with luxury assets such as Electricity, TV, Video, Mobile, Watch, Motorcycle, Kerosene Stove, Gas Stove and Generator. More basic assets such as Radio, Mosquito Net, and Bicycles are found more in the KSD (See Graph 4.2-11 below).

Graph 4.2-11 – Wealth Assets per Subdivision



Location of new land/structure/crop

4.2.57 The location of the new land/structure/crops is a very important factor in household stability and well-being. There are several key elements that must be taken into consideration when looking at new locations. These are proximity of education and health centres/facilities, proximity of essential household resources such as water, fuel, forest, markets, existence of electricity, proximity of already existing social networks and proximity to access roads. These are illustrated below with respective time and means of travel indicators for measurement of project impact in the future.

Education and Health Structures

4.2.58 The location of the school and the health facilities is an important factor to consider when reallocating households from one area to another, as it could influence household income and safety. E.g. if they must pay for transport due to the increased distance from school/health centre. Similarly safety may be impaired, as longer distances will increase the likelihood of accidents.

Indicator

4.2.59 Currently the majority of people from the KSD travel 5 to 30 minutes to get to school whilst the majority of people living in ESD will travel 30 minutes to 1 hour. In addition, if you live in ESD then the results show that you are 7.5% more likely to travel over 1 hour to get to school. Furthermore, the main

means of travel is walking. This time and mean of transport indicator is useful to measure project impacts.

Household Resources

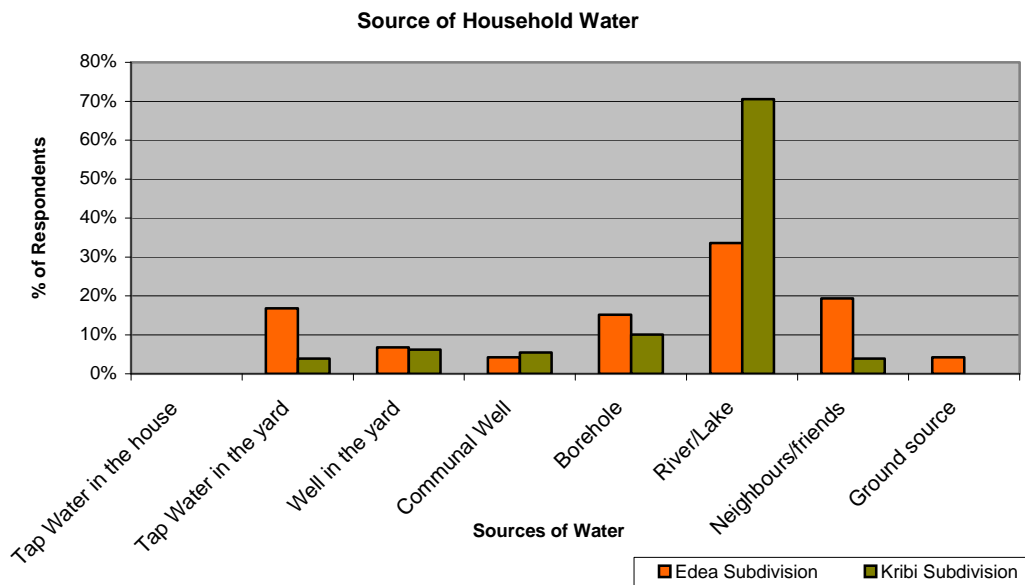
4.2.60 The buying or fetching of water, fuel for lighting and fuel for cooking is a very important part of the daily household routine and is considered here in greater detail.

Water

4.2.61 The SEB survey found that when looking at the main source of water, there were significant differences between the Edéa and Kribi Subdivisions. As seen in the Graph 4.2-12 below, the ESD has a wider distribution of water sources with the main sources being the River/Lakes (34%), followed by ground sources of water (19%), tap water in the yard (17%) and boreholes (15%). Only a small percentage mentioned wells and water from their neighbours.

4.2.62 The KSD has a much wider percentage of respondents using water from the river/lake for their household consumption (71% in comparison to 34% in ESD). However, the respondents in the ESD use a wider range of water sources with 19% obtaining water from their neighbours, 17% from taps in their yards and 15% from boreholes. None of the respondents in the project area mentioned tap water inside their house.

Graph 4.2-12 – Sources of Household Water per Subdivisions



4.2.63 When choosing the new location for resettlement, the project must thus take into consideration the existing water sources nearby in order to minimise the impact of time spent fetching water.

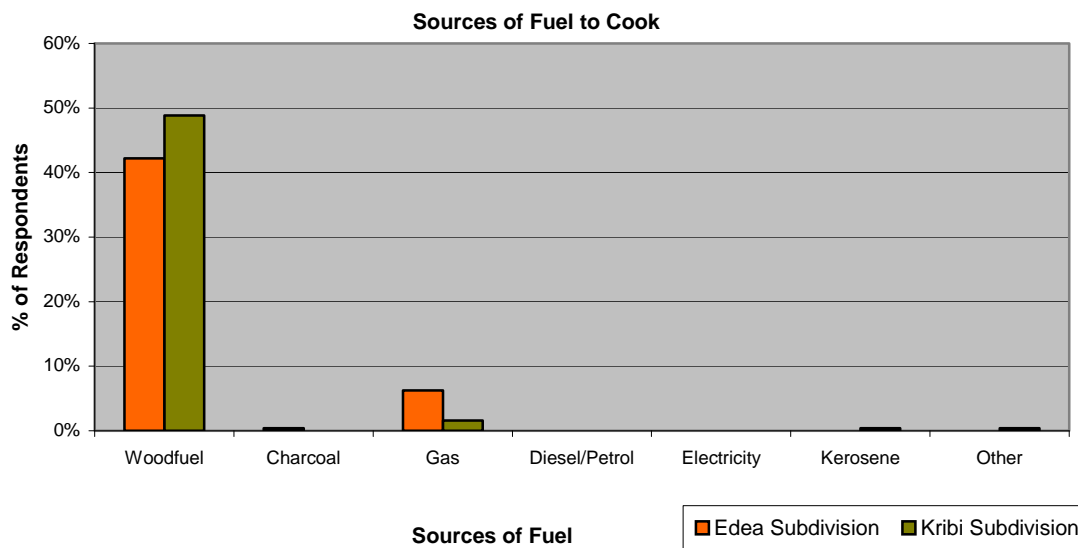
Indicators

4.2.64 When asked about the time it took to collect the water as well as the means of transport, the majority of respondents in the ESD stated they took between 5 to 30 minutes to fetch water (53%) whilst 25% stated they took less than five minutes. The main means of transport recorded is walking (94%). Similarly to the ESD, 61% of the respondents from the KSD stated that they take between 5 and 30 minutes whilst 21% mentioned that they took between 30 and 60 minutes. In the same way as above, 99% of the respondents mentioned walking as their main mean of transport.

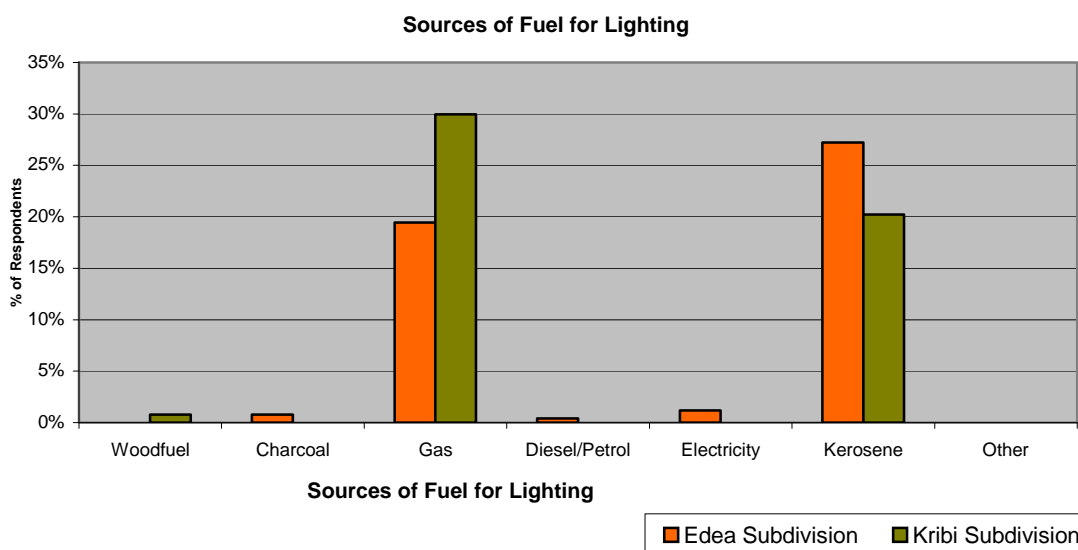
Fuel used for cooking and lighting

4.2.65 The majority of respondents use wood as the main source of fuel for cooking. Only a very small percentage use gas. Gas and kerosene are the main sources of fuel for lighting for both Subdivisions (See Graph 4.2-13 and Graph 4.2-14 below).

Graph 4.2-13 – Source of Fuel to Cook per Subdivision



Graph 4.2-14 – Source of Fuel for Lighting per Subdivision



4.2.66 Again, when choosing the new location the project must take into consideration the existing fuel sources nearby in order to minimise the impact on time and income lost fetching or buying fuel. In addition, with the forest loss as a result of the project, an increased pressure on the remaining resources (e.g. fuel wood) will occur.

Indicator

4.2.67 When asked about the time to collect fuel to cook as well as the means of transport used, the majority of respondents in the ESD stated they took between 30 to 60 minutes to collect the fuel (43%) whilst 30% stated they

take between 5 to 30 minutes. 29% mentioned it takes more than one hour to get the fuel. The main means of transport mentioned is walking (75%) followed by Taxi (12%). Similarly to the ESD, 61% of the respondents from the KSD stated they take between 30 to 60 minutes whilst, 28% stated they take more than one hour. Similarly to water collection, 94% of the respondents recorded walking as their main means of transport.

4.2.68 Similarly to the cooking fuel, when asked about the fuel for lighting the majority of respondents in the ESD stated they take between 5 to 30 minutes to collect/buy the fuel (51%) whilst 35% stated they take between 30 to 60 minutes, however with regards to the means of transport, 64% of the respondents mentioned a taxi as opposed to only 30% mentioning walking.

4.2.69 For the KSD, the figures change slightly with 38% of the respondents taking between 30 to 60 minutes to collect/buy the fuel and 32% taking between 5 to 30 minutes and 26% taking more than one hour. With regards to the main means of transport, 63% and 31% use taxi and walking respectively.

4.2.70 This change in means of transport towards the taxi in both Subdivisions might be due to the fact that the main source of fuel used for lighting is gas and kerosene and this needs to be bought in commercial establishments which are located further away than the forest or river,

Leisure Activities

4.2.71 Even though, household resources and health and education infrastructure are very important for the household's stability, it is important to also take into consideration leisure activities. When asked about the household's main leisure activities, the majority of the respondents answered that they spend their free time in the house (43%), at the church (25%) and playing sports (14%) or at friend's house (12%). When comparing, the average time to get to the place of leisure as well as the means of travel, 56% of the respondents take less than 5 minutes to reach their destination and use walking as their main mean of travel (90%).

4.2.72 Consequently, proximity to the neighbours and friends as well as sports fields should be taken into consideration when looking at alternative locations. Furthermore, the project will go through two football fields of which one belongs to a Public School in Fifinda 1 village and the other in Bivouba village both of which are in the KSD.

4.2.73 It is recommended that AES SONEL compensate both fields in kind through improved football fields as an added benefit to the communities.

Indicator

4.2.74 When comparing, the average time to get to the place of leisure as well as the means of travel, 56% of the respondents take less than 5 minutes to reach their destination and use walking as their main mean of travel (90%¹³). This is in line with the Table above that demonstrates that the majority of leisure activities occur in the house.

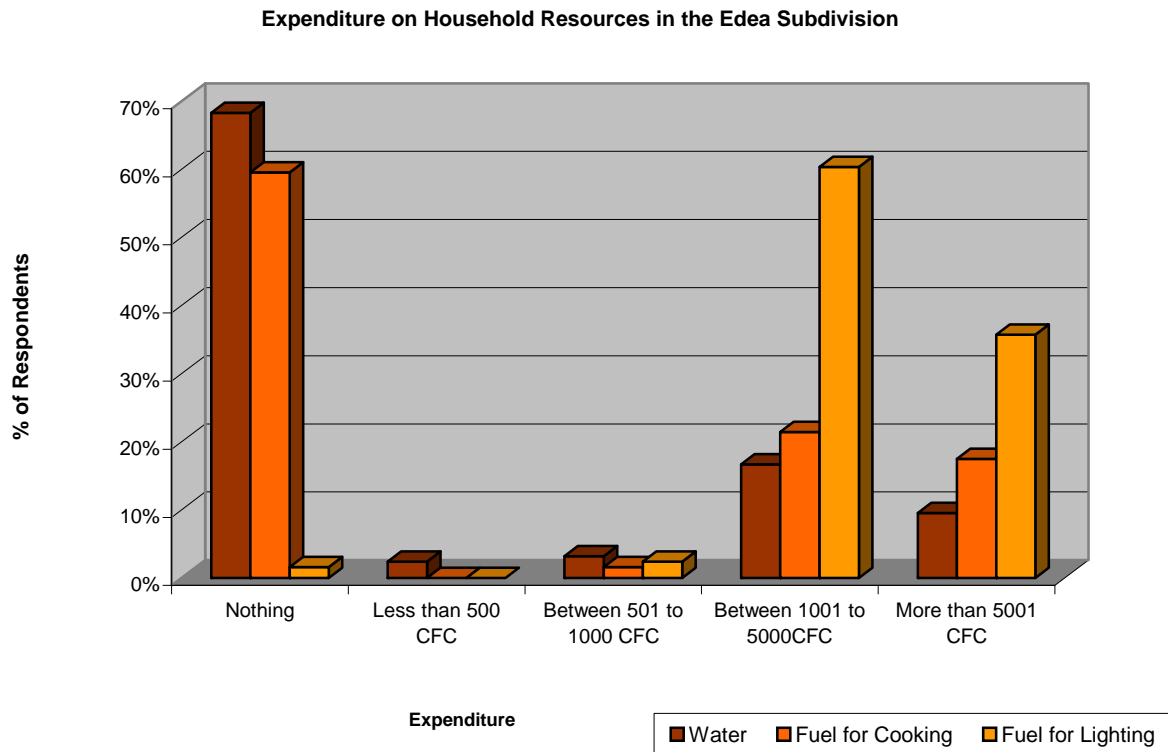
Indicator

4.2.75 Another very important indicator of the project impact on a household's livelihood and standard of living is the expenditure on household resources. For example, a project impact could maintain, decrease or increase expenditure on household resources. This could be deemed positive or negative. It will be important to analyse what factors determined this increase, if these were due to a rise in income and better quality sources of household resources that require payment or greater distance to the resource source. The baseline information for this indicator is given below by Subdivision:

Edéa Subdivision

4.2.76 According to the Graph below, the majority of respondents don't spend anything for either water or fuel for cooking. This is due to the main sources of water and fuel being the river and forest. Both of these sources are normally free. However, when looking at the fuel for lighting (mainly gas and kerosene), the majority of the respondents in the ESD spend a monthly average of between 1001 to 5000CFA (equivalent to US\$2.1 to US\$10.5).

