

Gambia River Development Organization

OMVG

Energy Project

Interconnexion Power Lines

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

Gambia

Interconnexion Power lines

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List of acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
AFD	French Development Agency
ADWAC	Agency for Development of Women and Children
CEC	Certificate of Environmental Compliance
CE & CE-PM	Consulting Engineer – Project Manager
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna & Flora
DUP	Decree of public utility
ECWAS	Economic Community of West Africa States
EIB	European Investment Bank
ESIS	Environmental and Social Impact Study
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
ESP	Environmental and Social Program
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMP-B	Environmental and Social Management Plan for the Builders
EEESWA	Electrical Energy Exchange System of West Africa
FAC	Follow-up Advisory Committee
GDFW	General Directorate of Forestry and Wildlife
IDA	International Development Association
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
ISC	Information, Sensitization, Communication
KFAED	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
kV	Kilovolt
LCMC	Local Coordination and Monitoring Committee
LIDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
NAWEC	National Water and Electric Company
NCFA	National Committee for the Fight against AIDS
NFSSP	National Family Safety Scholarship Program
NMC	National Monitoring Committee
OMVG	Gambia River Development Organisation
PAP	People Affected by the Project
PM	Project Manager
PMU	Project Management Unit
PREC	Polyvalent rural extension center
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
TATO	Technical Assistance to the Owner
TFP	Technical and Financial Partner
WADB	West African Development Bank
WAPP	West African Power Pool
WB	World Bank

Summary of the OMVG High Voltage Line construction Project in Gambia

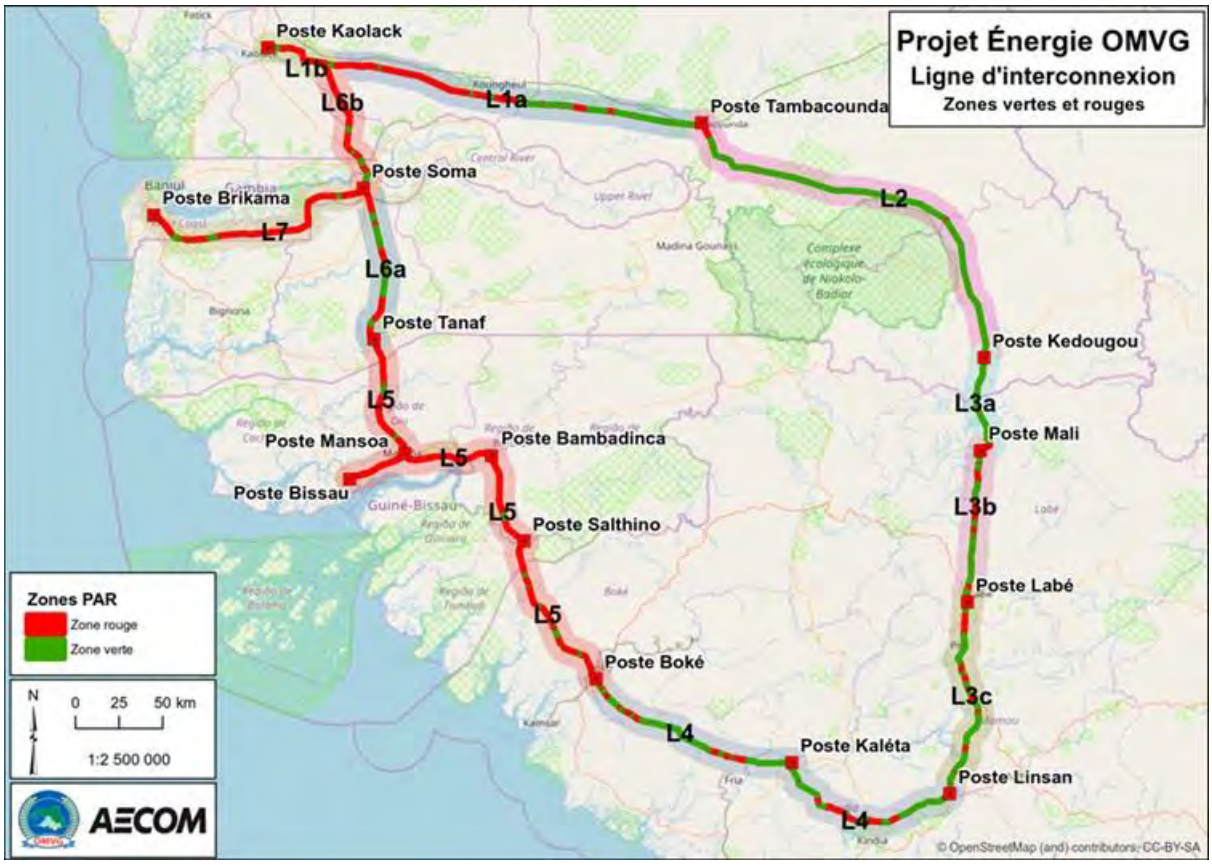
Nos.	Variables	Data
1	Country	Gambia
2	Divisions	Western, Lower River and North Bank
3	Districts	Foni Jarrol, Foni bondali, Foni Kansala, Foni Bintang Karenai, Foni Brefet, Kombo East, Kombo Central, Jarra West, Kiang East, Kiang Central, Kiang West, Upper Baddibu
4	Borough / Village	N/A
5	Activity inducing relocation	Construction of the interconnection Line
6	Project budget	1 271 722 549 Dalasi / US$ 23 929 224
7	RAP budget	34 016 362 Dalasi / US$ 675 918
8	Number of people affected by the project	3 404
9	Number of affected households	566
10	Number of women affected	1 673
11	Number of vulnerable people affected	3 404
12	Number of adult PAPs	2 372
13	Number of underage PAPs	1032
14	Total number of rights holders	3 404
15	Total number of people only assisted (physical disability)	27
16	Number of households who lost a home	15
17	Total area of land permanently lost (ha)	1,7
18	Number of households that lost crops	566
19	Total area of temporarily lost agricultural land (ha)	69,7
20	Number of houses completely destroyed	15
21	Number of houses destroyed at 50%	0
22	Number of houses destroyed at 25%	0
23	Total number of fruit and productive trees destroyed	4 794
24	Number of commercial kiosks destroyed	0
25	Number of displaced street vendors	0
26	Total number of social and community infrastructures destroyed	0
27	Total number of telephone poles to move	0
28	Total number of utility poles to move	0
29	Number / total length of water supply pipe to be moved	0

Executive Summary

1. Presentation of project components

The OMVG High Voltage Line project in Gambia is part of the vast project to develop a 225 kV electrical energy transmission network in the four OMVG member countries. It will make it possible to develop the hydroelectric resources of these countries for the benefit of their populations. It will feed national networks that will supply domestic and industrial electricity.

Preliminary studies have sized the infrastructures to be put in place. Environmental and social studies carried out in 2004 made it possible to identify the impacts of these infrastructures on the environment in general but also on the human environment.



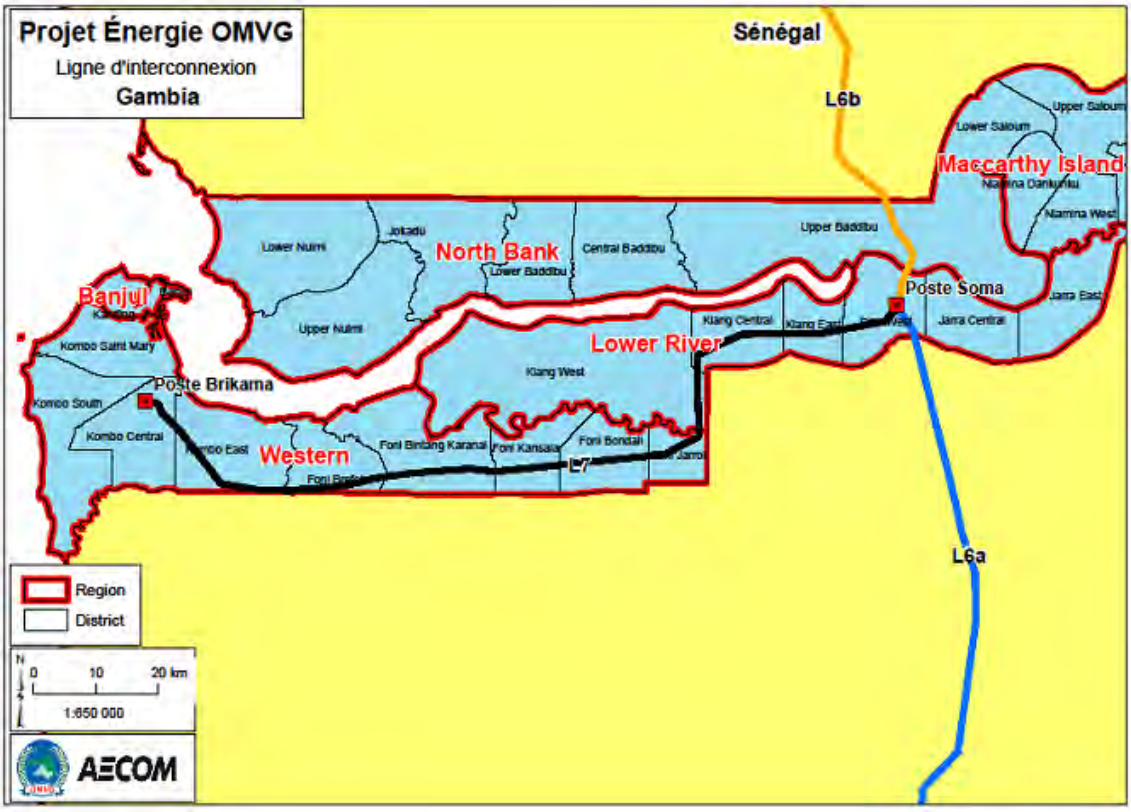
In order to mitigate the impacts, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) was developed in 2008 and followed by the production in 2014 of a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to mitigate the impacts on populations likely to be affected by the project.

1.1. Components of the OMVG Project

For Gambia, the OMVG project transmission line is 166.93 km long. The lines covered by this RAP extend essentially between Soma and Brikama (143.03 km). Two small sections, one linking Soma to the border of Senegal going to Brikelane and the other linking Soma to Tanaff are part of this RAP.

The following figure shows the localities of the Gambia that are crossed by the corridor of the OMVG line. The three regions of Gambia that are crossed by the line corridor are: *Western, Lower River and North Ban*k. These regions correspond to the three Local Coordination and Monitoring Committee (LCMCs) of the OMVG Energy Project in Gambia.

The Gambia Regions Affected by the OMVG Line Corridor



1.2. Project activities, sources of impacts

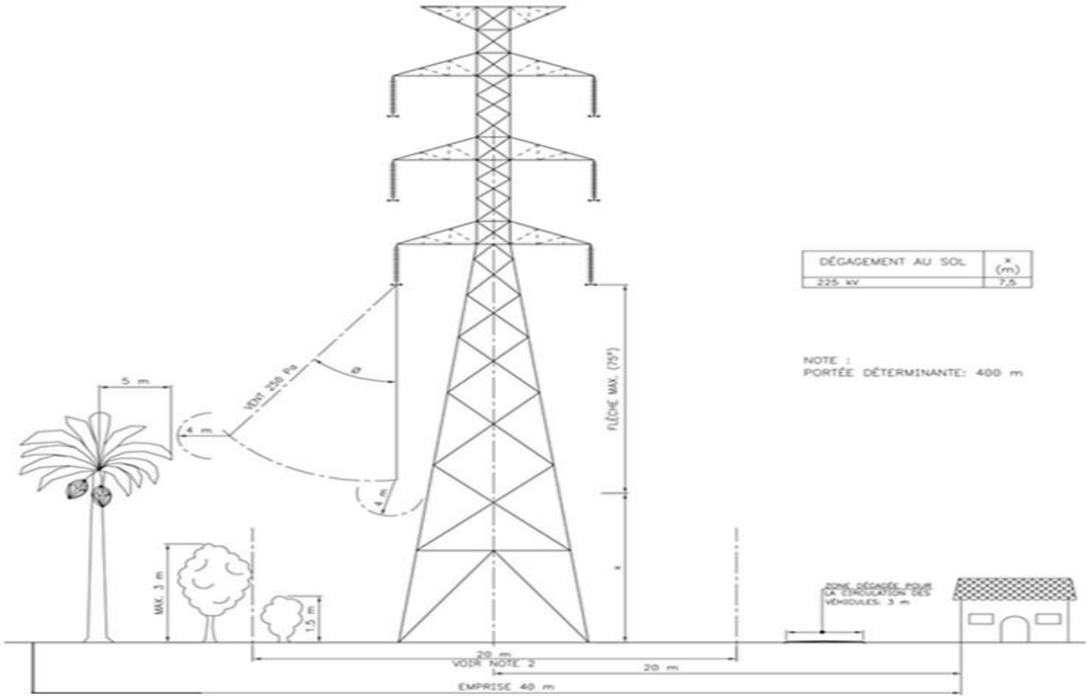
The activities of the OMVG project in Gambia that will cause impacts on people are mainly:

- The use of a 40 m wide corridor to build the high voltage line;
- Clearance of space required to extend conductor cables and build pylons;
- Transportation of material;
- The presence of construction teams.

The lines in Gambia will connect the substations and transformers that will convert electricity from 225 kV to 33 kV for distribution near Gambian agglomerations. These lines are divided into sections.

Lengths of sections of the OMVG Interconnection Line

Country	Lots		Builders	TFP	Distance (Km)	Total
Gambia	L6a	Tanaff-Soma	KEC	IDA	5,44	**166,93**
	L7	Soma-Brikama	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	143,03	
	L6b	Soma-Birkelane	KEC	KFW	18,46	



Electrical clearances are the minimum safe distances that must be considered between the conductors and the surface of the ground or structures. The following table gives the clearances to consider with distributing towers.

Minimum vertical clearances to be respected

Land area or items located on the surface of the field	**Minimum clearance under 225 kV conductors (m)**
Field surfaces normally inaccessible to road vehicles	7,5
Areas of bright dunes	9,8
Roads and terrains normally accessible to road vehicles	8,0
Railways	10,0
Wall, building or building accessible to anyone	5,5
Any other line of communications or transport of electrical energy	3,0
Safety nets, when required	3,0
Crossing streams: 1- non navigable 2- navigable	 10,0 20,0

Source: AECOM engineering office

- **Identification of PAPs**

The construction of the line in Gambia will affect 566 PAP heads of household and 56 legal entities, for a total population of 3,404 people. The majority of the affected population, 79%, is under the L7 section, particularly on the Soma-Brikama section. The population affected by sections L6a and L6b represents 16%.

- **Crop land affected**

According to the data obtained from the parcel survey, an area of 69.7 ha of crops is affected by the lines in Gambia. These lands are mainly located in the right-of-way of section L7, i.e. Soma-Brikama and section L6b (Soma- Brikelane). In the right-of-way of L6a (Soma-Tanaff) section of the line, the area of crops affected is very low, i.e. about 2% of the total area of cropland.

Summary of statistics about the PAPs, crops and trees affected in Gambia

Lot	PAP		Women 16 years and over	Area (ha)	Total number of trees[1]			
	People	Legal entities			Young	Average	Mature	Total
L6a	6	0	18	1,3	0	0	0	0
L6b	96	14	198	27,3	73	0	687	760
L7	408	42	976	41,1	13 725	12 804	32 776	59 305
TOTAL	510	56	**1 192**	**69, 7**	13 798	12 804	33 463	60 065
	566				**60 065**			

- **Affected trees**

In Gambia, parcel surveys carried out at the level of the PAP plots identified a total of 60 065 trees over the 40 m width of the right-of-way of the line. This total includes productive trees (5,679), utility forest trees (3,909) and forest trees (50,477). However, not all trees will be felled. This will depend on their location in the corridor as only a 20 m wide corridor below the lines could be directly affected by the felling during construction. The trees to be felled will be inventoried by the Builders and the water and forest department before starting work on the line.

- **Buildings and structures affected**

According to the results of the parcel surveys, 43 structures and buildings were identified in the right-of-way of the line (Annex 6). These structures and buildings are composed of: 15 houses, 5 storage rooms, 4 wells, 3 sheds, 1 cemetery (avoided), 1 military camp, 2 animal shelters, 2 hydro-agricultural equipment sheds and 10 other small structures (fences, granary).

Traditional cemetery in the village of Kanikounda (2,800 m^2) will not be moved. The line drawing was modified to bypass the graveyard. IC and OMVG agreed arrangements to adjust compensation for new affected people and land where required.

2. Purpose and objectives of the RAP

2.1. Purpose of the RAP

The purpose of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to determine mitigation measures for the impacts, losses and inconveniences suffered by people during the construction and commissioning of 166.93 km of 225 kV electricity transmission supply lines in Gambia.

2.2. Specific objectives of the RAP

The objective of the RAP is to mitigate the impacts of the OMVG project in Gambia on people and their property so that they are in a better situation or at least equal to that prevailing before the project.

To achieve this objective OMVG is committed to applying the national policies and international standards developed by its financial partners in the environmental and social management of the impacts of its project. The applicable policies or standards will be the most favorable to those affected.

3. Socio-economic characteristics of the area of the lines in Gambia

3.1. Land use along the corridor

According to the results of inventories conducted in December 2017 and January 2018 on the right-of-way of the lines in Gambia, it appears that the corridor of the line crosses essentially the following zones of occupation of the ground:

- Shrub savanna area,
- Agricultural zone, plantation,

[1] This total number of trees includes public forest trees, utilitarian private forest trees and productive trees (fruit trees) along the entire length of the 40m wide line.

- Forest area (dense and clear),
- Wetland and streams (mangroves and tanns)[2]
- Inhabited area that affects dwellings and built structures (wells, hangars, latrines, fences, huts, etc.).

The territory crossed by the line corridor in Gambia consists of forest areas (dense and clear), shrub savannah, wetlands and streams. There are few agricultural activities. The corridor crosses areas of flat land and is characterized by the presence of the Gambia River and its relatively dense network of tributaries. The soils are ferralitic with hydromorphic soils in valleys.

The areas crossed are wooded, in particular, the area southwest of Brikama. The lines intersect with several valleys of tributaries of Gambia, with gallery forests or palm groves.

The dominant wetland crop is rice, while the fertile, drier land is cultivated with groundnut, sorghum and peanuts. Land occupation is described by line section in the following subsections.

3.2. PAPs and affected households

The parcel survey conducted in December 2017 and January 2018 identified 613 parcels of land owned by 566 owners within the 40 m right-of-way along 166.93 km of line in Gambia. The owners include 510 individuals (individuals PAP) and 56 PAPs that are legal persons (municipality, local authority, group, association, etc.). Out of the 566 PAPs, there are 475 heads of households (81 of which have more than one parcel) for a total of 3 404 people.

3.2.1. Households

The parcel survey revealed a larger dimension of the household including the nuclear family of more or less distant relatives, brothers / sisters and cousins more or less distant. For this RAP, only the nuclear family consisting of the household head, spouse (s), children and grandparents was considered.

3.2.2. Economic activity

The main economic activity practiced by households is agriculture. There are 51% of household members living of their farming activities. This corresponds to 1,673 women (49%) and 1,731 men (51%). In addition to their agricultural activities, 87% of households also engage in other income-generating activities to support themselves: livestock, trade, etc.

3.2.3. Age of the population

In the project area the population is young, 67% are between 0-35 years old and almost half are under 20 years old.

3.2.4. Land tenure

Land tenure is traditional and managed by traditional authority with the support of the administrative authorities in case of conflict. Land legislation in Gambia recognizes customary land tenure in both rural and urban areas.

3.2.5. The land impact of the project

The land pressure caused by the project is low because the project requires little land permanently (the land under the pylons), the loss of use of the land in the right-of-way is temporary. This land returns to the users after the construction of the line. Some restrictions of use will apply and are described later in the document (section 3.1.4.2 of the main RAP text body)

3.2.6. The health

The health infrastructures are located in the main agglomerations (Soma and Brikama). However, the line mainly crosses areas where these facilities are difficult to access.

[2] A tann, or tan, refers to the inner part of a tropical marine marsh, the least frequently submerged and with generally over-salted or acidified soils, developing at the expense of a mangrove. There are “bare tannes” and Herbaceous tannins” depending on the vegetation cover.

3.2.7. Economic vulnerability

The economic conditions of PAPs are precarious and the vast majority live below the poverty line recognized by national and international institutions. The RAP provides socio-economic vulnerability compensation per household.

3.2.8. Social vulnerability

Some individuals or groups are marginalized for various reasons: minority ethnic groups, orphans, widows-heads of households, elderly people; and women farmers. These people have a hard time enforcing their rights. Under the line corridor in Gambia, the majority of households have one or more socially vulnerable people. In terms of social vulnerability criteria, all 510 affected households are considered socially vulnerable. The RAP provides a lump sum allowance per household.

3.2.9. Gender vulnerability

The female population (about 50% of the affected population) remains the poorest and faces particular gender-related difficulties recognized by international organizations and national organizations. The RAP provides a gender vulnerability allowance for women age 16 and over.

3.2.10. Educational vulnerability

Schooling of PAPs is low and 87% of heads of households have not attended general education. They will have difficulty reading and understanding the content of compensation agreements written in English. For this, support will be provided to all PAPs, men and women, for the translation and understanding of documents in local languages.

3.2.11. Physical vulnerability

It concerns PAP heads of households and members of households with physical or mental disabilities (visually impaired, deaf, disabled, mentally handicapped, sick, etc.) that the implementation of the project could negatively affect. The RAP plans to offer these PAPs support so that the disabled person can fully benefit from all the benefits of the RAP. The socio-economic survey conducted in Gambia identified 27 physically vulnerable people. A lump sum allowance is allocated per physically vulnerable person.

4. Project impacts and compensation of affected people

4.1. The land under the pylons

The area of land permanently lost under each pylon is 64 m^2 (8 m by 8 m). This loss has a relatively small impact on the incomes of the land user. In fact, the area lost is generally a small percentage of the area of the parcel being farmed, or about 1% for an average farm parcel. With the exception of certain legal entities, no PAP has more than one pylon on its plot. Land of the same size and equivalent quality is not always available nearby. For these reasons, it is appropriate to compensate land lost in cash or equivalent material and non-chemical agricultural inputs. For a total of 334 pylons in Gambia, 267 pylons are on PAP-owned agricultural land parcels. The rest of the pylons are in areas without physical or economic relocation. Thus, the area permanently lost to compensation in Gambia is 17 088 m^2 (1.7088 ha). The cost of compensation for PAPs in cash or in material equivalent and agricultural inputs is set at **480 600 Dalasi / 5 340 000 FCFA / 9,549 US$.**

4.2. The land of the right of way except under the pylons

The land of the right-of-way, except the one under the pylons, will remain after construction, under the customary management of PAPs.

4.3. Land access roads to construction sites

At the meeting of August 24, 2018, between the OMVG and the World Bank, it was retained for the trees, that the cleaning will be done on a strip of 20 m in the right-of-way of 40 m, or 10 m of on both sides of the central line. On the other hand, the crops will be cleared over the entire 40 m right-of-way for the purposes of the works. The felled trees will be compensated according to the scales. The access roads for the construction works will be made from this 20 m corridor cleared between the pylons. The track is in the grip of the line. It will be used only temporarily during the works. After construction, occupants will be allowed to continue their crops compatible with the line and their farming activities.

The inspections do not require permanent access tracks. These inspections will be made from existing tracks or possibly by drones, without disturbing the activities of the occupants. Periodic clearing of tower

bases and pruning will be done by hiring local workers who will visit the sites through existing trails or trails without disrupting the activities of the occupants. For repairs after breakage, this is the responsibility of the line operator. For such repairs, equipment may be required at the sites and their transportation may momentarily damage crops or property belonging to occupants / land operators under the line. Such damages will be compensated by the lines operator, SOGESART.

4.4. Land replacement

The results of the parcel surveys reveal that land tenure status essentially comprises two land tenure modes: customary tenure and tenure in the form of permission from the traditional owner. According to the parcel surveys, the vast majority of the PAPs do not have a formal title of ownership (land title, act of deliberation, lease).

For lands with land titles, compensation for land is made through the allocation of new titled land, of equal or similar quality. The costs of obtaining the security are compensated at their full replacement value. The costs of obtaining the title can be compensated in cash.

The project does not foresee losses of customary land under the line except under the towers (pylons). These small areas lost will be compensated in cash or in kind (non-chemical agricultural input).

4.5. Compensation for loss of crops in the line's right-of-way

The area of land occupied by the construction of the line causes temporary crop losses. Inside the line corridor, construction work will be relatively brief. However, it is unlikely that this work will meet the harvest schedule. As a result, compensation will be the equivalent of one crop year of the most expensive crop in the PAP plot, which equates to full replacement value. The PAPs will recover most of these lands on the right-of-way and will be able to continue their activities there. If the temporary situation were to extend beyond one year, a new compensation of the same nature would be allocated to PAPs.

The soil preparation work after construction is also compensated by a fixed price of **3 600 Dalasi** / 40 000 FCFA / 71.53 US$ which represents the cost of plowing for one hectare of land affected by the works. Builders must not cause off-site damage. Out of the right-of-way, damage will be compensated by the builder in accordance with the RAP compensation scale.

4.6. Compensation for loss of fruit and productive trees

In the right-of-way of the interconnecting line, fruit and productive trees will be felled in the 20 m portion required for construction. Outside these 20 m, the builder's instructions will state that the felling must be selective and be limited to the only trees constituting a constraint to the construction and maintenance of the integrity of the line. Wherever possible, pruning will replace felling. In case of felling, the lost trees will be offset at full replacement cost as follows:

- The replacement of the felled tree by a plant of a species of equivalent productivity compatible with the line: plum, avocado, fig, pineapple, soursop, orange, guava, papaya or any compatible crop;
- Compensation for the cost of acquisition of the plant, its maintenance (soil preparation, holeing, sowing, watering and protection) during growth;
- Compensation for the loss of production until the new plants are matured. Compensation scales (fruit trees) are valued on the basis of market prices. They take into account the species type of tree maturity (young, mature, adult productive species are mainly: *Palm, Orange, Papaya, Banana, Nere, Cailcedra, Natural Palm, Acacia Mangium, Rônier Palm.*
- The accompanying activities provided by the LCMC and the NGOs Enda Ecopo and ADWAC will support the planters in the selection of new plants. The training of planters on how to exploit the new fruit species so that they master the techniques of planting, maintenance, grafting techniques, pruning, and commercialization of the harvest.
- Monitoring of new plantations until the restoration of productivity (5 years duration).

4.7. Compensation for the loss of forest trees

During the construction of the line, the presence of forest trees in the right-of-way will require felling and pruning activities. To compensate for these losses, restoration activities will be carried out in the year following the construction phase by the National Forest Service. A protocol of understanding signed between the OMVG and the *Department of Forestry, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and*

Natural Resources of Gambia will supervise these activities. This protocol will cover community forests and classified forests. It will support the active participation and needs of local communities in the protection and restoration of the forest.

Parcel surveys identified a total of 56,283 trees across the 40 m wide line of Gambia, which includes productive trees (5679); utilitarian forest trees (3909) and forest trees (50477).

The felled trees will be left on site or on the edge of the right-of-way for recovery and use by PAPs.

4.7.1. Public Domain Trees

Numerous shrubs and native plants that are particularly robust and well adapted to the environment have a strong capacity for natural regeneration. They represent the majority of the plant species encountered in the corridor of the line. These shrubs and plants do not constitute a constraint for the construction of pylons and the line. They are classified as a temporary loss since they should regenerate quickly after the work. No reforestation is therefore planned for this type of vegetation.

A total of 52,755 forest and utility forest trees were inventoried on national land in the right-of-way. Half of these trees will have to be felled. A compensatory restoration program is funded separately by the World Bank. The *Department of Forestry* in Gambia is responsible for the implementation of this program through a protocol established with the OMVG. The PMU monitors the actual implementation. There is therefore no amount provided for in this regard in this RAP.

4.7.2. Loss of forest trees on private plots of PAPs

The 3,909 trees of forest species found on private plots are considered by PAPs as being their private property. These forest trees felled in agricultural fields and plantations will be reforested as part of the aforementioned protocol. This reforestation will be done in concert with the PAPs to ensure its success with tree species compatible with the line.

4.7.3. Loss of revenue and services from private utility forest trees

The revenues and services provided by the 3,909 private utility trees will be permanently lost. These losses are assessed and compensated at full replacement cost and these trees will be reforested as part of the aforementioned protocol.

4.8. Buildings and structures affected

According to the results of the parcel surveys, 43 structures and buildings were identified in the right-of-way of the line (Annex 6). These structures and buildings are composed of: 15 houses, 5 stores, 4 wells, 3 sheds, 1 cemetery (avoided), 1 military camp, 2 animal shelters, 2 hydro-agricultural equipment, 10 other small structures (fences, lofts). The compensation scale for each of the structures affected in the plots of family homes is estimated from the market prices in new condition.

Traditional cemetery in the village of Kanikounda (2,800 m2) will not be moved. The line drawing was modified to bypass the graveyard. IC and OMVG agreed arrangements to adjust compensation for new affected people and land where required.

The dwellings under the influence of the line will all be relocated and rebuilt out of the area on the plot of the PAP. In these groups of buildings associated with one or more households of the same family line, the secondary buildings such as the kitchen, latrine, well and fence will also be moved, when they are part of the concession (family land) affected.

4.9. Compensation for lost pasture areas

The impact on pastoralism is considered temporary and very weak. Support for the animal vaccination program will be provided at the livestock market site located in the periphery of the interconnection lines in Gambia. The sizing of this support corresponds to the value of the volume of forage lost. The implementation will be managed by the PMU and the ENDA ECOPOP and ADWAC NGOs in collaboration with the Ministry of Livestock's Vaccination Service.

4.10. Treatment of other sacred sites and cultural property

Physical cultural properties such as sacred sites (trees, rocks, places of worship, etc.) have been largely avoided. However, if one of these properties is found in the corridor of the line it will not be moved, as it does not constitute a major obstacle to the presence of the line. In the case of fortuitous discoveries of

archaeological remains, the ‘chance find' measures indicated in the ESMP-C of the builder will be applied.

4.11. Compensation for right of way and restriction of use

The transmission lines themselves do not usually require large area acquisition, except for towers. However, a right-of-way is established, imposing restrictions on land use. The nature of the infrastructures determines these constraints; for example, restrictions are imposed on plantations under transmission lines. In most cases, existing buildings and structures must be demolished and no other structures can be built under transmission lines. Safe practices specifically prohibit, for example, excavations or mines near pylons, while allowing activities such as livestock and agriculture. Restrictive compensation is established as a result of a symbolic value of **450 Dalasi** / 5 000 FCFA / 8,94 US$ per affected household.

The 40 m right-of-way is the subject of a declaration of public utility for the benefit of OMVG's energy project. Except for the land under the towers, the current customary owners or occupiers of the land in the right-of-way may continue their agricultural and pastoral activities subject to certain restrictions. These lands will remain accessible to individuals and legal persons who can continue its development. Crop losses during construction as well as losses of productive trees (fruit, utilities) will be compensated and the use of the right-of-way will be maintained. However, a right of way allowing access to the right-of-way and pylons by the Builder's personnel during construction and by the operator's personnel during the operation of the line for the purposes of:

- Construction
- Maintenance, repair
- Safe tree pruning

Restrictions will apply to the entire surface of the right-of-way. These usage restrictions are:

- Prohibition of planting tree species that could reach more than 3.5 meters height at maturity and this, over the entire width of the right-of-way (40 m).
- Prohibition to build any new structures or dwellings.

The imposition of these restrictions and right of way is a constraint for PAPs occupying these lands. The value of the loss is, however, limited since most PAPs may, despite these restrictions, pursue activities that are equal to or similar to those practiced before the passage of the line. The PAPs will receive training on the crops and productive activities that they will be able to practice under the line. Restriction compensation is established accordingly by affected household.

4.12. Reconstitution of PAP revenues

In cases of permanent loss of all available land or when the land taken renders useless the remaining property, customary landowners will receive compensation in kind (land-to-land) for lost land as their livelihood depends on it. Replacement lands must be of superior quality or at least equal to those of the affected lands. The replacement land will be identified by the municipal authorities and in collaboration with the OMVG.

For assets lost on these lands, compensation takes into account tillage and its maintenance in order to ensure good production and facilitate the recovery of lost income. Permanently lost crops will be compensated by an allowance equivalent to the cost of two years of production. The amount of compensation for the second year of production covers the tillage costs of the new land and PAP's efforts to replenish his/her income.

PAPs with permission to exploit land and therefore no legal or traditional entitlement to recognition will receive resettlement assistance and other forms of assistance to achieve the objectives set out in OP 4.12. Assets lost on this land are offset to their full replacement value. In addition, the PAPs will receive an allowance allowing them to prepare new land. The latter will be identified by the local authorities and made available to the PAPs in the form of permission to occupy for a minimum period of 5 years, which will ensure the recovery of their income.