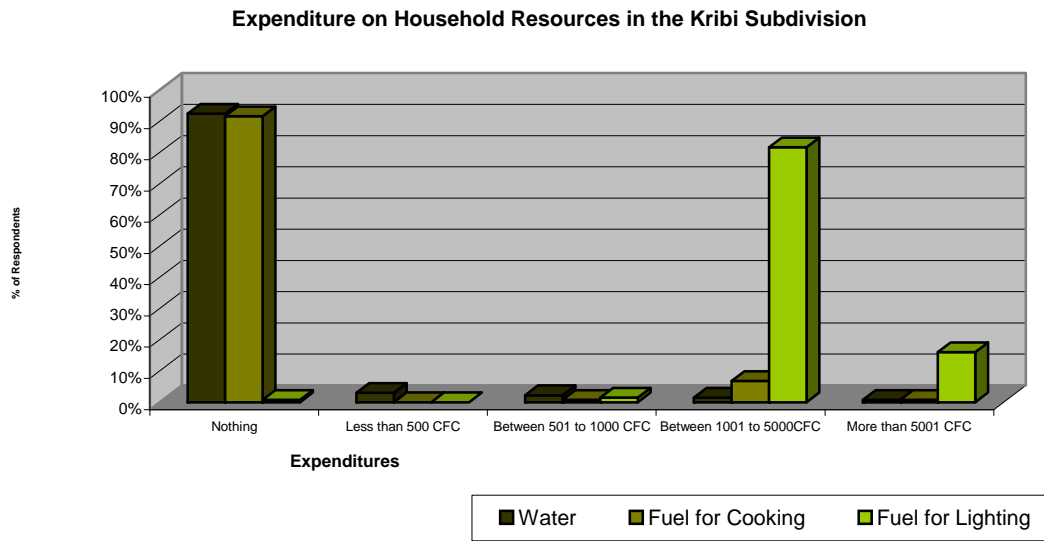
Graph 4.2-15 – Expenditure on Household Resource in the ESD



Kribi Subdivision

4.2.77 Following the same trends as the ESD, the Graph below illustrates that the majority of the respondents incur a monthly cost between 1001 to 5000CFA for the fuel used in lighting (equivalent to US\$2.1 to US\$10.5). However, the ESD spends more on water and fuel for cooking when compared with the KSD indicating among other things that the ESD has a higher expenditure than the KSD.

Graph 4.2-16 -Expenditure on Household Resources in the KSD



4.2.78 Summary of Key Project Impact Indicators of Household Well-Being

1. Wealth indicators
2. Time indicators
 - Household resources (water and fuel)
 - Leisure activities
 - Health and education facilities
3. Expenditure indicators
4. Household income indicators

5 Socio-Economic Impacts & Respective Mitigation Measures

- 5.1.1 This Chapter will combine the information obtained from the socio-economic baseline of the project affected people, the inventory of land, crops and buildings done by the compensation commission with the potential project impacts to give a clear and concise picture of the potential socio-economic impacts as well as the respective mitigation measures.
- 5.1.2 The Kribi Power Plant Project has been designed to minimise the social and environmental impacts. The location of the proposed plant site and power transmission line route has been particularly sensitive to the prevention of unnecessary involuntary resettlement caused by the requirement for the land take.
- 5.1.3 A study of plant and site alternatives was carried out in 2005¹⁴ where different alternatives were discussed. For the plant site, alternatives regarding location, plant types, fuels and gas sources were discussed and the conclusion that a gas fired power plant located at Kribi with natural gas supplied from Sanaga Sud was the best, cost effective option.
- 5.1.4 For the transmission line, its route is dictated by the location of the plant and substations at Kribi and Edéa and the need to minimise the overall length wherever practicable. Nevertheless, various deviations along the route were investigated to minimise, and where possible, avoid existing houses, plantations and farmland falling within the ROW.

5.2 Project Impacts

- 5.2.1 As stated in Chapter 1, the Kribi Power Plant Project will comprise of the following:
- A 150 MW Power Plant at the Mpolongwe Site within an area of approximately 16ha;
 - A 225 kV double circuit transmission line between the plant and the existing Mangombe 225/90 kV substation at Edéa. The transmission line will be approximately 100km in length and a 30 metre wide corridor with 15 metres from either side of the main axis of the

¹⁴ Study elaborated by Power Planning Associates Limited (PPA)

transmission line. This 30 metre wide corridor is called the right of way (ROW).

5.2.2 Consequently, due to the land required for construction of the above, the project will have the following social impacts:

- Permanent land acquisition
- Permanent physical resettlement of houses, buildings, trees and crops
- Permanent physical resettlement of businesses
- Loss of cultural property
- Forest Loss

5.3 Impact Overview & Mitigation Measures

5.3.1 The construction of the Power Plant and the transmission line will require displacement of 16ha of land for the Power plant and a total area of 300ha for the transmission line (given that the ROW will require an approximate length of 100km and a width of 30metres)

5.3.2 This land acquisition will affect a total of 680 Households, a total of 84 buildings belonging to 83 households (including main houses, kitchen, toilets, concrete, churches, storage houses)¹⁵, 55 land (with land title¹⁶ and belonging to 54 households), and 985 crops (belonging to 623 households). A total number of 386 people will need to be reallocated, as per the family survey. See Table 5.3-1 below for the number of affected households.

Table 5.3-1 –Category of affected assets

Number of households with affected:	KSD	ESD	Plant Site	Entire Route
Land	5	49	0	54
Crops	326	297	22	645
Buildings	18	57	8	83

¹⁵ Of a total of 84 buildings, 63 main houses will be affected

¹⁶ Or already in the process of obtaining land title

Note: The table above is according to individuals, which differ from crops/building/land owner since we can have for example 5 crops owners/crops corresponding to 2 affected individuals.

5.3.3 Within the project area, crop owners will lose land that they cultivate as well as some crops, including the trees. Household owners will lose their residence or any other building that is part of their assets.

5.3.4 Category of Affected Assets

5.3.5 Loss of Land (titled and non-titled)

The majority of the respondents do not possess a land title for the land they are currently on. However, they have purchased this land (usually from a neighbour, the traditional chief or another community member) or been on it for generations. Furthermore land availability near the existing community facilities is also scarce as the land already has an owner, even though it is not being exploited for any use. Land without owners exists but this is further away from the community facilities and deeper into the forest. As a result, land is available within the vicinity of the original land but this land will need to be bought.

For the land owners with land title, appropriate compensation will be given as stipulated by Cameroonian law. However for those land owners without land title Cameroon Law does not recognise the untitled land as land requiring compensation. However given the circumstances of land availability, AES SONEL should be assist them in the purchase of their new land.

5.3.6 Private Buildings/Houses

5.3.7 Materials and design features of houses, out-houses and barns differ significantly in the project-affected-area. Houses are constructed from a range of materials, which can be divided into permanent material and temporary material. Cement bricks are considered permanent material whilst mud, wood, stone or derivatives such as mud bricks are considered temporary material. The same applies to the roof material, which is usually constructed, from Aluminium slates and timber. Adequate compensation will be provided and will take into consideration the type and size of the house. The state/quality of the house will be assumed as being brand new.

5.3.8 Farmland and fruit trees

5.3.9 The main fruit trees cultivated are sweet banana, banana plantain, pineapple, orange, lemon, mandarins, mango, papaya, and avocado. Both crops and fruits are not only an important source of household revenue when sold (as well as a good bartering coin) but also a very important source of important nutrients for the family. As such due compensation will be required.

5.3.10 Compensation will be made for the loss of crops during the construction and operation phases of the transmission line and the power plant. The most common cultivated crops in the project area are peanuts, maize, cassava, beans, Soya, yams, potatoes.

5.3.11 Hardwood Trees

5.3.12 A few of the respondents have individual hardwood trees of a certain commercial value. It is thus recommended that the owners of such trees be able to cut them and keep the timber and that AES SONEL provide them with saplings of these trees.

5.3.13 Loss of forest and non-timber forest products

5.3.14 Forests provide both indigenous and non-indigenous groups with products used for medicines, food (including protein), tools and materials for building. As a consequence, forest loss could have a direct impact on indigenous groups and non-indigenous group's livelihoods, as it could reduce the availability and quality of these forest products, which play a vital role in sustaining local lives.

5.3.15 Due to the nature of the impact being small and the fact that forests are considered national land, no compensation will be made available for forest loss.

5.3.16 Public Infrastructure

5.3.17 The project area is very poorly provided with service infrastructures such as schools, hospitals, health and sanitation facilities (see Section 4.1.10). However, no such structures will be affected by the project and therefore these are not discussed further in this section. Nonetheless, two football fields will be affected; one belonging to a school in Fifinda 1 and the other being of public domain in Bivouba. Both of these must be rebuilt before acquiring the current fields.

5.3.18 Cultural Heritage

5.3.19 Five religious locations (2 missions and 3 churches) will be affected by the project albeit in different degrees (two will have their crops affected whilst two will have their main structure affected). Appropriate mitigation measures will thus be undertaken with regards to the crops and the buildings ensuring that replacement buildings of at least an equivalent standard be constructed before the destruction of the latter ones.

5.3.20 Business

5.3.21 The majority of businesses that will be affected by the land take for the ROW are small-scale, informal and relatively mobile, such as kiosks selling fruits and vegetables, tailors and drivers which can be therefore easily reallocated with minimum impact and should not represent a significant loss of income for the household.

5.3.22 The loss of income from selling of any household produced products will be included in the calculations of the compensation of temporary and permanent crops and will therefore be compensated at current market prices.

5.3.23 AES SONEL will provide assistance and incur the costs that might occur of moving any businesses to the new locations.

5.3.24 Tombs/Graves

5.3.25 The majority of respondents that had tombs/graves within the ROW preferred them to be left in the current location untouched. This is possible as the transmission line will go above and will not interfere with the tomb/grave location. In addition, the construction team/contractors will be warned in advance of the location of the tombs and respective precautions and these will be clearly identified so that they are not disturbed during the construction of the line. For the few respondents that preferred the tombs/graves to be relocated with them, AES SONEL will provide the necessary experts and

undertake the necessary pacification rites to enable relocation with the minimum disturbance

5.3.26 A summary of the types of losses from land acquisition is provided below.

Table 5.3-2 -Types of Losses from Land Acquisition

CATEGORY*	TYPE OF LOSS
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agriculture land ▪ House plot (owned or occupied) ▪ Business premises (owned or occupied) ▪ Forest loss ▪ Access to forestland ▪ Loss of traditional use rights ▪ Community or pasture land ▪ Access to rivers, lakes and fishing places
Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ House or living quarters ▪ Other physical structures ▪ Structures used in commercial activity ▪ Displacement from rented or occupied commercial premises
Income and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Income from standing crops ▪ Income from rent or sharecropping ▪ Income from wage earnings ▪ Access to work opportunities ▪ Income from affected business ▪ Income from tree or perennial crops ▪ Income from forest products (timber and non timber forest products) ▪ Income from fishing places ▪ Income from grazing land ▪ Subsistence from any of these resources
Environmental Related	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Losses due to environmental impacts that might result from land acquisition or from project itself (e.g. Nuisance from noise and dust arising from the construction, air quality from the Plant operation).

*Source: Adapted to Kribi-Edéa Transmission Line Project from the ADB: Handbook on Resettlement.