4.13. Women's Income Generating Activities (WIGA)

The majority of women are farm operators. They also conduct various activities generating income or providing the goods required by their household. In order to mitigate the impacts of the project on their

activities and in order to strengthen or create new ones, the RAP is planning the establishment of IGAs for identified women in affected families.

The RAP has planned to support women by providing them with a gender vulnerability allowance, budget support for the development of income-generating activities (IGAs) and women's empowerment in sectors of activity that are defined in common with women, and follow-up support by LCMCs, and ENDA ECOPOP and ADWAC NGOs.

The number of women aged 16 and over in households affected by the Gambia project is 1,246[3]. The total amount allocated to the development of AGR for women is therefore **1 682 100 Dalasi** / 18 690 000 FCFA /33,424 US$. This sum will have to be distributed among the CLCS in proportion to the number of women in each LCMC. ENDA ECOPOP & ADWAC NGOs and LCMCs will provide the necessary guidance for the effective implementation of IGAs. Awareness sessions for PAPs are planned in the RAP for the success of these actions. In women's capacity building activities, implementing NGOs will confirm the IGA activities that women want and can achieve. These women's groups will receive appropriate short-term training depending on the nature of the activity.

5. Legal and institutional framework for resettlement

5.1. Land tenure in Gambia

Land legislation in Gambia recognizes customary land tenure in both rural and urban areas.

The national land legal framework is based on four laws dating from the 1990s:

- *The State Lands Act;*
- *The Physical Planning and Development Control Act;*
- *The Land Acquisition and Compensation Act;*
- *The Surveys Act*.

The « *State Lands Act* » main objective is to regulate the uncontrolled expansion of housing, particularly in urban areas. The law applies in designated areas, currently mainly located in and around Banjul. In designated areas, the law provides mechanisms to replace customary land administration with state-administered emphyteutic leases. The "Ministry of Local Government and Lands“ is the authority responsible for the application of this law.

The « *Land Physical Planning and Development Control Act* » aims to provide a uniform legal framework for the preparation, approval and control of management plans. The law was developed specifically to address the problem of spontaneous housing in Banjul and other urban centers.

The « *Land Acquisition and Compensation Act* » is intended to enable the State to acquire land for public purposes. The law applies to the entire national territory. Land acquisition by the state is subject to the payment of compensation to those affected by involuntary displacement. Cases in which land may be declared of public utility are specified by law. They include roads and major works to be undertaken by the state. The administration of lands declared of public utility falls under « *State Act Land* ». The « *Land Acquisition and Compensation Act* » includes a set of procedures and mechanisms to govern the state's acquisition of land: public notification procedures, compensation procedures and litigation procedures.

The « *Surveys Act* » aims to register in the cadastre land occupied throughout the national territory. The law creates a "survey board" issuing licenses to land surveyors. The aim is to increase the number of professionals with the right to identify land in urban and rural areas. In fact, the census of the parcel state is a prerequisite for land registration and conversion from customary tenure to emphyteutic lease.

The highest of standards among national standards and those of the World Bank will apply in all cases where there will be divergence since the highest standard automatically meets the obligations of the other standard.

5.1.1. Acquisition of title to land

Resettlement as a mean of compensation for eviction shall be done in coordination with the Minister of Lands. Legal title owners can be resettled in the designated land if available. The Minister of Lands is

[3] There are 54 women that where not identified in the survey, but added to the budget on the basis of marital status of the head of household (M1, M2, M3, M4 for 1, 2, 3, 4 wives of a head of household). They will be identified and included in the women vulnerability compensation during implementation of the RAP.

empowered to publish in the gazette any regional land so designated[4]. A person who obtains any land in a designated area shall be deemed to hold the land from the State[5]. Such individuals shall apply to the Department of Lands and Surveys for a title deed to be issued to them in the designated land[6]. The lease shall be for a period of 99 years[7]. Resettlement may therefore grant an opportunity for illegal occupants and squatters to have authentic lease documents which ordinarily they would not have. These title deeds will certainly add value to their life as they can be used as collateral for loans.

5.1.2. Limitation Act

The « *Limitation Act* » gave squatters additional legal rights to bargain and pay. This is possible if the land is occupied by them for more than 12 years[8]. In Gambia, if no claim to land ownership is made within twelve years of occupation, the landlord is barred from taking legal action to expel the occupier directly. The only exception is rented or licensed land or Crown land with notice.

The purpose of this law is to prevent legal owners, especially absent private landowners, from expelling land users on land which has been abandoned for more than 12 years. For government-owned land, the Land and Lands Services Branch is legally required to post warning signs on government land and to regularly evict squatters. For equitable reasons and on the basis of the longevity of the occupation, monetary compensation may be necessary. Based on World Bank standards, this procedure must be carried out on a case-by-case basis through mediation and in accordance with Gambian compensation standards and from the World Bank, as some claims of land occupation may not have legal value in Gambia court.

A non-titled with no traditional ownership occupier of land who has investments on the land before census cut-off date is entitled to compensation for such investments, not land; this PAP is also entitled to other resettlement assistance.

5.2. Informal and formal mechanisms for dispute settlement

The main feature of the dispute settlement process in the rural context is that compromise and reconciliation must take place at the informal level before the case reaches an official court. Land disputes are no exception to this customary norm. If a land dispute breaks out between members of the same family, the head of the family, as guardian of the family land, rules on it without going beyond the family. If he cannot resolve the dispute, the uncles will appeal to the half-brothers in protest to find a compromise and reconcile. If this also fails, the dispute may be brought before the "kabilo" for arbitration on the issue. If the dispute persists, the parties may appear before the Imam and other "kabilos" as well as other influential leaders.

In the case where the disputed land is used for rice cultivation, women farmers may wish to keep their business out of men's business. In these circumstances, the dispute is referred to "Ngansimba" (ie the head of the female community) for advice and reconciliation. In general, no woman refuses the advice of the « *Ngansimba »*, whatever its social status. Any woman of goodwill can report the dispute to « *Ngansimba »*.

When informal dispute resolution mechanisms are exhausted or circumvented by one of the claimants, the case is then brought before the district court. The court reviews the case and makes a binding legal decision. The case may be appealed to higher authorities or courts.

5.3. TFP involuntary displacement policies

The OMVG Energy project is made possible thanks to the association of 8 technical and financial partners (PTF):

- African Development Bank (AfDB),
- World Bank (WB),
- European Investment Bank (EIB),
- French Development Agency (AFD),

[4] Section 5 of the State Lands Act Cap57:02 Vol 8 Revised Laws of Gambia 2009
[5] Section 7 of State Lands Act Cap 57:02 Vol 8 Revised Laws of Gambia 2009
[6] Section 7(4) of State Lands Act Cap 57:02 Vol 8 Revised Laws of Gambia 2009
[7] Section 7(2) of State Lands Act Cap 57:02 Vol 8 Revised Laws of Gambia 2009
[8] Section 17 of the Limitation Act Cap 8:01 Vol 3 Revised Laws of Gambia 2009

- Islamic Development Bank (IsDB),
- Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW),
- West African Development Bank (WADB),
- Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development (FKAED).

The main TFPs of the OMVG Energy Project have their own policies applicable to all their projects that could lead to involuntary displacement, negative impacts on livelihoods, land acquisition or access restrictions to Resource. The World Bank has its Operational Policy OP 4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement" (WB, 2001). This Operational Policy was adopted by WADB and AFD as a resettlement instrument.

The European Investment Bank also has its Standard 6 "Involuntary Resettlement" which is well described in the Environmental and Social Handbook (EIB, 2013). For its part, the African Development Bank has defined its own operational safeguards policies. Operational Safeguard 2 focuses more specifically on involuntary resettlement: land acquisition, population displacement and compensation.

With regard to power lines in Gambia, the donors who co-finance the project are: the World Bank and KfW.

For the sake of simplification and harmonization, this RAP is constructed to comply with the World Bank requirements contained in OP 4.12, which essentially includes the requirements of other TFPs.

5.4. Institutional framework of the expropriation / compensations' payment

The Gambia River Development Organization (OMVG) was created on June 30, 1978, as successor to the Gambia River Basin Development Coordinating Committee. The OMVG has 4 member countries bordering the river: Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal. The OMVG's mission is to promote and undertake the studies and development works of the Gambia, Kayanga / Geba and Koliba / Corubal river basins. The specific objectives fall into the following areas:

- Agriculture development;
- Hydroelectric power generation (the potential energy conversion potential in the area is estimated between 1,300 and 1,500 MW);
- Environmental Protection;
- Salinity control in areas influenced by the tide of the Gambia River estuary;
- Improvement of existing waterways and creation of new navigable sections through regulation of river flows;
- Fixing populations and reducing rural exodus.

The member countries of the OMVG are bound by several conventions of which:

- Convention on the Status of the Gambia River;
- Convention establishing the OMVG;
- Convention on the Legal Status of Common Works;
- Framework Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the OMVG;
- Tax and customs regime applicable to the study and works contracts of the common works.

The OMVG has the following organs:

- Conference of Heads of State and Government;
- Cabinet of Ministers;
- Executive Secretariat;
- Permanent Water Commission ;
- Advisory Committee (States and Donors).

The analysis and implementation of energy issues in the subregion have been expanded within the framework of the West African Power Exchange System (WAPP) or West African Power Pool (WAPP) aimed at securing energy production and creating a regional electricity market in the ECOWAS region.

In Gambia, the Ministries of Administration involved in RAP implementation are:

- The Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs;
- Ministry of Forests, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources;

- Ministry of Energy and Petroleum;
- The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare;
- The Ministry of Agriculture;
- The Ministry of Fisheries, Hydraulic Resources;
- The Ministry of Lands and Regional Governance;
- Ministry of Transport, Works and Infrastructure;
- The Ministry of Women's Affairs.

5.5. Role and responsibilities in RAP implementation

The roles and responsibilities of the organizations involved in the implementation of the RAP are divided into three levels: regional, national and local, as shown in the following table.

Roles and Responsibilities of Agencies in the RAP Implementation

Organization	Role	Level
OMVG	▪ Project Manager and RAP financing manager ▪ Supervision of the PMU through the monitoring of his performance contract ▪ Approval of RAP programs and budget ▪ Dispute and complaint management ▪ Request granting of PAPs' land rights to competent authorities	Regional
PMU	▪ Daily monitoring of the implementation of RAP measures ▪ Coordination, planning and proper execution of project components ▪ Monitoring and evaluation and control of activities ▪ Administrative, financial and accounting management ▪ Support to the OMVG for launching tenders and procurement ▪ Secretariat of the Project Monitoring Advisory Committee (CCS)).	Regional
FAC	▪ Participatory and consultative role ▪ Coordination, orientation and monitoring of project activities	Regional
TATO	▪ Contribution to the establishment and strengthening of monitoring and evaluation capacities within the PMU	Regional
NMC	▪ Monitoring and supervision of field activities ▪ Administrative facilitation ▪ Monitoring and implementation of the environmental and social component	National
LCMC	▪ Relationship between the project and local people ▪ Dispute and complaint management ▪ Monitoring the implementation of development measures ▪ Monitoring people's acceptance of the measures implemented: compensation, compensation, resettlement, consultation, information, awareness raising, litigation management	Local
CE-PM	▪ Control, supervision and monitoring of the construction works of the interconnection works and Sambangalou ▪ OMVG Representative to Builders	Local
NGO	The ENDA ECOPOP and ADWAC NGOs will be recruited by OMVG information, awareness and consultation of PAPs; Preparation, validation of census data and scales; Opening of bank accounts and payment of PAPs; Organization of compensation; Support PAPs for income replenishment; Support PAPs in completing the required documentation for land rights' requests; Document and monitor land acquisition; Support to vulnerable PAPs; Tracking PAP complaints; Monitoring and evaluation;	Local

Organization	Role	Level
	Production of reports and indemnification documentation.	
Builders	The Builders (builders) are responsible for implementing the environmental and social measures of the ESMP and RAP that affect them. These measures are described in an Environmental and Social Site Management Plan (PGESC) that the Builders must submit and have approved before the works.	Local

6. Entitlements' Matrix

6.1. Having rights, assessment of rights and eligibility

The estimate of benefits considers national practices while respecting the requirements of the technical and financial partners. The matrix presented in the table below describes the rights of PAPs to compensation for loss of land or other property and / or assistance under the project.

Impact	Eligibility	Right to compensation or resettlement
Compensation for wealth and investment (land, structures, buildings)		
Loss of titled land	Be the holder of a valid and registered title document	Resettlement on a similar parcel with title documented that is to say having the same dimensions and potential exploitation or cash compensation of the parcel and the expenses related to the title. Both options will be offset at full replacement cost, taking into account market values for the land if material constraints do not permit in-kind compensation.
Total loss of customary land	Be recognized as a customary landowner by traditional authorities	Resettlement on a similar parcel with title of ownership (act of deliberation) having the same dimensions and potentialities of exploitation or compensation in cash of the parcel. Both options will be offset at full replacement cost, taking into account market values for the land if material constraints do not permit in-kind compensation. Ownership of the replacement land must be confirmed by the minutes of deliberation of the local authorities.
Total loss of cultivable land used with permission of the customary owner	To be the occupant of a plot cultivable and cultivated.	No monetary compensation for the plot. Recognized occupants of cultivable and cultivated land are eligible for resettlement. A reinstallation option is offered, including: the replacement of the buildings therein, if applicable (see below), the replacement of agricultural parcels with land of equivalent agricultural potential situated at an acceptable distance from the residence of the person concerned. Land developments are eligible for full replacement cost compensation (e.g. clearing, irrigation canals, wells, bunds, tilling, etc.), or replacement on a relocation site. Any other assistance that is necessary to achieve the objectives of OP 4.12 (training, support for establishing a commercial activity, etc.)
Loss of customary non-cultivated land used as pasture	Village communities and breeders	Compensation at Community level, see section "Natural resources and bush" by lines - Support to find new pastures, new transhumance corridors and support for animal health (vaccination of livestock)
Partial loss of customary land (land under the electricity towers)	Be recognized as a customary landowner by traditional authorities	Considering the small portion of land taken under the electricity towers as per the average whole customary land area per owner, compensation will be in cash or in kind (non-chemical fertilizers), as decided by the PAP.

Impact	Eligibility	Right to compensation or resettlement
Loss of building	Case 1 Resident owner of the building, recognized as the owner by the neighborhood.	Compensation of the building at full replacement cost (cost of construction at nine-price building materials market, plus labor cost, plus moving allowances, or relocation to a building of equivalent or superior characteristics and area and moving allowance.
	Case 2 Non resident owner of the building, recognized as the owner by the neighborhood.	Compensation of the building at full replacement cost
	Case 3 Tenant recognized as a tenant by the neighborhood.	Compensation for the cost of travel, including (i) costs incurred to rent similar accommodation (three (3) months rent and security deposit) and (ii) moving allowance.
Loss of crops	To be recognized as having established the cultivation	Perennial crops: Compensation for the full cost of replacement of the crop under consideration (taking into account the value of the plant, the work and the fertilizers necessary for the re-establishment of the crop, and the loss of income during the period necessary for the re-establishment to the market value of the product under consideration) Annual crops: If the crop is harvested or not before the work, there is compensation for the equivalent of one year's harvest of rice or the most expensive crop on the plot.
Loss of fruit trees	Individual or Community	Compensation according to the established scale of fruit and productive trees
Loss of utilitarian forest trees	Individual or Community	Compensation according to the established scale of utility trees
Loss of forest trees	Community	Compensation in accordance with the forest protocol signed between the OMVG and the Directorate for Water and Forests
Loss of commercial or craft activity	Be recognized by the neighborhood and the authorities as the operator of the activity	Compensation for the loss of revenue incurred during the period required to re-establish the activity on another site, plus a support for the adaptation to these new sites. The movement of commercial activities under the line is to move the activity nearby out of the company's right-of-way if the activity is inconsistent with the line (technical training adjustment to new activity exchange, for example transforming a mango plantation into a cashew tree plantation)
Natural resources, lost bush	Anyone recognized as directly deriving income from the lost resource	Funding for replacement projects for lost resources most used by affected populations. Loss of forage represents the main loss of natural resource in the right-of-way. The proposed project to join cattle ranchers on livestock markets along the right-of-way and offer them vaccination of their livestock. For the lines in Gambia, the lost resources are forest trees that are mainly used for firewood or building materials. All felled wood will be made available to PAPs for their use.
Travel allowances Relocation and relocation	Be eligible for resettlement	Support for the cost of the move (eg the provision of a vehicle to transport personal effects). Support for relocation, PAP disturbance of the margin of error in the inventory of affected assets and PAP bank and financial charges
Impact on vulnerable people	People of vulnerability • Gender • Physical • Social	**Gender**: Equal and non-discriminatory access to financial and technical resources is facilitated through the process of physical or economic displacement. This includes ensuring that land titles

Impact	Eligibility	Right to compensation or resettlement
	• Economic • Educational	and rights to compensation are also granted to women if they have spouses or companions. **Physical**: Paid support from someone with PAP trust **Social**: Vulnerable PAP allowance **Economic**: Allowance per household member of PAP living below the poverty line (WB) **Educational**: Accompaniment for the understanding of documents presented to all PAPs, women and men
Impact on people who have no formal rights or titles that can be recognized on the lands they occupy, including PAPs with land use authorizations from customary owners	People who have authorizations from customary owners to use land	Assistance for transfer to a place the PAP can live and work (secure location for 3 years) Support for the restoration of livelihood and productivity in a secure location for a period of 3 years Right to recover assets and materials on the old site. Entitlement to compensation at full replacement cost for investments and assets Entitlement to resettlement assistance, including technical support to find a place where the PAP can live and work legally on a more permanent basis after the 3 year-period If necessary, 3 months rental
Impact on squatters	People who have no formal rights or titles that can be recognized on the lands they occupy.	Assistance for transfer to a place the PAP can live and work (secure location for 3 years) Support for the restoration of livelihood and productivity in a secure location for a period of 3 years Right to recover assets and materials on the old site. Entitlement to compensation at full replacement cost for investments and assets. Entitlement to resettlement assistance, including technical support to find a place where the PAP can live and work legally on a more permanent basis after the 3 year period If necessary, 3 months rental.
Job disruption	Be an employee of an activity affected by the project.	Temporary bonus for the transition period corresponding to the period of the move and reconstruction.
Travel allowances Relocation and relocation	Being eligible for resettlement	Support for the cost of the moving (i.e. the provision of a vehicle to transport personal effects).
Impact on infrastructures, equipment and collective goods	Communities with public goods affected by the project (schools, health centers, drinking water supply equipment (wells or boreholes) and sanitation (public toilets or latrines), pastoral infrastructures, roads, rural roads and the cemeteries).	Priority compensation at the full cost of replacement of the affected property (cost of construction at nine - price of the building materials market, plus cost of labor, plus moving allowances).
Restriction of use of the land	Any PAP having a parcel under the influence of the line	Right-of-way / restriction allowance[9]

[9] This compensation is not required by OP 4.12 but granted by the government of the Gambia.

6.1.1. Identification of affected persons and property

A parcel and socio-economic survey was conducted in December 2017 and January 2018 all along the line corridor and at the Gambia post office site. It was developed by the OMVG Consulting Engineer and carried out by the interconnection builders who recruited specialized stakeholders to identify landowners or users of land in or near the right-of-way, identify other potential rights holders affected by the project, and characterize all affected persons.

The socio-economic survey of the people affected by the project made it possible to establish the socio-economic portrait of the latter. It provided a set of data such as:

- Identification of PAPs;
- The inventory of affected property;
- A basic socio-economic description describing the pre-project situation;
- The preferences of the PAPs regarding the methods of compensation;
- Size and composition of affected households;
- The main economic activities of PAPs;
- Affected vulnerable people or groups.

6.1.2. Cut-off date

The parcel survey was conducted from mid-November 2017 to January 31, 2018. This end date is the deadline. All persons and property affected were identified. The date of the inventory was communicated to the populations of the riparian villages during the pre-survey information and awareness campaign conducted by NGOs and the OMVG. The deadline was communicated to the public through newspaper publication and community radio news release.

6.1.3. Principles and rates applicable for compensation

Compensation scales identify the unit value of the assets that will be used to calculate the compensation. The resulting compensation budget will replace all productive assets or livelihoods lost. The basic principle is to indemnify at full replacement value. The scales cover the following points:

- Permanent loss of land;
- Temporary loss of crops;
- Loss of forest trees;
- Loss of utilitarian forest trees;
- Loss of fruit trees (productive);
- Loss of structures and dwellings;
- Vulnerability compensation;
- Right of way and restriction allowances.

Scales:

Category structure / equipment	Price in Dalasi	Price in FCFA	Unit of measure
Fence in banco	140	1 550	Linear meter
Brick fence	1 800	20 000	Linear meter
Reconstruction building	7 475	83 050	Square meter
Traditional well	13 500	150 000	Square meter
Modern well	22 500	250 000	per unit
Kitchen with wall	67 500	750 000	per unit
Traditional kitchen	33 750	375 000	per unit
Outdoor latrine	22 500	250 000	per unit
Shed	1 350	15 000	per unit
Enclosures / animal shelters	4 500	50 000	per unit
Chicken coop	13 500	150 000	per unit
Cemented basin	13 500	150 000	per unit
Granary	22 500	250 000	per unit
Store	67 500	750 000	per unit

Source: Discussion with Gambian Civil Engineer and Technical Services (Direction of Habitat, Direction of Agricultural Services, West Coast Region and Lower River Region), confirming market price validity in Gambia

Crops	Price in Dalasi / m²	Price in FCFA / m²
Pineapple	1 350	15 000
Peanut	2	27
Eggplant	45	500
Other	2	25
Banana tree	297	3 305
Corn	5	51
Cabbage	30	334
Cotton	3	30
Squash	59	650
Fonio	5	60
Okra	14	150
Bean	5	50
Yam	18	200
Fallow	0	0
Corn	4	49
Mango	113	1 250
Cassava	5	60
Gardening	18	200
Melon	18	200
Mil	2	24
Onion	14	150
sorrel	4	45
Potato	18	200
Chilli pepper	23	250
Rice	6	70
Sorghum	5	53
Taro	9	100
Tomato	18	200

Source: Market prices established by the technical services of Gambia in January 2018. There is no decree fixing the price of crops in Gambia.

Productive trees	Price in Dalasi / tree					
	Young		Average		Mature	
	Dalasi	CFA	Dalasi	CFA	Dalasi	CFA
Western Anacardium	90	1 000	2 813	31 250	4 568	50 750
Annona Muricata	90	1 000	1 350	15 000	2 610	29 000
Avocado	90	1 000	450	5 000	3 150	35 000
Banana tree	45	500	1 350	15 000	2 250	25 000
Sugar cane	45	500	450	5 000	900	10 000
Citrus limon	45	500	990	11 000	2 250	25 000
Cola Acuminata, Kolatier	160	1 775	799	8 875	799	8 875
Guava	45	500	2 160	24 000	3 150	35 000
Mandarin	45	500	2 700	30 000	3 600	40 000
Mango Tree Graft	90	1 000	1 620	18 000	3 150	35 000
Ungrafted mango	45	500	1 080	12 000	2 250	25 000
Orange tree	45	500	1 170	13 000	2 700	30 000
Oil palm tree	90	1 000	900	10 000	1 350	15 000
Grapefruit	45	500	900	10 000	1 800	20 000
Papaya	45	500	1 350	15 000	2 250	25 000
Rônier	45	500	450	5 000	2 250	25 000

Productive trees	Price in Dalasi / tree					
	Young		Average		Mature	
	Dalasi	CFA	Dalasi	CFA	Dalasi	CFA
Black tamarind	23	250	450	5 000	900	10 000

Source: Market prices established by the technical services of Gambia in January 2018. There is no decree fixing the price of crops in Gambia.

Loss	Scale
Forest trees public domain	Forest restoration in accordance with the protocol

Utility tree species	Market price for a medium-sized Dalasi tree	Market price for a medium-sized tree FCFA
Adansonia digitata (Baobab)	900	10 000
Accacia albida (Kadd)	1 080	12 000
Albizia lebbeck	720	8 000
*Azadirachta indica (Nim)**	675	7 500
Balanites aegyptiaca	720	8 000
Oxytenanthera abyssinica (Bambou)	720	8 000
Ceiba pentandra (Fromager)	2 250	25 000
Cordyla pinnata (Dimb)	1 800	20 000
Danielia oliveri (Santan)	1 080	12 000
Detarium senegalense (Detakh)	1 125	12 500
*Eucalyptus camldulensis**	1 800	20 000
Khaya senegalensis (Caïcédrat)	2 700	30 000
*Moringa oleifera (Névéday)**	900	10 000
Parkia biglobosa (Néré)	720	8 000
Pterocarpus erinaceus (Vène)	3 150	35 000
*Saba senegalensis (Madd)**	1 350	15 000
Sclerocarya birrea (Beer)	900	10 000
*Tectona grandis (Teck)***	39 564	439 600
Vitellaria paradoxa (Karité)	720	8 000
Zizyphus mauritiana (jujubier)	900	10 000

Source: Market prices established by Gambia Technical Services.
Price of the locality for the species marked with a star (*)
(**) For species whose scale is established on the basis of the international market

Pasture	17 100 Dalasi / 190 000 FCFA/tonne

Vulnerabilities	Description	Scale
Gender	Woman 16 years old and over	Flat rate allowance of 1,350 Dalasi / 15,000 FCFA / woman 16 and over
Physical	Persons with physical or mental disabilities	Flat rate allowance of 1,350 Dalasi / 15,000 FCFA / disabled person
Economic	Household under the poverty line	Flat rate allowance of 2,250 Dalasi / 25,000 FCFA / household

Vulnerabilities	Description	Scale
Social	All PAPs (Marginalized group, female head of household, widows, orphans, elderly people ...)	Flat rate allowance of 2,250 Dalasi / 25,000 FCFA per household
Education	Inability to read contracts or agreements in English	Accompanied all PAPs, women and men, for the understanding of compensation agreements. Accompaniment provided by NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP) and LCMC

6.1.4. Estimate of actual losses and their compensation

Rubric	Quantity	Unity
Compensation for loss of land		
Permanent loss of land under pylons (64 m2 per pylon)	249	pylon
Compensation for loss of assets		
Loss of structures and buildings	43	structure
Loss of harvest and soil preparation	68,45	ha
Loss of forest trees on public land	60 065	tree
Loss of forest trees on PAP plots		
Loss of utilitarian forest trees (40 m = 2140, 20 m = 1070)	2492	tree
Loss of fruit and productive trees (40 m = 8334, 20 m = 4167)	3528	/tree
Compensation for right of way and restriction of use in the 40 m right-of-way	621	PAP
Compensation for loss of fodder (livestock vaccination campaign)	43,75	ton

6.1.5. Consultations and negotiations held / conducted

For Gambia, the PMU and OMVG supported National Monitoring Committees (NACs) and Local Coordination and Monitoring Committees (LCMC) in the conduct of information and consultation activities prior to the start of parcel surveys. Meetings were held with the various administrative authorities following which planning was made to travel all the towns and villages concerned by the project. State services, Cantons chiefs and affected populations actively participated.

Sectoral outreach meetings were held in Gambia in the Birkama (Central, Sibanor Community, Bondaly District) and Soma (Soma Center, Farafinna, Kwenalla) regions.

The purpose of these meetings was to inform and sensitize the population about the nature of the project, its potential impacts, the notion of PAP, the notion of Declaration of Public Utility (DUP) and its corollaries, as well as the arrangements made by the project to compensate for losses (for example, inventories of property to be made and the calculation of compensation). A total of 177 people, including 11 women, attended the meetings. Six media information campaigns (radio messages) on the OMVG Energy project, its benefits, the parcel surveys to be carried out on the different sites, the disturbances that will be caused to the populations and the arrangements made by the OMVG to avoid / minimize and compensate for all losses were carried out in the different local languages (Diola and Mandingo). Thus, 45,000 people have been potentially reached by this mass awareness. This estimate is made on the basis of the size of the local population, community radio being well relayed in the different villages.

ISC Campaign in Soma and surrounding localities along lines L7, L6a and L6b:

The LCMC supported by the OMVG carried out consultations and sensitization of the people affected by the project for the posts and lines in The Gambia. Information and sensitization meetings were held in Soma center, Farafinna and Kwenalla and brought together the surrounding populations affected by the project.

As a result of these community meetings, radio broadcasts were also organized at three community radio stations in Soma, Kabada and Gambian Casamance. These emissions affected approximately 25,000 people in the Soma area. This estimate is made on the basis of the size of the local population, community radio being well relayed in the different villages. The content of these broadcasts covered the outline of the project, the conduct of the parcel surveys and the principles of compensation. The localities involved as well as the benefits of the project (notably the potential improvement in long-term electricity availability, job creation during the line construction phase, the social support measures that will be provided to the PAPs by the project support for vulnerable populations and AGR development) and the companies (recruitment of the local labor force, the various assistance to the population in the context of the Responsibility Societal Enterprise (CSR) have been communicated to the population (Annex 4).

ISC Campaign in Brikama and Surrounding Locations

The populations of Brikama and those living along the line have regrouped in three (3) localities: Brikama center, Sibanor and the District of Bondaly. Following the community meetings, the multiplication of information and awareness campaigns was carried out by members of the Committees formed by UGP / OMVG through broadcasts at community radio stations. These radio programs were organized through three community radio stations (Bwiam FM, Kulorokaira FM and Brikama FM). These broadcasts focused on the main lines of the project, the conduct of parcel surveys and the principles of compensation. The localities crossed by the interconnection lines as well as the benefits of the project were communicated to the populations. Emphasis was also placed on the people who will be affected by the compensation, namely the persons identified as occupants / operators, with property on one or more plots below the lines.

Summary of population concerns

The populations affected by the lines were consulted during the 2017-2018 parcel surveys and expressed their views on the compensation preferences, their eligibility, fears concerning the control of the lines, the inventory method and the valuation of their goods.

Overall, the cantonal chiefs, village chiefs and population appreciated the information and awareness sessions. They say they are reassured by the awareness and information received from the OMVG / PMU mission and that, for future field surveys, they are ready to remove all the obstacles to the smooth running of these surveys and the other activities of the project.

After the information and sensitization sessions, a series of questions was asked by the participants and can be summarized as follows:

- Compensation methods and payment procedures of affected landowners;
- The impacts of interstate conflicts on the Energy Project;
- Along the road between Kembujeh and Brikama as well as the houses around;
- Recruitment of young people for the construction of pylons;
- Villages Not Served by NAWEC for Electricity;
- NAWEC high rates, frequent power cuts and brownouts;
- The expected duration of the project taking into account other external factors;
- NAWEC's slowness in electricity distribution in rural communities;
- The high cost and irregular supply of electricity in Gambia.

Summary of questions and answers during the ISC sessions in Gambia

N°	Questions	Answers
1	Who will be responsible for connecting the communities to the interconnection line?	The various national electricity companies are responsible for connecting the communities to the line.

Nº	Questions	Answers
2	What is NAWEC's role in this project?	Distribution of electricity from the Brikama and Soma substations
3	Could interstate conflicts have an impact on this project?	Undesirable inter-state conflicts should in no way have an impact that could block the implementation of the project. No member country of the Organization has the right to deprive any other country of electricity. The dam and the interconnection line are the property common to all member countries of the Organization. This is governed by laws and agreements between Member States.
4	Will the people directly affected by the project have access to employment under this project?	Populations directly affected by the interconnection line will be favored when hiring during the pre-construction phase and the construction of pylons in accordance with their competence.
5	Management and distribution of electricity in member countries?	In each country the structures responsible for electricity will ensure the distribution and management of electricity. This is part of the long-term goals according to the country's political priorities. For the specific case of Gambia, it is NAWEC.
6	Will the local workforce be used for work at the villages crossed by the interconnection line?	Yes, the local workforce will be prioritized based on their skill. Otherwise, the workforce can be recruited anywhere else in OMVG member countries.
7	I am the customary owner of farmland that is operated by a third party and is affected by the interconnection line causing the loss of some or all of the agricultural land. In this case between me, the customary owner and the non-owner operator will be compensated?	For the customary non-owner of agricultural land who will lose access to some or all of the land he or she cultivates, it is proposed to pay in kind or in cash the equivalent of an annual harvest according to the cultivated area. The compensation approach for parcels of land is to focus on offsets in kind as much as possible. However, special attention will be given to non-owner farmers considered vulnerable. For the customary owner, compensation will be made from the following year in accordance with the affected area. And this compensation can be done either in kind or in cash. Generally, only the areas under the pylons will be permanently lost.