5.3.27 The entitlement matrix that follows summarises the main types of losses as described above and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlement,

5.4 Entitlement Matrix

Direct Project Impacts

Table 5.4-1 – Entitlement Matrix for Direct Project Impacts

Types of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Recommendations
Loss of land (equal or more than 50% of the existing land)	Land located inside the ROW of the transmission line and Plant Site	Occupants with land title (or in the process of obtaining) for the land. Occupants that have proof of purchase of the land	Provide equivalent sized land nearby or Provide cash compensation of the whole land at full replacement costs at current market value	The new land must be located as close as possible to the affected land
Loss of less than 50% of land	Land located inside the ROW of the transmission line and Plant Site	Occupants with land title (or in the process of obtaining) for the land. Occupants that have proof of purchase of the land	Provide equivalent sized land nearby or Provide cash compensation of the affected land area at current market value	The new land must be located as close as possible to the affected land
Loss of residential land	Residential land located in ROW and Plant Site	Occupants of the land with land title Occupants of the land with no land title	If remaining land is enough to absorb APs, replacement land should be provided within the commune. If remaining area is not enough an alternative house-plot (if not land title) or equivalent to the former plot (if has land title) will be offered as close as possible as the original plot, or cash compensation at full replacement costs. AES SONEL assist in obtaining the land title for the people without it.	The new land must be located within the same community as the previous structure Must be close to essential household resources such as sources of fuel and water. If not, these services must be provided as part of the compensation package.
Loss of Primary structures (shops, houses) & secondary	Structures located in ROW and Plant Site	Legal owner of the structure	AES SONEL builds an equivalent structure with better material and/or bigger size.	The structures built by AES SONEL must have similar or better conditions/assets as the previous

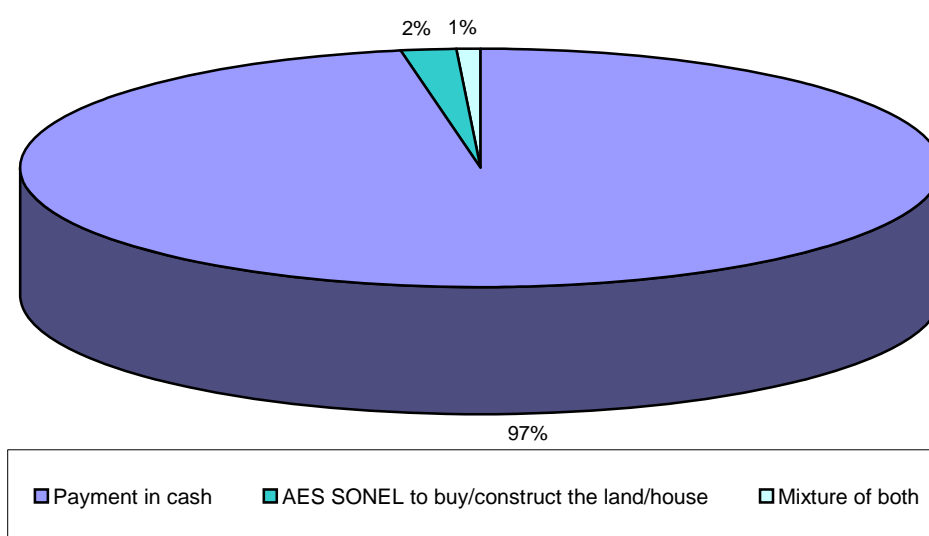
Types of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Recommendations
structures (barns, garages, fences)			Cash compensation at full replacement costs with no deduction for depreciation or state of existing structure Allowance for lost income in kind (with regards to businesses)	structures. All structures must be completed before destruction of the existing structure They must be located within the same community as the previous structure Must be close to essential household resources such as sources of fuel, water.
Relocation	People living in the structures located in the ROW and Plant Site	Legal owner of the structure/people renting the structure	Allowance for transportation of all household effects (Through assistance or additional payment) ¹⁷	Additional assistance to households that are more vulnerable such as female headed households and households with disabilities
Relocation of Tombs and Graves	Graves/tombs located in the ROW and Plant Site	Owners of tombs and graves	Whenever possible and given the choice of the tomb/grave owner, leave the tombs/graves in the existing location. When required, AES SONEL to provide technical assistance in the relocation of the tombs/graves with minimum disturbance.	No compensation is given for the relocation of the tombs/graves as AES SONEL will provide this service when necessary and free of charge.
Loss of Cultural Structures (E.g. Church)	Structures located in ROW and Plant Site	Legal owner of the structure	AES SONEL builds an equivalent structure with better material and/or bigger size	All structures must be completed before destruction of the existing structure

¹⁷ Recommend an additional bonus payment if the affected person clears the area on time

Types of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Recommendations
Loss of Public Structures	Structures located in ROW and Plant Site	Legal owner of the structure	AES SONEL builds an equivalent structure with better material and/or bigger size	All structures must be completed before destruction of the existing structure
Standing Crops	Crops located in the ROW and Plant Site	Farmers who cultivate the land	Compensation in cash for crops based on the existing pattern of productivity as well as average yield and current average market price.	APs will be given sufficient advance notice regarding evacuation. Crops grown after the CEC census will not be compensated. The work schedule has to take into account the crop seasons to avoid work, if possible, during the harvest season.
Trees	Trees located in ROW and Plant Site	People who utilize the land where trees are located	Compensation in cash based on type of tree, gross market value, and loss of production based on yield at full maturity, market price of crop and number of years required for a replacement plant/tree to reach a similar level of maturity.	Only private owners of the trees shall be compensated for them.
Loss of forest resources (timber and non timber forest products)	Forest resources located in the ROW of the transmission line and Plant Site	Hunter-gatherers with customary rights to the resources (e.g. Kola People) and non indigenous groups that use the resource	Due to forest being considered as national land with no legal owners, there will be no direct compensation, however compensatory measures will be implemented as presented in the Community and Indigenous Peoples Plan.	It's recommended that indigenous groups are given priority regarding employment in the project, and support in getting their ID cards.

5.4.1 Additional Recommendations Regarding the Compensation Process

5.4.2 According to the SEB survey undertaken, the main preference of respondents in the project area there is for compensation to be payment in cash instead of payment in kind¹⁸ (see chart below). However, given the low average monthly income of respondents, it is assumed that the PAP are not used to managing such large quantities of money as to be provided as part of the compensation package. As such, it is recommended that whenever possible (particularly with the compensation of structures) that AES SONEL provides payment in kind which also guarantees that the PAP will get a replacement property. .



5.4.3 With regards to the project affected people that will receive some or all of their compensation in cash, it is important to note that only 16% of the respondents stated they had a bank account whilst 84% stated they didn't. As such, it is recommended that AES SONEL provides the following services:

- a) Encouraging and supporting the PAP in opening a bank account (33% of the respondents with no bank account stated they would like AES SONEL to help them open a Bank Account). An incentive, such as an extra payment, could be provided to the PAP if they choose to open a bank account.
- b) Training before the compensation process starts, for PAP's on using bank accounts and managing money, as well as on the different options of receiving moneys (see section 5.4.4 below)

¹⁸ Payment in kind is normally defined as payment for a good or service with a medium other than the legal tender (i.e. money). E.g. building a new house instead of giving the money equivalent to the house.

- c) Provide assistance to the PAPs that did not want to open bank accounts in cashing the cheques

5.4.4 Furthermore, it is recommended that AES SONEL should set up a long-term compensation process where the compensation package is made up of assets and cash:

- Whenever possible, AES SONEL should provide compensation in kind, especially with regards to land acquisition, building of structures, provision of seeds, clearing and preparation of land for crop production.
- With regards to compensation for crops and trees, it is recommended that AES SONEL give the option of one-time lumpsum compensation or a periodic compensation (i.e. seasonally or annually). The periodic compensation would be in line with the production cycles of the crops. E.g. a PAP that is expected to receive compensation for lost production of a period of five years could get the option of receiving the compensation annually over an equivalent period of five years or a lump sum fee equivalent to the five years. This will not only reduce the amount in cash being given to the household but it will allow the household to make its adjustments every month with relation to money management.

5.4.5 Additionally it is recommended that AES SONEL create a RAP fund comprising of 25% of the total budget (25% contingency) as well as human resources and technical assistance, for community based livelihood restoration efforts as well as the resolution of any conflict that may arise. This fund should assist PAP in:

- I. Clearing and preparing the new land for construction or/and planting
- II. The reallocation (e.g. through provision of transport, medical team, etc) especially if the household is deemed vulnerable (i.e. female head households, households with elderly, diseased or disabled members).
- III. Visible demarcation of the current graves and tombs. Improvement of the current graves with more durable material.

- IV. Providing extra payments for people that left the affected land/structure at the pre-agreed time.
 - V. Providing incentives, such as extra payments, for receipt of the cash payment into a bank account
 - VI. Providing payment for loss of income that occurred between the time the activities stopped due to the project and the commencement of those same activities, upon delivery of evidence of loss income.
 - VII. Providing payment for additional payments that are required as a result of the requirement for relocation (E.g. Requirement for households being resettled to move children during the school year and therefore needing to pay additional school fees
- 5.4.6 With regards to the timing of the compensation process it is important that AES SONEL that it takes into consideration the different seasons of the year in order to allow for sufficient time for the PAP to re-establish themselves (e.g. construction of a property in the rainy season can take longer than 6 months to complete).
- 5.4.7 Moreover, when providing new land for the structure, it must take into consideration the existing services such as education and health facilities, water and fuel sources, markets, electricity, access to roads, among others. Consequently these should be available in the new location.
- 5.4.8 Furthermore to mitigate impact regarding loss of forest resources, small trees and branches that are cleared from the ROW should be made available at no cost to local communities for firewood.
- 5.4.9 Finally, AES SONEL should provide the unused construction material obtained from the destruction of the existing structures to the communities at no cost.

5.5 Project Attitudes & Concerns

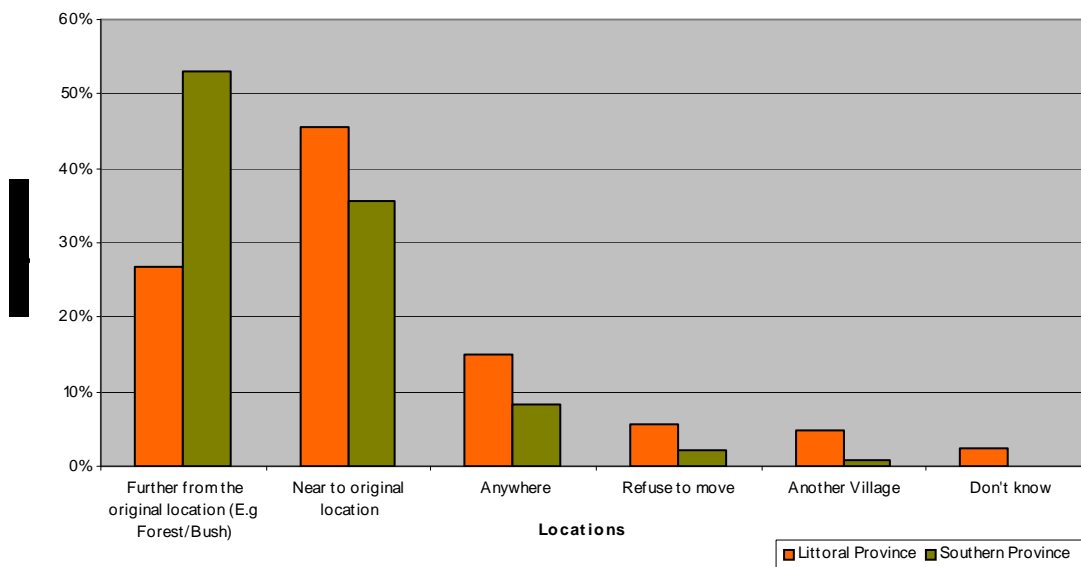
5.5.1 The questionnaire used for the census included a series of open-ended questions regarding the household’s attitudes, perceptions, choices and concerns regarding the project. The answers given were assigned to different categories and an analysis of the data was conducted. The definition of the different categories is given before each analysis illustrated below.

5.5.2 In order to better understand people’s potential choices and respective reasons as a result of the project, the questionnaire asked the head of the household where they would reallocate to and why, if the project proceeded. The various open-ended answers obtained were categorised and analysed as seen in the Graph below¹⁹.

5.5.3 The majority of respondents from the ESD (46%) chose a location near the original area with the second largest choice (27%) being a location further from the original area.

5.5.4 The respondents from the KSD however, chose a location further from the original area (53%) mentioning always the forest as their preferred location, however over a third (36%) chose a location near the original land.

Graph 5.5-1 – New Location After Resettlement

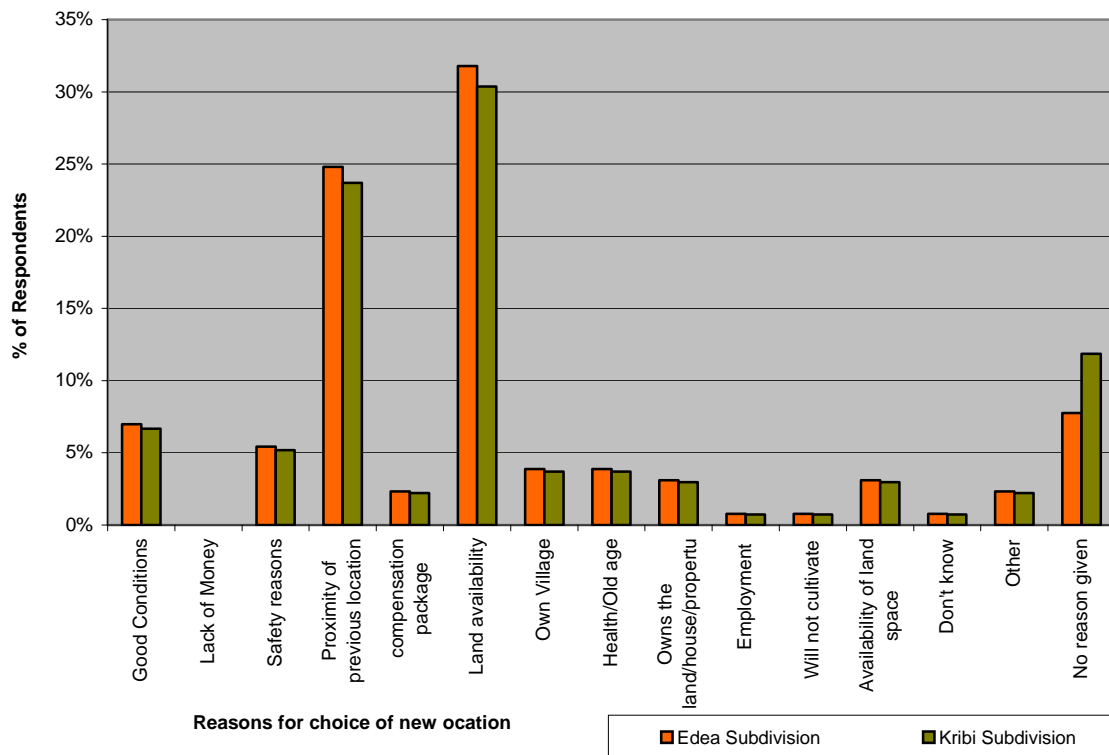


5.5.5 When looking at the different reasons mentioned regarding their choices illustrated above, the main reason for both the ESD and KSD was land availability (32% and 30% respectively) as land usually has an owner even if this is traditional chief (see section 4.1.18). This concern was followed by proximity of new land to the original

¹⁹ For more detail on the different categories and their respective definitions, please see Appendix 9.4

land (25%, 24% respectively). This is in line with the fact that the ESD is more urbanised and basic services are located closer to their current location. As such, people are less willing to move further from their current location and the services they already enjoy.

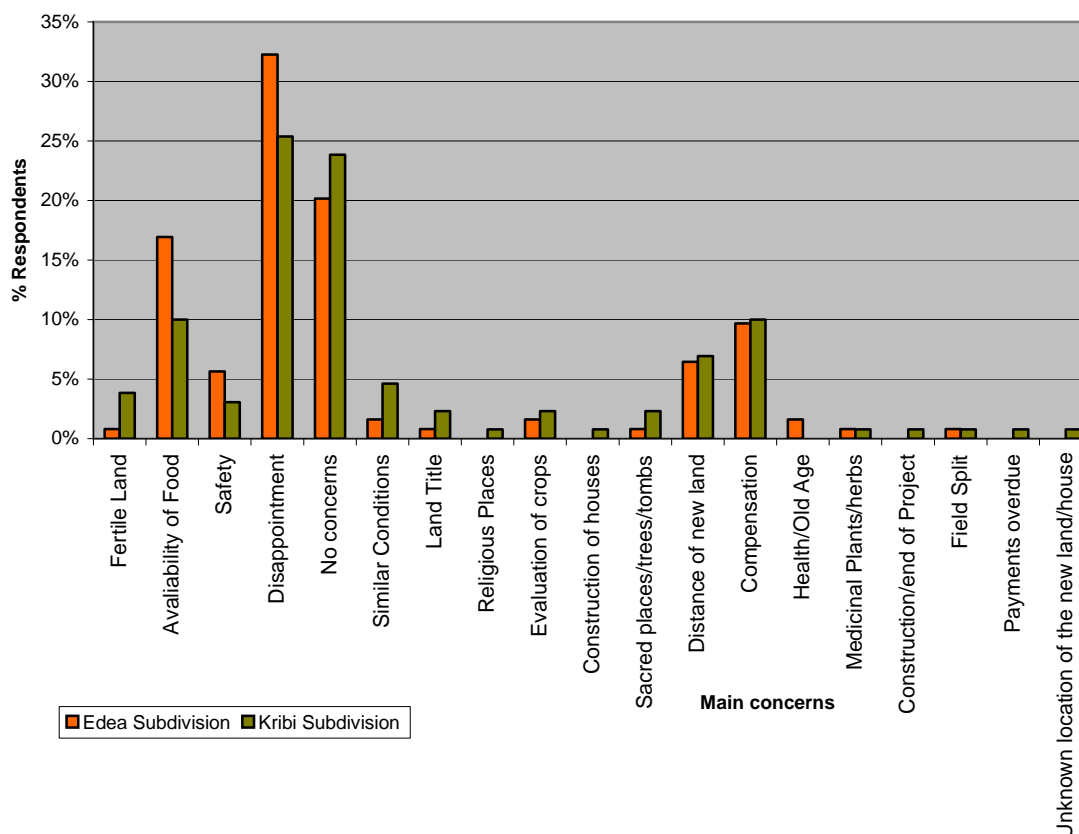
Graph 5.5-2 – Reasons given for the location chosen above



5.5.6 When asked what was the main concern that the household had with the relocation, several concerns and frustrations were mentioned. These were again put into different categories and analysed. For further information and definition of the categories see Appendix .

5.5.7 The main concern/frustration mentioned was disappointment at being forced to move from the current location to the new location. A majority of respondents in both Subdivisions stated that they did not have any great concerns. Availability of food - during the period of reallocation and until they can collect food from their new crops - as well as and the compensation package were also mentioned by a significant number of respondents in both Subdivisions.

Graph 5.5-3 – Main concerns regarding the project



5.5.8 Main Concerns and Attitudes from Land, House and Tomb Owners

5.5.9 The attitudes of respondents with respect to the type of compensation they can receive are split fairly equally between those who request solely cash compensation (41 % of respondents) and those who prefer that AES SONEL take responsibility for the construction of the new house (51 % of respondents)²⁰. Each of these two groups has raised distinct issues and concerns. Some of the issues raised, however, are common to both groups.

5.5.10 All respondents raised as a main concern, the fact they want a house that will be better, or at least as good as the one that they have at present. This includes not only the size of the house and the building materials used, but also existing or additional assets and/or services which can include, *inter alia*:

- Annexes to the house, such as kitchen;
- Proximity to sources of water;
- Access to electricity;
- Proximity to jobs and schools;
- Size of land to be lost;

²⁰ The remaining 8% of respondents wanted AES SONEL’s help with building a church (2.5%) or wanted to choose their own technicians, but would like AES SONEL to supervise and coordinate the construction works (5%).

- Crops and/or flower beds;
- Financial damages from crop/business loss or interruption

5.5.11 Furthermore, respondents wanted to ensure that the compensation they will receive (whether it is in cash or assets) will reflect the real value of their property, as well as the time and money already spent in acquiring it and developing it. A proportion of the residents who requested cash compensation were concerned that due to current local land prices, they may not be able to afford land in the vicinity of their current homes, which demonstrates that land is available but has an owner. They would therefore have to relocate to distant areas with less access to services, which would cause even greater disruption to their lives. The majority of respondents mentioned that they would like to minimise, as far as practicable, the distance between the existing and new housing.

5.5.12 In addition, all respondents were concerned with the timing and phasing of the project: the majority wanted to know exactly i) when would the compensation be received, ii) what were the planned dates for the destruction of their existing homes, and iii) would the new homes be ready before the destruction of the existing ones.

5.5.13 For those respondents requesting compensation in cash, knowledge of the above was considered very important as they needed to time the construction of their new homes according to both the destruction of the existing ones, and other factors such as weather and distance to the new location (estimated time for the construction of the new home ranged approximately between 3-12 months).

5.5.14 For those requesting that AES SONEL build their new house, they needed the knowledge of the above to prepare their move to the new home (estimated time needed to relocate to the new home ranged approximately between 3-5 weeks). The majority of respondents also mentioned that knowing the date as soon as possible was essential, so that they could minimise disruption to their personal lives by planning e.g. changes to their professional activities or registering children in a new local school.

5.5.15 A number of respondents mentioned that they are, or have in their household, people with impaired mobility. This includes disabled and/or elderly people as well as young children. These people would have difficulty in relocating to their new homes, and therefore would need AES SONEL to assist them in doing so.

5.5.16 Some respondents already possess an additional land where they would like their new house to be built. Of this group, the majority need AES SONEL to help them prepare the land for construction (independently of whether they will build it themselves or get AES SONEL to do it). Additionally, the remaining respondents that

do not possess land nor have land title for their current land would like AES SONEL to support them, not only financially, in the acquiring of the land but also in its preparation.

5.5.17 Most respondents have tombs that will be affected by the proposed relocation. Of these, a significant proportion does not want their tombs to be removed, and would like AES SONEL to help make them more “visible” (e.g. by providing cement covers and signs around them), in order to avoid damage during demolition and reconstruction activities. Those respondents that would like their tombs to be moved to a new location request that this is done appropriately. In these cases AES SONEL would provide all the resources necessary to move the tombs with minimum disturbance whilst following traditional pacification rites but it would not provide any financial compensation. Additional details regarding the focus groups and a list of frequently asked questions is presented in Appendix 9.7.

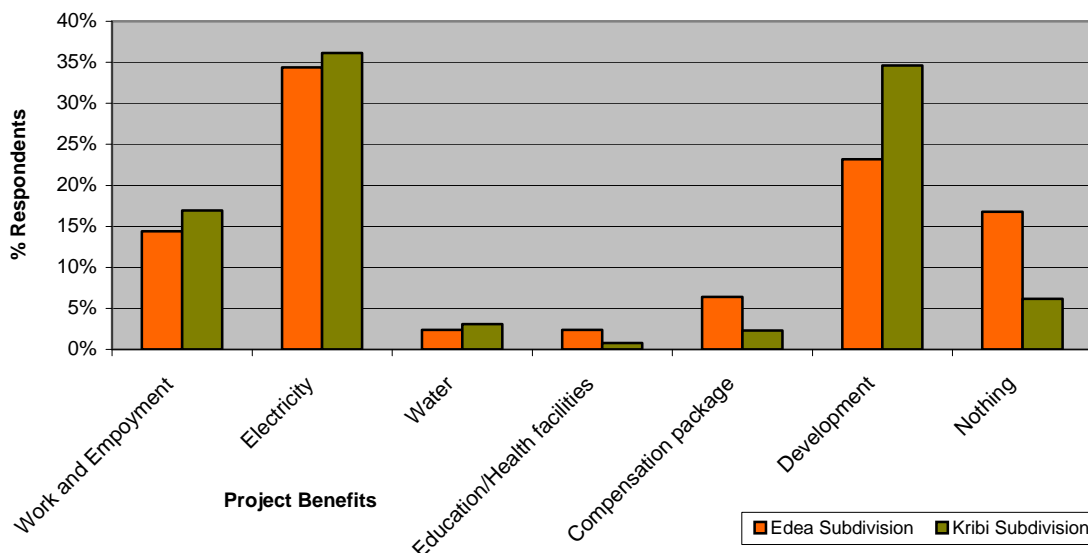
5.5.18 Information Provision and Conflict resolution

5.5.19 The study showed that for the majority of respondents in both Subdivisions, the most reliable source of information was the radio (average of 58.7% respondents in the project area), followed by friends/family (18.6%). In addition, when asked whom the respondents would turn to in order to solve a community conflict, the majority of respondents (93.6%) mentioned their traditional leader.

5.6 Perceived Project Benefits

- 5.6.1 When asked what were the main benefits the household thought the project would bring, the majority of respondents of both Subdivisions mentioned the connection of electricity to their houses and villages. When asked if they would be prepared to pay for the electricity, they respondents all said yes.
- 5.6.2 The overall development of their own village/community/country was also frequently mentioned. When asked to be more specific about the type of development, the respondents mentioned mixture of factors such as other employment opportunities brought about by the electricity, better markets and commerce and more tourism, among others.
- 5.6.3 As significant number of respondents mentioned work and employment as a specific benefit of the project and urged AES SONEL to give the affected people priority with regards to employment.
- 5.6.4 Finally a significant number stated the project would not bring any benefits to them *per se*. This was particularly evident in the ESD.

Graph 5.6-1 – Project Benefits



6 Budget and Costs

6.1 Compensation Framework

6.1.1 As defined in Section 2 (Legislative Framework) the main Cameroonian legislation relating to compensation for resettlement are:

- Law No. 85/009 of 4/07/1985 on expropriation for purposes of public utility, Ministry of Town Planning and Housing (MINUH)
- Decree No 2003/418 of the 25th February 2003 defines the entitlement values for crops and trees to be removed or destroyed by a public utility
- **Decree No 2006/3023 of the 29th December 2006, Fixing the modes of Administrative Evaluation of The buildings in Fiscal Matters.** Although not in force yet, this decree has been utilised to evaluate building compensation where no agreement between PAP and CEC on building price has been reached, as it takes into account land, construction, and rental markets, of the infrastructures as well as the urban services level, which the building benefits from due to its geographical location.

6.1.2 This legislation defines the framework and requirements for compensation for expropriation of land and/or assets for a public utility (in this case the Kribi to Edéa Power line and Kribi Gas Power Station). Decree No 2003/418 and Decree No 2006/3023 define the value of crops and buildings to be expropriated by the Public Utility respectively.

6.1.3 In line with *Ministerial Order N° 0136/Y.14.4/MINDAF/D220 and 0137/Y.14.4/MINDAF/D220 of 26th August 2005*, The Compensation Evaluation Commission established for project has undertaken the following works:

- Completion of a survey report signed by all the members of the CEC.
- Completion of a bordering report and concerned lands plan showing the available land titles, the lands in the process of obtaining titles, plots of public property and the lands of state private property;
- Details of the various state of constructions, crops and other valuable goods found in the different plots signed by the technical sub-commission members and countersigned by the commission members (the value of which have been defined by Decree No 2003/418 and Decree No2006/3023);

- Rectification plans and reports of lands bordering of partly affected lands detaining a land title or that are in the process of obtaining titles;
- Copies and lands titles to be partially or entirely expropriated and the files of those who are in the process of obtaining titles.

6.1.4 Bridging the Gaps

6.1.5 Gaps identified between the Cameroonian Legislation and OP 4.12 are defined in Section 2 and include provisions such as compensation to full replacement cost of lost assets, moving allowances, income restoration and assistance to displaced persons with their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living and the implementation of sustainable development programs to enable PAPs to share the benefits of the project and not be worse off as a result of the project, which are not covered under Cameroonian legislation.

6.1.6 As AES Sonel intends to attain funding from the IFC, the mechanisms outlined in Section 7.8 will be utilised in order to bridge the gaps between PS 5 and Cameroonian legislation.

6.1.7 The following section provides a summary of the estimated budget and costs required to fulfil the requirements of OP4.12.

6.2 Financial Responsibility and Authority

6.2.1 All costs for resettlement, and implementation of the RAP will be the responsibility of AES SONEL.

6.3 Compensation Budget

6.3.1 For the purposes of this RAP the Displaced persons have been defined (in line with IFC PS5) in Section 2 and include Physically Displaced Persons and Economically Displaced persons.

6.3.2 From the survey carried out by the CEC 75 households have been identified with building within the proposed ROW for the project and have been classified as Physically displaced, and a total of 596 have been classified as requiring compensation for economic displacement.

- 6.3.3 Physically displaced people will be entitled to a choice of feasible options for resettlement including adequate replacement housing or cash compensation and are provided with resettlement assistance in addition to any compensation arising from any economic displacement.
- 6.3.4 Economically displaced people regardless of whether or not they are physically displaced or not will be entitled to compensation to loss of assets at full replacement cost.

6.4 Physical Displacement

- 6.4.1 As outlined in Section 2 any PAPs that (i) have legal rights to the land they occupy, (ii) who do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim that is recognizable under the national laws or (iii) who have no recognizable legal right to the land they occupy (but have moved to the area prior to the cut off date). Will be entitled to choice of adequate replacement housing with security of tenure or cash compensation and provided with resettlement allowances.
- 6.4.2 For PAPs who have recognizable legal rights to the land they occupy (i) and (ii), resettlement property or land will be equal to or higher value than the current property or land from which the PAPs are required to move away from.
- 6.4.3 Private Land
- 6.4.4 In line with **Law No. 85/009 of 4/07/1985** Compensation for non-serviced land acquired under customary law that enabled the holder to obtain a title, will be no more than the minimum official rate for non-serviced state-owned land situated in the area the land title was issued and compensation for land (Private Land) acquired by normal legal transaction, shall be equal to the purchase price including costs incurred in the transaction.
- 6.4.5 For this RAP any displaced person that has either full formal rights to the land they occupy or have a claim to the land that is recognizable under the national laws will be provided with replacement property of equal or greater value or cash compensation at full replacement cost of the land.

6.4.6 Fifty-four PAPs have been identified as holding titles to land required for the project or as having applied for land titles to their land. The total titled area affected by the project is 354,560m² (as evaluated by the CEC)²¹.