6.2. Physical relocation measures (loss of dwellings, buildings and other structures)

Compensation is based on the full cost of the project's replacement of the possessions in the concessions (family land). This includes, for example, fixed structures such as dwellings or huts, sheds, warehouses, farm buildings, attics, kitchens, wells, latrines, fences, tapades (small family garden), etc. It is expected that any lost building will be rebuilt on the parcels belonging to PAP along the right-of-way. Thus, the issues of host sites and the host population do not arise. The materials will be of superior quality and adapted to the environment.

The construction of the new PAP buildings is under the responsibility of the project and will be done with the support of RAP implementing NGOs. If an eligible person decides to be compensated in cash rather than in kind, the compensation per square meter awarded would correspond to the cost of the full replacement value, including the estimated cost of reconstruction. The payment would be made only after the case has been studied and having made sure that the PAP has another property that is equivalent and meets its needs.

The compensation scale for each of the structures affected in the family homes is estimated from the market prices in new condition, without depreciation. Housing compensation includes transition expenses.

6.3. Consolidated Budget for Gambia Lines

Description	Amount	Unit	Rates in Dalasi	Dalasi	FCFA (1 FCFA = 0,09 Dalasi)	US Dollar (Rate: $559,18)
Compensation for loss of land and assets						
Permanent loss of land under pylons[10]	Pylon	267	1 800	480 600	5 340 000	9 550
Loss of structures and buildings	43	structures	Based on the calculation	10 838 841	120 431 567	215 372
Loss of harvest	69,7	ha	Scale	2 353 138	26 145 978	46 758
Cost of land preparation under the line	69,7	ha	3 600	250 920	2 788 000	4 986
Loss of forest trees on public land	50 477	tree	Restoration plan	Taken into account in the cost of the restoration plan[11]		
Loss of forest trees on PAP plots			Next species affected			
Loss of utilitarian forest trees (40 m = 1 964, 20 m = 2 982)	982	tree	Next species affected	947 574	10 528 600	18 829
Loss of fruit and productive trees (40 m = 5 834, 20 m = 2 917)	2 917	tree	Scale	7 892 731	87 697 007	156 831
Compensation for use restriction in the 40 m right-of-way	566	PAP	450	254 700	2 830 000	5 061
Compensation for loss of fodder (livestock vaccination campaign)	43.75	ha/ton	17 100	748 125	8 312 500	14 866
Subtotal 1				**23 766 629**	**264 073 651**	**472 252**
Special attention to vulnerable people						
Indemnities for Gender Vulnerability[12]	1 246	Woman 16+	1 350	1 682 100	18 690 000	33 424
Indemnities for physical vulnerability	27	disabled	1 350	36 450	405 000	724
Indemnities for Educational Vulnerability	Accompanied by NGOs and LCMC					
Indemnities for economic vulnerability of households	510	household	2 250	1 147 500	12 750 000	22 801
Allowances for social vulnerability of households	510	household	2 250	1 147 500	12 750 000	22 801
Subtotal 2				**4 013 550**	**44 595 000**	**79 751**

[10] Compensation for lost land under the pylons will be in cash or equivalent material and non-chemical agricultural inputs (e.g. improved seeds) at full replacement cost.

[11] Protocol (Annex 14) signed on September 27, 2018 between OMVG and "the Department of Forestry, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources of Gambia, (DoF-MECCNAR)".

[12] There are 54 women that where not identified in the survey, but added to the budget on the basis of marital status of the head of household (M1, M2, M3, M4 for 1, 2, 3, 4 wives of a head of household). They will be identified and included in the women vulnerability compensation during implementation of the RAP.

Accompanying measures and capacity building						
Development of income-generating activities for women	1 246	Woman 16+	1 350	1 682 100	18 690 000	**33 424**
Cost of strengthening the technical capacities of women in the implementation of IGA In 2 LCMC	2		90 000	180 000	2 000 000	3 577
Cost building-capacity of plantation operators in the 2 LCMC	2		90 000	180 000	2 000 000	3 577
Subtotal 3				**2 671 189**	**29 679 875**	**53 077**
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	The OMVG-PMU will finance GRM operationalization and monitoring. An indicative budget of approximately USD$33 500 is proposed					
External audit budget				629 089	6 989 875	12 500
Contingence (15%)				3 564 994	39 611 048	70 838
Total budget by Lines in Gambia				**34 016 362**	**377 959 574**	**675 918**

6.4. Time schedule for payment and physical relocations

Implementation Schedule Lines in Gambia							
Activities	Duration	month 1	month 2	month 3	month 4	month 5	month 6
Information and consultation on the payment process	7 days						
Validation of individual compensation agreements	14 days						
Organization by LCMC of compensation payment commissions	14 days						
Payment of compensations	7 days						
External monitoring	-						
Implementation of other compensation measures	28 days						
Assignement of replacement lands	50 days						
Construction of houses and structures	60 days						
Audit							
Produce a detailed report of the compensation activities							
Produce monitoring reports of other compensation measures							
Manage any complaints and complaints and grievance	Continu						

NB: Month 1 starts once the Notice of Non-Objection of the TFP is obtained.

7. Arbitration Procedures / Complaint Management Mechanism

Settlement and redress mechanisms take into account the existence of remedies before: traditional organizations; decentralized community organizations; the structures put in place by the project and the national courts. The implementation of the PAP complaints and litigation system makes it possible to objectively register, process and classify them. It facilitates the resolution of disputes and disputes related to resettlement.

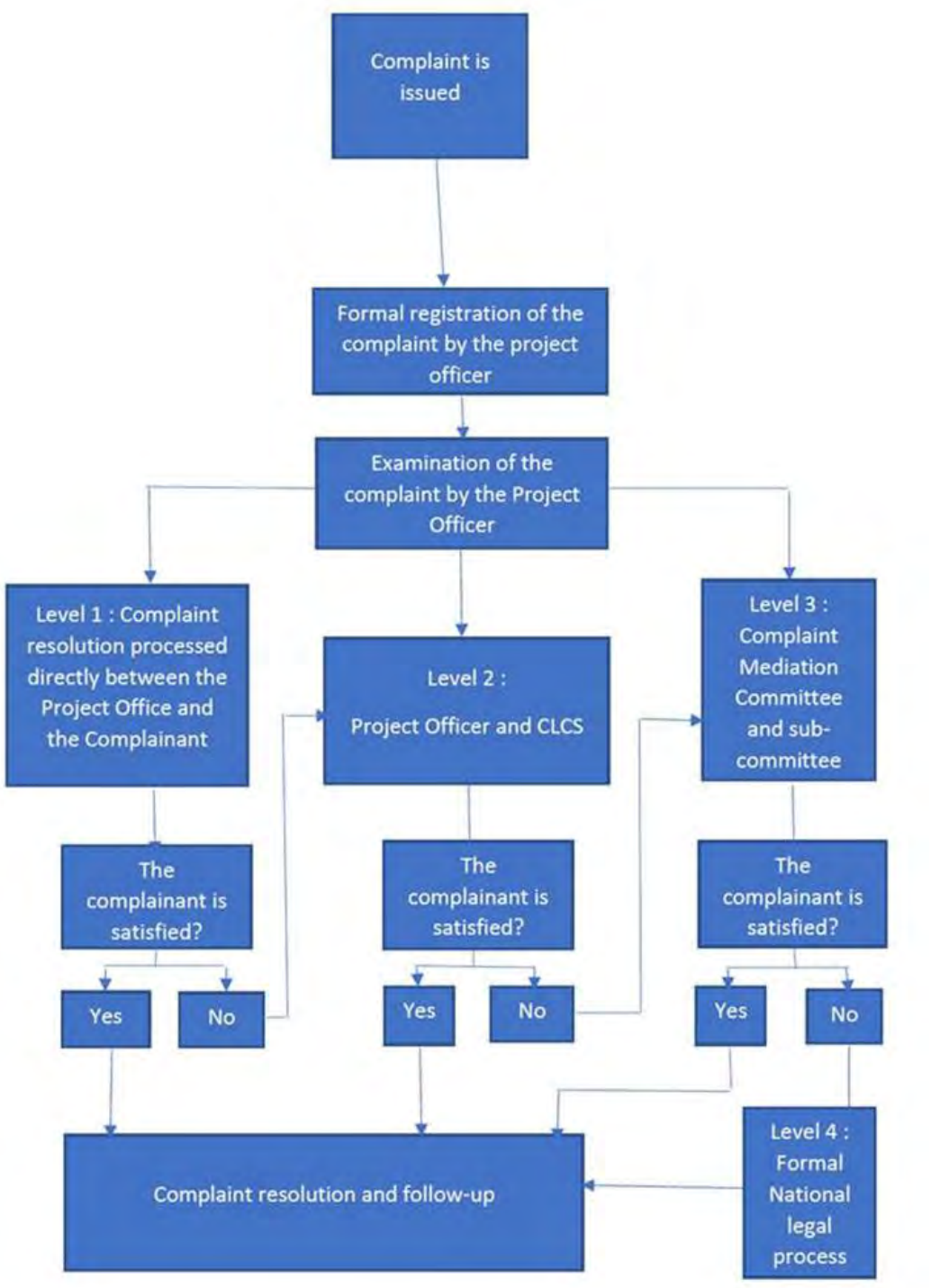
The complainant will always be able to claim the right to bring a complaint to the competent courts of the country.

Provision for operationalization of the Grievance Redress Committee, including working materials, will be provided by the OMVG-PMU.

Complaints related to Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (ESA) / Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

The builder, managers, builder's employees and others working on the project must sign a code of ethics regarding appropriate behaviors to be held with other employees and members of local communities. Builders, employees and other workers should not engage in gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse of children and adults. If they do, they will have their employment contract terminated and expose themselves to criminal prosecution. The builder will comply with local / national laws regarding notification to the police and / or local authorities.

Complaints must be treated confidentially. Reports should simply indicate that a ESA / SGBV complaint has been filed; it has been treated, resolved or referred to the competent local authorities.


Complaint is issued
Formal registration of the complaint by the project officer
Examination of the complaint by the Project Officer
Level 1 : Complaint resolution processed directly between the Project Office and the Complainant
Level 2 : Project Officer and CLCS
Level 3 : Complaint Mediation Committee and sub-committee
The complainant is satisfied?
The complainant is satisfied?
The complainant is satisfied?
Yes
No
Yes
No
Yes
No
Complaint resolution and follow-up
Level 4 : Formal National legal process

Step	Action	Maximum processing time (day)	Cumulative days
Registration	Filing of the complaint Registration	1 1	0 2
Preliminary examination	Preliminary examination and filing Constitution of the complaint file	2 2	4 6
Treatment 1 Treatment 2 Treatment 3 Corrective Tracking & Closing	Meeting with the complainant LCMC Deliberation - OMVG Deliberation of the Mediation Committee (monthly meeting) Corrective action	5 7 30 7 30	11 18 48 55 85
Referral to national courts	Legal procedure	ND[13]	ND

8. Monitoring and evaluation of the RAP implementation

The provisions of the RAP for monitoring and evaluation aim to ensure, first, that the proposed actions are implemented as planned within the established deadlines, and secondly that the expected results are achieved. When deficiencies or difficulties are observed, monitoring and evaluation can initiate appropriate corrective actions. The main objective of the Resettlement Action Plan is to provide affected people with better or at least equivalent living conditions to those that they knew prior to the completion of the Energy Project. Thus, the monitoring and evaluation of the actions proposed in the Resettlement Plan should focus on the achievement of this objective.

Component	Follow-up action	Responsible	Indicator / periodicity	Period	Performance objective
Demographics and population	Identify the affected population and control opportunistic migration	**PMU**	Number of PAPs identified during the parcel survey	Parcel Survey Campaign	Ensure that only those affected are those who are actually compensated.
	Respect of the rules of eligibility	**NGO**	Number of PAPs added after the parcel survey		
			Number of claims relating to the addition of PAP		
Quality and standard of living	Ensure that farmland compensation and compensation measures and their production allow the PAP to maintain production.	**PMU**	Number of m^2 of land temporarily lost during the works	Implementation of RAP	

[13] Subject to any reservations, recourse to the courts may take one to three months.

Component	Follow-up action	Responsible	Indicator / periodicity	Period	Performance objective
	Ensure that offsets help maintain or improve the food availability of PAPs	**PMU**	Number of m2 of land temporarily lost and returned to farmers after construction		Compensation for temporary and permanent losses allowing PAP to maintain or improve its productivity and availability of foodstuffs.
	Ensure the effectiveness of the measures provided for in the RAP so that the PAPs do not suffer a deterioration of their living conditions	**PMU**	Number of m^2 of permanent soil lost during the works		
			Number of m^2 of land replaced during the compensation for that permanently lost		
			Harvest volume available preliminary draft		
			Volume of crops temporarily lost during the works		
			Volume of compensation in kind (rice) delivered during compensation to PAPs for temporary losses		
			Volume of crops on areas permanently lost	Implementation of RAP	
			Percentage of cash benefits reinvested in productive activities		
Gender equity and vulnerability	Ensure that women and vulnerable people receive fair and adequate compensation as proposed in the RAP	**NGO**	Amount of compensations planned and paid in compensation to women producers and vulnerable people affected by the project	Implementation of RAP	Compensation for losses of women and vulnerable persons is paid fairly before displacement, including to those who are not formal owners.
	Avoid increasing women's workload during displacement and resettlement		Number of women to be compensated vs those who received financial compensation and support during the compensation campaign		All women affected by the project were compensated. Steps are being taken to ensure that all women and vulnerable people affected by the project have access to the RAP complaint process
			The number of complaints made and resolved regarding women and vulnerable persons throughout the		

Component	Follow-up action	Responsible	Indicator / periodicity	Period	Performance objective
			duration of the project		
Use of natural resources	To verify the effectiveness of the measures taken to reduce the negative impacts related to the loss and valorization of plant resources used by PAPs	**PMU**	Number of PAP compensated for compensation for loss of natural resources.	Implementation of RAP	All PAPs that lost access to natural resources were compensated and found alternative resources
			Volume of timber felled and given to the people for their use.		All complaints from people about impacts on natural resources are resolved
			Number of timber collection and natural resource processing activities implemented by PAPs		
			Wood lumber (volume)		
			Coal (bag)		
			Others		
Agriculture and Livestock	Check the effectiveness of the implementation of the compensation following the losses of fodder for livestock	**NGO**	Types of crops grown and number of infringements of RoW restrictions under the RAP during and after construction (2-4 years).	Implementation of RAP	The continuation and maintenance of agricultural and pastoral activities under the influence of the line.
			Quantity of vaccine available to livestock services for vaccination of livestock in the affected area		
			Number of animals vaccinated		
Employment, income and gender	Recruitment of the local man and woman workforce during construction	**PMU**	Number of days / man and days / woman worked by local workforce during construction	Implementation of RAP	Use the workforce (male and female) and local businesses.
			Number of AGR participants		Promote the involvement of local companies in the supply of goods and services from local worksites.
	Use of local companies or micro-enterprises to		Financial volume of transactions carried out by local companies and		

Component	Follow-up action	Responsible	Indicator / periodicity	Period	Performance objective
	supply the yards with goods and services.		micro-enterprises during the duration of the works.		
			Number and effectiveness of measures put in place to promote the use of local micro-enterprises managed by women to supply construction sites with goods and services		

- Monthly follow-up report

A monitoring report on RAP implementation will be produced monthly by the PMU. This report will present in particular:

- Status of the processing of compensation files;
- Statistics regarding the handling of complaints;
- Information Activities / Consultation with PAPs;
- Main monitoring indicators;
- Number, processing and documentation of all grievances;
- Difficulties encountered and adjustments required.

- Internal and external audits

Internal Audit:

The OMVG in its role of internal supervision of the implementation of the RAP (see section 14) will proceed each year and at the end of the implementation period to a control of the state of execution of the various activities of the RAP. This supervision will identify planned actions, those that have been carried out and those that may still need to be done to achieve RAP objectives. The OMVG will ensure that adjustments are made to finalize the RAP activities.

External audit:

The OMVG, in collaboration with the TFPs, will appoint a competent and impartial external auditor to evaluate the implementation of the RAP in progress and recommend, if necessary, additional activities to be carried out by the OMVG. At the end of the program, a closing audit will be conducted by the auditor who will evaluate the implementation of the RAP.

For the realization of these external audit activities, a budget of 629,078 Dalasi / 6,989,750 FCFA / 12,500 USD is planned for the Gambia RAP Line. The work is planned for 21 days and will be executed by a team of two Consultants.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background and initial studies

West Africa has natural resources to meet much of its energy needs. The hydro power sector is part of this potential. The development of an efficient electricity power lines transmission system is a prerequisite for this development.

The Governments of Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal have set up the Gambia River Development Organization (OMVG). Its main mission is to develop and rationally exploit the common resources of 3 rivers basins: the Gambia, the Kayanga-Geba and the Koliba-Corubal rivers. One of these enhancements is the development of the power production of the Gambia River and the development of an electricity power transmission line system in the sub-region.

The development of these river basins offers an opportunity for the development of the energy potential still largely untapped. Several studies have been funded by the member countries of OMVG and the international community.

A study on the integration of power generation and transmission lines investments in the four OMVG member countries was conducted from 1994 to 1996 (HQ International and al., 1997). The results of the study led to the identification in the territory of member countries of:

- Hydroelectric production sites development program
- Interconnection power transport grid systems.

A priority program was selected and funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB) for the feasibility studies on technical, economical, environmental and social consequences of the Sambangalou hydroelectric development as well as on the electricity grid interconnection power system of the OMVG in the territory of member countries. This study was conducted from February 2002 to May 2004. The positive results of this feasibility study and the importance of the overall project motivated OMVG to request AfDB to fund the detailed pre-project studies and the development of tender documents, including update of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

In view of the large electricity deficit in the sub-region and the high dependence on imported petroleum products for power production, the study confirmed the need to increase regional supply of hydroelectric power with additional source to the production project of Sambangalou. The choice of an additional power sources fell on the Kaleta site, located on the Konkoure River in Guinea.

The three components of the OMVG Energy project are:

- The Hydropower Development Schemes (HDS) of Sambangalou,
- Kaleta
- The Interconnection Lines.

This project is the first phase of the implementation of the OMVG Energy Development Program. It was the subject of a major Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) in 2007, including the production of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

An Interconnection Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF or CPR) for Interconnection Lines was produced in September 2014, in accordance with World Bank OP 4.12. This RPF was produced as part of OMVG's Energy Project's environmental and social risk management review. These documents constitute the update of the ESMP of the OMVG interconnection lines initially prepared by the COTECO group (COYNE ET BELLIER -TECSULT - COBA) in 2008.

The CPR was produced prior to the final layout of the interconnection lines. Following the progress of work on the layout of lines, the Resettlement Action Plan was produce taking into account the land use in the project area, physical and economic displacement affecting population.

1.2 Justification for the RAP

The development of the OMVG interconnection lines project in Gambia will cause physical or economic displacement of populations. This RAP aims to minimize physical and economical resettlement, mitigate impacts and compensate losses and other inconveniences suffered by the affected people.

More specifically it relates to the resettlement associated with the construction of the 225 kV transmission lines in Gambia. The resettlement caused by the construction of 2 substations transforming 225 kV into 33 kv for distribution is presented in a separate RAP.

1.3 PAR objectives and strategy

This section presents the objectives of the RAP, methodology for preparing the RAP, the general organization of its implementation and the chronogram of foreseen activities.

1.3.1 Objective

The main objective of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the transmission lines in Gambia is to avoid or minimize the impacts and to ensure that people who have to leave their homes, environment and/or lose part of their property or assets in relation to the project, be treated fairly and benefit from its positive spin-offs. This RAP is part of the Interconnection Project along with engineering plans, equipment purchases and other activities. It must be implemented before undertaking the construction of infrastructures likely to affect the population. These measures will have to meet the requirements of the concerned communities, comply with the legislation of Gambia and with the standards of the technical and financial partners, in particular:

- World Bank Operational Policy 4.12
- Operational Safeguard 2 of the AfDB.

In the event of difference between the legislation of the States and those of the TFPs, the most advantageous standards for the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) will apply.

To achieve this, the RAP aims at the following specific objectives:

- Avoiding or minimizing, to the most possible extent, land expropriation and involuntary resettlement, by exploring viable alternatives in the project design;
- Ensure that people affected by the project (PAPs) are consulted and have the opportunity to participate in all the key stages of the RAP process development and implementation of activities;
- Planning of compensation based on project impacts to ensure that no project affected person is penalized or impoverished;
- Compensate PAPs for inconvenience;
- Ensuring that PAPs are provided with assistance (such as travel allowances) during resettlement;
- Promote replacement of affected assets at full replacement cost;
- Establish a fair, transparent, effective and reassuring compensation process;
- Assist those affected in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standard of living, or at least restore them to their pre-project level;
- Design and implement compensation activities as a sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources for the people affected by the project so that they have the opportunity to share the project benefits equitably;
- Give special attention to gender issues and the needs of the most vulnerable people among the affected populations. Gender-based discrimination results from unequal treatment of persons because of their gender; this vulnerability implies the application of positive discrimination measures. This special attention will be detailed in the section dealing with the principles of compensation. It involves the creation of records for women heads of land-farming households. An income-generating activity program (AGR) dedicated to women as part of RAP's accompanying measures.

1.3.2 RAP Development Strategy

The RAP development strategy updates information gathered during the parcel surveys and during the earlier phases of the project. It presents the tools put in place to ensure fair compensation and resettlement of PAPs. After the project PAPs are to be in a better socio-economic situation or at least in an equal one compare to the pre-project condition. The strategy is based on the following elements:

- Identification of affected lands;
- Identification of an eligibility matrix and a compensation matrix;
- Identification of PAPs occupants / farmer on affected land;
- Identification and implementation of a grievance process to manage complaints and conflicts of the affected population during RAP implementation;
- Description of the socio-economic situation of the PAPs before the project is carried out;
- Production of inventories of PAP's affected assets;
- Identification of compensation values for the affected properties;
- Identification of resettlement measures and compensation matrix;
- Identification of appropriate measures that would help PAPs not only to improve or restore their former standards of living, but also to participate in the whole process of setting up, monitoring and evaluating RAP activities;
- Identification of tools to control the effective recovery of lost assets and income;
- Identification of vulnerable PAPs or groups of PAPs (who may not benefit from RAP activities due to their vulnerability)
- Identification of specific actions related to the condition of vulnerable PAPs;
- Identification of potential resettlement sites (where the affected PAPs will renew their economic activities and where appropriate, will be rebuild their homes, etc.);
- Identification of the main actors and role in the implementation of the RAP;
- Identification of participatory monitoring and evaluation activities for the reestablishment of the standard of living of the PAPs
- Evaluating the global RAP implementation and results;
- Definition of the timetable for the RAP implementation;
- Evaluation of the RAP costs.

1.3.3 General organization of the RAP

The interconnection stations and lines of the OMVG Energy Project are spread over four countries, whose national laws, currencies, languages, compensations scales and administrative structures differ.

For these reasons, it was agreed to prepare eight (8) Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) as follows:

RAP of Substations

- RAP substations of Gambia : Brikama and Soma
- RAP substations of Senegal : Tambacounda, Kedougou, Tanaff and Kaolack
- RAP substations of Guinea Bissau : Bissau, Mansoa, Bambadinca and Saltinho
- RAP substations of Guinea: Boke, Kaleta, Linsan, Labe and Mali

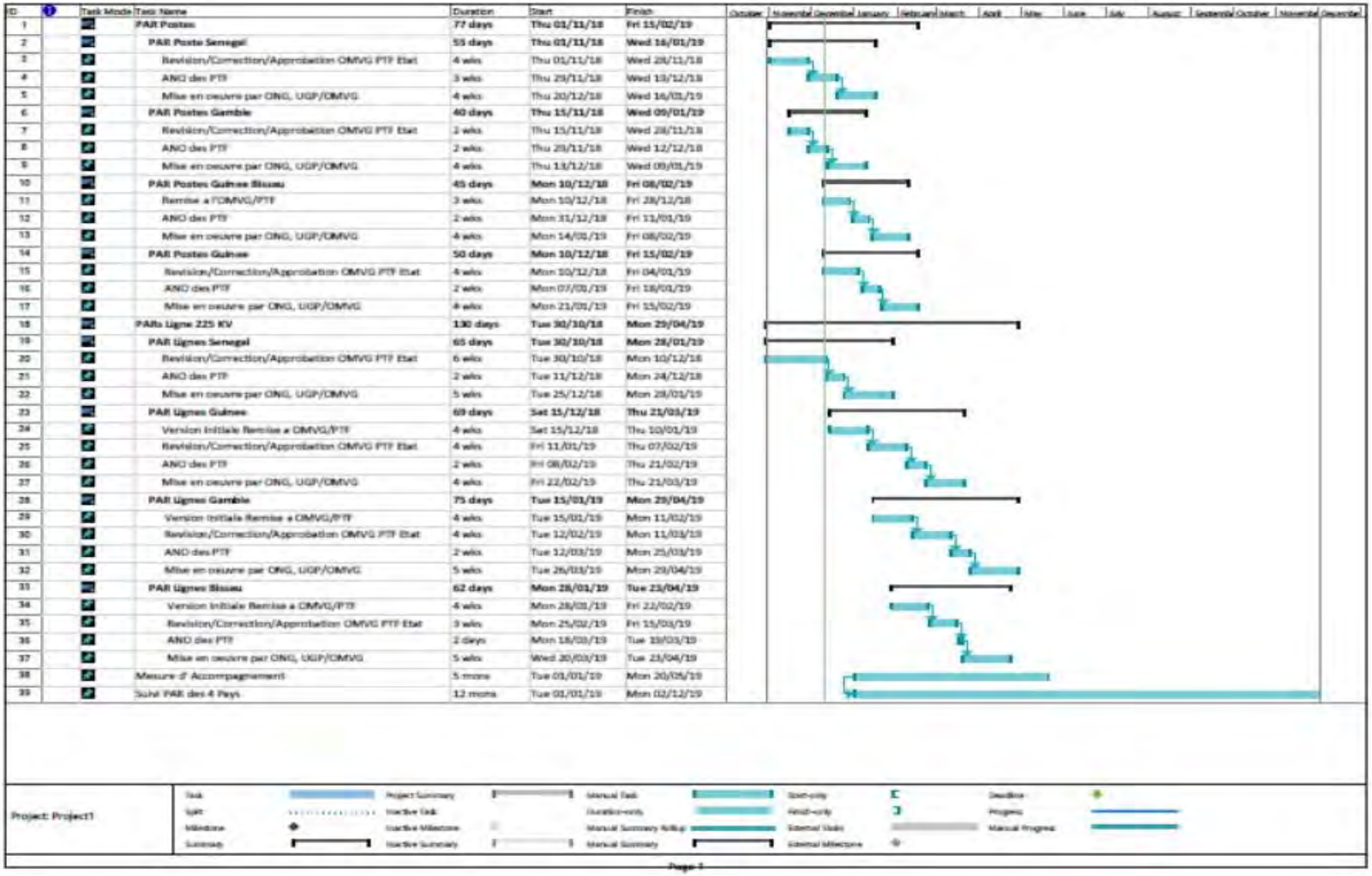
RAP lines

- RAP Gambia : Lot 7; parts of Lot 6a and Lot 6b in Gambia;
- RAP Senegal : Lots 1a and 1b; Lot 2; Lot 3 in Senegal ; Lots 6a and 6b in Senegal;
- RAP Guinea : Lot 3 in Guinea; Lot 4 ; Lot 5 in Guinea;
- RAP Guinea Bissau: Lot 5 in Guinea Bissau.

Technical Note: Zones exempt from physical or economic relocation

1.3.4 Forecasted timeline

The estimated schedule leading to the release of the Gambia Right-of-Way will be until the end of April 2019. The planned production timeline of the RAPs, the RAP revision / validation and implementation steps are presented in Figure 1. This forecast is presented for information only and does not constitute a commitment. The implementation time line after the advice of non-objection from the Technical and Financial Partners is presented in section 13 of the RAP



ID	Task Mode	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish
1		**PAR Postes**	**77 days**	**Thu 01/11/18**	**Fri 15/02/19**
2		**PAR Poste Senegal**	**55 days**	**Thu 01/11/18**	**Wed 16/01/19**
3		Revision/Correction/Approbation OMVG PTF Etat	4 wks	Thu 01/11/18	Wed 28/11/18
4		ANO des PTF	3 wks	Thu 29/11/18	Wed 19/12/18
5		Mise en oeuvre par ONG, UGP/OMVG	4 wks	Thu 20/12/18	Wed 16/01/19
6		**PAR Postes Gambie**	**40 days**	**Thu 15/11/18**	**Wed 09/01/19**
7		Revision/Correction/Approbation OMVG PTF Etat	2 wks	Thu 15/11/18	Wed 28/11/18
8		ANO des PTF	2 wks	Thu 29/11/18	Wed 12/12/18
9		Mise en oeuvre par ONG, UGP/OMVG	4 wks	Thu 13/12/18	Wed 09/01/19
10		**PAR Postes Guinee Bissau**	**45 days**	**Mon 10/12/18**	**Fri 08/02/19**
11		Remise a l'OMVG/PTF	3 wks	Mon 10/12/18	Fri 28/12/18
12		ANO des PTF	2 wks	Mon 31/12/18	Fri 11/01/19
13		Mise en oeuvre par ONG, UGP/OMVG	4 wks	Mon 14/01/19	Fri 08/02/19
14		**PAR Postes Guinee**	**50 days**	**Mon 10/12/18**	**Fri 15/02/19**
15		Revision/Correction/Approbation OMVG PTF Etat	4 wks	Mon 10/12/18	Fri 04/01/19
16		ANO des PTF	2 wks	Mon 07/01/19	Fri 18/01/19
17		Mise en oeuvre par ONG, UGP/OMVG	4 wks	Mon 21/01/19	Fri 15/02/19
18		**PARs Ligne 225 KV**	**130 days**	**Tue 30/10/18**	**Mon 29/04/19**
19		**PAR Lignes Senegal**	**65 days**	**Tue 30/10/18**	**Mon 28/01/19**
20		Revision/Correction/Approbation OMVG PTF Etat	6 wks	Tue 30/10/18	Mon 10/12/18
21		ANO des PTF	2 wks	Tue 11/12/18	Mon 24/12/18
22		Mise en oeuvre par ONG, UGP/OMVG	5 wks	Tue 25/12/18	Mon 28/01/19
23		**PAR Lignes Guinee**	**69 days**	**Sat 15/12/18**	**Thu 21/03/19**
24		Version Initiale Remise a OMVG/PTF	4 wks	Sat 15/12/18	Thu 10/01/19
25		Revision/Correction/Approbation OMVG PTF Etat	4 wks	Fri 11/01/19	Thu 07/02/19
26		ANO des PTF	2 wks	Fri 08/02/19	Thu 21/02/19
27		Mise en oeuvre par ONG, UGP/OMVG	4 wks	Fri 22/02/19	Thu 21/03/19
28		**PAR Lignes Gambie**	**75 days**	**Tue 15/01/19**	**Mon 29/04/19**
29		Version Initiale Remise a OMVG/PTF	4 wks	Tue 15/01/19	Mon 11/02/19
30		Revision/Correction/Approbation OMVG PTF Etat	4 wks	Tue 12/02/19	Mon 11/03/19
31		ANO des PTF	2 wks	Tue 12/03/19	Mon 25/03/19
32		Mise en oeuvre par ONG, UGP/OMVG	5 wks	Tue 26/03/19	Mon 29/04/19
33		**PAR Lignes Bissau**	**62 days**	**Mon 28/01/19**	**Tue 23/04/19**
34		Version Initiale Remise a OMVG/PTF	4 wks	Mon 28/01/19	Fri 22/02/19
35		Revision/Correction/Approbation OMVG PTF Etat	3 wks	Mon 25/02/19	Fri 15/03/19
36		ANO des PTF	2 days	Mon 18/03/19	Tue 19/03/19
37		Mise en oeuvre par ONG, UGP/OMVG	5 wks	Wed 20/03/19	Tue 23/04/19
38		Mesure d' Accompagnement	5 mons	Tue 01/01/19	Mon 20/05/19
39		Suivi PAR des 4 Pays	12 mons	Tue 01/01/19	Mon 02/12/19

Figure 1 : Projected timeline for production and implementation of RAPs

2 OMVG Energy Project and Interconnection Lines

2.1 Overview of the OMVG Energy Project

The 225 kV interconnection line project of OMVG is intended to transport the energy produced by Sambangalou and Kaleta power production sites to the main cities of the OMVG countries. The interconnection line has a total length of 1645.56 km across Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal. Sections of pylon are monoternes or biterne type. The interconnection project also involves the construction of 15 substations located near the main production sites and main power users in each country. These sub-stations are connected by transmission lines to carry electricity at a voltage of 225 kV to each substation. The electrical equipment installed in the substations makes it possible to lower the voltage to 30 kV for the distribution system that supplies population and industrial clients with electricity.

Figure 2 below shows an overview of the interconnection line and sub-stations in Gambia and the other three OMVG countries.

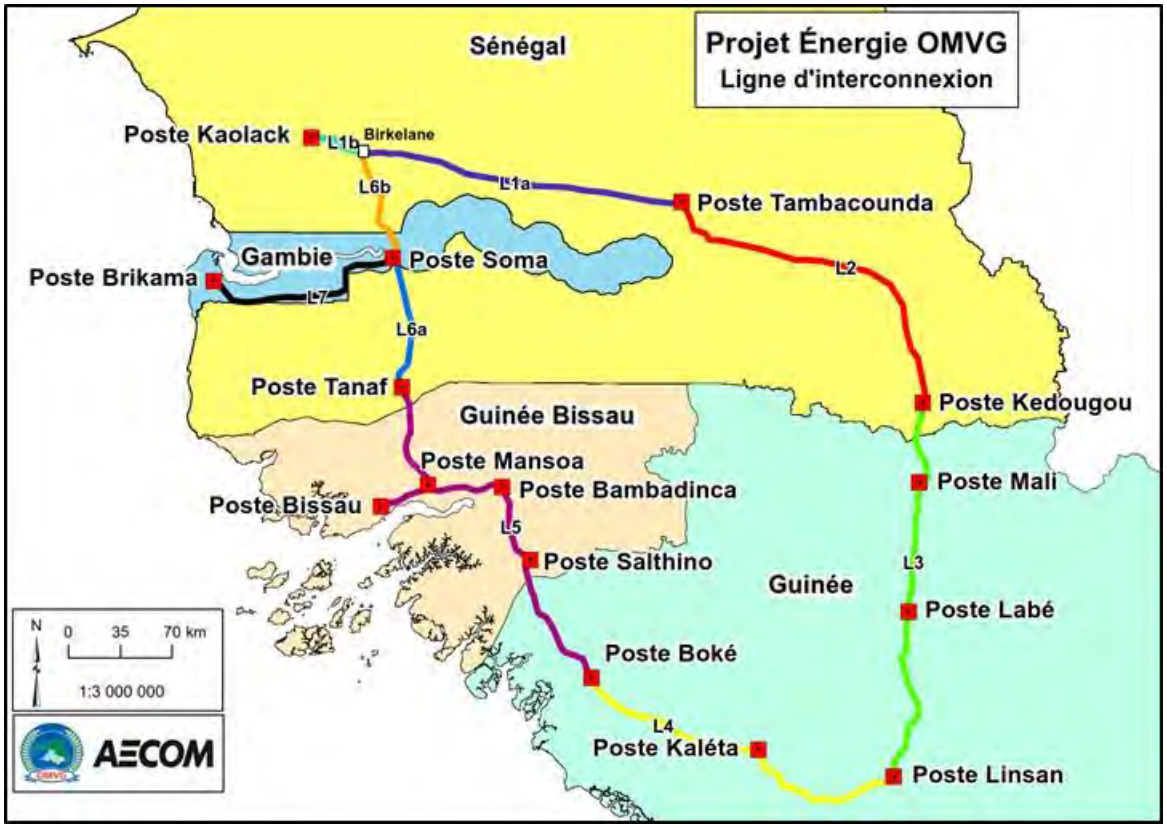


Figure 2 : Overview of lines, stations and building lots

2.2 Sections, Lots of lines, Builders and Associated TFPs in Gambia

The route of the interconnection line in Gambia is divided into three (3) sections (Lot 7, Parts Lot 6a and Lot 6b). This division is defined by the stations of Soma and Brikama.

Table 1 shows the Contractors, Associated Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) and the length of the segment at each of the lots. The main Technical and Financial Partners of these lines in Gambia are: World Bank (BM) and Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW).

Table 1: Lengths of interconnection line sections in Gambia

Country	Lots		Builders	TFPs	Distance (Km)	Total
Gambia	L6a	Tanaff-Soma	KEC	IDA	5.44	**166.93**
	L7	Soma-Brikama	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	143.03	
	L6b	Soma-Birkelane	KEC	KFW	18.46	

2.3 Resettlement exempted sections in the Gambian interconnection lines

The results of the parcel surveys carried out in the four countries showed that several sections of the corridor of the line right-of-way does not affect any assets own by any individual. These sections correspond to natural environments that are far from settlements or have a protected status without any known human presence. Examination of high-definition orthophotos taken along the entire length of the corridor confirms that there is no apparent sign of occupation or agricultural operation along the length of these sections of the corridor. These sections do not involve physical or economic resettlement. Figure 2 gives an overview of line areas without physical or economic resettlement.

The sections without economic or physical resettlement are in remote areas, mountains, bowes (uncultivated land, bare), dense inhabited forests where transhumance is almost non-existent due to very harsh conditions. Nevertheless, the Project must ensure that the complaint mechanism is accessible to potential complainants in these areas. The Technical Note on Non-Resettlement Areas is available in Annex 1.

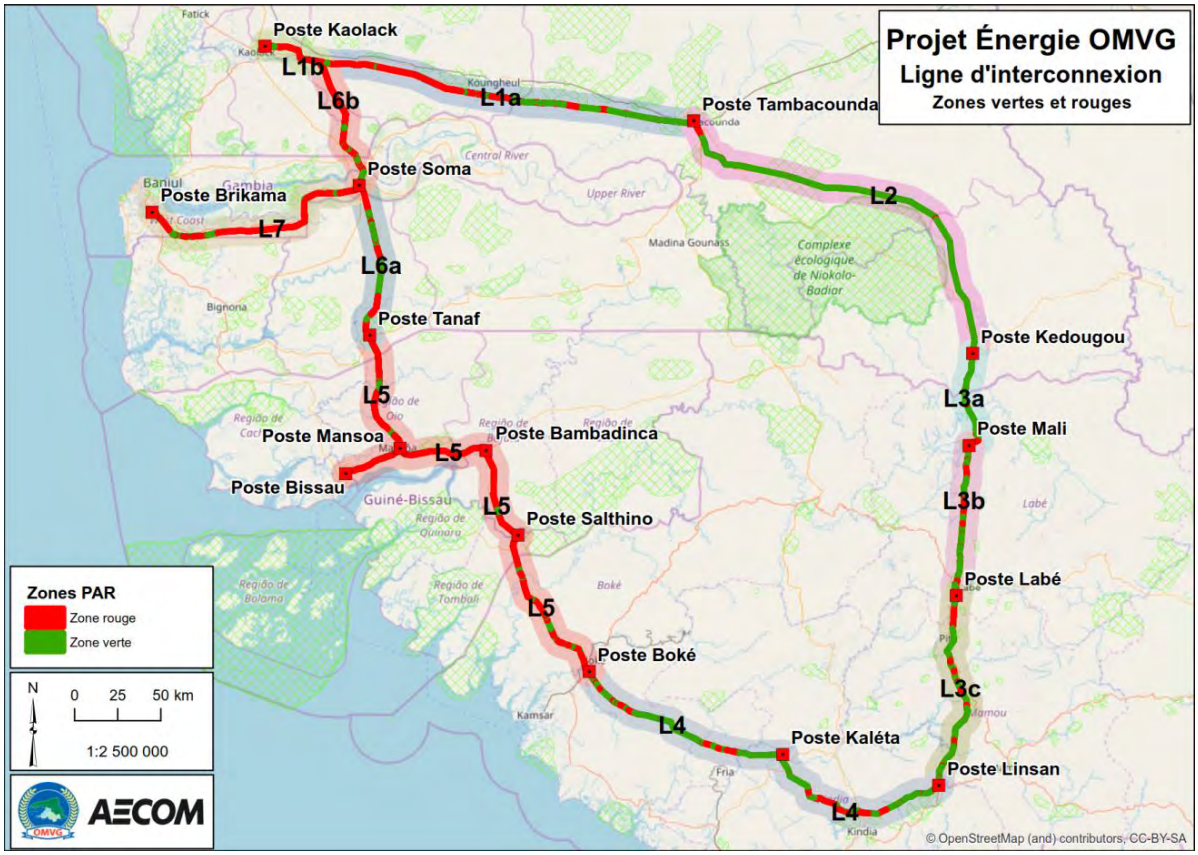


Figure 3: Line sections exempt from reinstallation (in green)

2.4 Sections of resettlement exempted areas on the Gambia lines

In Gambia, areas free from resettlement mainly in Lot 7 are in forest parks crossed by the line corridor[14] (Figure 4). These forest parks are: *Furuyar Forest Park*, *Kahlenge Forest Park* and *Mutaro Kunda Forest Park*. The trees to be cut will be recovered and the deforested areas will be restored in accordance with The Protocol (annex 14) signed on 27 September 2018 between OMVG and "the *Department of Forestry, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources of The Gambia, (DoF-MECCNAR)*".

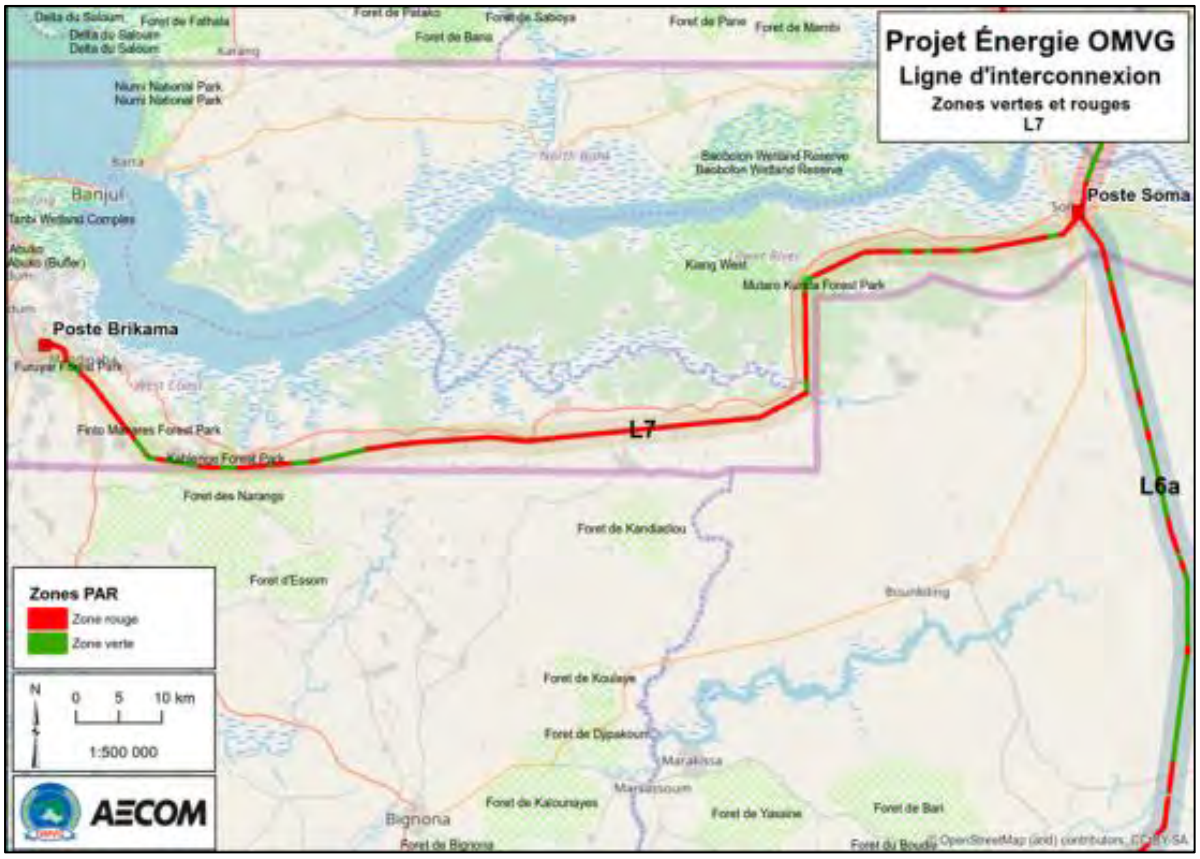


Figure 4 : Resettlement free zones (in green) along the lines in Gambia[15]

2.5 Description of Lines and Rights-of-Way in Gambia

For Gambia, the OMVG project transmission line is 166.93 km long. The lines covered by this RAP extend essentially between Soma and Brikama. Two small sections are also part of this RAP, linking Soma to the 2 borders of Senegal going North to Brikelane and the other from Soma to the South border toward Tanaff.

Figure 5 shows the locations in Gambia that are crossed by the OMVG line corridor. The three regions of Gambia which are crossed by the corridor of the line are: *Western, Lower River and North Ban*k. These regions correspond to the two LCMCs of the OMVG Energy Project in Gambia.

[14] Forest parks are designated as forests solely managed by the Ministry of Forests responsible for forest production, forest management, technical training sites for forest management, forestry research and conservation.
[15] In the figure: Green areas are exempted of resettlement ; Red areas are subject to the RAP

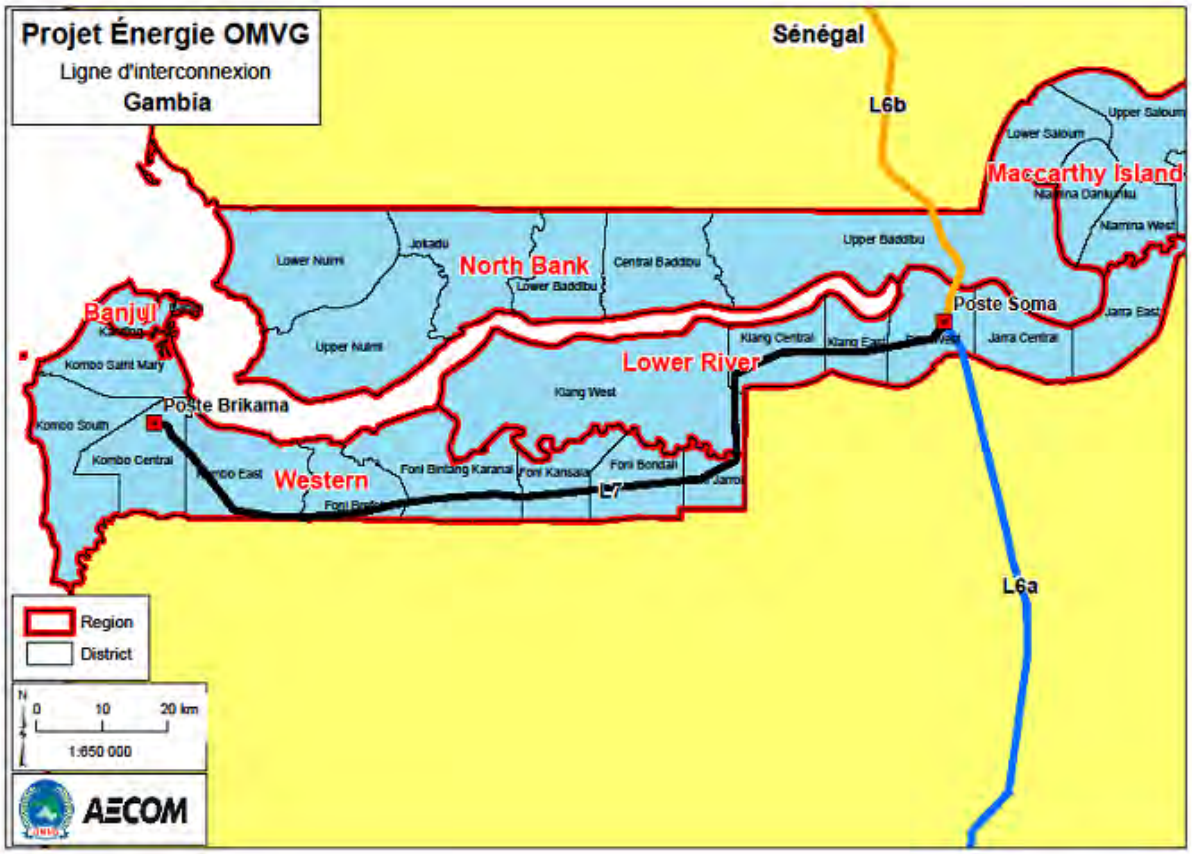


Figure 5 : The Gambia Regions Affected by the OMVG Corridor Line

2.5.1 Road network & Access to the line rights-of-way

From the national roads, many access leads to the right-of-way, line (L7) runs parallel to the National Road (South Bank Road) over most of its length. No additional damage related to the access road opening is foreseen since the builders will be able to use the existing roads and tracks.



Figure 6 : View of the National Road (South Bank Road) and part of the L7 line

During construction, the Builders will justify any exceptional needs to open new track access to sections of lines or pylons that may affect any assets, or restrict land use and income of land users. Should the opening of access roads become necessary, all damages and losses caused by work off of existing

road will be compensated according to the compensation scales established in this RAP. A specific RAP for those losses will be produced in accordance with the requirements of the TFPs. The requirements and procedures of the ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan) will apply.

Compensation will be paid and documented. The builder will be supervised by the OMVG representative for the inventory of affected assets and identification of PAPs. Payment will be provided by OMVG and paid in presence of the local commission of payment. A compensation report will be produced by the Builders in compliance with their contract. This RAP and the ESMP-B (Environmental and Social Management Plan for the Builders) are applicable to all impact outside of the right-of-way.

2.5.2 Description of line jobs

The work concerns construction of the 225 kV power lines, which connects the two Soma and Brikama power sub-stations in Gambia. The construction activities of the line will include:

- Marking the center line of the corridor;
- Marking the site of pylons;
- The development of the access to the site of the construction of each pylon;
- Land studies and verification of the mechanical characteristics of the land;
- Cutting trees and clearing existing crops in the 20 m right-of-way;
- Tree pruning of trees over 3.5m in a 10m lines on either side of this right-of-way;
- Clearance of the 4 m wide access in the right-of-way of the line;
- Construction activities concerning:
  - Access roads to pylons and to the line in the right-of-way;
  - Earthworks, grading, excavation and landscaping for pylons;
  - Pouring the foundations;
  - Assembly and erection of pylons;
  - Spreading and laying of electricity conductors;
  - The technical components of the lines.

2.5.3 Land use along the line corridor in Gambia

According to the results of inventories carried out in December 2017 and January 2018 on the right-of-way in Gambia, it appears that the corridor crosses the following type of land use:

- Shrub savanna;
- Farming areas;
- Plantations;
- Dense Forest areas;
- Clear forest areas;
- Wetland and streams (mangrove and tann[16]);
- Inhabited area that affects houses and other built structures (wells, hangars, latrines, fences, huts, etc.).

The territory crossed by the line corridor in Gambia consists of forest areas (dense and clear), shrub savannah, wetlands and streams. There are few agricultural activities. The corridor crosses flat land and is characterized by the presence of the Gambia River and its fairly dense network of streams in the watershed. The lands are ferritic with hydromorphic lands in the valleys.

The land occupation map shows forest area, particularly in the area southwest of Brikama. The lines intersect with several valleys of tributaries of Gambia River with gallery forests or palm groves. The land occupation along the lines is distributed as shown in Table 2. The dominant wetland crop is rice while the fertile and drier land is occupied by millet and sorghum peanut. Land occupation is described by line section in the following subsections.

[16] Tropical maritime swamp not permanently submerged often salted in the vicinity of mangrove. It can be covered by herbaceous vegetation

Table 2 : Land use along the sections L7, L6a and L6b in Gambia

Type of land occupation	Lines Length	
	km	Percentage
Farming land: cultivated or fallow	25.04	15%
Wooded savannah, shrub savannah, clear forest, dense forest	100.16	60%
Wetland and streams (tanned and mangrove)	41.73	25%
Total	166.93	100%

Among the designated savannah and forest areas, the Soma-Brikama stretch of line runs along the forest « *Finto Manares* » and crosses three classified forests (*Forest Park*), that were impossible to avoid:

- Mutaro Kunda,
- Khalenge,
- Furuyar.

The following figures 7, 8 and 9 show the crossings by L7 line of the classified forests. The position of pylons are in red.

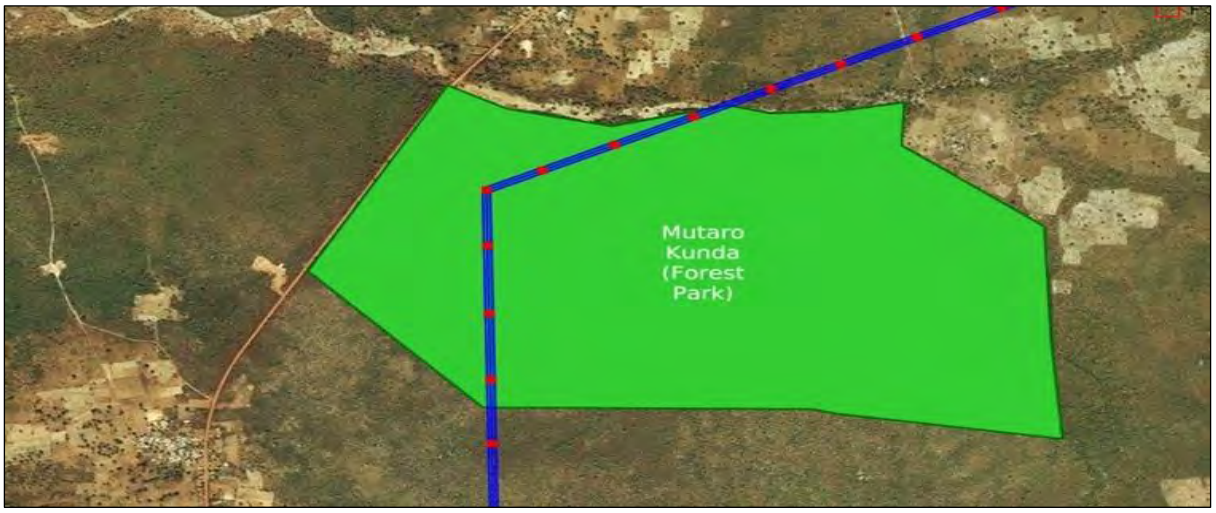


Figure 7 : Crossing *Forest Park* Mutaro Kunda by L7



Figure 8 : Crossing *Forest Park Furuyar* by L7



Figure 9 : Crossing *Forest Park Kahlenge* by L7

2.5.3.1 Section Soma-Brikama (L7)

From Soma, the line runs along the southern border of the Gambia River. At about 25 km from the coast, it goes up to reach the station of Brikama. The line runs parallel to the South Bank Road over most of its length. It passes south of the road and does not move more than 3 to 4 km, except around Brikama where it moves a little more. Many secondary roads and existing tracks cross the line and will make it easy to access the corridor during construction.

The main crops are maize, peanuts, sorghum and millet. The major land occupation types are presented in Table 2 below. Figures 4, 5, 6 and 7 show examples of land use along this section line.

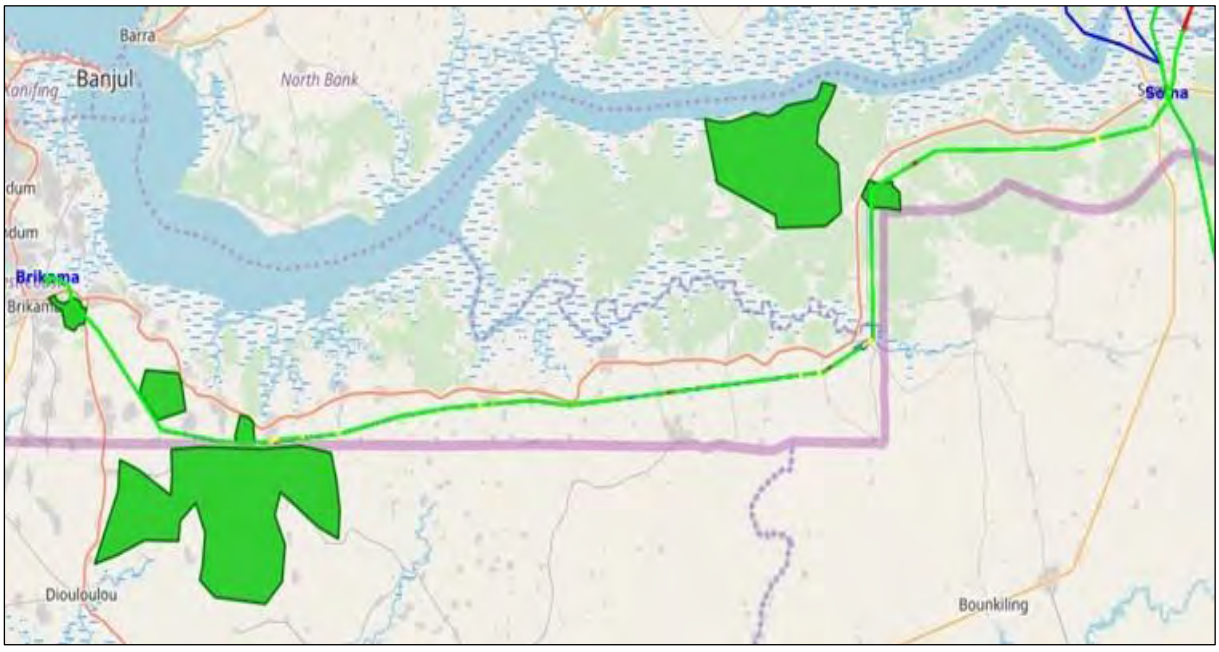


Figure 10 : General view of the line L7

2.5.3.2 Section Soma to the Senegal border going to Tanaff (part of L6a)

Going from Soma, the line turns to the south and bypasses the towns of Seno Bajonki to reach the border of Senegal. Apart from some tracks and secondary roads, this line does not cross any national road.

In this locality it is found that the populations living along the lines cultivate corn, millet, peanuts and sorghum. The land is bare in some places.



Figure 11 : View of the section L6a

2.5.3.3 Soma to the Senegal border going to Brikelane (part of L6b)

From Soma, the line goes to the Senegalese border, and crosses the two main national roads: The South Bank Road; The Gambia River; The North Road Bank. This area is sparsely populated.



Figure 12: View of part of section L6b



Figure 13: View of Gambia River crossing by L6b

2.6 Land allocation and declaration of public utility

On November 7, 2016, the Republic of Gambia issued a Public Utility Decree for the OMVG Energy Project. This decree is presented in Appendix 2. It presents to the following:

Statement of public interest concerning the areas covered by the OMVG Energy Project in the Islamic Republic of Gambia

In fulfilment of the Executive approval for the declaration of "Right of Way" for OMVG Power Transmission Interconnection Lines as Public Property, the Honourable Minister of Lands and Regional Government, Under the Gambia River Basin Development Organization (OMVG), declares the areas earmarked as being of public interest for power transmission as follows:

A. The road right of way to the surface area underneath the power transmission lines stretching from Soma to Brikama, and also from Soma to the border with Senegal at Farafenni, as State Land.

B. National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC) Substations at Jarra Soma, in the Lower River Region, and at Brikama in the West Coast Region respectfully.

C. The above areas have been declared to be the property of the State and made available to OMVG.

The modalities and conditions for this provision shall be stipulated in specific international conventions on joint projects. The following are forbidden at the reserved areas:

- Any new occupation in any capacity whatsoever;
- Any transaction and transfer in any capacity whatsoever of developed or undeveloped land, in the said areas.

3 Impacts of the project in terms of resettlement

This chapter describes the sources of impact, the constraints and the activities of the project leading to the physical or economic resettlement. It reminds the actions taken to avoid or minimize resettlement and present the mechanisms in place to limit resettlement during construction.

The RAP aims to mitigate the impacts caused by land requirements for transmission lines in Gambia. Land requirements for power stations, equipment storage areas and contractor living quarters are covered in other substation RAP and by Contractor Environment & Social Management Plan (CESMP).

The construction phase of the lines in Gambia will involve essentially temporary impacts for the rural and peri-urban populations of the crossed zones. The only permanent losses of land will be those under the pylons. The areas involved represent only one-third of one percent of inventoried parcels of land. Shrub vegetation covering the majority of the route will be affected. The population living near the right-of-way is relatively poor and most of the RAP activities are aimed at providing development support while compensating losses.

3.1 Sources of impact that can be relocated

3.1.1 Main construction activities of the 225 kV line

The main preparatory activities and the actual construction activities carried out by the Builders which will take place until the commissioning of the 225 kV line are:

- Topographic surveys and picketing of the line corridor;
- Clearing line rights-of-way: clearing pylon sites and cutting of trees;
- Geotechnical tests for land analysis;
- Setting of living bases for workers (every 50 to 100 km approximately);
- Transportation of equipment and development of storage areas for parts, equipment and machinery;
- Installation of pylon foundations, including the preparation and routing of concrete;
- Installation of pylons (involving the presence of cranes);
- Installation of conductors and accessories, involving the presence of cranes and other machinery for line assembly;
- Manage of the work force, community workers and migrant work seekers;
- Other activities such as the installation of safety equipment, paintings, ESMP implementation etc.

3.1.2 Duration of construction of the lines

According to projections, construction activities are spread over 18 months. However, for a given site along the lines will not exceed one year. This period of work will be sequential. Activities will not be continuous for 18 months. It is planned that the construction of the line will not affect more than one year of harvesting of land occupants. Consequently, compensation for one year period will be necessary.

The duration of the tower & line construction is as follows:

- Foundation: thirty days (30) ;
- Assembly of pylons: fourteen days (14) ;
- Mounting of pylon equipment and laying of lines: thirty days (30).

3.1.3 Clearing of the right-of-way (according to the Builders' ToRs)

According to the terms of their contract, the Builders must:

- Clear the right-of-way corridor, by clearing farming crops, other assets in work areas and cutting trees interfering with the line construction; The wright-of-way is 40 meters wide or 20 m on either side of the center line along the entire length of the power line;
- Clear a 20-meter diameter work area at each pylon site. In these areas, cut down trees, large roots,

bushes and other brush exceeding 0.3 m above the ground;
- Cut down dangerous trees or branches outside the right-of-way (trees of such height that they could fall damaging lines). This is a provision for exceptional large trees; In these exceptional cases these trees will be registered by the contractor to be compensated by OMVG accordingly to the RAP.
- Where harvest is crossed by the transmission line, where cutting is necessary, where crop damage is unavoidable, the Project Manager (PM) will obtain the prior written agreement of the owner, before beginning of work on the concerned site;
- It is prohibited to remove a man-made building, structure or other asset from the right-of-way until confirmation that compensation was provided by the OMVG-PMU;
- Ensure that the entire right of way of the line is cleared as prescribed above to the satisfaction of the Engineer OMVG before submitting any application for the receipt of the work.

3.1.4 Reserved right-of-way and restriction of land use

3.1.4.1 40 m corridor reserved for the 225 kV lines

This reserved right-of-way width of 40 m. is established to ensure the safety of the line itself and the safety of local populations. This 40 m corridor is part of the OMVG project that is declared a public utility (Annex 2).

For line protection, the width of the footprint is determined by the minimum clearance distance required between the phase conductors and any objects. To this distance are added the width of the pylon and the horizontal deflection of the conductors under wind load. The secure right-of-way width for the 225 kV lines was established at 40 m. To reduce the number of trees to be cut, it was decided not to proceed with the systematic cut of trees over the entire 40 m width of the right-of-way. Systematic clearance of the right-of-way will be done only on a 20 m width, which is sufficient to allow construction. In this 20 m strip all trees will be cut to access from one pylon to another and to lay lines within this 20 m strip.

In addition, to ensure the safety of people, it is necessary to relocate all inhabited buildings and structures in the reserved 40 m.

3.1.4.2 Right-of-way and restrictions of use

The activities of the PAPs are essentially agropastoral and therefore compatible with the presence of the high-voltage line. After construction the current PAP use of the rights-of-way will remain under certain restrictions. The land in the rights-of-way will remain accessible to previous land user who may continue their agricultural activities with certain restrictions of land use and. However, some PAPs may want to develop future activities that would be incompatible with the line. For this reason, the following restrictions will apply on the entire surface of the rights-of-way:

- Prohibition of planting tree species that could mature with a height over 3.5 meters on the entire width of the rights-of-way (40 m);
- Prohibition to build any new structures or dwellings;
- The OMVG keeps permanent rights to access the corridor and pylons for Builder's staff during construction and for the line operator's personnel after commissioning of the line for maintenance, repair, tree pruning and other work required to maintain the interconnection line.

During the construction phase, property damage to PAPs is compensated for by the activities of this RAP. During the operation phase of the line, if maintenance, repair or other activities were to cause damage to PAP assets, the line operator will compensate these assets for full replacement value.
On the other hand, gardening activities, food and vegetable crops, livestock, grazing or any other activity that does not interfere with the exploitation and maintenance of the line can continue and develop in the rights-of-way. Figure 14 shows the clearance scheme of the rights-of-way.

Restrictions are applicable during the operational phase of the line. The line owner and his Inspection and maintenance teams will ensure activities complies with restrictions.