6.4.7 No official government rates for land exist and the CEC has not evaluated the existing land. As such, it is recommended that AES SONEL obtain information relevant to the development of a fair market value for land. The rate currently used as an indication was obtained from the *Limbe Compensation Action Plan* where the purchase prices per square meter of land in the area ranged from 750 CFCA to 2000 CFCA. As such, an average of 1,375 CFCA was used as an indication of possible costs.

6.4.8 The total estimated cost of fully replacing the titled land is **487,520,000.00 CFCA** or **1,000,613.69 US\$**.

6.4.9 In addition AES SONEL will also support the PAP, which do not have land titles in negotiating any new lands as well as incur any costs such as traditional gifts, needed to obtain the land.

6.4.10 Buildings

6.4.11 Based upon the methodology adopted for evaluating building values adopted for this RAP which is based upon Decree No 2006/3023 of December 2006 which values buildings for tax purposes (this is only applied when no negotiated value has been derived by the CEC and the PAP). The methodology for evaluating Building compensation is summarised in Appendix 9.5.

6.4.12 The total estimated cost for building compensation is 193,348,243.62 for ESD, 64,751,798.57 CFCA for KSD (Transmission Line) and 27,483,700.00 CFCA for the Power Plant in KSD. This amounts to a total of **285,583,742.19 CFCA** or **593,214.91US\$**.

6.4.13 Relocation Assistance

6.4.14 Relocation Assistance will be provided to all displaced persons. Assistance will be in the form of:

- Land Clearance – AES SONEL will pay for local labour to clear new land for displaced people. This will enable local people to benefit from wages due to land clearance.

²¹ 72,329 m² of land titled in Kribi Subdivision and 282,231m² in Edéa Subdivision

- Negotiations in obtaining new land – AES SONEL must provide assistance to all PAP’s in obtaining the new land as well as incur any costs that may arise from this negotiation. It is important to note however that the negotiation will be between the PAP and the owner of the land.
- Transportation of Property - AES SONEL will make transportation available for Displaced Persons Free of Charge.
- Transportation of businesses – AES SONEL will assist in rebuilding any businesses that might need to be reallocated, e.g. fruit stalls

6.4.15 As choices are given to PAPs in terms of cash compensation or replacement, the costs of relocation assistance are difficult to quantify, as the total number of displaced people that will opt for cash compensation is not currently known. Assuming that there will be the requirement of 6 months of support. An estimate of **17,681,000 CFCA** or **36,289.49 US\$** has been developed based on costs for developing an assistance team with transportation as well as a budget for land clearance based (see Table 6.4-1 below).

Table 6.4-1: Relocation Assistance Costs

Activity	Number	Rate	Quantity / Duration	Total CFCA	Total US\$
Truck Use	2	5000/day each	180	1,800,000	3,694.42
Land Clearance	6881	1000		6,881,000	14,122.95
Relocation Assistance Team	5	5000/day each	180	9,000,000	18,472.11
TOTAL				17,681,000	36,289.49

6.5 Economic Displacement

6.5.1 Community Land

6.5.2 Five Churches have been identified along the ROW which will have their assets affected (crops and buildings). AES SONEL will provide the Congregation of each affected church with a choice of cash compensation. For the two churches, which will have their building, affected, AES SONEL will provide the construction of a new Church or provision of an alternative structure better than the affected building. The Compensation value is based upon the tenets of Decree No 2006/3023 of the 29th December 2006 relating to the condition of the building involved and the surface area of the building. In this case the total estimated compensation for replacing the churches is **27,000,600 CFCA** or **55,417.56 US\$** (**13,854.39 US\$** per Church).

6.5.3 Two-football pitches have been identified as belonging to a school in Fifinda 1, and to the community in Bivouba along the proposed power line. AES SONEL will build replacement pitches in the vicinity of the old pitches to a better standard and provide football equipment to the community. The cost of undertaking this is estimated at **5,000,000 CFCA** or **10,262.28 US\$** per pitch, with a total of **10,000,000 CFCA** or **20,524.57 US\$**.

6.5.4 Businesses

6.5.5 In line with the principles of OP 4.12 (to ensure PAPs are made no better off as a result of the project) any person owning a small business that will result in loss of income or sources of income as a result of the project will be provided with options of full replacement cost for businesses and loss of income and provided with alternative locations situated in areas with similar infrastructures and access to markets and demand.

6.5.6 From the Socio-economic Survey carried out by Scott Wilson in May 2007 and the CEC Survey the majority of occupations recorded in the project area are agricultural, and provisions for income restoration have been made within the methodology for crops compensation.

6.5.7 Crops

6.5.8 Decree No 2003/418 of the 25th February 2003 defines the entitlement values for crops and trees to be removed or destroyed by a public utility (See Section 2 – Legal Framework). During the survey of crops affected by the proposed project undertaken by the Compensation Evaluation Committee (CEC). CEC utilised Decree No 2003/418 to evaluate total compensation values for PAP's.

6.5.9 Decree No 2003/418 defines prices for crops based on values established by the Prime Minister in 2003. The Decree does not indicate the methodology utilised for arriving at these values and as such it is assumed that these prices were obtained based upon market conditions during the 2002 farming season.

6.5.10 In order for compensation values for crops to be inline with OP4.12 by restoring incomes and compensating for crops at full replacement value, the following factors were taken into consideration;

- **For leguminous plants and cereals** – Current (2007) market prices for crops, average yields per hectare, price of seeds required for planting per hectare and number of farming seasons per year

- **For Trees** - Years required for growth prior to production, average production per tree per year, price of tree products and price of a nursery tree,

6.5.11 All prices were determined through consultation with the Department of Agriculture in Kribi and Market Traders at Kribi market during field visits undertaken in May 2007, as well as reviews of Voice of the Farmer publications which outline market prices for a number of crops every month.

6.5.12 By taking into account the above factors in the methodology to determine compensation values for crops. Due consideration was given to ensuring PAPs are compensated for lost potential revenue from any agricultural activities using fair and up to date market prices and are provided with the **full replacement cost** of a particular crop using the assumption that it will take 1 year for PAPs to be fully resettled and producing crops to the same level prior to resettlement.

6.5.13 The methodology utilised for determining compensation values for this project is outlined in Appendix 9.5

6.5.14 In some cases the value determined for this RAP is below the values defined in Decree No2003/418. This may be due to the negative changes in market values for certain types of crops. In the cases where the methodology utilised obtains lower values compared to the Decree or data about a certain plant is unavailable, the values outlined in the Decree will be utilised as PAPs are entitled to these values by law.

6.5.15 The Compensation Evaluation Commission has estimated the total cost for compensation for Crops at **667,190,402.50 CFCA (1,369,379.40 US\$)**. Using the methodology established for this RAP the total full replacement cost for crops lost for the project is **1,396,442,591.50 CFCA (2,866,137.94 US\$)**

6.6 Inflation and Currency Variations

6.6.1 All values detailed in this section have been converted into the United States Dollar (US\$) using the average official exchange rate from the Cameroon CFCA to US\$ dated the 10th August 2007 of **1 US\$ to 487.221 CFCA**.

6.7 External Monitoring and Evaluation

6.7.1 Estimated cost of undertaking External Monitoring and Evaluation in line with the provisions highlighted in Section 7.9 is **72,790,817.40 CFCA** or **149,400.00 US\$** (See appendix 9.5 for estimated budget).

6.8 Total Compensation Costs

6.8.1 The total estimated costs for compensation are detailed below

Table 6.8-1 - Total estimated costs for compensation and associated relocation activities

	Affected Assets & Associated Relocation Activities	Rate	Total (CFCA)	Total US\$
1	Private Land	@1,375CFCA/m2	487,520,000.00	\$1,000,613.69
2	Buildings	As per Census	285,583,742.19	\$593,214.91
3	Relocation Assistance	Lump Sum Estimate	17,681,000.00	\$36,289.49
4	Community Buildings	As per Census	27,000,600.00	\$55,417.56
5	Community Land	1000CFCA/m2	10,000,000.00	\$20,524.57
6	Crops	As per Census	1,396,442,591.50	\$2,866,137.94
7	External monitoring and Evaluation	Lump Sum Estimate	72,790,817.40	\$149,400.00
Total			2,297,018,751.09	\$4,721,598.16
Contingency (plus 25%)			574,254,687.77	\$1,180,399.54
Total RAP Budget			2,871,273,438.86	\$5,901,997.70

6.8.2 The total Budget for implementing this RAP is estimated at **Five Million, Nine Hundred and One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Ninety Seven American Dolares and Seventy Pence (\$5,901,997.70)** including a **25% Contingency (\$1,180,399.54)**.

7 Institutions and Implementation Arrangements

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 According to the World Bank, the failure of many resettlement operations is more due to the inability to implement the RAP adequately in order to attain the project objectives, than the quality of the RAP itself. This is particularly true when the organisations responsible for the implementation do not understand the RAP, as they were not involved in its preparation and may lack an understanding of its objectives.

7.1.2 This chapter thus provides guidance on the roles and responsibilities of institutions implementing the RAP as well as the schedule of the implementation. It will follow the World Bank's Operational Policy on involuntary resettlement, OP4.12, which stipulates that the analysis of the institutional framework must cover the following areas:

- Identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs
- An assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies
- Any steps proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs responsible for implementation.

7.2 Organizational Units

7.2.1 The Kribi-Edéa Power Line Project goes through two politically and financially independent Subdivisions. As such, the RAP followed the same structure and analysed the PAP's socio-economic characteristics and compensation requirements by Subdivision.

7.2.2 Consequently, as the implementation of the RAP will be done by subdivision, the organisational units working in each subdivision will have the same AES SONEL actor's but different government officers.

7.2.3 As a result, central coordination is key in maintaining the quality and the management of the resettlement, as these can differ in each Subdivision depending on the actor's knowledge and understanding of the RAP's objective.

7.2.4 Furthermore, monitoring and supervision during implementation is also key to the success of the RAP.

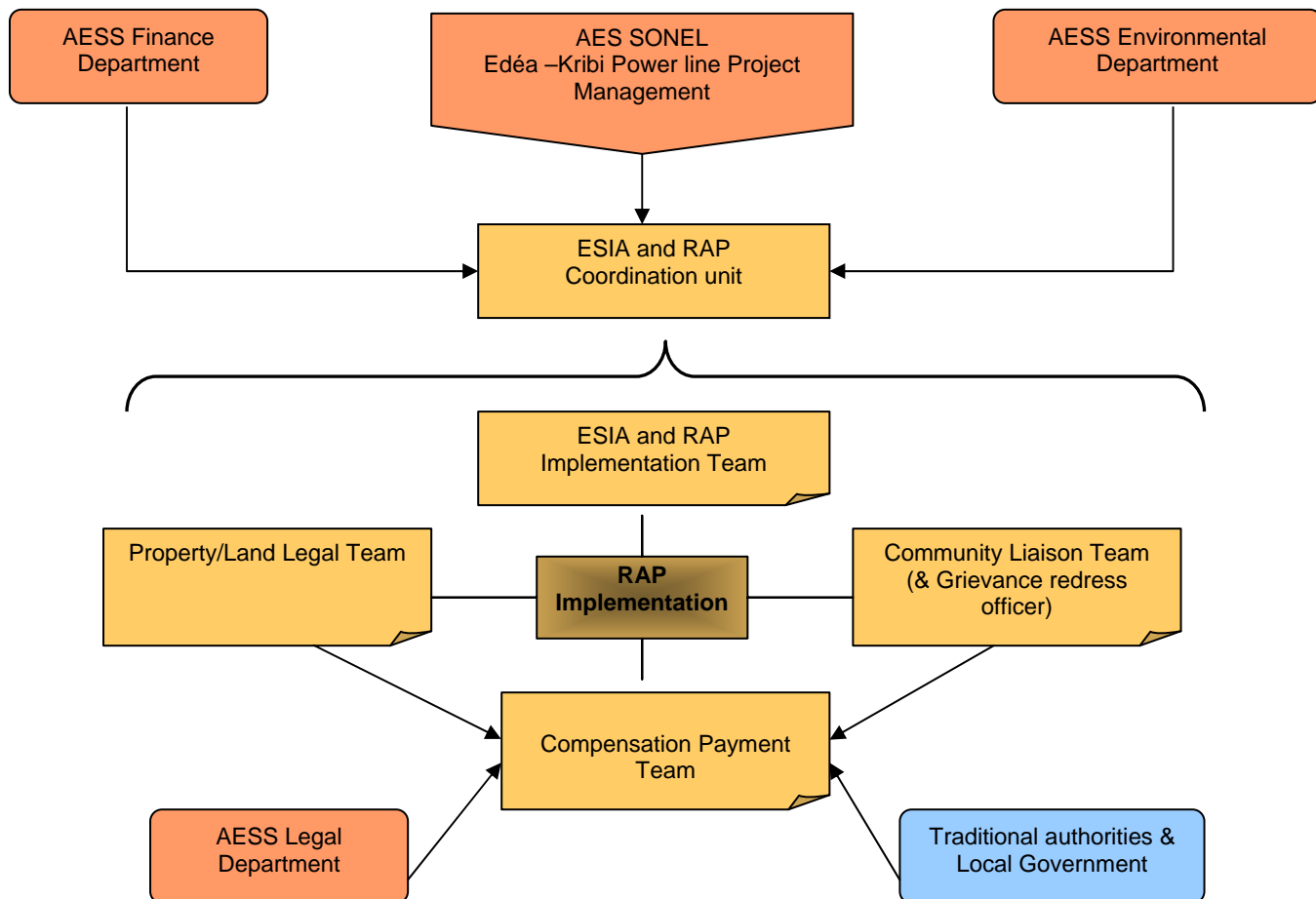
7.3 Overview of Implementing Organisations

7.3.1 In Cameroon, there is no single agency that has the mandate for the planning and delivery of resettlement and compensation in cases where people are involuntarily displaced. It is however, agreed in principle that the developer (AES SONEL) assumes the responsibility for delivery of entitlements even though a number of other organisations may be involved as described below.