Except for the land lost under the pylons, the imposition of these restrictions during the operational phase, does not represent any loss of assets owned by PAPs occupying the plots below the line. It

concerns future activities on the corridor. To compensate the PAPs, a right-of-way and restriction allowance assessed at **450 Dalasi** / 5,000 FCFA will be allocated to each PAP household by the OMVG. It should be noted that this is not a condition of OP 4.12, but a compensation decided by the OMVG. In addition accompanying measures and capacity building training of PAPs will favor the development of income-generating activities compatible the line.

There is no country specific law regarding restrictions on the rights-of-way of lines. However, some security practices are in effect. For example, in Gambia, NAWEC prohibits any form of housing or activity that is incompatible with the presence of the line. This is a security measure that is communicated to users and populations. Once built, the surrounding populations of the line are allowed and encouraged to develop in the rights-of-way through the development of cropland, livestock and other compatible activities.

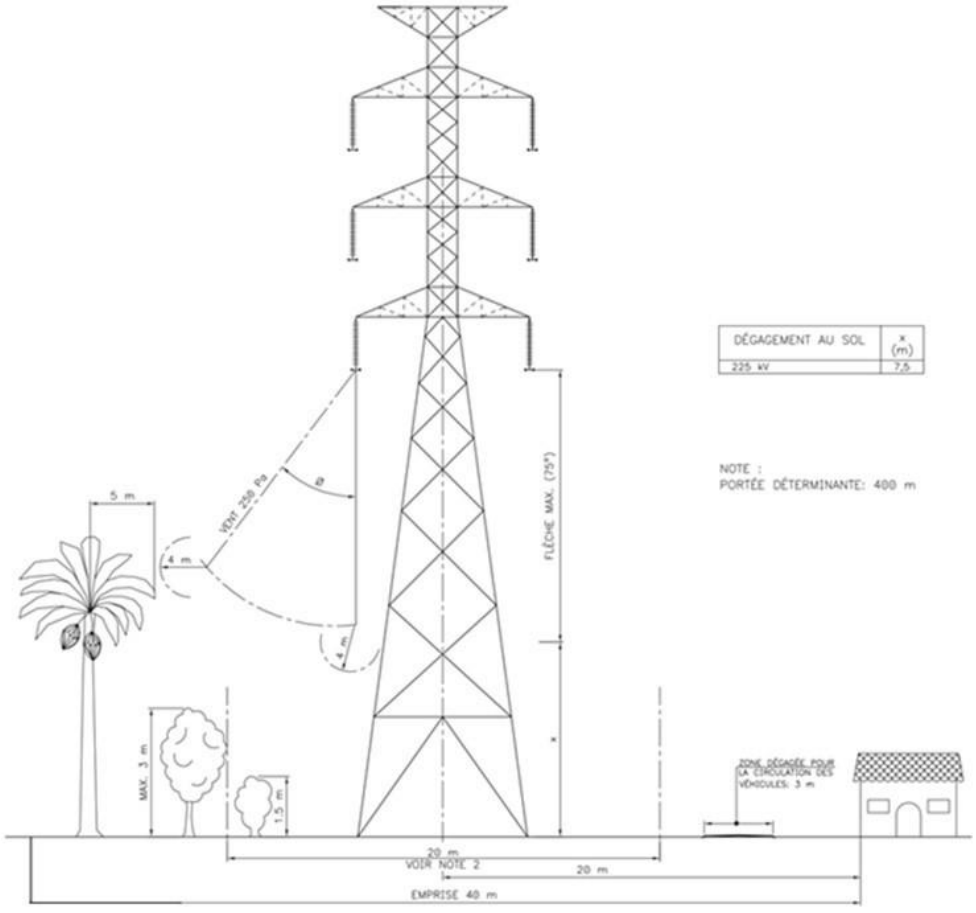


Figure 14 : Alignment pylon with clearance and right-of-way width

3.1.4.3 Clearance of conductors above the ground

Electric cable clearances represent the minimum safe distance to be considered between the conductor below 75° C and land surface or structures on the land surface. Table 3 below gives the clearances:

Table 3 : Minimum vertical clearances to be respected

Land area or items located on the surface of land	**Minimum clearance under 225 kV conductors (m)**
Field surfaces normally inaccessible to road vehicles	7.5
Zones of live dunes	9.8
Roads and land normally accessible to vehicles	8.0
Railways	10.0
Wall, building or building accessible to anyone	5.5
Any other line of communications or transport of electrical energy	3.0
Safety nets, when required	3.0
Streams crossings:	
1- non-navigable	10.0
2- navigable	20.0

3.1.5 Pylons right-of-way

The number of pylons in Gambia is 334. The area occupied by a pylon is generally 64 m^2. This area will become relatively unusable for agropastoral activities and other uses. During construction, a work area will be created around pylons within 10 to 20 m of the right-of-way.

If we consider an average area of 64 m^2 under the pylons and 334 pylons, the total area of land permanently lost in Gambia is 21,376 m^2 (2.13 ha). This represents less than 0.004% of the total area of the 166.93 km right-of-way in Gambia (667.72 ha).

3.1.6 Access Roads and Trails

The access trail must be located within the boundaries of the rights-of-way of the transmission line wherever possible.

The Builder must:

- Obtain from local owners and agencies involved all necessary authorizations for access as well as for the construction of the line within the corridor defined above;
- Provide an access trail for the construction of a width of 3.0 m, free of stumps and other obstacles, and which is suitable for the passage of four-wheel drive vehicles at all tower locations;
- If necessary, construct similar access connecting the right-of-way to adjacent public roads. If necessary, improve with culverts and trenches to facilitate any crossing where there are streams and other obstacles to cross.

The development of new access to a pylon or line corridor for construction and during exploitation constitutes a source of additional potential impact on local populations. To minimize this risk, the use of existing tracks by the Builders is strongly recommended. In addition, if necessary, new access are established, on unoccupied and undeveloped land to avoid affecting new people.

If it is necessary to open a new access to a pylon or sections of lines, due to the topography or other obstacle, an off-road access may be required. The Builder will make a request to the Consulting Engineer providing the necessary information (location, length, justification) and get his permission. All new PAPs and affected assets will be identified and treated like other PAPs, in accordance with this RAP principles and updated compensations. Specific RAP(s) meeting TFP standards will have to be produced.

3.2 Effort to minimize reinstallation

3.2.1 Corridor study and initial layout

The choice of corridor and the establishment of the route of the interconnection line is the result of a process involving several stages and activities. They were first carried out as part of the 2004 feasibility study. During the implementation of the ESIS (Environmental and Social Impact Study) in 2005-2006, in the detailed preliminary design phase (DPDP), the corridor choices were validated and preliminary layouts were determined in order to avoid impacts on the land occupants. These choices were made on the basis of aerial photos taken along the entire length of the route in June 2006 at the scale 1/10,000. The optimized layout was then validated with the main authorities concerned in each one of the affected countries.

3.2.2 Revised and improved route in March 2017

This optimized route, result from the APD study, has been reviewed and improved to minimize environmental impacts on the population in March 2017, before an aerial LIDAR surveys done in the following month of 2017. With these information's in addition to the APD study, the route was again improved to avoid urban areas that have developed since the previous studies. Specific sections of the line route were also optimized to avoid sensitive areas (classified forests, built-up areas) and to minimize the length of the lines. Modification proposals for technical reasons recommended by Builders were also taken into account to produce the final layout. A final LIDAR surveys (topography and orthophotos) was carried out along this final route in May and June 2017. Following the analysis of the latest images, some new adjustments were made to the route of the line in order to reduce the impact on people, property and environment. Each of these changes are fully documented and approved by the IC and the OMVG.

3.2.3 Mechanism to minimize resettlement during implementation

The linear configuration of the route facilitates resettlement on sites close to current occupation sites of the PAP. Therefore, the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) ensures that people with assets or sources of income located in the rights-of-way of the lines, receive fair and equitable compensation enabling them to relocate close to their original place of production or be compensate with cash or in kind (through farming input for farming) in the case of compensation for land under pylons.

To minimize impacts and the number of people affected by the project during implementation, the RAP plans the following measures:

- Reprofiling of lines if necessary;
- Information and public awareness on project efforts to reduce negative impacts;
- The establishment of safety and social & environmental clauses in order to improve management of disturbances caused by the project contractors;
- The effective implementation of ESMP environmental social and security clauses. (Builders (ESMP-B);
- Implementation of Participatory Monitoring and Control process that complies with environmental and social requirements.

3.2.4 Reduction of the number of trees to be cut

Total clearing over 20 m to allow construction:

In order to reduce the number of trees to be cut, it was decided not to proceed with the systematic felling of trees over the entire 40 m width of the rights-of-way. Systematic clearing of the rights-of-way will be done only 20 m wide strip, which is sufficient to allow construction. Trees will be cut to provide access from one pylon to another.

Additional pruning area for the safety of the line in operation:

On either side of this 20 m strip, only trees that pose a risk to the safety of the line in operation will be cut or pruned. Builders will identify these trees and proceed with their felling or pruning.
Figure 15 below illustrates this approach which aims to minimize the number of trees to be cut.

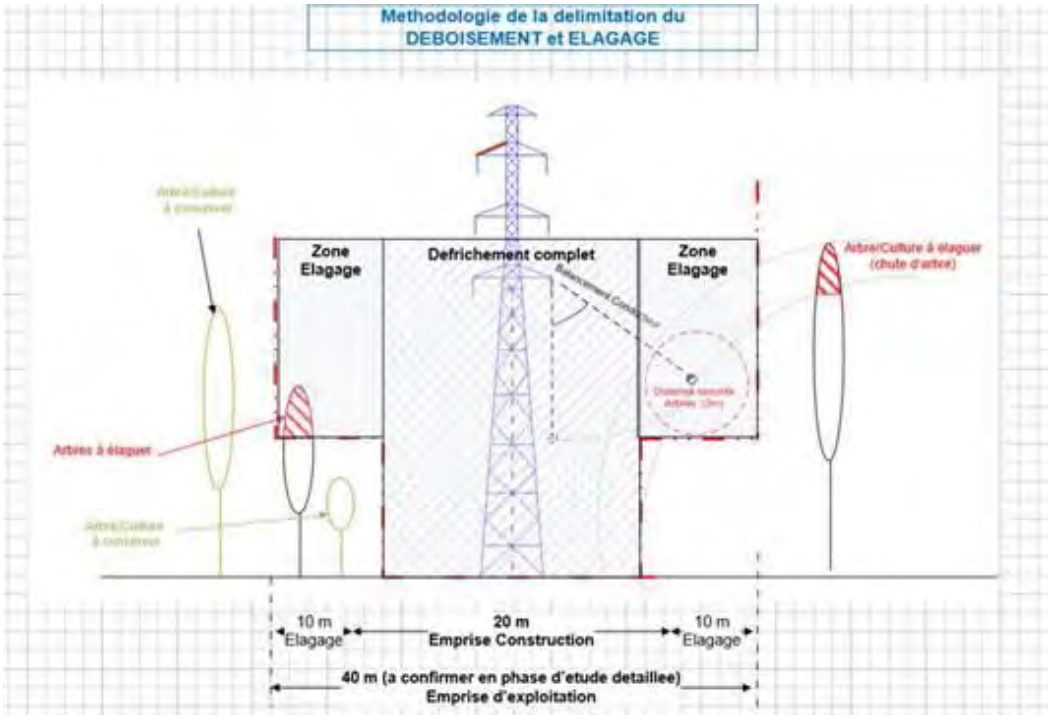


Figure 15 : Complete clearing area vs. pruning area (source: WB, August 2018)

3.3 Impact on the population in terms of resettlement

The main impacts of a RAP on the environment are associated with resettlement site. For lines in Gambia, only few PAPs will be physically resettled to section of their parcel outside of the right-of-way or on unoccupied parcels of land near their original site. As a result, there is no impact on host populations for the new houses. Since PAP's land will continue to be exploited by PAPs after construction, there is no host population for farming activities. There will be compensation for all temporary losses.

As part of the RAP for lines in Gambia, the construction requires the permanent acquisition of land under the pylons. For construction, the works require the temporary use of a 20 m corridor to install pylons and to lay and mount the 225 kV conductor cables.

4 Population Consultations and Surveys

4.1 Census of all potential PAPs

The parcel & socio-economic survey was conducted in December 2017 and January 2018 along the line corridor and at the station sites in Gambia. It was planned by the Consulting Engineer firm and carried out by the interconnection contractors who recruited competent resources to collect the required information. Training workshop were held enable the survey team to identify:

- landowners or users of land in or near the rights-of-way, to identify
- other potential rights holders affected by the project
- to characterize all the affected people

4.2 RAP Prerequisites

The parcel survey was a prerequisite activity for the development of the RAP and the implementation of the resettlement plan since it accurately established:

- the area of land and crops affected,
- the number of fruit trees, forest and other species to be reforested or compensated,
- the loss of structures, dwellings and other losses

The survey also identified all holders of rights on the affected lands, whether they are legal owners, customary owners or simple occupant or tenants. The results of this survey were used to find what should be compensate in this Resettlement Action Plan.

The socio-economic portrait of affected people was established by the analysis of the survey data. It provided the following information:

- Identification of PAPs;
- Identification of affected assets;
- A baseline socio-economic pre-project situation;
- Preferences of PAPs regarding compensation (in-kind or cash) schemes,
- Size of affected households;
- Main economic activities of affected households;
- Vulnerable PAPs or groups.

4.3 Consultation and Involvement of Affected Populations

The production of the RAP resulted from a wide consultation of PAP in all region of the project. Meetings were held with various stakeholders and PAPs during:

- Institutional Consultations During the 2002 Feasibility Study;
- Consultations for ESIS (Environmental and Social Impact Study) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) in 2006;
- Consultations for the production of the RPF, and during the parcel surveys carried out for lines and stations in 2014;
- RAP information/consultation with National Monitoring Committees (NMCs) and Local Coordination and Monitoring Committees (LCMC) in 2017;
- Consultations preceding and during parcel surveys of December 2017 and January 2018 on the 166.93 km of lines and 2 stations in Gambia.

In the process of carrying out these surveys in 2017, the participation and consultation of the populations were ensured at all the key stages of the preparation of the RAP. Stakeholders and people affected by the project were informed and consulted throughout the process so that their expectations were known and reflected in the RAP.

The communication and information of PAPs and stakeholders took different forms:

- Information and preparation meetings with the administrative authorities;
- Information and awareness meetings in cities crossed by lines and stations;
- Radio communications interviews and press articles;

- Information and awareness campaigns along the lines.

During these information and consultation activities, project stakeholders briefly explained the different stages of construction work in order to inform and reassure the population.

4.4 Information, Sensitization & Consultation Campaign (ISC) in Gambia

For Gambia, the PMU and OMVG supported the National Monitoring Committees (NMCs) and the Local Coordination and Monitoring Comity (LCMC) to implement the information and consultation activities before the start of the parcel surveys. Meetings were held with the various administrative authorities following a planning established to travel in all cities and villages affected by the Project. State services, Cantons, village chiefs and affected populations have actively participated.

Consultation, Information and Sensitization meetings were held in Gambia, at Birkama (Central, Sibanor Community, Bondaly District) and in Soma (Soma Center, Farafinna, Kwenalla). The purpose of these meetings was to consult, inform and sensitize the populations regarding:

- the nature of the project,
- its potential impacts,
- the notion of PAP,
- the notion of Declaration of Public Utility (DPU),
- the arrangements made by the project to compensate for losses
    - Inventories of property
    - Calculation of compensation).

A total of 177 people, including 11 women, attended the meetings. Six media information campaigns (radio messages) were broadcast about the OMVG Energy project, globally presenting:

- its benefits,
- partial surveys to be carried out on the different sites,
- the disturbances that will be caused to the population
- the measures taken by the OMVG to avoid/minimize and compensate for all losses

The messages were carried out in the different local languages (Diola and Mandingo). Community radio being well relayed throughout the different villages it is estimated that 45,000 people were reached by this mass awareness campaign.

ISC Campaign in Soma and Surrounding Locations along L7, L6a and L6b Lines

The LCMC supported by the OMVG carried a campaign to inform consult and sensitize the people living or working around the sites where will be built the sub-stations and lines of the project in Gambia. Information sensitization & consultation meetings were held in the Soma center, Farafinna and Kwenalla which brought together the surrounding populations affected by the project.

Following these community meetings, radio broadcasts interviews were organized at three community radio stations in Soma, Kabada and Casamance. Community radio being well relayed throughout the different villages it is estimated that these broadcasts did reach about 25,000 people in the Soma area.

The content of these broadcasts was (detail in Appendix 4):

- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) assistance principles of the project:
- Conduct of the parcel surveys (Identification of PAPs and assets)
- Principles of compensation.
- Localities involved (villages town and region)
- Benefits of the project
- Potential improvement of long-term electricity,
- Future business development (recruitment of local labor),
- Job creation during the construction phase of the lines,
- Social support measures that will be provided to PAPs by the project
- Support for vulnerable populations
- IGA development
- Construction Contractor (recruitment of local labor).

ISC Campaign in Brikama and Surrounding Locations

The populations of Brikama and those living along the line have regrouped in three (3) localities:

- Brikama center,
- Sibanor
- The District of Bondaly.

Following the community meetings, an information and awareness campaigns was carried out by members of the PMU/OMVG Committees through community radio broadcasts. These radio programs were organized through three local community radio stations

- Bwiam FM,
- Kulorokaira FM
- Brikama FM).

These broadcasts focused on the main lines of the project

- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) assistance principles of the project:
- Conduct of the parcel surveys (Identification of PAPs and assets)
- Principles of compensation.
- Localities involved (villages town and region)
- Benefits of the project
- Potential improvement of long-term electricity,
- Future business development (recruitment of local labor),
- Job creation during the construction phase of the lines,
- Social support measures that will be provided to PAPs by the project
- Support for vulnerable populations
- IGA development
- Construction Contractor (recruitment of local labor).

4.4.1 Summary of population concerns

The populations affected by the lines were consulted prior and during the parcel surveys 2017-2018 and expressed their concerns about compensation preferences, their eligibility and fears about the impact of the lines, the inventory method and the valuation of their assets.
Overall, the Canton Chiefs and Village Heads appreciated the information and awareness sessions. They say that they are reassured following the information received from the OMVG / PMU mission and that for the coming surveys; they are ready to collaborate in the surveys and other activities of the project.

After the information and sensitization sessions, a series of questions and concerned were presented by the participants and can be summarized as follows:

- Compensation methods and payment procedures of affected landowners;
- Impacts of Interstate Conflicts on the Energy Project
- Impact along the road between Kembujeh and Brikama
- Impact on houses around the sub-station and Lines;
- Recruitment of young people for the construction of pylons;
- Villages not served by NAWEC for Electricity;
- NAWEC high electricity rates, frequent power cuts and variable power tension;
- The expected duration of the project taking into account other external factors;
- NAWEC's slowness in electricity distribution for rural communities;
- High cost and irregular supply of electricity in Gambia.

A summary of the questions arising from the different meetings and the attempts to answer each of the questions asked by the participants are presented in Table 4 below:

The concerns and interests of stakeholders and PAPs are recorded in the minutes of the meetings and taken into account for the development of the RAP. The report of consultations activities conducted in Gambia prior to the beginning of the parcel surveys can be found in Annex 4.

During Construction and implementation of the Resettlement Plan, affected persons and their representatives will continue to be fully informed and consulted by:

- OMVG/PMU, responsible for information and awareness activities
- NGO ENDA ECOPOP and its partner in Gambia
- NGO Agency for Development of Women and Children (ADWAC),

The two NGOs will use OMVG's communication structure to inform people of ongoing RAP activities and construction activities. This communication structure will use:

- Accessible media (community radios, and newspapers),
- LCMC, to inform the PAPs verbally and in writing.

Regarding fears related to loss of property without compensation, PAPs have been informed that a compensation program will compensate for property or other losses at replacement cost value.
The consultations have also allowed for the development of new alternatives path for line layout to minimize impacts.
The detailed list of PAP's concerns can be found in the consultation reports available in Appendix 4.

Table 4 : Summary of questions and answers during IOC sessions in Gambia

N°	Questions formulated	Answers
1	Who will be responsible for connecting the communities to the interconnection line?	The various national electricity companies are responsible for connecting the communities to the line.
2	What is NAWEC's role in this project?	Distribution of electricity from the Brikama and Soma substations
3	Could interstate conflicts have an impact on this project?	Undesirable inter-state conflicts should not have impact that could block the implementation of the project. No member country of the Organization has the right to deprive any other country of its share of electricity. The dam and the interconnection line are common property to all member countries of the Organization. The sharing of electricity is governed by laws and agreements between Member States.
4	Will the people directly affected by the project have access to employment under this project?	Populations directly affected by the interconnection line will be favored when hiring during the pre-construction phase and construction of pylons in accordance with their competence.
5	Management and distribution of electricity in member countries?	In each country a national structure is responsible for managing electricity distribution. The decisions related to distribution are guided by long-term goals according to the country's national priorities. In Gambia the distribution responsible organisation is NAWEC.
6	Will the local workforce be used for work at the villages crossed by the interconnection line?	Yes, the local workforce will be prioritized based on their skill. Otherwise, the workforce can be recruited anywhere else in the OMVG member countries.
7	I am the customary owner of a farmland that is operated by a third party. The land is affected by the interconnection line causing loss of some or all of the agricultural land. In this case who will be compensated: • Me, the customary owner • The non-owner operator	For the customary non-owner of agricultural land who will lose access to some or all of the land he or she cultivates, it is proposed to pay in kind or in cash the equivalent of an annual harvest according to the cultivated area. The compensation approach for parcels of land is to focus on offsets in kind compensation as much as possible. However, special attention will be given to non-owner farmers considered vulnerable. For the customary owner, compensation will be made from the following year in accordance with the area affected. And this compensation can be done either in kind or in cash. Generally, only the areas under the pylons will be permanently lost.

Source: ISC Report Gambia

4.4.2 Arrangements to address concerns of PAPs

The payment terms have been explained to the PAPs and the provisions of the RAP confirm that the PAPs will be compensated before the release of the rights-of-way. The concerns of the PAPs regarding the compensation contributed to the planning of compensation measures for the various assets.

In order to secure the ownership of replacement land (for example, a dwelling, the reconstruction plot) in some cases, the local authorities consulted confirmed that replacement land is available and will be provided to the PAP with formal ownership documents. The OMVG will be responsible for asking the local authorities for the acquisition of new land and will ensure that the PAPs formal owners or customary landowners shall receive a copy of the relevant act. The project will closely monitor the performance of this process. The NGO will support the PAPs in the constitution of files and the administrative procedures necessary for the transfer of owner document.

To properly identify PAPs and their affected assets, the results of the parcel surveys were subject to 3 levels of verification performed by:

- the survey operators,
- the database managers
- the analysis of LIDAR images.

In contentious cases, field missions were conducted to confirm or correct the data. All data are published on an online platform, accessible to the relevant authorities. These authorities include TFPs, OMVG, Builders, and NGOs who are responsible for the implementation of RAPs (ENDA ECOPOP and ADWAC).

Consultations with the authorities have harmonized the routes of the lines to take into account the local development plans of neighboring communities. Several readjustments have reduced the impacts on populations, their assets and their projects.

PAPs concern regarding the construction schedule of the project remains an issue with some uncertainty. The communication mechanism between the project and the PAPs is planned to have constant information gathering and feedback related to any worries of PAPs. However, PAPs were reassured:

- That the start-up is only effective from the moment they have been compensated.
- That they will be informed well in advance of the start of compensation activities so that they can prepare for and participate
- Crop compensation and construction activities will take into account the timing of crops growth, regardless of the level of maturation of affected crops.

OMVG teams are empowered to ensure ongoing communication with affected populations. In addition, the deployment of CLMC coordinators and the social safeguard workers of each contractor will improve the relationships and communications between the project stakeholders and the PAPs.

All PAPs have been informed that they should continue all their farming activities until full payment of compensation. However, PAPs have been informed that no construction made after the cut-off date will be compensated. This information, was given during the ISC campaigns, it will be repeated during all the coming information campaigns, until compensation.

Explanations were presented to PAPs on access to electricity for rural populations. Rural power supply is a long-term goal of the Project. The OMVG, through its communication structure, will raise awareness on this topic and will make people aware that this interconnection line is for the transmission of high voltage power, which will be transformed in substations located in the main localities prior to distribution by National distribution structure NAWEC.

4.4.3 Consultations on eligibility criteria and compensation principles

Consultation of the PAPs on the fundamental principles underlying all compensation decisions has so far reduced the number of disputes. The consultation also resulted in a consensus on the transparency and fairness of the compensation process. During the Consultation Information and Sensitisation (CIS)

missions, during socio-economic survey and inventory of PAPs and assets, the eligibility criteria and the compensation principles were communicated and adopted by the affected persons.

4.5 Planning and survey

4.5.1 Development of the survey questionnaire

The CE/PM prepared the questionnaire of the parcel surveys and the socio-economic characterization of the PAPs for the whole project. In Gambia, the questionnaire was written in English and administered to all persons affected individual or legal person. The questionnaire content has been translated into local language[17] to the people affected when carrying out the survey. The questionnaire can be found in Annex 3.

4.5.2 Investigators training

The training of the investigators was carried out in two phases:

A basic general training workshop was held in Dakar, from July 31 to August 2, 2017, with the main stakeholders of sub-contractors responsible for parcel surveys.

A training workshop for investigators was also held in each country. In Gambia the training took place from 20th to 22nd of October 2017 in Banjul. The minutes of these training workshops are available by clicking on the following link:
https://www.dropbox.com/sh/hlzjdjb62kvveyx/AACEHwQxOBuO-2aJ_ztg-YzSa/%C3%89tude%20parcellaire/Formation%20des%20enqu%C3%AAteurs?dl=0&preview=RAPPORT+FORMATION+ENQUETEURS+LOT+7.pdf&subfolder_nav_tracking=1

4.5.3 Inventory and evaluation of individual and collective losses

The data on PAPs and their losses were collected during the census by the teams of investigators. The property inventory was done in the presence of the affected people and the village chief. An inventory list of affected assets has been provided to each PAP. Photographs were also taken of each PAP with their duly signed inventory sheet. The NGO ENDA ECOPOP, responsible for the implementation of the RAP, will present to the PAP the compensation agreement including its inventory for approval before the settlement of the compensation.

The valuation of the losses was carried out in accordance with the established compensation scales. The compensation scales were the subject to local market analysis and validation by the national authorities. The methods of calculating and establishing the scales were presented to the PAPs during the census.

The collection of data was based on the compensation principles presented during the consultations of the affected persons, almost all the PAPs formally asked in these parcel surveys for compensation in cash.

In order to support the maintenance and development of PAP activities, the consultation team emphasized in its communication the importance of earth-to-earth replacement promoting the maintenance of productive activities and food security. The Resettlement Action Plan promotes compensation in kind rather than cash. However, both options (compensation in cash or rice equivalent) will be presented to PAPs in order to offer affected people the option of their choice. However, NGOs ENDA ECOPOP and ADWAC will ensure maximum reinvestment of cash compensation into the livelihood activities of PAPs.

4.5.4 Centralized database

The questionnaires were administered in the field by the investigators using digital tablet. The answers to the questions were saved directly in a central database installed at the headquarters of MSA.

[17] The vernacular languages used in the surveys are: *Fula,Wolof, Mandinka,Jola and Mandjacko.*

4.5.5 Execution plan and survey progress reports

Parcel and socio-economic surveys were conducted in the field in Gambia during the months of November - December 2017.

4.5.6 Quality control of the results

At the end of the field survey, the following step was to perform a quality control, to identify errors, gaps or inconsistencies in the database and make the necessary corrections or additions to obtain a complete and reliable database that can be used to prepare and implement the RAP. The quality control of the parcel surveys was carried out in three stages:

- Step 1: Verification and correction by the Builders and their subcontractors;
- Step 2: Validation of the results and transmission to the CE-PM by the Builders;
- Step 3: Final revision and approval by the CE-PM.

4.5.7 Online GIS tool for monitoring and quality control

The CE-PM (AECOM) has prepared a web application (https://enquetes.ddns.net/) to monitor the results of the parcel surveys of the OMVG Project. This tool allows, on one hand, the ability to visualize the results of the parcel surveys carried out in the four countries on high-resolution orthophotos obtained from the May 2017 LIDAR surveys. On the other hand, it also makes it possible to consult the main statistics used in the preparation of the RAP of the Gambia lines.

- Visualize the position of each parcel along the line
- Visualize each parcel image in high-resolution orthophotos obtained from the May 2017 LIDAR surveys.
- Visualize the PAP picture, his identity card, his inventory document and pictures of his main assets
- Visualize all the data assemble in a comprehensive form
- Visualize all questions asked and answered from each PAP

4.6 Results of survey on the Gambia Right-of-ways

The surveys are completed in December 2017 in areas crossed by high voltage lines in Gambia. The results by construction's lot of lines are given in the sections below. It presents:

- The number of people and the percentage of women who are affected by the project;
- The distribution of the population by households, their income-generating activities whether farming, commercial or other;
- The household size, including the nuclear family as well as more or less distant relatives, friends and sometime neighbors living in a concession (family land).

The analysis of the results reveals:

- The gender distribution of PAPs is about equal between women and men;
- The main activity of each PAPs. The main activities are related to farming;
- The size of households is relatively limitless. For the purposes of compensation in this RAP, the nuclear family was considered. It consists of the household head, wives, children and grandparents;

The socio-economic characterization of PAPs is obtained on the basis of the survey questionnaire of the parcel study. This section identifies the type and number of people affected, the income-generating activities, the household composition, the gender, the level of education, the age groups and the level of vulnerability.

4.6.1 Socio-economic characterization of PAPs

4.6.1.1 Surveys, PAPs and household

The parcel survey conducted in December 2017 and January 2018 identified 613 parcels of land owned by 566 owners within the 40 m right-of-way along 166.93 km of line in Gambia. The owners includes

510 individuals (individuals PAP) and 56 PAPs that are legal persons (municipality, local authority, group, association, etc.). Of the 566 PAPs, there are 475 heads of households (81 of which have more than one parcel) with a total of 3 404 people.

The parcel survey revealed an enlarged household dimension including the nuclear family, more or less distant relatives, brothers, sisters and cousins, etc. For this PAR, only the nuclear family consisting of the household head, wives, children and grandparents was considered. Table 5 below gives more details on the number of household's members.

Table 5: Number of household nuclear family

Household composition	Male	Female	Household
Head of household	446	29	475
Wives	0	771	771
Children	1 243	857	2 100
Grand parents	17	41	58
Total			3 404

4.6.1.2 Household economic activities

The main economic activity practiced by households is agriculture. Table 6 below shows that 51% of household members practice farming activities. This corresponds to 1,673 women (49%) and 1,731 men (51%). In addition to their agricultural activities, 87% of households also engage in other income-generating activities to support themselves: livestock, trade, etc.

Table 6 : PAP economic activities

Characteristics	Men		Women		Total	%
	Number	%	Number	%		
Number of members of the household	1,731	51	1,673	49	3 404	100
Agricultural practice	863	51	827	49	1 690	87
Other income-generating activities	918	51	887	49	1 805	54

4.6.1.3 Age class of affected populations

The distribution of the population affected by the interconnection line project, according to the age groups, indicates that 67% are between 0-35 years old (Table 7). It is therefore a very young population. In order to keep young people on their land and mitigate the rural exodus, special attention should be paid to the effective replacement or minimizing land losses for young households living in agricultural activities. The number of women aged 16 and over is 1193. There are 304 people aged 60 and over, 96 of whom are women.

Table 7: Distribution of PAPs by age group

Age	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
0 to 6	171	51	165	49	336	10
7 to 15	380	55	316	45	696	21
16 to 35	641	49	665	51	1306	38
36 to 59	354	45	433	55	787	23
60 plus	185	66	94	34	279	8
Total	**1,731**	**51**	**1,673**	**49**	**3,404**	**100**

4.6.1.4 Level of education

According to the survey, 77% of heads of households did not attend general education and therefore are considered educationally vulnerable. This is also the situation of other PAPs, especially women. Support will be provided to all PAPs without discrimination so that they can understand the compensation documents.

Table 8 : Education level of heads of households

Education level	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
General Education	100	87	15	13	115	23
Koranic or no training	327	83	68	17	395	77
Total number of heads of households	427	84	83	16	510	100

Analysis of the level of schooling by gender reveals that boys (54%) are more likely to attend general education. The low rate of girls could be explained by early marriages to villages that force them to drop out of school.

Table 9: Education level by gender

Gender	Effective	Percentage
Boy	353	54%
Girl	300	46%
Total	653	100%

The detailed analysis of the level of education attained by PAP owners, occupants / operators (Table 10) reveals that 77% are without education. Of these PAPs 11% are female. Nine (9) women occupants have reached a level higher than or equal to the first cycle.

Table 10: Levels of education reached by occupants / operators

Occupants / Operators	Level of education							Total
	Without any education	Knowing how to read and write	Elementary school	Junior High 1st cycle	Junior High 2ne cycle	Technical/ Professional	Higher Education	
Female	68	4	2	3	1	1	4	83
Male	327	13	4	25	28	8	22	427
Total	**395**	**17**	**6**	**28**	**29**	**9**	**26**	**510**
Percentage	77%	3%	1%	6%	6%	2%	5%	100%

4.6.1.5 The Elderly

The analysis indicates that 8% of the total population affected by the line is over 60 years old, 44% of whom are women. This population is considered vulnerable at the social level. An allocation will be allocated according to the established compensation scale.

Table 11: Seniors by gender

Characteristics	Men		Women		Total	
Older than 60	Effective	**%**	Effective	**%**	Effective	**%** of PAP
	185	66	94	44	279	8

4.6.1.6 People with Disabilities

The data collected concerning the physical, mental or chronic disabilities of the population affected by the interconnection line reveal that 27 individuals have some form of disability, less than 0.8% of the affected population (Table 12). It is noted that 8 woman suffers from a disability.

Table 12: Number of PAPs with a disability

PAPs	Men		Women		TOTAL	
With a disability	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	% of total population
	19	70	8	30	27	0,8

4.6.2 Summary of Affected Assets

4.6.2.1 Inventory and identification of losses

The construction of the line in Gambia will affect 566 PAP head of household including 510 physical persons occupying one or more plot and 56 legal entities (Table 13), for a total population of 3 404 people. The list of 566 PAPs and their affected assets is presented in Annex 10. The majority of the affected population, 79%, is under line L7, particularly in the Soma-Brikama section. The population affected by sections L6a and L6b represents 21%. Table 13 provides a summary of statistics on PAPs and affected assets (crops and trees) by batch.

Table 13 : Summary of PAP, crop and affected tree statistics [18] in Gambia

Lot	PAP		Women 16 years and over	Crop area (ha)	Total number of trees[19]			
	People	Legal entities			Young	Average	Mature	Total
L6a	6	0	18	1,3	0	0	0	0
L6b	96	14	198	27,3	73	0	687	760
L7	408	42	976	41,1	13 725	12 804	32 776	59 305
TOTAL	510	56	**1 192**	**69, 7**	13 798	12 804	33 463	60 065
	566				**60 065**			

4.6.2.2 Crop affected lands

According to the data obtained from the parcel survey an area of 69,7 ha of crops is affected by the lines in Gambia. These lands are mainly located in the right-of-way of section L7, e.g. Soma-Brikama and section L6b (Soma- Brikelane). In the right-of-way of L6a (Soma-Tanaff) section of the line, the area of crops affected is very low, e.g. about 2 % of the total area of cropland.

4.6.2.3 Affected trees

In Gambia, parcel surveys carried out at the level of the PAP plots identified a total of 60 065 trees over the 40 m width of the right-of-way of the line. This total includes productive trees (5,679), utility forest trees (3,909) and forest trees (50,477). However, not all trees will be felled. This will depend on their location in the corridor as only a 20 m wide corridor below the lines could be directly affected by the felling during construction. The trees to be felled will be inventoried by the Builders and the water and forest department before starting work on the line.

4.6.2.4 Buildings and structures affected

According to the results of the parcel surveys, 43 structures and buildings were identified in the right-of-way of the line (Annex 6). These structures and buildings are composed of: 15 houses, 5 storage rooms, 4 wells, 3 sheds, 1 cemetery (avoided), 1 military camp, 2 animal shelters, 2 hydro-agricultural equipment sheds and 10 other small structures (fences, granary).

[18] The list of structures affected under the lines in Gambia is presented in Annex 6.
[19] This total number of trees includes public forest trees, utilitarian private forest trees and productive trees (fruit trees) along the entire length of the 40m wide line.

Traditional cemetery in the village of Kanikounda (2,800 m^2) will not be moved. The line drawing was modified to bypass the graveyard. IC and OMVG agreed arrangements to adjust compensation for new affected people and land where required.

Houses under the line in Gambia will all be moved. Structures associated with one or more households of a family, such as the kitchen, latrine, well and fence will also be moved when they are part of the affected concession. For details, see the section detailing the Comprehensive Structure Compensation Budget for the Gambia Line right-of-way. The following figures 16 and 17 show buildings and structures in the right-of-way of the line to be demolished and rebuilt outside the right-of-way.

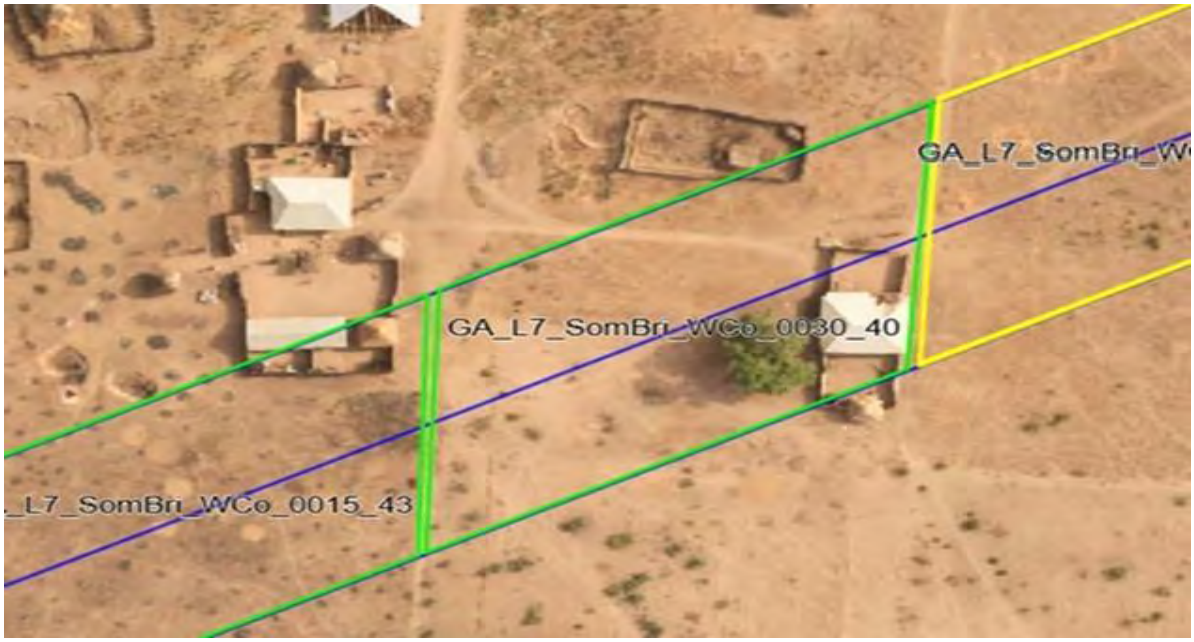


Figure 16: Structure view in the right-of-way of line L7



PAP : GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_43
Figure 17: House impacted in the right-of-way of the L7 line

4.6.3 PAP database for RAP implementation

The parcel and socio-economic survey results database contains the information required to implement the RAP. This database was built and structured by MSA with IC support to receive the parcel survey data. The online tool allows the production of compensation agreements information. The database was transmitted to the OMVG following the finalization of the survey. It will be exploited by the PMU and the NGOs ENDA ECOPOP and ADWAC to implement RAP of lines in Gambia.

In this database, each affected parcel is identified by a polygon number on the line.

- The identifier of the polygon indicates the country, the construction lot, the section of the line between the stations, the Local Coordination and Monitoring Committee (LCMC) responsible for these files. The identifier is followed by a unique sequential number.
  Ex. : GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_XX_XX

- The PAPs are also identified by the same prefix and only the sequential number changes (Ex: GB_L6a_SomBri_WC0_XX XX

Each parcel is identifiable on the online site and the inventory sheet of each PAP is presented, as are the photographs of the PAP, its inventory slip and its main assets. https://enquetes.ddns.net/

4.6.4 Online tracking tool interface of the parcel survey

CE-PM (AECOM) has prepared a web-based application to track the results of the OMVG interconnection project parcel surveys. This tool allows, to visualize the results of the parcel surveys carried out in the four countries on the high-resolution ortho-photos obtained from the May 2017 LIDAR surveys. It also allows, the consulting of the main statistics that have been used for the preparation of the RAP of the Gambia lines.



Figure 18: Interface of the online survey tool of the parcel survey.

5 Legal Framework

Resettlement, planned under the OMVG Interconnection Project, requires consideration of Gambia's legal and regulatory frameworks, as well as of Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal since the interconnection project lines connect the four countries. The legal framework for resettlement consists of land tenure and expropriation procedures. The following paragraphs outline the land tenure and expropriation procedures applicable in Gambia. A comparison between the World Bank's resettlement policies; of the African Development Bank (AfDB) with Gambia's national procedures are also presented to identify discrepancies and apply those that most favor the PAP.

5.1 Land tenure of Gambia

Land legislation in Gambia recognizes customary land tenure in both rural and urban areas.

The national land legal framework is based on four laws dating from the 1990s:

- The State Lands Act ;
- The Physical Planning and Development Control Act ;
- The Land Acquisition and Compensation Act ;
- The Limitation Act
- The Surveys Act.

The **« *State Lands Act* »** - Its main objective is to regulate the uncontrolled expansion of housing, especially in urban areas. The law applies in designated areas, currently mainly located in and around Banjul. In designated areas, the law provides mechanisms to replace customary land administration with a system of state-administered emphyteutic leases administered by the state. The « Ministry of Local Government and Lands » is the authority responsible for the application of this law.

The **« *Land Physical Planning and Development Control Act* »** aims to provide a uniform legal framework for the preparation of, approval and control of the development plans. The law was developed specifically to address the problem of spontaneous housing in Banjul and other urban centers.

The **« *Land Acquisition and Compensation Act* »** The objective is to enable the State to acquire land for public purposes. The law applies to the entire national territory. Land acquisition by the state is subject to the payment of compensation to those affected by involuntary displacement. The cases in which land may be declared of public utility are specified by law. They include roads and major works to be undertaken by the state. The administration of declared public utility lands falls under the « *State Act Land* ». The « *Land Acquisition and Compensation Act* » includes a set of procedures and mechanisms to govern state acquisition of land: public notification procedures, compensation procedures and litigation procedures.

The *Land Acquisition and Compensation Act* makes provision for the Minister of Local Government and Lands to acquire any land for public purposes, for the payment of compensation for such land and to make provision for connected matters thereof. Under the said Act, land to be acquired for public purpose include the following:

- exclusive government use or for community use;
- in connection with sanitary improvements of any kind, including reclamations;
- in connection with laying out of any new government station or the extension or improvement of any existing station;
- obtaining control over land contiguous to any port or airport;
- obtaining control over land acquired for defense purposes;
- control over land the value of which will be enhanced by the construction of any railway, road or public works or convenience to be undertaken or provided by the government; and
- Planning purposes.

Whenever land is to be acquired for public purposes, the Minister shall authorize the Department of Lands and Surveys to conduct preliminary studies to ascertain that the land is suitable for the purpose it is intended for, the following procedure shall be adhered to:

The department shall clear, set out and mark the boundaries for the land proposed to be acquired.

- A notice of intention to acquire shall be served personally to affected persons or by way of substituted service.

- This shall be followed by the issuance of a six-week public notice describing the purpose of the acquisition. The said notice shall be gazetted, published in major national newspapers and also read over national radio in the main local languages.
- Any queries from the public about the notice shall be formally lodged at the ministry within 21 days of the notice. The ministry shall be required to respond to such queries.

Where affected persons do lodge claim within 21 days as envisaged, or where there is disagreement as to the amount of the compensation, and where there are conflicting claims, the matter can be resolved through Arbitration with the consent of the parties. In the alternative, where the dispute relates to the amount of compensation, disputed titles, affected parties can approach the High Court. Where also the disputes pertain to land held under customary tenure, it shall be dealt with by the relevant District or Group Tribunals.

It is worthy of mention that approaching a High Court can be costly as the services of a lawyer is often needed and most land owners are lay people. In addition, it is time consuming as there is always a series of adjournments. There is also no specialized division in the High Court to deal with these issues. Where parties are not satisfied at the High Court they have to approach the Court of Appeal and then the Supreme Court.

With respect to the District Court, the cases are heard by chiefs who are not properly trained. The decisions of these chiefs have to go to the Provincial Governor who has revisionary powers. He/she can rehear the entire case, order the case for retrial by different set of chiefs or refer the case to the High Court. All these processes are cumbersome and expensive.

The Land Acquisition and Compensation Act have provisions for the Department of Lands and Surveys to appoint a government valuation officer or any other competent valuator to determine the level of compensation. In addition, The Rating Valuation Act further empowers the Minister to appoint a valuation officer with powers to ascertain the capital value of a premises (property) whether the property can be exempted for rates and for any purposes connected with the assessment. From the findings of the rate valuator, the fair market price and value of any property shall be known. The Valuation Officer can also conduct Supplementary valuation. The Valuation Officer prepares a certification list which shall be declared in the valuation roll. This valuation roll shall be published in the gazette. The findings of the Rate Valuation Officer will aid in the allocation of compensation at a fair market price.

To conclude this segment, where the tribunal or High Court to whom disputes are referred, is not in accordance with the compensation by the department, it shall make its own estimate taking into cognizance the value of the lost land and other pecuniary interest. The compensation is provided both for the value of the lost land as well as any rents or loss of profits until the day when final judgement is granted by a competent court or a dispute resolution mechanism.

The **« Limitation Act »** has given squatters additional legal rights for negotiations and compensation. This is possible if the land has been occupied by them for more than 12 years[20]. In The Gambia where a claim to land is not commenced within twelve years of occupancy, the owner is foreclosed to initiate legal proceedings to directly evict the occupier. The exception here is where the land is leased or licensed or it is a state land with notice to that effect.

This Act is intended to prevent the legal land owners, particularly absentee private land owners, to suddenly evict land users of land which has been abandoned for more than 12 years. For government owned land, the Department of Lands and Surveys is legally obliged to place warning signs on government land and regularly evict squatters. Out of equitable grounds and based on longevity of the occupancy, who have pecuniary interest in the land, there is need for compensation.

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

The highest national standards and those of the World Bank will apply in all cases where there will be divergence since the highest standard automatically meets the obligations of the other standard.

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

5.2 Acquisition of title to land

Resettlement as a mean of compensation for eviction shall be done in coordination with the Minister of Lands. Legal title owners can be resettled in the designated land if available. The Minister of Lands is empowered to publish in the gazette any regional land so designated[21]. A person who obtains any land in a designated area shall be deemed to hold the land from the state[22]. Such individuals shall apply to the Department of Lands and Surveys for a title deed to be issued to them in the designated land[23]. The lease shall be for a period of 99 years[24]. Resettlement may therefore grant an opportunity for illegal occupants and squatters to have authentic lease documents which ordinarily they would not have. These title deeds will certainly add value to their life as it can used as collateral for loans. Customary law in land management in Gambia

The Gambia Land Act provides for all the lands in the regions with the necessary powers to administer the districts in which the lands are located for the use and the common benefit, direct or indirect, of all the communities concerned. The law indicates that the occupation and use of provincial lands are also governed by customary practices in the localities where these lands are located.

Customary tenure is based on traditional practices. Customary laws stipulate that when an original land is cleared by a « Kabilo » (a group of families that exploits a land); ownership of the land belongs to the head of the « Kabilo ». This is the basis of the customary land tenure system as it has evolved over time. Customary tenure exists mainly in rural areas. According to this system, the village chief or "Alkalo" has the right to allocate land in his locality.

On the other hand, customary tenure includes leaseholds and free tenures. Under leasehold tenure, property rights are granted by the state for a period of generally 99 years. This right is legalized only by the registration of the property leading to the production of an official title deed or a lease document, which is then registered with the General Prosecutor's Chamber. The land tenure of "Freehold" does not limit the time of possession of the land. The owner of a land can do everything he feels on his property as long as in doing so he does not interfere with the rights of third parties.

The major challenge faced by land owners is that the land rights are not documented. Also, most of the customary land is managed by families (*Kabilos*) who also have divided interests. So, when it comes to litigation or even compensation, who to relate with is a major challenge. In the same vein, in customary law, women do not own land. Women's interest is often usurped by men in some communities as it is a taboo for a woman to access the tribunal. Even where they are victimized, their voices are often not heard. With the coming into force of the Women's Act of 2010[25], the legal situation has changed. Women can now buy and own properties across the nation. Any deprivation against women is unconstitutional. Also, according to sharia law which is applicable to inheritance among Muslim families, the female heirs receive only half (50%) of the inherited assets compared to their male siblings. In the same light, the Women Act of 2010 takes pre-eminence over personal religion.

5.2.1 Informal mechanisms for dispute settlement

The main feature of the dispute settlement is that the compromise and reconciliation must take place at the informal level. Land disputes are no exception to this customary norm. If a land dispute breaks out between members of the same family, the head of the family, as guardian of the family land, rule it without going beyond the family. If he cannot resolve the dispute, the uncles will appeal to the half-brother protesters to find a compromise and reconcile. If that also fails, the dispute may be brought before the «*kabilo*»[26] for arbitration on the issue. If the dispute persists, the parties may appear before the Imam and other «*kabilo*» as well as other influential leaders.

[21] Section 5 of the State Lands Act Cap57:02 Vol 8 Revised Laws of The Gambia 2009
[22] Section 7 of State Lands Act Cap 57:02 Vol 8 Revised Laws of The Gambia 2009
[23] Section 7(4) of State Lands Act Cap 57:02 Vol 8 Revised Laws of The Gambia 2009
[24] Section 7(2) of State Lands Act Cap 57:02 Vol 8 Revised Laws of The Gambia 2009
[25] Women's Act was passed in 2010 after the final revision of Laws of The Gambia in 2009. It is not listed in any volume as yet.
[26] A « Kabilo » is a group of families of the same lineage who exploits a land. The kabilo is headed by a man who is the leader and who assures the ownership of the land.

In the case where the disputed land is used for rice cultivation, women farmers may wish to keep their business out of men's business. In these circumstances, the dispute is referred to the *«Ngansimba»* (i.e. to the leader of the women's community) for advice and reconciliation. In general, no woman refuses the advice of the « *Ngansimba »*, whatever its social status. Any woman of goodwill can report the dispute to the « *Ngansimba »*.

5.2.2 Formal dispute resolution mechanisms

When informal dispute resolution mechanisms are exhausted or circumvented by one of the claimants, the case is then brought before the district court. The court examines the case and takes a binding legal decision. The case may be appealed to higher authorities or courts.

5.3 Decree of public utility (DPU)

On November 7, 2016, the Republic of Gambia issued a Public Utility Decree for the OMVG Energy Project. This decree in English is presented in Annex 2. It can be summarized as follows:

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC INTEREST CONCERNING THE AREAS COVERED BY THE OMVG ENERGY PROJECT IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF GAMBIA

In fulfilment of the executive approval for the declaration of "Right-of-Way" for OMVG Power Transmission Interconnection Lines as Public Property, the Honourable Minister of Lands and Regional Government, Under the Gambia River Basin Development Organization (OMVG), declares the areas earmarked as being of public interest for power transmission as follows:

D. The road right of way to the surface area underneath the power transmission lines stretching from Soma to Brikama, and also from Soma to the border with Senegal at Farafenni, as State Land.

E. National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC) Substations at Jarra Soma, in the Lower River Region, and at Brikama in the West Coast Region respectfully.

F. The above areas have been declared to be the property of the State and made available to OMVG.

The modalities and conditions for this provision shall be stipulated in specific international conventions on joint projects. The following are forbidden at the reserved areas:

- Any new occupation in any capacity whatsoever;
- Any transaction and transfer in any capacity whatsoever of developed or undeveloped land, in the said areas.

5.4 Expropriation procedures applicable in Gambia

The right to property is protected by Article 22 of Chapter 4 on the « *Protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of the Constitution of the second Republic of Gambia* », adopted on 8 August 1996, entered into force in January 1997, the last amendment of which dates from 2001. This article lists the restrictive conditions under which this right may be infringed. These conditions are:

- The attack on property must be justified by defense, public security, public order, public morality, public health, urban and territorial planning, or the development or use of the property to promote public benefit;
- Necessity must be a reasonable justification for the harm that any person with an interest or right in the property may suffer;
- Applicable law shall provide, for the purposes of such possession or acquisition, prompt payment of adequate compensation and insurance for any person having an interest or a right to property to have a right of access to a court of law or any other impartial and independent authority to determine his interest or right, the legality of taking possession or acquisition of the property, interest or right, and the amount to which he or she is entitled, and for the purpose of obtaining prompt payment of such compensation.

This article also specifically excludes a number of situations where property rights could be threatened.

When this right is achieved under the conditions provided for by the legislation in force, the « *Land Acquisition and Compensation Act* » (1990) and the « *State Lands Act* », (1990) constitute the legal framework for the resettlement of populations.

5.5 Involuntary displacement policies of the TFP

The OMVG Energy project is made possible thanks to the association of 8 technical and financial partners (PTF):

- African Development Bank (AfDB),
- World Bank (WB),
- European Investment Bank (EIB),
- French Development Agency (AFD),
- Islamic Development Bank (IsDB),
- Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW),
- West African Development Bank (WADB),
- Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development (FKAED).

The main TFPs of the OMVG Energy Project have their own policies applicable to all their projects that could lead to involuntary displacement, negative impacts on livelihoods, land acquisition or access restrictions to Resource. The World Bank has its Operational Policy OP 4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement" (WB, 2001). This Operational Policy was adopted by WADB and AFD as a resettlement instrument.

The European Investment Bank also has its Standard 6 "Involuntary Resettlement" which is well described in the Environmental and Social Handbook (EIB, 2013). For its part, the African Development Bank has defined its own operational safeguards policies. Operational Safeguard 2 focuses more specifically on involuntary resettlement: land acquisition, population displacement and compensation.

With regard to power lines in Gambia, the donors who co-finance the project are: the World Bank and KfW.

For the sake of simplification and harmonization, this RAP is constructed to comply with the World Bank requirements contained in OP 4.12, which essentially includes the requirements of other TFPs.

5.5.1 WB- O.P. 4.12 on Involuntary resettlement[27]

Operational Policy OP 4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement" (WB, 2001) applies to any project that may result in involuntary displacement, negative impacts on livelihoods, land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources (Annex 8). The main requirements contained in OP 4.12 are:

- Avoid unintentional displacement as much as possible or minimize it by considering variations in project design;
- When displacement is unavoidable, resettlement actions must be designed and implemented as sustainable development programs, by putting in place sufficient resources so that people displaced by the project can restore their level and living environment equivalent to the pre-displacement / initial conditions. The displaced people must be involved in the planning and implementation of resettlement programs;
- Assist the displaced people in their efforts to improve their standard of living, or at least restore it to their pre-displacement level.

The OP 4.12 distinguishes three categories of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) eligible for the benefits of resettlement:

- Those with formal land rights (including customary and traditional rights recognized by the country's legislation);
- Those who have no formal land entitlement at the start of the census but who have title deeds or otherwise - provided that such titles are recognized by the laws of the country or can be recognized as part of a process identified in the resettlement plan;
- Those who have neither formal rights nor titles likely to be recognized on the lands they occupy.

[27] World Bank Operational Manual, OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement of People, 2001

Monetary compensation is not favored in the case of people whose livelihood is based on land. That is, "land-to-land" compensation is favored in this scenario. If displaced people choose an option other than the allocation of agricultural land, if the supply of land is detrimental to the viability of a park or protected area, or if there is not enough land available at a reasonable cost, it will be necessary to propose non-land options based on employment prospects or of independent work that will be added to a cash compensation for the land and other means of production lost. The absence of suitable agricultural land must be proven and documented in a manner satisfactory to the Bank.

People in the first two categories receive compensation for the lands they lose. People in the latter category receive resettlement assistance instead and place compensation for the land they occupy, and any other help to improve living conditions.

5.5.2 AfDB Operational Safeguard Policy (SO2) on Involuntary Resettlement [28]

For AfDB, the term "resettlement" refers to both physical and economic displacement. Resettlement is considered involuntary when the people affected by the project are not able to refuse the activities that lead to their physical or economic displacement. This occurs in cases of legal expropriation or temporary or permanent restrictions of land use, and negotiated settlements in which the buyer may resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use in the event that negotiations with the seller fail.

Operational Safeguard 2 - Involuntary Resettlement applies to all AfDB funded projects that result in the involuntary resettlement of people. It results in: i) relocation or loss of housing by people residing in the project's sphere of influence; ii) asset loss (including loss of cultural structures and assets), spiritual and social) or the restriction of access to assets including national parks and protected areas or natural resources; (iii) the loss of income sources or livelihoods as a result of the project, that the affected people are called to move or not.

The specific objectives of this operational safeguard are:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement as much as possible or minimize its impacts when involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, after all alternative conceptions of the project have been considered;
- Ensure that displaced people are genuinely consulted and have the opportunity to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement programs;
- Ensure that displaced persons receive substantial resettlement assistance under the project, so that their standard of living, their ability to generate income, their production capacity, and all of their livelihoods are improved beyond what they were before the project;
- Provide clear instructions to borrowers, on the conditions to be met regarding involuntary resettlement issues in Bank operations, to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and resettlement, to actively facilitate social development and to build a viable economy and society;
- Establish a mechanism to monitor the performance of involuntary resettlement programs in Bank operations and find solutions to problems as they arise, to guard against resettlement plans poorly prepared and implemented.

5.5.3 Application to the World Bank OP 4.12 OMVG Project

For the sake of simplification and harmonization, this RAP is constructed to comply with the World Bank requirements contained in OP 4.12, which essentially includes the requirements of other TFPs.

5.6 National legal framework and World Bank standards

The main points on which the World Bank Group's policies require going beyond the national regulations of Gambia are the following:

- Priority to in-kind compensation vs cash compensation, in the case of displaced populations whose livelihoods are taken from the land, "land-to-land" replacement option should be favored everywhere where possible, especially for PAPs whose means of living depend on land;
- Compensation and assistance is granted to customary rights holders and traditional ones (recognized by the country's legislation) and are the same as those granted to holders of formal land rights;
- Compensation at full replacement value, where cash compensation is to be applied (fruit trees,

[28] Operational Safeguard 2 - Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Displacement and Compensation, 2001.

dwellings, among others);
- Assistance with the restoration of income and livelihoods (agriculture, fishing, breeding, gathering, crafts);
- Compensation for commercial and craft activities;

- Participation of affected people in the entire resettlement process;
- Monitoring and evaluation with accompanying measures (training, technical support, …);
- Specific assistance to vulnerable people.

Table 15 below shows the comparison between national legislation and World Bank policy. In cases where there is a difference between national legislation and Bank Operational Policy 4.12 (OP4.12), it is the most advantageous legislation or policy for the PAPs that prevails. The Government of Gambia has given a clear mandate to the OMVG to fund and build the interconnection project, including compensation for affected people. For the benefit of PAP, the OMVG has accepted to apply the most favorable resettlement rules or policies, among national regulation and PTF policies.

Table 14 : Comparison of Gambian Legislation and World Bank Rules

Subject	National Legislation	World Bank Policy	Proposals versus differences
ELIGIBILITY			
Titled Land owners	The Land Acquisition and Compensation Act include provisions for compensation based on the market value of the lost land and existing structures for people with formal rights. Other costs such lost rents and transaction costs are normally not compensated. Furthermore, the government is not under any obligation to re-locate aggrieved parties to any new land.	Persons with formal legal rights to land are also eligible and are provided compensation at full replacement cost for the land and assets they lose, and other assistance necessary to fulfill OP 4.12 objectives. For the compensation of land, it is necessary to take into account its market value, in addition to the cost of registration fees and assignment.	Though both regulations include titled land owners as eligible for compensation, OP 4.12 is more comprehensive as the full replacement cost standard goes beyond the market value foreseen by the Gambian Land Acquisition and Compensation Act and also includes other types of compensation and specific assistance. National legislation will be completed by WB OP 4.12.
Customary Landowners	Susceptible to be recognized for compensation of land in case of duly ascertained development	Customary or traditional owners recognized by the laws of the country receive compensation and the respective aid (par. 6 and 15 of OP 4.12) in the same way as the owners of a formal land right, including resettlement assistance	In some scenarios customary landowners can be compensated under Gambian law. In addition, differences exist in compensation scales OP 4.12 is more comprehensive as the full replacement cost standard beyond the market value foreseen by the Gambian Land Acquisition and Compensation Act and also includes other types of compensation and specific assistance. National legislation will be completed by WB OP 4.12 regarding systematic recognition of customary owners' land rights and full replacement cost compensation.
Informal occupants	As per the Limitations Act, for informal occupancy of private land, an occupancy period of twelve years grants an entitlement to compensation. Compensation is only paid for lost assets (buildings and structures).	People with no formal or customary rights to land recognized by national legislation are not entitled to land compensation, but they are entitled to compensation of structures and crops allocated at full replacement cost. In addition, informal occupants receive resettlement assistance instead and place compensation for the lands they	The twelve years occupancy period is not required to compensate informal occupants. Nevertheless, the Project should pay special attention to informal occupancy greater than twelve years to make sure informal settlers rights are respected as per the Gambian Limitations Act. Apply the WB OP4.12, while

Subject	National Legislation	World Bank Policy	Proposals versus differences
	Where a claim to land is not commenced within twelve years of occupancy, the owner is foreclosed to initiate legal proceedings to directly evict the occupier.	occupy, and any other help, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in OP 4.12	recognizing Limitations' Act regulations for informal occupants.
Tenants	Not taken into account by legislation.	Compensation of affected crops and other lost assets at full replacement cost if relevant Assistance with relocation and livelihoods' restoration in order to achieve OP 4.12 objectives.	Gambian legislation does not include specific provisions for tenants; therefore, WB OP4.12 standards will be applied.
Cut-off date	Date on which the minister responsible for land and Territorial Governance advises potential PAPs of its approval for the acquisition of properties for public purposes	The cut-off date is normally the date on which the census begins or, it could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx.	In the case of Gambia, the cut-off-date has to be formally communicated to the PAPs and to the people by the competent national authority, however there are no provisions regarding when the best time is to establish the cut-off date. Therefore, national legislation will be completed by OP 4.12 regulations regarding when the cut-off date will be established and the conditions it must fulfill.
RAP / INDEMNISATION / COMPENSATION			
Preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan	No legal obligation to prepare an action plan for resettlement.	Resettlement Action Plan Required	WB OP4.12 will be applied as it includes the obligation to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan.
Land compensation	Compensation is only for the value of the lost land and existing structures. Other costs such lost rents are normally not compensated. Furthermore, the government is not under any obligation to re-locate aggrieved parties to any new land.	People with right to land compensation will be provided with compensation at full replacement cost for the land and assets they lose, and other assistance necessary to fulfill OP 4.12 objectives. Land resettlement strategies should be favoured for displaced populations whose livelihoods are derived from land. Whenever alternative lands are proposed, the land provided to resettled persons must have a combination of productive potential, geographical advantages and other factors at least equivalent to the benefits of the land withdrawn. For the compensation of land in urban areas, it is necessary to take into account its market value, in addition to the cost of	National legislation only provides for compensation of lost land and structures at market value. Therefore, Gambian legislation will be completed by OP 4.12 regarding the full replacement cost standard and resettlement strategies on land compensation in urban areas and compensation of land-dependent livelihoods particularly in rural areas.