7.3.2 The implementation of the RAP will involve the combination of the following organisations:

- ESIA and RAP Coordination Unit (ERCU)
- AESS Finance Department
- AESS Environmental Department
- Local Government Offices of Edéa and Kribi Subdivisions
- Grievance Redress Unit and
- Other service agencies (responsible for delivering entitlements and conducting activities specified in the RAP such as relocation, income restoration and monitoring)

Diagram 1 - Overall Implementation Structure



7.3.3 AES SONEL's Edéa – Kribi Power line Project Department

7.3.4 AES SONEL has a department for the management of the Edéa - Kribi Power line Project including the construction and operation of the power line as well as the implementation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. This department will take on the responsibilities of supervising and managing the resettlement activities. It will further create a unit inside the department specialised in environmental and social impact mitigation and resettlement activities of the project. This will be called the project ESIA and RAP Coordination Unit (ERCU). In addition to the ERCU, two additional departments will support the implementation of the RAP. These will consist of the AESS Finance Department and the AESS Environment Department.

7.3.5 AESS Finance Department

7.3.6 This unit will be responsible for the overall RAP budget management and payment activity financing. It will work in close collaboration with the ERCU as well as with the compensation team during the payment of compensation period.

7.3.7 AESS Environment Department

7.3.8 This unit will be responsible for the implementation of the ESIA and will therefore provide any technical support the ESIA and RAP implementation team might need.

7.3.9 ESIA and RAP Coordination Unit (ERCU)

7.3.10 This unit will be based in the Kribi Power line Project Department and have the role of implementing the resettlement through its own network of field teams described below:

- ESIA and RAP implementation Team
- Compensation Team
- Property/Land Legal Team
- Community Liaison and Grievance Redress Team

7.3.11 In addition, it will be responsible for the:

- Effective coordination and timely delivery of outputs in the RAP implementation
- Problem solving related to coordination of field teams.
- Responding to implementation problems identified in internal and external monitoring reports
- Ensuring adequate consultation of all stakeholders
- Ensure that grievances that could not be solved at the field level be solved at the ERCU level. If this is not possible, ensure that the grievance is re-directed to the appropriate government bodies for the appropriate legal action.

7.3.12 Furthermore, for the ERCU office to achieve a successful implementation of the RAP it must have the necessary knowledge, skills and decision authority. In this regard, a few suggestions are given below:

- The establishment of a good communication structure between the AESS Finance Department, the ERCU, the AESS Environment Department and the field teams in order for allow for a good information flow, support and guidance to be given to the field officers in a timely and efficient manner.
- Adequate transportation and office facilities to facilitate the communication between the PAPs and the local field offices
- The ERCU should have their own smaller budget for purchases and operational expenses in order to avoid time consuming and inefficient institutional procedures. However larger amounts dealing with the main compensation payments (e.g. buildings and lands) will go through the AESS Finance Department budget for better monitoring.

7.3.13 Furthermore as the local field offices are not only the direct implementers of the RAP but also the primary contact points for the PAP, these should be equipped with the following skills:

- Knowledge of the RAP and its main objectives
- Participatory methods and consultations
- Knowledge of financial accounting and budget management

7.3.14 The ERCU Teams

7.3.15 As mentioned above, the ERCU will be composed of four teams with very specific roles in the implementation of the RAP.

A) ESIA and RAP implementation Team

7.3.16 The ESIA and RAP implementation Team will work in close collaboration with the remaining teams and will be responsible for the overall implementation, management and coordination of the RAP activities in the field. It will also act as the management arm of all teams and will be responsible for all reporting to the ERCU.

7.3.17 In addition, it will be responsible for the overall RAP budget management and payment activity financing.

B) The Compensation Payment Team

7.3.18 The World Bank [2004: *Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook: Planning and Implementation in Development Projects*, p259] suggests the following measures for payment of compensation. The implementation schedule and process has used these measures as a basis for the practical application of the RAP.

- Pay compensation into bank accounts and not directly to PAPs;
- Involve local nongovernmental organisations in the compensation process; and
- Inform all household members about compensation payments

7.3.19 The main objective of the compensation payment team is to make compensation payments to the PAPs. This team will have three main functions: (i) to keep records of money paid (AESS Finance Department); to issue compensation payments and bank them (AESS Finance Department) and to resolve any disputes (AESS legal Department and the Grievance Redress Officer). The Grievance Redress Mechanism will be discussed in more detail in section 7.3.29.

7.3.20 The Compensation Team will make payments on location where there are no accessible banking facilities. All payments should be made by cheque. If possible full-banking services should be made available on location. The accounting group will ensure that all payments are made and that all legal documents are signed and witnessed. The Compensation Team will brief PAPs on the payment process and following the briefing go through the documentation. In the presence of the village

leader the accounting group must confirm that the PAP is satisfied with the payment to be made. If the owner is dissatisfied with the payment the Compensation Team will need to refer them to the grievance redress group. The Compensation Team needs to ensure that photographs are taken of the PAPS receiving the cheque to guard against fraud or future fraudulent claims.

7.3.21 The compensation team will also be in charge of collecting and recording all compensation related reports and activities, which will then be passed on to the ERCU for record keeping.

7.3.22 The compensation team will consist of an officer from the AESS legal department, a community liaison officer, a local government authority and the traditional chief of the village being compensated. The compensation team will be coordinated and managed by the ESIA and RAP implementation team.

7.3.23 The officer from AESS legal department will be present to ensure that the process is done according to best practices and the Cameroonian law.

7.3.24 The Local government authority and the traditional leader will act as observers in order to ensure that the process is conducted well and within the law.

7.3.25 The community liaison officer will act as an observer and will receive any grievances/disputes that may arise during the process.

C) The Property/ Land and Legal Team

7.3.26 The property/land and legal team will be responsible for verifying the identity of the PAPs listed in the resettlement action plan as well as dealing with any legal issues that may arise from disputes mentioned by the grievance redress team. This team will work closely with the AESS Legal Department as well as the other field teams.

D) The Community Liaison Team (including the Grievance Redress Officer)

7.3.27 The key objective of this team is to ensure good project relations with both the PAPs and local residents of the affected areas. The community liaison team will be responsible for organizing meetings with PAPs in the locations to be resettled. This team will inform the PAPs and local residents about the resettlement and compensation process.

7.3.28 The detailed tasks of the community liaison team will be to:

- Prepare and distribute notices of meetings at least one week prior to the meetings to local leaders and media such as radio, TV and newspapers. Notices should be distributed in the local languages as well as in French;
- Organize meetings with local government leaders at the village level and distribute notices for general meetings to local government leaders, NGOs and villagers;
- Distribute notices, press releases at various points (such as at local government offices, markets, schools, churches and mosques) with summaries in local languages;
- Meeting with village leaders to explain the land acquisition process and to answer questions about the process;
- Select appropriate locations for use as payment centres for compensation payments;
- Explain the compensation payment process including the benefits of using a bank and the role of the bank.
- Explain methodology used to calculate compensation values;
- Present a summary of the Resettlement Action Plan to PAPs, local residents and other project stakeholders, its role and process. This must be done in both the official and local languages.
- Explain the process for resolving disputes that may arise during the compensation payment process. This will include the explanation of residents'

legal rights and how to file a dispute in the legal system should they wish to lodge a legal complaint; and

- Discuss any socio-economic issues regarding the RAP that are raised by the community.
- Collecting and recording all community consultation and community related activities (including any grievances they may encounter), which will then be passed on to the ERCU for record keeping.
- Be involved as an AES SONEL observer in the compensation payment process.

7.3.29 Grievance Redress Officer

7.3.30 In addition, the Community Liaison Team will also be responsible for capturing and solving any grievances and disputes that may arise from the RAP.

7.3.31 Even with an adequate implementation of the RAP and a fair compensation, some PAP will still believe they were treated inadequately or unfairly. As a result, it is necessary to provide an accessible and credible means for PAPs to pursue any grievances, which will then decrease the likelihood of overt resistance to the project. This should be done through a grievance redressing mechanism.

7.3.32 This mechanism will be present at the time of payment at the payment centres and address any disputes that may arise. The proposed RAP includes a mechanism to ensure that entitlements are effectively transferred to the PAPs and there is proper disclosure of information and consultations with the affected community. However there is an additional need for an effective and efficient grievance redressal mechanism, which will respond to people's queries and problems and address key issues, concerns and complaints.

The Legal Procedure

7.3.33 On Section III, Article 12 of Law number 85/009

- In case of dispute over the amount of compensation, the expropriated party shall lodge its complaint with the Ministry in charge of land

- Where its request is not satisfied, the expropriated party shall refer the matter to the appropriate court of the area of the property concerned within a month, as from the date of notification of the disputed decision
- Pursuant to the procedure and subject to the normal course of appeal, the court shall either, confirm, reduce or increase the amount of the compensation in accordance with the evaluation terms laid down in this law and its implementation instruments.

7.3.34 In section IV under miscellaneous provisions, Article 14 states: Any cases pending ruling or subject to dispute, and any other real actions shall neither halt the expropriation process nor prevent its effects. The complaint shall be transferred onto the compensation and law concerned relaxed.

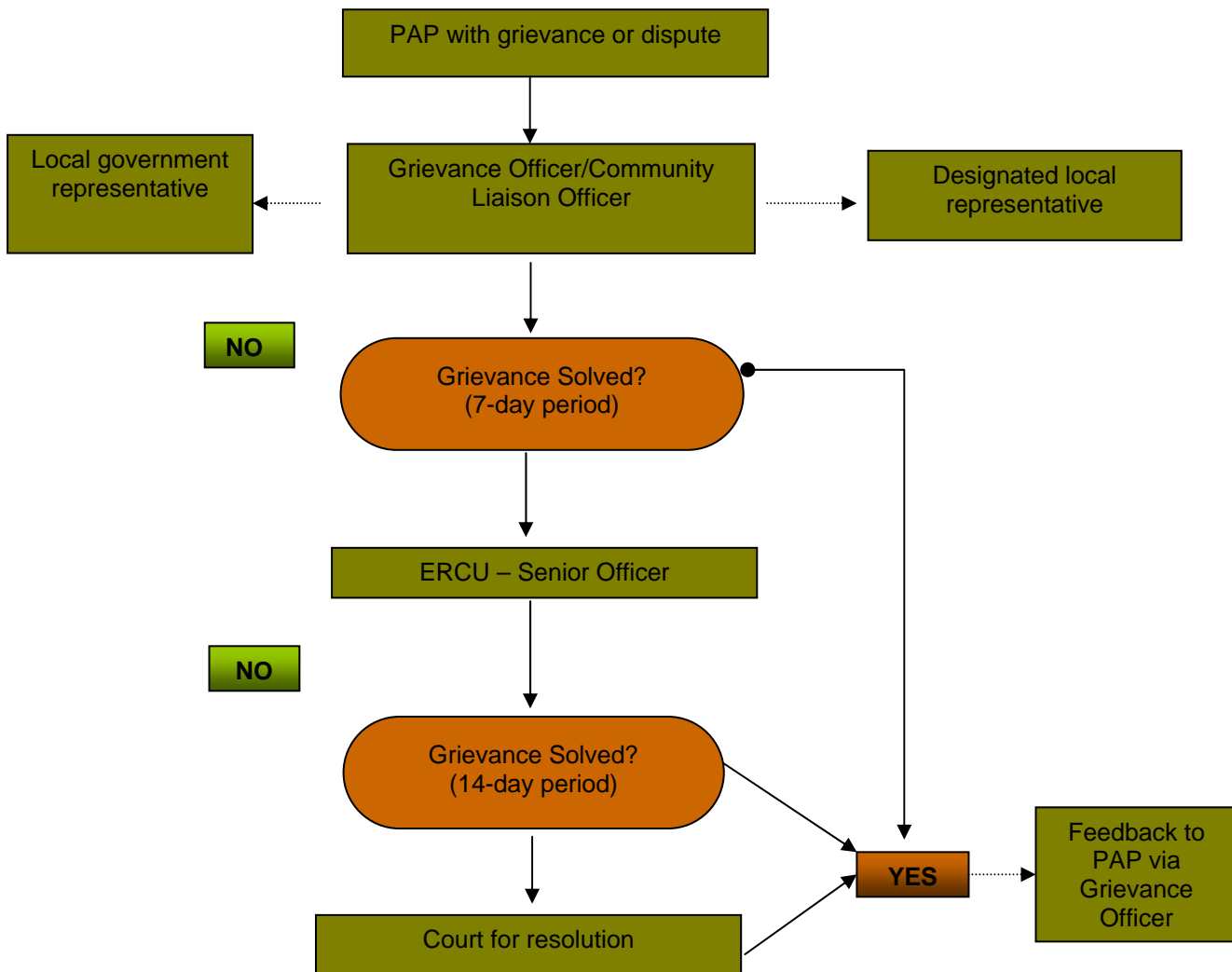
7.3.35 The usefulness of the grievance mechanism is dependent on how swiftly the issues can be resolved. Therefore at the first tier the PAPs must be informed of the existence of the grievance mechanisms and even more important, understand how the mechanism works. As such, it is suggested that the PAPs be notified and explained about their grievance redress options before the commencement of the resettlement during the public consultations and that the name of the officer in charge be presented.

7.3.36 It is expected that various types of grievances will be brought to the attention of the grievance team from various types of PAP. As such, the mechanisms in place must be able to reach all PAPs.

7.3.37 Under the proposed grievance procedure if a PAP is dissatisfied with any resettlement issue, resettlement or compensation measure, the delivery of entitlements or even dissatisfied with the project he or she could voice a complaint in the first instance to the Grievance Officer of AES SONEL (or the Community Liaison Officer) which would also inform the traditional leader, and the local government officer. The grievance officer together with the local government officer and the traditional leader will try and solve the grievance within a period of seven working days (All complains and respective actions must be recorded).

- 7.3.38 If the problem is not solved within the stated period it can then be referred to the Senior Officer at the ERCU where amicable resolution will be sought between the ERCU and the PAP within another established period - say fourteen days - (see diagram below). Whenever the PAP has a land title and its dispute involves his land, if the complaint cannot be resolved within the time established, then the grieving party is free to take the matter to court as a final resort. Compensation will be paid upon resolution of the grievance or dispute
- 7.3.39 The grievance team must keep a database of all grievance claims as well as the period it took to resolve the disputes which will then be passed on to the ERCU for record keeping.

Diagram 2 - Grievance Redress Mechanism



7.4 Management Information System

7.4.1 AES SONEL will keep specified project related records pertaining to the compensation.

7.4.2 Record Keeping

7.4.3 Records of all public consultations, surveys, grievances, disputes and resolutions will be kept on file at the ERCU offices. An electronic database will be created capturing information specific to each PAP as well as the lost assets, rates of compensation and total compensation figures, as well as data captured in the household survey and any grievances.