Subject	National Legislation	World Bank Policy	Proposals versus differences
		registration fees and assignment. Land resettlement strategies should be favored for displaced populations whose livelihoods are derived from the land. The cash payment of compensation for loss of property is acceptable in cases where a) livelihoods from land resources, the land taken by the project represents only a small fraction of the assigned assets and the rest of the assets are economically viable; b) active markets exist for land, housing and work, displaced people use such markets and there is sufficient available supply of land and housing; where finally (c) livelihoods are not based on land resources.	
Buildings and other structures	Owners are compensated for damage/demolition of their assets based on market value	To be compensated based on the full replacement cost standard of the building, which involves valuing the building as new (with no depreciation) and considering market prices per m2.	National legislation, which only includes market value compensation, will be completed by the full replacement cost standard of OP 4.12.
Loss of income (Crops)	Calculation of the value of compensations on the basis of the market value for constructions Calculation based on net farm income for crops	Compensation in kind) or cash compensation at full replacement value, including labor and transaction costs Perennial crops: - Full replacement cost requires not to consider only the product of the crop over a year, taking into account the cost of installing the plantation (plants, ploughing, fertilizers and others), as well as the income lost during the years required for planting, which varies according to the species. - Subject to being inventoried Annual crops: - The evaluation of annual crops will be done by measuring the planted affected area before destruction. - Calculation of compensation is based on the crops' price (for example, per kilo, sack or other) in the local market during the lean season and the average yield per hectare of the cropping areas to be defined by a	Comparable principles which have recourse to market value as a reference, but differences in scales apply as the WB applies the full replacement cost standard. National legislation will be completed by OP 4.12 including for - Establishing scales for all affected assets at full replacement cost, including crops (materials and labor) - Regular update of compensation scale

Subject	National Legislation	World Bank Policy	Proposals versus differences
		commission composed less than one representative of the competent ministry, a representative of the local authority (commune, territory, district, province, etc.), and the representative of the affected community. - The evaluation of perennial crops will be done by counting during the census or socio-economic surveys.	
Loss of income & Livelihood (business entities)	No PAPs receive allowances for livelihood restoration	Investment support in the form of development projects Compensation based on the number of days during which owners will be partially deprived of access to their resources Subject to being inventoried during the census or surveys Socio economic. Provision of allowances and relocation costs to all PAPs during relocation process	Gambian legislation does not include provisions for restoration of livelihoods; therefore OP 4.12 standards will be applied.
Different types of payment	The payments in cash to titled land owners are only for lost land and associated structures. In the very rare case of land compensation, similar land size is provided elsewhere.	The Bank payments include in kind and cash payments respecting the full replacement cost standard for lost land and associated structures, allowances for livelihood restoration, assistance to move belongings as well as basic land improvement such as levelling and provision of basic roads in the relocation site. In the cases of land dependent livelihoods, land for land compensation is preferred.	According to the existing national legislation, the government's responsibility to these affected persons ends after the cash payments or land allocation have been concluded. No other types of payments are possible in the existing national legislation. National legislation will be completed by OP 4.12 as the Policy has more diverse types of payments, assistance and support for the affected persons.
Alternative means of compensation and assistance	Besides cash compensation for lost buildings and structures, another plot of land may be provided for land owners with valid title deeds depending on the availability of land elsewhere. For illegal occupants of private land, only cash compensation is provided and	All occupants of the land irrespective of ownership status are compensated in kind or with cash for -for example- lost livelihoods and at least moveable assets. Building materials for displaced persons can be acquired and construction assistance provided. All displaced persons are also assisted to move their belongings to the new site and livelihoods' restoration support is provided. Furthermore, land improvement such as basic	OP 4.12 offers the most favourable terms for displaced persons besides only cash. Assistance to improve land in terms providing basic roads and costs to move belongings to a new location, offer huge savings for the displaced. Special allowances and assistance can also be provided for vulnerable people.

Subject	National Legislation	World Bank Policy	Proposals versus differences
	nothing other that.	road power system in the relocation site is possible.	
PROCEDURES			
Payment of compensation and displacement	Not specified in national legislation	Payment and a series of resettlement requirements have to be fulfilled before moving PAPs and beginning of construction	WB OP4.12 standard will be applied as there are no provisions in national legislation
Vulnerable groups	No specific provision in national regulations	Special attention is to be given to vulnerable groups which include women, orphans, people with disabilities, elderly persons, HIV/AIDS affected, widows, widowers, and people suffering from serious illnesses.	Even though vulnerable groups are specified in the World Bank's policy, these are not specifically protected by national legislation. When implementing the RAP, it is necessary to include special provisions benefiting vulnerable groups.
Management of complaints and grievances	Where the affected persons do not lodge a formal complaint within 21 days from the date the government declares its intention to take possession of any land, or where there is disagreement as to the amount of the compensation, and where there are conflicting claims, these matters can be resolved by Arbitration with the full consent of the concerned parties. Alternatively, where the disputes arise related to the amount of compensation, disputed titles, the affected parties can approach the High Court for due legal process. Whereas the disputes pertain to land held under customary tenure in rural areas, these shall be dealt with by the relevant District or Group Tribunals. With respect to the District Court, the cases are heard by district chiefs who	OP 4.12 privileges out of court settlements. It provides a grievance mechanism easily accessible to the affected people. The grievance mechanism must be simple, easy to access, transparent and documented. The affected persons must have easy access to the system. Moreover, according to the Policy, PAPs should always have access to administrative and judicial grievance mechanism existing at the national level.	OP 4.12 favours conflict resolution through the project grievance redress mechanism at the local level, while allowing PAPs to have access to existing administrative and judicial grievance systems available at the country level. Therefore, national legislation will be completed by the grievance mechanism at the project level foreseen by OP 4.12.

Subject	National Legislation	World Bank Policy	Proposals versus differences
	are not properly trained. The decisions of these district chiefs are reviewed by the Regional Governor who has revisionary powers. The regional governor may rehear the entire case, order the case for retrial by separate set of district chiefs or refer the case to the High Court.		
Consultation	All negotiations are only between the PAPs and Ministry of Local Government and Lands at the beginning of the project	The affected persons must be informed and consulted in advance on is available options, be involved for implementation and monitoring. The RAP should be presented to the population and PAPs. Their preferences and insights on compensation modalities should be taken into account in the RAP.	Limited national provisions in terms of PAPs consultation will be completed by WB OP4.12.
Participation for monitoring and evaluation	Not mentioned in the legislation	Required by World Bank Policy	There are no specific provisions in Gambian legislation. Therefore, WB OP4.12 standards in participatory monitoring and evaluation will be applied.

5.7 Legal Framework in Gambia and the AfDB procedures

The main points on which AfDB policies require going beyond the relevant national regulations are the following:

- Priority for in-kind compensation on cash compensation, particularly for land where the " land-to-land" replacement option should be preferred wherever possible;
- Compensation at full replacement value, where cash compensation is to be applied (fruit trees, crops, dwellings);
- Assistance with the restoration of income and livelihoods (agriculture, livestock farming);
- Participation of affected people in the entire resettlement process;
- Support for vulnerable people;
- Socio-economic empowerment of women in the project area;
- Monitoring and evaluation with accompanying measures (training, technical support, soft loans, etc.).

A comparative analysis of Gambian legislation and AfDB policies reveals the main points presented in Table 15.

Table 15 : Comparison of Gambian Legislation and SO2 Rules

Subject	National legislation	SO2 Requirement	Proposals versus differences
Avoiding or minimizing relocation	Not taken into account by national legislation	Required by SO2	Apply the requirements of SO2
The deadline for eligibility	Untreated in national legislation	Must be fixed and communicated to PAPs	Apply the requirements of SO2
The irregular occupants	Not taken into account by national legislation	Right to resettlement assistance	Apply the requirements of SO2
Estimated land value	Scale not fixed by the regulations	Full cost based on current market value	Apply the requirements of SO2
Livelihood improvement	Untreated in national legislation	Required by SO2 including vulnerable people	Apply the requirements of SO2
Monitoring and evaluation	Untreated in national legislation	Required by SO2	Apply the requirements of SO2

5.8 Forest Legislation in Gambia

In the implementation of this RAP, provisions must be made to comply with the forest laws of the different countries.

In the area of forest management, Gambia has adopted the Forest Act, 1998, which aims to ensure the maintenance and development of forest resources in order to strengthen the contribution of forestry to the socio-economic development of the country. According to the « *Forest Act, 1998* », the forest means an area of at least 10% of trees, grown or planted naturally, and 50% or more of shrub and tree regeneration cover. Forests in Gambia are classified in the following categories:

State forests that include:

- Forest parks;
- Forest reserves;
- Community forests.

Private forests that include:

- Private natural forests;
- Private plantations.

The Government has also ratified a number of international conventions on the sound management and use of forest resources such as:

- Convention on Biological Diversity;
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;
- The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;
- The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar).

The Forestry Department is responsible for all necessary actions to ensure the sustainable use and protection of all forest resources in the country, including private plantations. According to the Forest Policy 2010-2019, the Forest Department's mission is to ensure reforestation with the active participation of the rural populations who are the immediate actors.

Moreover, the products resulting from the cutting at the level of the national domain belong to the Department of Forests which, together with the local populations and the forest management committees will decide on the appropriate valuation method.

6 Institutional frame

6.1 Organization for the Development of the Gambia River (OMVG)

The Gambia River Development Organization (OMVG) was created on June 30th 1978, succeeding the Coordinating Committee for the Development of the Gambia River Basin. The OMVG has 4 member countries bordering the river: Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal. The OMVG's mission is to promote and undertake the studies and development works of Gambia, Kayanga / Geba and Koliba / Corubal river basins. The specific objectives fall into the following areas:

- Agricultural development;
- Hydroelectric power generation (the estimate of power production potential in the area is between 1,300 and 1,500 MW);
- Environmental protection;
- Salinity control in areas influenced by the tide of the Gambia River estuary;
- Improvement of existing waterways and creation of new navigable sections through the regularization of river flows;
- Fixing populations and reducing rural exodus.

The member countries of OMVG are bound by several conventions, including:

- Convention on the status of the Gambia River; ;
- Convention establishing the OMVG;
- Convention on the Legal Status of Common Works;
- Framework Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the OMVG;
- Tax and customs regime applicable to the contracts for studies and common asset construction works.

The OMVG works with the following governance bodies:

- Governing Heads of State and Government;
- Council of ministers;
- Executive Secretary;
- Permanent Water Commission;
- Advisory Committee (States and Lenders)

The analysis and implementation of energy issues in the sub region have been expanded within the framework of the West African Power Exchange System (WAPES) or West African Power Pool (WAPP) aimed at securing energy production and creating a regional electricity market in the ECOWAS region (The Economic Community of West African States).

6.2 Ministries, ministerial directorates and decentralized services

In Gambia, the public institutions involved in the RAP of the Interconnection Component are mainly:

- The Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs;
- Ministry of Forests, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources;
- The Ministry of Energy and Petroleum;
- The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare;
- The Ministry of Agriculture;
- The Ministry of Fisheries, Hydraulic Resources;
- The Ministry of Lands and Regional Governance;
- The Ministry of Transport, Works and Infrastructure;
- The Ministry of Women's Affairs.

7 Eligibility and principles of compensation

This chapter presents the methodology for assessing the cost of full replacement of affected asset incurred by PAPs as a result of the construction of the substations in Gambia. It also describes the types and levels of compensation proposed under local law, and all additional measures required to ensure that the PAP will be living in conditions that are equal to or better than the pre-project conditions.

This section defines who is entitled to compensation, the eligibility deadline which excludes from the compensation process any person who has not been identified before this deadline.

7.1 Eligibility criteria of affected persons

Any affected person who as land owner (legal or customary), as well as the occupants of land without formal or customary land rights, is considered eligible for compensation. World Bank's (WB) Operational Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement establishes the following eligibility criteria for people affected by a project:

1) Persons who have a formal land title document
2) Persons with customary right to land. In Gambia these rights are recognized by the national legislation;
3) Persons who have no formal rights or titles for the lands they occupy.

These three categories of persons are entitled to resettlement assistance to enable them to improve their living conditions (compensation for loss of income-generating activities, livelihoods, ownership of common resources, crops, etc.), as well as the measures described in para. 6 of OP 4.12, (see Annex 8) provided that they occupied the project site by a deadline set by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank.

The World Bank's policy applies to all affected persons, regardless of their status, whether or not they have formal titles, legal rights or customary rights, if they occupied the premises before deadline for eligibility set by the Governments of Gambia, for the Interconnection Project.

The World Bank requests that persons in groups (1) and (2) below receive full compensation for the land, structures and property they lose. These are:

- Rights holders with formal titles, almost nonexistent in the study area;
- Rights holders with title or customary rights who represent almost all the owners in the study area.

In the case of the third group, the rightful claimants who are occupiers and/or users of the land or resources, but who do not have recognized titles or customary rights (land borrowers, tenants, pawnbrokers, women or adult children, etc.), the OP 4.12 requests that they receive resettlement assistance to enable them to improve their living conditions.

7.2 Cut-off date

The parcel surveys were conducted from mid-November 2017 until January 31, 2018. This last date of inventories is considered as the cut-off date. At that date all affected persons were identified and their affected assets identified. The last date of the inventories considered as the cut-off date was communicated to the populations of the riparian villages during the pre-survey information and awareness campaign conducted by local NGOs and the OMVG. The general public was also informed of this deadline date through newspaper publication and community radio news release. Beyond this deadline, People were made aware that no new occupants or new assets would be consider for compensation of loss on the two substations site in Gambia.

On an individual basis, during the parcel and socio-economic survey, each PAP signed and received a copy of his inventory sheet. Each PAP has been informed that from the date of the signature of their inventory sheet, no other addition will be considered in the compensation and no other file can be submitted for compensation.

The parcel and socio-economic surveys identify all the beneficiaries of rights on the affected lands, whether they are legal owners, customary owners or operators. The results were forwarded to the authorities and concerned local community leaders. Public feedback following the inventory publication will allow people to produce comment and request for corrections to adjust the census data if necessary.

A copy of the asset inventory document of the PAPs was given to each PAP. The document shows the date of the inventory. This sheet can be consulted on the survey website in the picture file of each PAP.

In order to maintain all economic activities of the concerned households prior to the effective beginning of the construction, PAPs are encouraged to:

- Restrain new structure investments since they will not be compensated;
- Continue their usual activities (farming, pastoral or commercial activities).

In the event that the project is delayed by more than 12 months, an update of the inventory data will have to be carried out. The proposed approach has the merit of avoiding economic stagnation in the study area pending the start of the project, while discouraging the speculative migration of populations that is often observed in similar circumstances.

7.3 General principles of compensation

The general principles of compensation applicable in the RAP of the Gambia Lines are as follows:

1. Affected persons are informed of their options for compensation and rights related to resettlement;
2. The affected people are consulted and informed of the technically on technical project alternatives;
3. The affected persons are quickly provided with effective compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets directly attributable to the project. In addition, PAPs will benefit from support such as capacity building through training, travel allowances and vulnerabilities, the development of income-generating activities dedicated to women;
4. The affected persons losing land are provided as required, with farming lands of equivalent productive potential, with support to make the new land productive. The new land will be located in a similar environment at least equivalent to the previous site;
5. The affected people are provided with development aid in addition to compensation measures such as credit mechanisms, training or job creation;
6. The land will not be taken prior to compensation and where applicable, after providing displaced persons with resettlement land and resettlement allowances;
7. Resettlement strategies on land (land-to-land compensation) should be favored with regard to displaced populations whose livelihoods are derived from the land;
8. Comprehensive and accessible grievance mechanisms are put in place for PAPs and general public;
9. On resettlement sites, or in host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided in response to needs, to improve, restore, or maintain the levels and accessibility of all (PAPs & host) to public infrastructures;
10. Payment of compensation;
11. Compensation for PAPs will be made in cash, in kind, and / or in the form of assistance as shown in Table 16 below. The payment of compensation will be managed by the OMVG mandated by the 4-member countries. They confirmed their approval of the content of the compensation matrix for the affected populations, presented below and the complaint management process.

Table 16: Forms of compensation

Forms of compensation	
Cash payments	The compensation will be calculated and paid in the local currency. Provision will be included in the compensation budget for inflation.
Compensation in kind	Compensation may include such things as parcels of land, houses, other buildings, food products, building materials, seeds, agricultural inputs, and means of production.
Assistance	Accompanying and economic support measures may include, among other things, moving allowances, transportation, technical assistance, training, credit for income-generating activities, compensation fund transfer fees.

With regard to build or undeveloped land, buildings, productive or forest trees, compensation in kind is privileged. For agricultural losses and temporary income losses, cash compensation is used.

In addition, resettlement assistance will be provided to the PAPs. This assistance may include, for example, training, coaching, transportation, food aid, shelter, and / or various services to affected persons during the relocation.

7.4 Specifics of compensation

7.4.1 Compensation for permanent loss of land under pylons

The principle of compensation for land permanently lost is the earth-to-earth replacement. Under the pylons the area lost is 8 m by 8 m (64 m^2). The distance between the pylons is generally 500 m and their position are defined according to the construction criteria agreed between the builders and the engineering services engaged by the OMVG. The position of each pylon can be seen on the project's online website https://enquetes.ddns.net/.

The area of land permanently lost under each pylon is 64 m^2. It has a relatively small impact on PAP revenues. In fact, the area lost represents a small percentage of the area of the parcel being farmed, e.g. about 1% for an average parcel of land. No PAP has more than one pylon on its plot. It is not realistic to assume that such small piece of land of the same size and of equivalent quality is available nearby. For these reasons, and in accordance with the principle of lost land compensation, it has been found appropriate to compensate for such small loss of land, to pay in-cash or in-kind farming input to improve production (material such as non-chemical agricultural inputs or improved seeds equivalent to full replacement cost). This compensation will be used for agricultural intensification of the remaining portion of the PAP plot. The OMVG, through the PMU and NGOs (ENDA ECOPOP & ADWAC- Agency for Development of Women and Children), will make available to the PAP at the time of the compensation the material and agricultural input at the full value of the replacement cost. NGOs (ENDA ECOPOP & ADWAC) and LCMC will provide awareness and support to the PAP to improve its productivity.

- Land under the pylons:

A total of 334 pylons will be constructed in Gambia, 267 pylons are on PAP plots and 67 on public land. Thus, the area of land permanently under pylons in Gambia is 17088m^2 (17,088 ha). The compensation value of the PAPs from the scale of **1,800 Dalasi/20,000 FCFA** per pylon, will be compensate in agricultural and material inputs for the equivalent total amounts to **480,600 Dalasi / 5,340,000 FCFA**.

Following the meeting of August 24, 2018 between the OMVG and the World Bank, it was decided to withdraw all assets on the whole band of the 20 m of the 40m right-of-way, or 10 m on each side of the central line and compensate the PAPs according to the compensation scale. Nevertheless, crops compatible with the line and other compatible activities will be able to continue after the construction.

- Land on the rights-of-way except under pylons:

Rights-of-way lands, except those under the pylons, will remain under the customary land management of the PAPs.

- Land for construction of access:

At the meeting of August 24, 2018 between the OMVG and the World Bank, it was decided to withdraw all assets on the entire central strip of 20 m in the 40m right-of-way, or 10 m on either side of the center line and compensate PAPs according to the scale. Access for construction work will be in this 20 m cleared section of the right-of-way between the pylons. This track will be used temporarily during the works. After construction the occupants PAPs will resume and develop their farming and other activities compatible with the line.

The inspections do not require permanent access to construction tracks. These inspections will be made from existing road and tracks or possibly by drones, without disrupting the activities of occupants.

Periodic clearing of the foot of the pylon will be done by hiring local workers to visit the sites going through existing trails without disrupting occupant's activities. Any repairs required during the operational phase of the line is the responsibility of the line operator. For such exceptional repairs the equipment may be required on site and transportation may momentarily damage crops or property belonging to occupants of the land around the line. Such damages will be compensated by the operator of SOGESART lines. Maintaining a 1647 km permanent track for interconnection in case of rare breakage would be expensive and damaging for the PAPs.

- Providing replacement lands with title deeds

The results of the parcel surveys reveal that the land ownership status includes two types of tenure: customary tenure and tenure in the form of permission of the traditional owner. According to parcel surveys, PAPs do not have a formal title deed (land title, act of deliberation, lease), the lost lands are essentially customary property. Land ownership under lines and pylons is essentially customary.

With respect to land titles, compensation for the property will be reimbursed at full replacement cost which includes title recognition fees when all land is lost. This is not the case of the land under the pylons as explained before.

7.4.2 Compensation for loss of crops in the right-of-way

The area of land occupied by construction causes temporary crop losses under the lines. During the construction phase, the works will result in crop losses in the line 40m right-of-way. Inside the line corridor, construction work will be relatively brief. However, it is unlikely that this work will meet the harvest schedule. These losses are temporary. Compensation provided to farmers for crop losses his for the harvest of one-year production. Compensation will be the equivalent of one crop year of the most expensive crop in the PAP plot. The PAPs will recover most of these lands (except land under pylons) on the line corridor and will be able to resume their activities. If the temporary situation were to extend beyond one year, a new compensation of the same nature would be allocated to the PAPs. Construction contractors, in compliance with the compensation scale of the RAP, will pay any disturbances or damages that will result from their activities outside the right-of-way.

7.4.3 Compensation for loss of fruit and productive trees

For the construction of the interconnecting line, fruit and productive trees will be felled in a 20 m corridor in the center of the wright-of way. Outside these 20 m on either side, the instructions to the builders will indicate that the felling must be selective and be limited to the only trees that could damage or be a serious constraint to the construction and maintenance of the line. Wherever possible, pruning will replace slaughter. In case of felling, the lost trees will be compensated as follows:

- The replacement of the felled trees, by a plant of a species of equivalent or superior productivity that will be planted by the PAP on the same site as the lost one. The replacement species may be dwarf cashew tree (maximum height 3.5 m), or other fruit species of the same height: Plum, avocado, fig, pineapple, corossolier, orange, guava, papaya or any other compatible crop or trees species were pruning is possible to meet the safety standards of power lines;
- The support measures provided by ENDA ECOPOP and ADWAC NGOs will help the planters in their choice and acquisition of these new plants;
- Cash compensation will compensate for the cost of the plants, the work required to plant a new tree, maintenance of new plants during growth. The compensation offered by species of fruit trees will be according to the established compensation scale which includes:
- The compensation for the loss of production of the fruit trees evaluated on the basis of local market prices for fruits. They take into account the yearly production for each species; the degree of maturity of the tree (young, mature, adult); the annual production is multiplied by the number of years required for the tree to reach a productive stage.
- Productive species are mainly: *Palm, Orange, Papaya, Banana, Nere, Cailcedra, Natural Palm, Acacia Mangium and Ronier Palm;*
- Support measures to train PAPs so they master the knowledge required for the planting, maintenance and pruning techniques of these new species of fruit trees. The training will include learning of marketing skills for the products;
- The PMU will monitor progress of these new plantations. This monitoring will be spread over 5 years until the productivity of the new plants is stabilize;
- Overall monitoring will be done by the OMVG.

7.4.4 Compensation for the loss of forest trees

- Protocol for the restoration of cut trees:

During the construction of the line, the presence of forest trees in the rights-of-way will require felling and pruning activities. To compensate for these losses, restoration activities will be carried out in the year following the construction phase by the National Forest Service. A Memorandum of Understanding signed between OMVG and « *Department of Forestry, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources of Gambia* », will supervise these activities. This Memorandum of Understanding will cover both community and classified forests. The Department will be responsible for the active participation and respect of needs of local communities in the protection and restoration of the forest. Participatory and inclusive approach is adopted in the management of natural resources. Local communities and forest management organizations are involved in carrying out activities for management of forest.

- Recovery of felled trees

The felled trees will be left on site or on the edge of the rights-of-way for recovery and use by PAPs. People use this wood as lumber and for resale. They use branches and inferior quality pieces for firewood or to produce charcoal which is marketed throughout the country. The production of charcoal will have is done according to the technology of the "Casamance mill" as recommended by the forestry services of Gambia.

- Loss of shrubs and plants

There are many shrubs and indigenous plants in the right-of-way that are particularly robust and well adapted to the environment. These plant species have a strong capacity for natural regeneration. They represent the majority of the plant species on the line corridor. The presence of these shrubs and plants within 40 m of the rights-of-way does not constitute a constraint for the construction of pylons and the line. Most of it will not be destroyed since they do not directly interfere with the work. Some of these bushes will be cut down for construction within 20 m in the center of the rights-of-way as well as on the pylon erection site. They will regenerate quickly after the construction. No reforestation is therefore planned for this type of vegetation.

- Loss of forest trees on public lands

In the 40 m band, 50,477 forest trees were identified. Half of these trees will have to be felled on public land to clear for construction in the 20 m wide corridor of the 40m right-of-way. A compensatory forest restoration program is funded separately by the World Bank. The Gambia National Forest Service is responsible for the implementation of this program through a protocol established with the OMVG. The PMU monitors the effective implementation of restoration actions to compensate for felled trees on public land. Therefore, there is no provision in this RAP, for losses of forest trees on public land.

- Loss of forest trees on private plots of PAPs

Parcel surveys have identified forest trees in private plots of PAPs. These trees are:

- Private plantations owned by PAPs on private land ;
- Private plantations on concessions of the national domain allocated to farmers;
- Forest trees located scattered on agricultural parcels occupied by PAPs.

Forest plantations are logging operations that provide income for these PAPs legally established on the national estate or on private land in the form of individual plantations in plain or alignment (growing as forest or planted in row). The forest species encountered are: *Eucalyptus, Tek, Ronier, Palm tree,* etc... Other forest species identified in the private agricultural plots of PAPs are: *Baobab, Eucalyptus, Zizyphus, Nere* etc. They are maintained and protected by farmers who use them for shade, fruit extraction, fodder, medicinal use.

The income and the various services provided by these trees will be permanently lost during the realization of the works. Consequently, in addition to reforestation, these losses are assessed and compensated according to the compensation scale defined in the RAP to cover:

- The lost income from these plantation trees;
- The maintenance work to grow a new plant;

- Other PAP's benefits from these trees.

The utilitarian forest trees encountered (3,909) on the private plots are considered by the PAPs as being their private property. These forest trees felled in agricultural fields and plantations will be reforested with appropriate plants on the plot of the PAP outside of the wright-of way, as part of the restoration protocol. This restoration will be done in a concerted manner with the PAPs and will concern plants of improved species (i.e. Zizyphus and Balanites), to replace in a sustainable way the species lost by species compatible with the line. Restoration activities can also be done in the same plot and property with the same species or on another depending on the choice of the PAP. The work will be done with active involvement of the PAP owners of the parcels to ensure the success of the reforestation of species compatible with the line. The forest service will define a work plan and a budget that will be allocated to the monitoring and maintenance of the plants over three (3) years.

As part of the implementation of the protocol with the OMVG, the national forest service will make the agro-pedological and economic study of the replacement species; will ensure the supply of these new plants and the training of PAPs in the development of these new plantations. The PAPs concerned will be involved in the whole process of implementing the activity.

A list of PAP owners of lost forest trees in Gambia has been handed over to the Forest Department responsible for reforestation. This list is an integral part of the Memorandum of Understanding with the OMVG.

- Loss of private utility forest trees

Private Utility Forest Trees (*Baobab, Nere, Eucalyptus,* etc.) are recorded on private plots of PAPs. The revenues and the various services provided by these trees will be permanently lost during the completion of the work on the rights-of-way. Consequently, in addition to the compensatory restoration activities that will be carried out under the OMVG protocol with the forest service, these losses are assessed and compensated.

The total assessment of the trees in the 40 m band amounts to 3,811,968 Dalasi / 42,355,200 FCFA. However, actual compensation or replacement will only apply to trees actually felled in the 20 m band required for construction. The cost of compensation will be half of the assessment, e.g. 1,905,984 Dalasi / 21,177,600 FCFA.

The compensation takes into account lost income from this tree harvesting, tillage and tree maintenance, and other forms of benefit from trees by PAPs. To establish the amount of the compensation scale (see section 7.5.3.8, Compensation scale for private commercial forest trees), reference was made to the price of forest species in Gambia and in the OMVG area. When required for a given species, additional market price information was found in order to take into account the different elements of the compensation scale. Amounts are set by the National Forest Service, which is the guarantor of the preservation of forest resources in Gambia.

7.4.5 Reforestation and compensation of plantation trees

The loss of fruit or productive trees represents a loss of income, a source of food, fire or construction wood for several affected people. The parcel survey identified all the trees in the rights-of-way of the interconnection lines.

Loss of fruit trees will be compensated according to species and productivity. The production lost until the maturity of the young tree will be compensated in cash, by multiplying the market value of the average production of the species by the average number of years required for the tree to become productive.

The compensation is equal to the sum of:

- The market value for the young trees to be transplanted, including plant, soil work, initial fertilization, maintenance of the growing tree;
- The annual yield of the tree multiplied by the maximum price of the product on the market multiplied by the number of years necessary for the entry into production.

For productive forest trees of private plantation, compensation is defined according to the compensation scale of productive trees.

Their value is based on an average assessment of these trees. Compensation will be allocated, mainly to reforestation. The actual compensation or replacement will concern the trees actually felled as a result of selective cutting during the construction of the lines. These felled trees will be identified by the builder with the concern PAP in collaboration with the national forest representative.

7.4.6 Compensation for infrastructure, equipment and public goods

During the study of the route of the line in Gambia, arrangements were made for the line to avoid infrastructure, equipment and public goods such as:

- schools;
- health centers;
- drinking water supply equipment (wells or boreholes);
- sanitation facilities (public toilets or latrines);
- pastoral infrastructures;
- roads and rural tracks;
- cemeteries;
- Etc.

If such infrastructure is affected, compensation will be paid so that local service is rebuild, maintained or improved. Compensation in kind will be preferred. Cash compensation may be offered when replacement of the goods is not possible. In the case of partially affected property, if the normal use can no longer be ensured, the beneficiaries are eligible for the full replacement or compensation for the total value of the affected asset. Such compensation implies abandoning their rights on the affected asset.

7.4.7 Compensation for loss of dwellings, buildings or other structures

The compensation is based on the replacement of the assets found in the concessions. This includes, for example, fixed structures such as dwellings or huts, sheds, warehouses, farm buildings, attics, kitchens, wells, latrines, fences, etc. It is envisaged that any lost building will be rebuilt on the same plot outside of the wright-of -way. New construction will be built in new materials of higher quality without taking into account any depreciation.

The construction of buildings will be managed by the project with the supervision of NGOs ENDA ECOPOP and ADWAC. If an eligible person decides to be compensated in cash rather than in kind, the allowance per square meter granted would correspond to the estimated reconstruction cost. The payment will be paid only after the case has been studied and having made sure that the PAP has another property that is equivalent and meets his needs.

The compensation scale for each of the affected structures of the family homes is estimated from the market prices for a new structure, without depreciation.

7.4.8 Compensation for lost pasture areas

The impact on pastoralism is considered very low. The area of pasture lost under the pylons represents a negligible proportion compared to the total of all the pastures that remain available even in the presence of the line. Also, because of the nomadic nature of this activity, it is not possible to reach the specific affected breeders. It is planned to compensate the breeders in the form of a contribution to the financing of a vaccination campaign, which does not require having to individually identify each breeder.

The identification of the concerned breeders could not be done efficiently during the parcel surveys due to the nomadic character of this activity. Nomadic pastoralists have not been identified since those present during the survey will not be those who will be affected during the work due to their transhumance. It is more accurate and preferable to put in place a measure favoring all the livestock kippers that could have been impacted temporarily.

Compensation will therefore be paid in the form of a contribution to the financing of a vaccination campaign of the livestock in the LCMC concerned along the line in Gambia. Support for the animal vaccination program will be provided at the livestock market located in the periphery of the interconnection lines in Gambia. It should be noted that the vaccination of a part of the herd benefits all since it reduces the spread of diseases, it is beneficial also to those not vaccinated. This is the principle of vaccination. The implementation will be managed by the PMU and NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA

ECOPOP) in collaboration with the immunization service of the Ministry of Animal Resources. The value of the support to vaccination program is based on the value of lost forage.

7.4.9 Compensation of land on the sites of reception

As the project has a linear character, the resettlement will be on adjoining land, there is no need to look for host sites. Indeed, the analysis of the land use and the low density of the area ensure that it is possible to move the assets of the affected PAP either on their own land or on adjoining land not exploited in the surrounding land.

If host sites are needed, which is currently unlikely, the land from which the PAPs will be displaced will have to be compensated.

7.4.10 Compensation for the loss of sacred sites and cultural property

Physical cultural properties such as sacred sites (trees, rocks, graves, places of worship, etc.) have been largely avoided. However, if one of these sites is found in the corridor of the line it will not be moved, as it does not constitute a major obstacle to the presence of the line. However, should displacement become unavoidable, traditional and religious authorities would be consulted to determine the actions to be taken. An appropriate ritual may be necessary so that the movement can be done in accordance with local beliefs. The related expenses will be covered by the RAP. The necessary funds will come from the contingency budget.

Appropriate mitigation measures will be put in place in the case of random discovery of physical cultural property, including "chance find" procedures documentation and proper custody of property.
In the case of fortuitous discoveries of archaeological remains, the measures indicated in the ESMP-B of the contractors will be applied.

7.4.11 Compensation for rights-of-access and restriction of use

The transmission lines themselves do not usually require significant land acquisition, except for pylons and transmission sub-stations. However, a power line right-of-way is established, imposing restrictions on land use. Local laws, regulations, safety practices and infrastructure or technical requirements can determine these constraints. In most cases, existing buildings and structures will have to be demolished and no new structures can be built under the transmission lines. National practices specifically prohibit excavations or mines near pylons, while allowing activities such as livestock and agriculture. There is no quarry or mine that has been observed on the right-of-way of the Gambia lines.

The 40 m right-of-way is the subject of a declaration of public utility for the benefit of OMVG's energy project (Appendix 2). The current customary owners or occupiers of the land in the right-of-way will be able to continue their agricultural and pastoral and other activities subject to certain restrictions. The land will remain accessible to individuals and legal persons who can continue its development. Crop losses during construction as well as losses of productive trees (fruit, utilities) will be compensated and the use of the right-of-way will be maintained. However, a right-of-access will allow access to the corridor and pylons to the Builder's personnel during construction and to the operator's personnel during the period of operation of the line[29] with the purposes of:

- Construction;
- Maintenance, repair;
- Safe tree pruning.