7.4.4 In addition, the ERCU will also maintain records of project documents and technical studies as well as all monitoring and evaluation reports

7.4.5 Identity Cards

7.4.6 During the Resettlement implementation, Cameroonian identity cards will be used to verify PAP. In cases where the person does not have an ID card, the project will verify the signature obtained during the Commission census with the current signature in order to avoid any fraud. Digital photographs will be taken of all PAPs with their compensation package for future reference and to avoid fraud claims of no compensation.

7.5 Community Participation

7.5.1 During the RAP implementation the ERCU will adopt a more systematic public consultation process. It will seek participation of not only of PAPs, but also representatives of local authorities, community leaders, NGOs and other community/religious organizations.

7.5.2 As a first step, the consultation process will seek contribution of the affected communities in formulation and finalisation of the resettlement plan. Overall the main purposes of the participation and consultation process are to:

- Provide complete and timely information to PAPs about resettlement stages, land clearance and related activities;

- Obtain the cooperation and participation of PAPs and other stakeholders in resettlement planning and implementation;
- Understanding the needs and priorities of PAPs regarding compensation, relocation and other activities to be undertaken
- Obtaining reactions of PAPs and other stakeholders on regular basis specially on the effectiveness of policies and implementation process
- Reduce the potential for conflicts, as well as the risk of project delays through the grievance mechanism
- Enable the project to design the resettlement and rehabilitation program in a manner to fit the needs and priorities of PAPs.

7.5.3 During the Commission census and the SEB survey a few consultations were held with the PAPs and other stakeholders. Further consultations will be undertaken to ensure that information on the overall resettlement plan, implementation schedule, eligibility, entitlements and grievance mechanisms are properly understood and accepted by the affected communities.

7.6 Capacity Building

7.6.1 Considering the lack of experience of AES SONEL in resettlement implementation programmes it is recommended that its officers undergo a set of training programmes to help them implement the resettlement programme. AES SONEL can access resource people from WB or other national agencies/universities for organising such training programmes for its officers and implementation team. Some of the key training inputs required for successful implementation of the RAP should be on the following themes.

- Resettlement policies and principles - WB policies and provisions of AES SONEL's RAP
- Social survey skills, rapport building with communities and methods of assessing project impacts
- Documentation and record keeping of resettlement process and disbursement of compensation and other benefits

- Training should include shadowing resettlement experts working on the RAP implementation.
- Conflict resolution & participatory methods of public consultation

7.6.2 The training programmes should be timed well before the implementation process and at critical stages during the RAP implementation to equip the implementation team for the programme.

7.7 Vulnerable People

7.7.1 Special assistance must be given to the vulnerable project affected people during the resettlement plan implementation. This group includes households headed by women, households with disabilities, child headed households, households made up of aged members or households whose members are socially stigmatised and/or economically marginalized households.

7.7.2 It is recommended that the wives accompany their husbands in all sensitisation meetings and receive compensation jointly. In case of female/child headed households, these should be given priority in receiving their compensation package and assistance in reallocation. With regards to the child headed households, these will be required to identify a guardian which will have to open a bank account in the name of the children. With regards to households with disabilities or aged members, all efforts must be made so that they are able to attend all meetings and private consultations will be given when and where necessary. In addition, special care will be given during the reallocation/moving process.

7.8 Implementation Schedule

RAP implementation Schedule		2007				2008								Responsible Agency
Task No	Task	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	
1	Completion of Draft RAP	X												Scott Wilson/AES SONEL
2	Approval of Draft RAP				X									AES SONEL & World Bank
3	Training of AES SONEL staff in RAP implementation (ongoing)	X	X	X	X									World Bank/Resettlement specialist
4	PAP/community consultation (ongoing)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			Community Liaison Team/RAP Coordinating Unit
5	Notification of entitlements				X									Community Liaison Team/RAP Coordinating Team
6	Payment of compensation (including construction of buildings)				X	X	X	X	X	X				Compensation & Payment Team
7	Notification to PAPs/community of demolition of structures and land			X	X	X	X	X	X					Community Liaison Team/RAP Coordinating Team
8	Demolition of old structures and land				X	X	X	X	X	X				AES SONEL/ Contractors
9	Replace any community facilities (i.e. water taps) destroyed as part of requisition						X	X	X	X	X			AES SONEL
10	Set up and implement community schemes (ongoing)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Community Liaison Team/ Project Coordinating Team
11	Grievance mechanisms and procedures (ongoing)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Community Liaison Team
12	Performance monitoring (Ongoing)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	ERCU
	External evaluation (bi-annual for three years)												X	Independent Evaluator

7.9 Monitoring and Evaluation

7.9.1 Introduction

7.9.2 Monitoring is a crucial element for the success of any resettlement project as it is important to accurately verify the information related to implementation of the Resettlement Plan, and should be planned and costed as early as possible in the project. The monitoring will provide feedback to project management which will help keep the programs on schedule and successful. A monitoring schedule is presented below in section 7.9.14.

7.9.3 Monitoring Process

7.9.4 In order to comply with World Bank requirements the overall internal monitoring procedures will be as follows:

7.9.5 Internal performance monitoring

7.9.6 This monitoring will be based on the resettlement implementation plan and will check that physical progress has been made in execution of required actions. Narrative reports on progress should be produced on a monthly basis. The main performance milestones to be checked will be:

- Public consultation meetings held;
- Census, assets inventories, assessments and socio-economic studies completed;
- Grievance and redress procedures in place and functioning;
- Compensation payments disbursed;
- Relocation of people completed;
- Income restoration activities initiated; and
- Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted.

7.9.7 Impact monitoring

7.9.8 The impact monitoring will be used to assess the effectiveness of the RAP and its implementation in meeting the needs of the affected population. It will use socio-economic data and census information gathered at the beginning of the project as baseline information. Reporting should be conducted on an annual basis. The methodology for impact monitoring should involve:

Field checks of:

- Payment of compensation and timing of payments;
- Preparation and adequacy of resettlement sites;
- Housing construction;
- Provision of employment and income levels;
- Adequacy of training and other support provided;
- Infrastructure relocation or replacement;
- Enterprise relocation, compensation and its adequacy;
- Interviews with a random sample of affected people from different sites to assess their knowledge and concerns regarding the resettlement process, their entitlements and rehabilitation;
- Observer at public consultations with affected people and observe function of resettlement operation to assess compliance with RAP. Check the type of grievance issues and the effective functioning of the grievance redress mechanisms by interviewed aggrieved affected people and reviewing grievance and appeals processing;
- Survey the standard of living of the affected people after the implementation of Resettlement to assess whether the standards of living of affected people have improved or been maintained, using key indicators from baseline information for comparison; and
- Advise project management of changes necessary to improve implementation of the RAP.

7.9.9 Final External Evaluation

7.9.10 According to the World Bank OP4.1 AES SONEL must supplement its internal monitoring with an “independent monitors as considered appropriate by the Bank”.

7.9.11 This external evaluation will assess whether compensation and other measures to restore the living standards of project-affected persons have been properly designed and carried out. It will verify in the field some of the quantitative information submitted by the internal monitoring agency as well as using some of the impact indicators. Due

to the vested interest in reporting smooth implementation by the internal monitors, an external independent third party should be responsible for this evaluation.

7.9.12 There are various entities such as NGOs, research institutions, consultancy firms and others that qualify as an appropriate external monitoring agency, however these must have the following essential requirements: (i) Experience in World Bank and/or IFC projects dealing with resettlement issues (ii) Monitoring and evaluation of socio-economic projects (ii) experience in socio-economic studies using quantitative and qualitative methods (iii) experience in livelihood restoration with particular focus on vulnerable groups. Experience in working in Cameroon is preferable but not essential.

7.9.13 The RAP Team and the monitoring agency will discuss and agree upon a methodology for the external monitoring for the RAP.

7.9.14 Internal Monitoring Schedule

Monitoring Activities	Objective	Source of information	Responsibility for Data collection, analysis and reporting	Frequency of Reports and Audience of Reporting
Performance Monitoring	Assess the progress of the RAP implementation in terms of the executions of the recommended actions. Measurement of input indicators against proposed timetable and budget.	Consultation with affected people. Narrative reports on progress of RAP implementation. Financial reports regarding RAP implementation.	ESIA and RAP Coordination Unit (ERCU)	Monthly narrative reports Monthly financial reports Two main performance reports per year. Audience: <i>Top Management of Kribi Project</i> <i>ERCU</i> <i>Lenders</i>
Impact Monitoring	Assessment of the effectiveness of the RAP and its implementation in meeting the needs of the affected population including PAP satisfaction with inputs.	Qualitative and quantitative surveys of PAPs Review of grievance mechanism reports. Regular public consultation Main performance reports	ESIA and RAP Coordination Unit (ERCU)	Annual Reports Audience: <i>Top Management of Kribi Project</i> <i>ERCU</i> <i>Lenders</i>
External Audit	Measurement of output indicators such as restoration of living standards and the development impact against the baseline. Verification in the field of some of the quantitative information submitted by the internal monitoring.	Main performance reports Impact monitoring reports, independent surveys and consultation with affected people	Contracted external agency	Twice a year for the next three years after the RAP has been completed, starting upon completion of the RAP. Audience: <i>Top Management of Kribi Project</i> <i>ERCU</i> <i>Lenders</i>

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9 Appendix

9.1 Appendix A: Photos and Maps

9.2 Appendix B: The Selection Process

C.1 The Selection Process

9.2.1 The Compensation census provided information regarding the project affected people and their respective affected assets. This information was split into the different villages and the different categories of affected assets as seen in the Tables below (See Table 9.2-1& Table 9.2-2 below).

9.2.2 Note that these tables are currently outdated as more information was obtained during the SEB survey, which have decreased the number of affected people.

Table 9.2-1 ESD – Number of Affected Households per Village

PROVINCE Assets Affected/Village	ESD									Total (No)	% Littoral	% Total
	APO	KOU	BEO	NLO	MBA	MALF	EK1,2,3	EKIP	MALU			
1. Has land title	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	21	5.87	3.05
2. Has land title and crops	3	4	1	2	2	0	4	8	3	27	7.54	3.92
3. Has Land title and house	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.28	0.15
4. Has land title, crops and house	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.28	0.15
5. Doesn't have land title but has crops	56	68	11	18	29	3	5	31	29	250	69.83	36.34
6. Doesn't have land title but has house	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	12	3.35	1.74
7. Doesn't have land title but has crops and house	6	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	32	46	12.85	6.69
Total HH per Village	70	82	13	21	33	4	14	46	75	358	100.00	52.03
Total HH per Province	358											

Table 9.2-2 KSD - Number of Affected Households per Village

PROVINCE Assets Affected/Village	KSD															Total	% South	% Total	
	MPO 2	BEB1	BEB2	LON2	BIP1	BIP2	EBE	FIF2	FIF1	PAM	BIV	MBE	ELO	DEH	BON				
1. Has land title	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.30	0.15
2. Has land title and crops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0.61	0.29
3. Has Land title and house	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
4. Has land title, crops and house	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
5. Doesn't have land title but has crops	11	6	5	24	11	8	13	18	32	34	22	18	39	10	60	311	94.24	45.20	
6. Doesn't have land title but has house	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1.21	0.58	
7. Doesn't have land title but has crops and house	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	2	12	3.64	1.74	
Total HH per Village	11	6	6	28	12	8	14	19	33	35	24	18	43	10	63	330	100.00	47.97	
Total HH per Province	330																		

9.2.3 The selection of the 250 affected households required for the SEB survey was done following the same proportion of the categories of affected asset per village. In other words, the same numbers above were used and applied with a 0.36 ratio, which was obtained from dividing 250 households with the existing 703 affected households (see Table 9.2-3 & Table 9.2- below).

Table 9.2-3 ESD – Number of Affected Households per Village selected for the Socio-Economic Survey

PROVINCE Assets Affected/Village	ESD									Total (No)	% Littoral	% Total
	APO	KOU	BEO	NLO	MBA	MALF	EK1,2,3	EKIP	MALU			
1. Has land title	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	8	2.13	3.05
2. Has land title and crops	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	10	2.74	3.92
3. Has Land title and house	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.10	0.15
4. Has land title, crops and house	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.10	0.15
5. Doesn't have land title but has crops	20	25	4	7	11	1	2	11	11	91	25.38	36.34
6. Doesn't have land title but has house	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	1.22	1.74
7. Doesn't have land title but has crops and house	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	12	17	4.67	6.69
Total HH per Village	25	30	5	8	12	1	5	17	27	130	36.34	52.03
Total HH per Province	130											

Table 9.2-KSD – Number of Affected Households per Village selected for the Socio-Economic Survey

PROVINCE Assets Affected/Village	KSD															Total	% South	% Total
	MPO 2	BEB1	BEB2	LON2	BIP1	BIP2	EBE	FIF2	FIF1	PAM	BIV	MBE	ELO	DEH	BON			
1. Has land title	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11	0.15
2. Has land title and crops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.22	0.29
3. Has Land title and house	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
4. Has land title, crops and house	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
5. Doesn't have land title but has crops	4	2	2	9	4	3	5	7	12	12	8	7	14	4	22	113	34.25	45.20
6. Doesn't have land title but has house	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.44	0.58
7. Doesn't have land title but has crops and house	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	1.32	1.74
Total HH per Village	4	2	2	10	4	3	5	7	12	13	9	7	16	4	23	120	36.34	47.97
Total HH per Province	120																	

9.2.4 Once the exact number of households was obtained per village, a random selection of households per category was done. The names of the head of the households were sorted alphabetically and every third name was chosen starting from the first name. Additional names were also chosen in case the first chosen households were not available or did not want to do the SEB survey. This additional list was obtained following again the three-name procedure but started from the second name on the list.

9.3 Appendix C: Additional Socio-Economic characteristics of Project Area

C.1 Relationships between ethnic groups and linguistics features of some provinces in Cameroon

Province of origin	Ethnic group	Main language	Sub language (If any)
WEST	BAMILEKE	Bafoussam	
		Bandjoun	
		Mbouda	
		Mbandja	
		Balatchi	
		Mbatcham	
		Mbabadjou	
		Bafang	
		Balefok	
		Bafou	
SOUTH	MBETI	Bulu	
		Eton	
		Ewondo	
		Fang	
		Ntoumou	
		Ngoumba	
		Beten	
		Binoho	
		Ndjem	
		Evouzok	
	MAKA	Maka	
	BATANGA	Batanga	
	MABI	Mabi	Mabi Mabi kwaschior
BAKA	BAKA	Baka	
		Baguiele	
		Badjele	
LITTORAL	BASSA	Bassa	Bassa babimbi Bassa bilteg
		Bakoko	Bakoko adié
			Bakoko yakalack
			Bakoko yassoukou
	Sonkouri		
	Elongasse		
	MPO'O	Mpo'o	
	BASSOBALIKOL	Bassobalikol	
	BAVEC	Bavec	
	NDJABANE	Ndjabane	
	NYABI	Nyabi	
	OKAK	Okak	
	MALIMBA	Malimba	
SAWA	SAWA	Yabassi	
		Yemba	
NORTH	FOULBE	Foulbe	
CENTRE	BANENG	Baneng	
		Bapougou	
	BAFIA	Bafia	

C. 2 Additional Information regarding the main ethnic groups found in the Project Area

Bassa ethnic group:

- Bassa babimbi means Bassa people from babimbi village and they speak the Bassa language.
- Bassa bilteg means Bassa people from Bilteg village and they speaking the Bassa Language.
- Bakoko adié, Bakoko yakalak, and Bakoko yassoukou are languages of the Bassa ethnic group and they can be grouped into Bakoko as their main language. In addition, the second name after Bakoko is a Bassa village so for example Bakoko adié or Bassa Babimbi means Bassa people from Adié village or Bassa People from Babimbi village.

Bamileke ethnic group:

- Mbouda and Mbandja are Bamileke villages speaking respectively Mbouda and Mbandja languages. They are part of the Bamileke ethnic group.

Mbeti ethnic group:

- Bulu, Eton, Ewondo, Evouzok, Fang, belong to Mbeti ethnic group.
- Mabi, and Mabi kwaschior can be grouped into Mabi as a main language.
- Mbeti is not a language, but an ethnic group of South province.

C.3 Income Levels

Income levels by Province and Village

Village	Total		Less than 25,000 CFA (\$52)		Between 25,001 to 50,000 CFA (\$52-\$104)		Between 50,001 to 75,000 CFA (\$104-\$156)		Between 75,001 to 100,000 CFA (\$156-\$208)		More than 100,001 CFA (\$208)		No income	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
APOUH	23	8.2%	8	9.6%	3	5.7%	2	8.0%	4	22.2%	3	6.8%	0	0.0%
KOUKOUÉ	28	10.0%	8	9.6%	9	17.0%	2	8.0%	2	11.1%	5	11.4%	0	0.0%
BEON	5	1.8%	3	3.6%	1	1.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NLONAMIOH	8	2.9%	1	1.2%	1	1.9%	2	8.0%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MBANDA	13	4.6%	3	3.6%	2	3.8%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	4	9.1%	0	0.0%
MALIMBA FARM	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.3%	0	0.0%
EKITE1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
EKITE2	3	1.1%	0	0.0%	1	1.9%	0	0.0%	2	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
EKITE3	2	0.7%	0	0.0%	1	1.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.3%	0	0.0%
EKITE PILOTE	17	6.1%	2	2.4%	3	5.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	11.4%	0	0.0%
MALIMBA URBAIN	26	9.3%	4	4.8%	2	3.8%	5	20.0%	1	5.6%	7	15.9%	1	25.0%
Total ESD	126	45.1%	29	34.8%	23	43.6%	12	48.0%	10	55.6%	26	59.2%	1	25.0%
MPOLONGWE	16	5.7%	4	4.8%	1	1.9%	2	8.0%	0	0.0%	3	6.8%	0	0.0%
BEBAUBWE1	3	1.1%	0	0.0%	1	1.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BEBAUBWE2	2	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LONDJI2	9	3.2%	0	0.0%	3	5.7%	0	0.0%	3	16.7%	2	4.5%	0	0.0%
BIPANGA1	6	2.1%	6	7.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BIPANGA2	3	1.1%	0	0.0%	1	1.9%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
EBEA	5	1.8%	1	1.2%	2	3.8%	0	0.0%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
FIFINDA1	13	4.6%	4	4.8%	2	3.8%	3	12.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.3%	1	25.0%
FIFINDA2	7	2.5%	4	4.8%	0	0.0%	1	4.0%	2	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PAMA	13	4.6%	3	3.6%	1	1.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	4.5%	0	0.0%
BIVOUBA	14	5.0%	11	13.3%	1	1.9%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MBEBE	7	2.5%	1	1.2%	1	1.9%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	2	4.5%	0	0.0%
ELOGBATINDI	24	8.6%	7	8.4%	8	15.1%	3	12.0%	1	5.6%	3	6.8%	1	25.0%
DEHANE	4	1.4%	2	2.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	4.5%	0	0.0%
BONGOEN	28	10.0%	11	13.3%	9	17.0%	1	4.0%	1	5.6%	3	6.8%	1	25.0%
Total KSD	154	54.9%	54	65.0%	30	56.8%	13	52.0%	8	44.6%	18	40.7%	3	75.0%
Total of Both Provinces	280	100%	83	100%	53	100%	25	100%	18	100%	44	100%	4	100%

No Reply: 56 Households

C. 4 Education

Schools Attended by ESD and KSD Respondents

School Attended	Littoral Province	South Province
CEFOR a Kribi	0	1
Centre de Encadement des Eloires	0	1
Centre de Information de Edea	0	1
CES Apouh	2	3
CES de la Ferme Suisse	2	4
CES d'Ekite	0	3
Cetic de Kribi	0	1
Cetic d'Ekite	0	3
College d'Edea	1	0
College Adventiste de Kribi	1	0
College Catholique d'Edea	0	4
College Foyertaniel	0	1
College Internation d'Edea	0	3
College Notre Dame Edea	0	1
College Protestant Edea	0	1
College Protestant George Schawo	0	1
College Saint Odile d'Edea	0	1
College Saint Piex	0	4
College St. Odile de Ekite	0	2
CTM Kribi	6	0
Ecole Adventiste de Kribi	1	0
Ecole Annexe Groupe Ib Kribi	0	3
Ecole Annex d'Edea	0	1
Ecole Bilingue d'Edea	0	2
Ecole Catholique de Pama	0	2
Ecole Catholique Saint Golile	0	1
Ecole Catholique Saint Odile d'Ekite	0	12
Ecole de Cnps de Mbanda	0	2
Ecole de la Gare d'Edea	0	3
Ecole de Mbanda	0	1
Ecole du centre de Kribi	0	1
Ecole Ekite pilote	0	1
Ecole Laique Ferme Suisse	11	28
Ecole Madame Mukoko	0	1
Ecole Maternelle Annexe Kribi	0	1
Ecole Maternelle	1	0
Ecole Maternelle Annexe	0	1
Ecole Maternelle Cppc	0	1
Ecole Maternelle de Beon	0	1
Ecole Maternelle de Bwambe	1	0
Ecole Maternelle de Mon Beutel	5	0
Ecole Maternelle de Nsymalen (PAMA)	0	1
Ecole Maternelle de Palla	0	1
Ecole Maternelle d'Elogbatindi	2	0
Ecole Maternelle les Maronettes	0	2

School Attended	Littoral Province	South Province
Ecole Medico Sanitaire Edea	0	1
Ecole Moukoko Mareoline	3	2
Ecole Orpheline de Nsimalen	3	3
Ecole Orpheline de Nsimalen	3	3
Ecole Pilote de Edea	0	1
Ecole Pilote d'Ekite	0	2
Ecole Pilote d'Ekite Edea	0	3
Ecole Primaire de Beon	0	1
Ecole Primaire Mekoko	0	1
Ecole Principale de Koukoue	0	1
Ecole Principale Group1 Mbanda	0	2
Ecole Prive Mme Moukoko	0	1
Ecole Saint Martin de Pongo	0	5
Ecole Superieure de Technologie	0	1
EP Banda Bisseke	0	4
EP Bella	0	2
EP Beon	0	4
EP Bongoen	5	6
EP de Bonguen	0	2
EP de Centre	0	1
EP de Dehane	1	0
EP de Dombe	0	1
EP de la gare	0	1
EP de le Ferme Suisse	7	5
EP de Malimba urbain	0	2
EP de Mbanda	0	4
EP de Nriou	0	2
EP de Palla	19	11
EP de Pama	10	0
EP de Pilote	0	2
EP d'Ekite	0	13
EP d'Ekite Pilote	0	4
EP d'Elogbatindi	32	0
EP Edea	1	0
EP Ekite	0	3
EP Elogbatindi	6	0
EP Fifinda 1	12	0
EP Fifinda 2	5	0
EP Koukoue	11	14
EP Londji	9	0
EP Mbanda Bisseke	0	1
Esao d'Edea	0	1
Foye Presbiterienne d'Edea	1	0
Foyer Kantel	0	1
Foyer Tanier d'Edea	0	4
Institute Pasteur d'Edea	0	1
IST	0	1
Lycee Bilingue de Ekite	0	1
Lycee Bilingue de Kribi	0	4
Lycee Bilingue d'Edea	5	17

School Attended	Littoral Province	South Province
Lycee Classique d'Edea	1	13
Lycee Classique d'Elogbatindi	0	2
Lycee de Batindi	3	0
Lycee de Kribi	2	2
Lycee d'Edea	1	4
Lycee d'Ekite	0	20
Lycee d'Ekite Edea	0	2
Lycee d'Ekite Pilote	0	2
Lycee d'Elogbatindi	27	5
Lycee Technique de Kribi	2	2
Lycee Technique d'Edea	2	18
Maison de la Femme Kribi	0	1
Saint Dominique d'Edea	0	2
SAR SM	0	1
Service Social	0	1
Total	216	315

Unfortunately no information was obtained regarding the school's education level or their location.

9.4 Appendix D: Definition of categories in open-ended questions

D.1 Question: If you have to be resettled by the project where would you go?

The main locations categories mentioned were:

- Further from the original location: The respondent will look for land in the forest to move into, which implied a certain distance from his/her original location
- Near to original location: The respondent will look for land to move into, near the original location of his/her house/destroyed fields/current fields
- Anywhere: For the respondent it is not important where he will move into
- He refuses to move/he will not move anywhere else
- Another Village

D.2 Question: Why did you choose the above location?

The main reasons given for the above choices were divided into the following 12 categories as summarised below:

- Good conditions: The new location has fertile land, sufficient rain/sun to obtain the same quality and quantity level cultures he lost
- Lack of Money: The respondent has no money to get a better location/to prepare the fields in time for the farming season/to feed his children
- Safety: The respondent is worried about the safety of his family due to the high power tension cables that will be constructed, or he is worried that he will be moved again.
- Proximity of previous location: The respondent prefers to stay close to his original field/house/property// is staying in his own fields/house/property/forest/land
- Compensation package: Once the respondent has received the compensation for his loss, he will be able to move in and start the farming operation;
- Land availability: The respondent cannot find a suitable/fertile/free land in the location he prefers. Only land available is where he chose
- Own Village: The respondent will return to his own village to find a suitable land/He will stay in his own village

- Health/old age: The respondent suffers from lack of strength/ health conditions/old age/disability which affects his agriculture productivity
- Owns the Land/House/Property: The respondent owns the land/house/property he is going to move into
- Employment: The respondent is going to look for employment
- Will not cultivate: The respondent chooses not to cultivate again and do another activity
- Availability of land space: The respondent is looking for land with enough space to cultivate

D.3 Question: What concerns do you have about being resettled?

Main concerns mentioned:

- Fertile land: The respondent's main concern is that the new land needs to be fertile/good land
- Availability of food: The respondent's main concern is the availability of the food between the period of reallocation and until he starts collecting the produce. Cultures produced cannot be conserved for that long.
- Safety: The respondent's main concern is regarding his/his family's safety due to the high-tension power line being constructed
- Disappointment: The respondent has feelings of disappointment, discontent and frustration mainly due to the fact that his fields/property/house are going to be destroyed/loss of income that will affect his daily activities/ has to leave his family land/ tombs. He can also be disappointed due to the time it takes to start a new plantation/building a new house
- No Concerns: The respondent does not have any concerns regarding the reallocation
- Similar Conditions: The respondent's main concern is that he will not have the same conditions regarding his fields/cultures produced and respective quantities/ trees/house/property as he has now
- Land title: The respondent's main concern is that he will not be compensated for his cultures due to the fact that he doesn't have a land title or that his land title will not be recognised nor considered.

- Religious places: The respondent's main concern is that he is unclear about the situation regarding the fields/cultures/property of the religious places
- Evaluation of crops: The respondent's main concern is that the evaluation of the crops/land/buildings was not done properly
- Construction of houses: The respondent's main concern is that AES SONEL will not build his house
- Sacred places/trees/tombs: The respondent's main concern is regarding what will happen to his (access to) sacred place/trees/tombs
- Distance of new land: The respondent's main concern is the distance of the new land as they prefer to be closer to their current fields/house/village/schools/health centres/roads
- Compensation: The respondent's main concern is when they will receive their compensation package. Some add that they need it to start the preparations for the reallocation. The compensation process must be done well with no corruption.
- Health/Old Age: The respondent's main concern is how he will reallocate and prepare his new land/house/property due to lack of strength/ health conditions/old age/disability
- Medicinal plants/herbs: The respondents main concern is the lack of certain medicinal plants and herbs he uses in his new location
- Construction/end of project: The respondents main concern is that he must wait for the construction of the line to finish in order to choose a nearby land to start preparing. But so far the construction has not started.
- Field split: The respondents main concern is that his field will be split into several parts as the line goes through it. This is connected with safety of the respondent, as he must cross the line to go from one field to another.
- Payments overdue: The respondent's main concern is that his payments will be overdue between the time he has to stop cultivating until he receives money to start cultivating again and get the returns from it
- Unknown location of the new land/house: The respondent's main concern is that he doesn't know where he will move to.

9.5 Appendix E: Methodology used for Compensation Calculations

- Buildings
- Crops
- External Monitoring and Evaluation

9.6 Appendix F: Database of affected people

- Database of Affected people without Costs
- Database of Affected people with Costs

9.7 Appendix G: Focus group transcripts

9.8 Appendix H: Questionnaire

9.9 Appendix I: Terms of Reference for the RAP