Restrictions will apply to the entire surface of the right-of-way. These usage restrictions are:

- Prohibition of planting tree species that could reach more than 3.5 meters height at maturity and this, over the entire width of the right-of-way (40 m);
- Prohibition to build any new structures or dwellings.

[29] Damage caused during construction will be compensated in accordance with the RAP.
Damage caused during the operation phase for maintenance and any repairs will be compensated at the replacement value by the operating company of the line.

Imposing these restrictions and right of access is a minor constraint for PAPs occupying these lands. The value of the loss is limited since most PAPs will, despite these restrictions, continue their activities normally as before the passage of the line. PAPs will receive training on the crops and productive activities that they can be practice under the line. Restrictive compensation is established at a nominal value of **450 Dalasi** or 5,000 FCFA per affected household.

7.4.12 Reconstitution of PAP revenues

Customary PAP landowners will receive in-kind (land-to-land) compensation for permanent lost land (except for lands under pylons) since their livelihoods depend on it, and replacement lands will be of superior quality or at least equal to those of the affected lands. If needed the replacement land will be identified by the municipal authorities in collaboration with the PAP and the OMVG representative. The main cases of land-to-land replacement are related to the space required for the reconstruction of dwellings and structures.

For assets lost on land ex.: farming activity, compensation takes into account tillage and its maintenance in order to ensure good production and facilitate the recovery of lost income. Permanently lost annual crops will be compensated by an allowance equivalent to the cost of two years of production. The amount of compensation for the second year of production covers the tillage costs of the new land and PAP's efforts to replenish its income.

Recovery of losses of plantations and perennial crops are discussed in Section 7.4.14.

PAPs with permission to exploit land and therefore no legal or traditional entitlement to recognition will receive resettlement assistance and any other form of assistance enabling them to achieve the objectives set out in OP 4.12. Assets lost on this land are compensated to their full replacement value. In addition, the PAPs will receive an allowance allowing them to prepare their new land. The new land will be identified by the local authorities at the request of the Project and made available to the PAP in the form of permission to occupy for a minimum period of 3 years, which will ensure the recovery of its income.

7.4.13 Women's Income Generating Activities (IGA)

The majority of women are farm operators. They also conduct various activities generating income or providing the goods required by their households. In order to mitigate the impacts of the project on their activities and in order to strengthen them or create new ones, the RAP plans to implement income-generating activities for women in affected families.

Surveys have shown that, in general, women have no land ownership rights and only have a right of use, which makes them vulnerable. Women do not control the land, the natural resources, or the benefits of their development. In the agropastoral field, women face specific obstacles (low access to formal and customary land rights, agricultural inputs, financing, processing of local products and the market).

To make this RAP a development project while mitigating the socio-economic impacts that project has on this target group, the RAP will support women by granting them a gender vulnerability allowance. The allowance for this support is (**1,350 Dalasi**/15,000 FCFA per woman) to develop of income-generating activities (IGAs) and capacity building activities for women in sectors of activity that will be defined in common with women. Support and monitoring of activities will be provided by LCMC and NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP).

The number of women 16 years and older in Gambia is 1,246[30]. The total amount allocated to the development of IGA for women is therefore 1,682,100 Dalasi / 18,690,000 FCFA. This amount will have to be distributed among group of women in the LCMC territory.

Les NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP) and the LCMC will provide the necessary guidance for the effective implementation of IGAs. Awareness sessions for PAPs are planned in the RAP for the success of these actions.

[30] There are 54 women that where not identified in the survey, but added to the budget on the basis of marital status of the head of household (M1, M2, M3, M4 for 1, 2, 3, 4 wives of a head of household). They will be identified and included in the women vulnerability compensation during implementation of the RAP.

According to the experience in development, the income generated by these IGAs has the potential to support, the daily diet and the schooling of young girls and boys from 0 to 15 years among other things. Improving women's income provides resources to meet the needs of the family in general.

NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP) will provide capacity building activities for women. It will identify the IGA activities that women want and can achieve. These women's groups will benefit from appropriate short-term training depending on the nature of the activity.

7.4.14 Reconstitution of income of fruit tree planters

The line project will affect fruit tree plantations. In Gambia, there are 3,528 fruit trees on the 40 m corridor. As agreed, the construction works corridor is 20 m; as a result, only half of these fruit trees would be felled and compensated.

The PAPs will see some of their fruit trees cut down because they interfere with the line. These PAPs will be compensated for the loss and will get the replacement of these trees. They will also be compensated for the harvests lost over the maturation period of the species. In order to restore and improve the income of their production the RAP plans:

- To compensate for fruit trees replacement and losses of production at full replacement cost;
- To support PAPs in search of improved plants, adapted to the plantation constraints of the lands;
- To provide capacity building activities for PAPs to master alternative farming practices.

This support will be provided by NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP).

7.4.15 Special attention to vulnerable people

In this RAP, vulnerability can be defined as the lack or inability of a PAP to avail themselves of the benefit/benefits of a project because of its vulnerability, whether it's based-on gender, physical, economic, social or educational. The PAP Compensation Agreement will present the list of vulnerable household or members and the compensation or specific assistance to be provided.

7.4.15.1 Gender vulnerability

In the project area, the vast majority of the population concerned lives below the WB poverty level. The female population (about 50% of the affected population) remains among the poorest. They face particular difficulties recognized by international and national organizations. In view of this situation, the RAP plans to contribute to the alleviation of these difficulties by allocating a lump sum of **1,350 Dalasi**/15,000 FCFA[31] for each woman aged 16 and over in the affected household. The parcel and socio-economic survey identified 1,246 women above 16-year hold, so the total amount of the gender vulnerability is **1,682,100 Dalasi** /18 690 000 FCFA.

When implementing the RAP, NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP) will consult separately women to obtain their views on the method of payment of gender allowances. The RAP implementers will ask women if they prefer the payment of their allowance to be in their name or to be paid under the name of the head of household. The head of household will be informed and sensitized that this amount is entirely dedicated to the women of his household. Compensation agreements must be signed by women entitled.

The RAP provides for Income Generating Activities (IGAs) dedicated for women over 16-years hold. The aim is to relieve women and ensure that the investment will reduce their vulnerability in a sustainable way. Experience shows, that income generated by women IGAs has the potential to

[31] The 1,350 Dalasi/15,000 CFAF proposed for compensation by type of vulnerability was inspired by a Senegalese family security grants to support vulnerable in a poverty-alleviation perspective. This compensation was applied in all OMVG line RAP including Gambia. The initiative provided 25,000 FCFA per quarter, or 100,000 FCFA / households / year. The results of the parcel surveys conducted along the interconnection line revealed that the average household size is 7 members, which means that 7 members x CFAF 15,000 = CFAF 105,000 which is slightly above to the cumulative annual amount allocated per vulnerable household.

improve, the level of nutrition and schooling of young girls, as well as improve the quality of life of the entire family.

The NGOs (ENDA ECOPOP and ADWAC) and LCMC will ensure effective implementation of women IGAs and ensure that gender-specific vulnerabilities are paid to women. Awareness sessions are planned in the RAP for the success of these actions.

7.4.15.2 Physical vulnerability

Physical vulnerability concerns PAP heads of households and members of households with physical disabilities (visual, earing, mobility, mentally, sickness, etc.). The project could negatively affect these individuals. The RAP plans to provide these PAPs with support so they can fully benefit from the project. The compensation NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP), will help the disabled person to find a reliable individual in the community to support her in all the compensation process. The socio-economic survey conducted in Gambia identified 27 physically vulnerable people. In order to carry out this support for disabled people, a flat-rate **1,350 Dalasi**/15 000 FCFA is allocated by vulnerable person. The total budget for helping physically vulnerable is **36,450 Dalasi**/405 000 FCFA. If necessary, the caretaker designated by the vulnerable person will receive the lump sum allowance. The NGO ENDA ECOPOP and AVISU will be responsible to monitor the support and for the payment of the allowance to the caretaker.

7.4.15.3 Economic vulnerability

In the project area, the majority of PAPs live below the poverty line of 90 Dalasi/1,000 FCFA/day/ household member. For the Lines in Gambia, the impacts are temporary and minor since there is little or no permanent loss. Consequently, for the lines the permanent impact on livelihoods is low. Nevertheless, as about 90% of households are economically vulnerable. The RAP intends to mitigate any negative impact on the 510 household livelihood and socio-economic status, by granting them a lump-sum **2250 Dalasi**/25000 FCFA. The total amount of compensation for economic vulnerability of households is therefore: **1,147,500 Dalasi**/12,750 000 FCFA.

7.4.15.4 Social Vulnerability

Some individuals or groups are marginalized for various reasons: minority ethnic groups, orphans, widow or widows-heads of households, elderly people; farmer women, etc. These people encounter difficulties enforcing their rights. For this reason, particular attention will be paid to them when implementing RAP. Specific monitoring will be carried out by the NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP) responsible for the implementation of the RAP and the LCMC coordinator will ensure that PAPs can fully benefit of all compensations provided in the PAR. Under the power lines in Gambia, the majority of households has either one or more socially vulnerable people, one or two elderly people, one orphan, one or more widow and women farmers. Given these social vulnerability criteria, all affected households under the lines in Gambia are considered socially vulnerable and will be granted with social vulnerability allowance. The RAP provides a lump sum social vulnerability allowance of **2,250 Dalasi**/25000 FCFA per household. The total amount of the social vulnerability allowance for the 510 households is: **1,147,500 Dalasi**/12,750 000 FCFA. This allowance is less than the allowance provided in the Substation RAP. The difference is based on the fact that impact on household income on substation site are permanent, where they are temporary under the lines.

7.4.15.5 Educational vulnerability

The majority of PAPs have not attended general public education. They will have difficulty reading and understanding the content of compensation agreements written in English. Support will be provided to all PAPs, men and women, by NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP) for translation into local languages. This support is part of the tasks of NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP) and the associated cost is integrated into its operating budget.

Table 17 **:** Summary of vulnerability measures

Vulnerability	**Description**	**Scale**
Gender	Woman 16 years old and over	Flat rate allowance of 1,350 Dalasi/15,000 FCFA / woman 16 and over
Physical	Persons with physical or mental disabilities	Flat rate allowance of 1,350 Dalasi/15,000 FCFA / disabled person
Economy	Household under the poverty line	Flat rate allowance of 2,250 Dalasi/25,000 FCFA / household
Social	All PAPs (Marginalized group, female head of household, widows, orphans, elderly people ...)	Flat rate allowance of 2,250 Dalasi/25,000 FCFA per household
Education	Inability to read contracts or agreements in French	Accompaniment of all women and men PAPs to understand compensation agreements. Accompaniment provided by NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP) and LCMC

7.4.16 Entitlements' matrix

The compensations benefits consider the national practices and the requirements of the Financial and technical partners. The matrix presented in the table below describes the eligibility of PAPs to compensation for loss of land or other property and/or project assistance.

Table 18 : Entitlements' Matrix

Impact	**Eligibility**	**Right to compensation or resettlement**
Compensation for wealth and investment (land, structures, buildings)		
Loss of titled land	Be the holder of a valid and registered title document	Resettlement on a similar parcel with title documented that is to say having the same dimensions and potential exploitation or cash compensation of the parcel and the expenses related to the title. Both options will be offset at full replacement cost, taking into account market values for the land if material constraints do not permit in-kind compensation.
Total loss of customary land	Be recognized as a customary landowner by traditional authorities	Resettlement on a similar parcel with title of ownership (act of deliberation) having the same dimensions and potentialities of exploitation or compensation in cash of the parcel. Both options will be offset at full replacement cost, taking into account market values for the land if material constraints do not permit in-kind compensation. Ownership of the replacement land must be confirmed by the minutes of deliberation of the local authorities.
Total loss of cultivable land used with permission of the customary owner	To be the occupant of a plot cultivable and cultivated.	No monetary compensation for the plot. Recognized occupants of cultivable and cultivated land are eligible for resettlement. A reinstallation option is offered, including: the replacement of the buildings therein, if applicable (see below), the replacement of agricultural parcels with land of equivalent agricultural potential situated at an acceptable distance from the residence of the person concerned. Land developments are eligible for full replacement cost compensation (e.g. clearing, irrigation canals, wells, bunds, tilling, etc.), or replacement on a relocation site. Any other assistance that is necessary to achieve the

Impact	Eligibility	Right to compensation or resettlement
		objectives of OP 4.12 (training, support for establishing a commercial activity, etc.)
Loss of customary non-cultivated land used as pasture	Village communities and breeders	Compensation at Community level, see section "Natural resources and bush" by lines - Support to find new pastures, new transhumance corridors and support for animal health (vaccination of livestock)
Partial loss of customary land (land under the electricity towers)	Be recognized as a customary landowner by traditional authorities	Considering the small portion of land taken under the electricity towers as per the average whole customary land area per owner, compensation will be in cash or in kind (non-chemical fertilizers), as decided by the PAP.
Loss of building	Case 1 Resident owner of the building, recognized as the owner by the neighborhood.	Compensation of the building at full replacement cost (cost of construction at nine-price building materials market, plus labor cost, plus moving allowances, or relocation to a building of equivalent or superior characteristics and area and moving allowance.
	Case 2 Non resident owner of the building, recognized as the owner by the neighborhood.	Compensation of the building at full replacement cost
	Case 3 Tenant recognized as a tenant by the neighborhood.	Compensation for the cost of travel, including (i) costs incurred to rent similar accommodation (three (3) months rent and security deposit) and (ii) moving allowance.
Loss of crops	To be recognized as having established the cultivation	Perennial crops: Compensation for the full cost of replacement of the crop under consideration (taking into account the value of the plant, the work and the fertilizers necessary for the re-establishment of the crop, and the loss of income during the period necessary for the re-establishment to the market value of the product under consideration) Annual crops: If the crop is harvested or not before the work, there is compensation for the equivalent of one year's harvest of rice or the most expensive crop on the plot.
Loss of fruit trees	Individual or Community	Compensation according to the established scale of fruit and productive trees
Loss of utilitarian forest trees	Individual or Community	Compensation according to the established scale of utility trees
Loss of forest trees	Community	Compensation in accordance with the forest protocol signed between the OMVG and the Directorate for Water and Forests
Loss of commercial or craft activity	Be recognized by the neighborhood and the authorities as the operator of the activity	Compensation for the loss of revenue incurred during the period required to re-establish the activity on another site, plus a support for the adaptation to these new sites. The movement of commercial activities under the line is to move the activity nearby out of the company's right-of-way if the activity is inconsistent with the line (technical training adjustment to new activity exchange, for example transforming a mango plantation into a cashew tree plantation)
Natural resources, lost bush	Anyone recognized as directly deriving income from the lost resource	Funding for replacement projects for lost resources most used by affected populations. Loss of forage represents the main loss of natural resource in the right-of-way. The proposed project to join cattle ranchers on livestock markets along the right-of-way and offer them vaccination of their livestock. For the lines in Gambia, the lost resources are forest trees that are mainly used for firewood or building

Impact	Eligibility	Right to compensation or resettlement
		materials. All felled wood will be made available to PAPs for their use.
Travel allowances Relocation and relocation	Be eligible for resettlement	Support for the cost of the move (eg the provision of a vehicle to transport personal effects). Support for relocation, PAP disturbance of the margin of error in the inventory of affected assets and PAP bank and financial charges
Impact on vulnerable people	People of vulnerability • Gender • Physical • Social • Economic • Educational	**Gender**: Equal and non-discriminatory access to financial and technical resources is facilitated through the process of physical or economic displacement. This includes ensuring that land titles and rights to compensation are also granted to women if they have spouses or companions. **Physical**: Paid support from someone with PAP trust **Social**: Vulnerable PAP allowance **Economic**: Allowance per household member of PAP living below the poverty line (WB) **Educational**: Accompaniment for the understanding of documents presented to all PAPs, women and men
Impact on people who have no formal rights or titles that can be recognized on the lands they occupy, including PAPs with land use authorizations from customary owners	People who have authorizations from customary owners to use land	Assistance for transfer to a place the PAP can live and work (secure location for 3 years) Support for the restoration of livelihood and productivity in a secure location for a period of 3 years Right to recover assets and materials on the old site. Entitlement to compensation at full replacement cost for investments and assets Entitlement to resettlement assistance, including technical support to find a place where the PAP can live and work legally on a more permanent basis after the 3 year-period If necessary, 3 months rental
Impact on squatters	People who have no formal rights or titles that can be recognized on the lands they occupy.	Assistance for transfer to a place the PAP can live and work (secure location for 3 years) Support for the restoration of livelihood and productivity in a secure location for a period of 3 years Right to recover assets and materials on the old site. Entitlement to compensation at full replacement cost for investments and assets. Entitlement to resettlement assistance, including technical support to find a place where the PAP can live and work legally on a more permanent basis after the 3 year period If necessary, 3 months rental.
Job disruption	Be an employee of an activity affected by the project.	Temporary bonus for the transition period corresponding to the period of the move and reconstruction.
Travel allowances Relocation and relocation	Being eligible for resettlement	Support for the cost of the moving (i.e. the provision of a vehicle to transport personal effects).
Impact on infrastructures, equipment and collective goods	Communities with public goods affected by the project (schools, health centers, drinking water supply equipment (wells or boreholes) and	Priority compensation at the full cost of replacement of the affected property (cost of construction at nine - price of the building materials market, plus cost of labor, plus moving allowances).

Impact	Eligibility	Right to compensation or resettlement
	sanitation (public toilets or latrines), pastoral infrastructures, roads, rural roads and the cemeteries).	
Restriction of use of the land	Any PAP having a parcel under the influence of the line	Right-of-way / restriction allowance[32]

7.4.17 Compensation Case Study

To illustrate the set of indemnification principles, a theoretical case study is presented below Table 19.

Table 19 : Theoretical Case Study for PAP Loss Compensation

Theoretical CASE STUDY (illustrating loss compensation under the lines)		
N°	**Elements of Analysis**	**Description/Evaluation**
1	Plot Number	GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_XX_XX
2	Identifiant PAP	GB_L6a_SomBri_WC0_XX XX
3	Household	The head of the household is a man; aged xx and who went to Koranic school. The household is made up of 15 members including 6 women aged 16 and over.
4	Assets assigned	**Land and title** ▪ The affected land is: agricultural land, traditional or customary land, untitled. ▪ Land area affected = 4,335m^2. **Right of way/restriction:** The PAP will benefit from a right of way / restriction allowance of 450 Dalasi/5,000 FCFA. **Permanent loss of land under pylons:** Only one pylon is on the plot of the PAP. The PAP will receive compensation of 1,800 Dalasi/20,000 FCFA corresponding to the compensation of 64m^2 lost under this pylon.
		Loss of crops The cultivation practiced on the plot is millet. The compensation is as follows: ▪ The area of the parcel of the crop in millet = 4,335m^2 ▪ The scale for millet is: 2 Dalasi / 24 FCFA /m^2 ▪ The amount of compensation is: 4,335 x 24 = 9,364 Dalasi /104,040 FCFA
		Land preparation: The PAP has 0,4335 ha (4 335 m^2) ▪ The amount of compensation for land preparation: 0,4335 x 4000 = 1,560 Dalasi /17 340 FCFA
		Loss of fruit trees The PAP has fruit trees (10 mature cashew trees). The compensation is as follows: ▪ The scale for mature cashew trees: 4,568 Dalasi / 50,750 FCFA / foot ▪ Compensation for 10 feet of cashew is: 4,568 FCFA x 10 = 45,675 Dalasi/ 507,500 FCFA
		Loss of utilitarian forest trees The PAP has 2 utilitarian forest trees (Nere) which will be compensated according to the scale. The compensation is as follows: ▪ The scale for the Nere: 720 Dalasi / 8000 FCFA / foot ▪ Compensation for 2 feet of Nere is 720 Dalasi / 8000 FCFA x 2 = 1,440 Dalasi / 16,000 FCFA **Loss of forest trees**

[32] This compensation is not required by OP 4.12 but granted by the government of the Gambia.

Theoretical CASE STUDY (illustrating loss compensation under the lines)		
		The PAP has a single forest tree, the loss of which will be compensated in accordance with the OMVG Memorandum of Understanding with the *Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources of Gambia* (DoF-MECCNAR).
		Loss of housing The PAP has a straw hut that will be relocated on the same plot outside the right-of-way. The reconstruction will include a new home: 3 x 3 x Improvement factor (1,25), meaning 9 x 1, 25 = 15 m^2 1 home: 11,25 x 7 475 = **84 088** Dalasi /**934 313 FCFA**
5	Physical, economic, social and educational vulnerability & Women IGA	**Gender vulnerability** There are 6 women of 16 and over in the household. ▪ The scale for gender vulnerability is 1,350 Dalasi/15,000 FCFA/Female 16 years and over ▪ The allowance for gender vulnerability is: 1,350 X 6 = 8,100 Dalasi/90,000 FCFA **Physical vulnerability** No physical disability was identified in the household **Economic and social vulnerabilities** In order to make RAP a tool for the development and improvement of the living conditions of PAPs and affected communities, the RAP has allocated to each affected household a lump sum of 4,500 Dalasi/50,000 FCFA.; e.g. 2,250 Dalasi / 25,000 FCFA for economic vulnerability and 2,250 Dalasi / 25,000 FCFA for the social sector. The allocation for economic and social vulnerabilities for the household is:4,500 Dalasi /50,000 FCFA **Educational vulnerability** The head of the household did Koranic school, and he is not educated in general education. Support will be provided to him and to all other members of the household by the NGO ENDA ECOPOP & ADWAC for the translation into local language of all documents relating to compensation. **Women AGR** The six women aged 16 and over in this household will participate in the development of income-generating activities (IGA) for women.
6	Way of Payment	The head of household does not have a bank account; but can receive money through his phone account or by WARI. His preference for compensation is in cash.
7	Total Loss Compensation for the PAP	Values of compensation and allowances for the household: ▪ Compensation for the loss of land under the land-to-land compensated pylon ▪ Compensation for the loss of forest trees through reforestation ▪ Compensation loss millet crop:.....9,364 Dalasi/104,040 FCFA ▪ Compensation for land preparation …….....1,560 Dalasi/17,340 FCFA ▪ Compensation for 10 cashew trees:.....45,675 Dalasi/507,500 FCFA ▪ Compensation for 2 Nere:.....1,440 Dalasi /16,000 FCFA ▪ Gender vulnerability allowance:.....8,100 Dalasi/90,000 FCFA ▪ Economic vulnerability allocation:.....2,250 Dalasi/25,000 FCFA ▪ Social vulnerability allowance:.....2,250 Dalasi/25,000 FCFA ▪ Participation in women's AGRs for 6 women aged 16 and over.
8	Accompanying measures	The support, by the ENDA ECOPOP & ADWAC NGOs implementing PAR, of this household will include: ▪ Translation of household documents into vernacular (local) languages; ▪ Women aged 16 and over will be beneficiaries of the IGA program; ▪ Training and awareness rising so that the compensation allows the household to acquire and develop new parcels of higher productivity or at least equivalent and to sustainably replace lost livelihoods; ▪ Coaching and monitoring to use compensation to acquire productive assets; ▪ Training and awareness rising on the proper use of compensation amounts; including equitable access of household adults to support for vulnerability.

Theoretical CASE STUDY (illustrating loss compensation under the lines)		
10	Payment of household allowances	▪ Total household compensation will be the amount of compensation for losses and the allocation for vulnerabilities. ▪ The Household Compensation Agreement will identify the names and amounts attributable to women and all dependents in the household. ▪ ENDA ECOPOP & ADWAC will consult with women to seek their views on whether they want compensation paid directly or if they prefer other options, including the allowance under the name of the head of the household. Compensation agreements must be signed by all women entitled to the household as far as possible.

7.5 Compensation scales applicable to the Gambia lines

7.5.1 Principle and methods of establishing compensation scales

The compensation scale identifies the unit market value of the affected assets. It will be used to calculate the compensation. Compensation budget will consider all losses of productive assets or livelihoods. The preferred mode of compensation remains in-kind or land-to-land or productive asset for another productive asset. The NGOs recruited (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP) will have the task of supporting the PAP in the process of replacing lost assets. Accompanying measures will encourage PAP to invest sustainably in new productive assets or in the replacement of existing assets.

The full replacement cost is defined as follows:

For agricultural land, replacement value applied is full replacement or market value paid before the project takeover of the land, according to the most advantageous value for a land of similar productive potential in the vicinity of the lost land to which are added, the cost of soil preparation at a productivity level equivalent to the lost land and the costs of land registration and transfer, if any.

Gambia.

For house and other structures, the applicable value is that of the material market required to build a new high-quality replacement structure in an area similar to or greater than that of the original structure or to repair a partially damaged structure. To these costs are added the cost of transporting construction materials to the construction site, the cost of contractors 'and workers' payment as well as registration and transfer fees.

The depreciation of the property and the value of the recovered material are not taken into account in the calculation of the replacement cost, nor is the value of benefits derived from the project deducted from the estimate of the property affected by involuntary displacement.

The RAP implementer must make sure the PAPs understand calculations to establish the final amount of compensation for their property, the type and option of compensation (nature or in-kind), accompanying measures, vulnerability-related supports, training activities and the value of the adjustments applied.

In general, the compensation scales are based on information from:

a. Gambian ministries / administrations,
b. Companies that have conducted parcel studies on the concerned local markets
c. Compensation scales used for recent projects in the concerned regions.

To set the various compensation scales applicable to assets located in the right-of-way of lines L7, L6a and L6b of the interconnection line in Gambia, the RAP team used several sources and selected the most advantageous values for the PAP to ensure that replacement or compensation will improve or at least maintain the standard of living of the PAP. The main sources for determining the full cost of replacements are:

- The standards and statistical data of Gambia;
- Compensation scales established for similar projects in the OMVG countries;
- Data from “NAWEC, the Gambia electricity restoration and modernization project (GERMP)

Resettlement policy framework, Prepared for Government of Gambia, December 2017".

The compensation scale covers the following points:

- Loss of land;
- Permanent and temporary loss of crops;
- Loss of forest trees;
- Loss of utilitarian forest trees;
- Loss of fruit trees (productive);
- Loss of structures and dwellings;
- Vulnerability compensation;
- Right of way and restriction allowances.

7.5.2 Loss of infrastructure, equipment and public goods

Compensation in kind will be preferred. Cash compensation may be offered when the replacement of the asset is not possible. In the case of partially affected property whose normal use can no longer be ensured, the beneficiaries are eligible for compensation or compensation for the totality of the property, giving up their rights to the unallocated part of the asset.

7.5.3 Loss of structures or buildings

The compensation scale for structures and buildings takes into account the cost of materials on the market, the labor and the update of the value of the buildings per m^2 as stipulated in the in-use decrees concerning the built-up area in Gambia. The calculation method for the reconstruction of a building is as follows:

- Price of the square meter of the building to be built;
- Multiplied by the total area of the original building and;
- Multiplied by an improvement factor of 1.25.

For structures such as wells, kitchen, latrine, shed; the compensation scale is defined on a flat-rate basis making it possible to reconstruct an equivalent structure of superior quality.

Affected dwellings under the lines in Gambia are invariably constructed of banco or cement brick with thatched roof. The new homes will be built with better materials (sheet metal roof, concrete block wall with base and concrete floor slab, with metal openings) if this is the wish of the PAP.

Structures and dwellings in the rights-of-way will be rebuilt near the original site. The construction of these new structures will be spread over a period of 12 months. It is important to note that given this delay, no PAP will be forced to abandon their original home before their new home can accommodate them.

During the parcel surveys, the structures and dwellings were inventoried and categorized as follows:

- Permanent: Structures whose walls are made of brick, cement block or cement, and whose roof is sheet metal or tile;
- Semi permanent: Structures whose walls are adobe/banco, earthen brick, adobe or plank and whose roof is sheet metal or tile;
- Temporary: Structure with adobe/banco, earthenware, adobe or plank walls with thatched or straw roof;
- Structures : Dimensions are set per m^2 of floor area ;
- Fences: The dimensions are established in linear meters;
- Wells: identify themselves according to 2 types, sustainable and semi sustainable;
- Latrines : Unitized;
- Kitchens: Unitized;
- The value of assets: according to the established scales.

7.5.3.1 Compensation scale for reconstruction

Compensation for inhabited buildings that will have to be rebuilt is set at the value of the m^2 in local markets for new housing. The reconstruction agreements will allow PAPs to manage the construction of their new homes or to contract a local builder. In both cases, the NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP) responsible for the implementation of the RAP will supervise the constructions and will pay the related

costs (materials and labor). No PAPs will have to abandon their original home before receiving their resettlement home. This compensation scale was established taking into account the current cost of new materials, labor and the transport of equipment to replace each of these affected structures in Gambia with a structure made of materials of superior quality to those prevailing on the original site.

The compensation scale for structures is based on market prices and without depreciation (Table 20).

Table 20 : Compensation Scale of structures and equipment

Category structure / equipment	Prices in Dalasi	Prices in FCFA	Unit of measure
Fence in banco	140	1,550	Linear meter
Brick fence	1,800	20,000	Linear meter
Reconstruction building	7,475	83,050	Square meter
Traditional well	13,500	150,000	per unit
Modern well	22,500	250,000	per unit
Kitchen with wall	67,500	750,000	per unit
Traditional kitchen	33,750	375,000	per unit
Outdoor latrine	22,500	250,000	per unit
Shed	1,350	15,000	per unit
Enclosures / animal shelters	4,500	50,000	per unit
Chicken coop	13,500	150,000	per unit
Cemented basin	13,500	150,000	per unit
Attic	22,500	250,000	per unit
Store	67,500	750,000	per unit

Source: Discussion with Civil Engineer and Gambian Technical Services (Direction of habitat, Direction of Agricultural Services, Regional Direction of Agriculture (West Coast Region and Lower River Region), confirming the validity of market prices in Gambia

According to the results of the parcel surveys, 43 structures and buildings have been identified in the line's right-of-way in Gambia: 15 houses, 5 shops, 4 wells, 3 hangars, 1 cemetery, 1 military camp, 2 animal shelters, 2 hydro-agricultural equipment, 10 other small structures (fences, cereal attic). The complete list can be found in Appendix 6. The total amount to be provided for the reconstruction of structures and buildings to be destroyed in the right-of-way is **10,838,841 Dalasi** or 120,431,563 FCFA.

7.5.3.2 Accompanying measure

A set of accompanying measures is planned to facilitate the resettlement of PAPs under better conditions. These are:

- Living expenses and compensation measure.

A lump-sum resettlement allowance of 9,000 Dalasi / 100,000 FCFA will be paid to the PAP before the resettlement and will cover living expenses and a living allowance of **4 500 Dalasi** / 50 000 FCFA to cover moving expenses during this one-month transition period. One month is sufficient as the period of moving from the initial dwelling to the new one especially in the rural context where the distance will be reduced. See the example of dwellings in Figures 16 and 17 above.

- Resettlement and Land Allocation

Land needed for house reconstruction is available in the relevant PAP plots. The reconstruction sites are all adjacent to the line corridor near the original sites. To the extent that a PAP cannot rebuild the dwelling on their parcel out of the right-of-way, she will be allocated a new land for reconstruction in accordance with the earth-to-earth replacement principle. This new land must be the subject of an act of property (act of deliberation, lease, land title etc. depending on the legal nature of the land affected) that will secure the place of residence of the PAP. As previously mentioned, this allocation of land will be ensured jointly by the OMVG and the local authorities in charge of land.

There can be no cash compensation for dwellings. Houses must be rebuilt on PAP land or exceptionally on an acquired land outside the 40 m right-of-way, as closely as possible to the place of origin. For these exceptional cases (none are foreseen) the identification of a replacement plot to rebuild a home will be made with PAP during implementation by NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP) and LCMC coordinator.

- Structures or secondary buildings

Sheds, cereal granaries, animal shelters or agricultural equipment, wells, boreholes, fences and other constructions do not all need to be relocated for the installation of the high-voltage line, if these buildings do not interfere with the construction. However, if the main dwelling of the PAP is moved, the useful secondary structures (i.e. latrines) will be rebuilt near the new home.

- Housing reconstruction plan and other infrastructure

The RAP implementing NGOs will have to consult and finalize with the relevant PAPs plans for new buildings in accordance with the budget margins foreseen as compensation for the reconstruction of buildings and other structures. PAPs are informed that if their dwelling or structure is destroyed, they will be replaced by houses and structures of superior quality or at least equal to the original one. NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP) and LCMC habitat service technical officers will produce plans and specifications in accordance with the RAP budget and building standards.

- Maintaining sacred sites

Among the structures inventoried in the project footprint, there is a family cemetery in *Kanikounda* that will be avoided by power lines. Builders will also avoid disturbing any possible individual grave. They will minimize felling and promoting the pruning. All construction activities on these sites are prohibited unless, the concerned populations gave their agreement. In such a case the agreement must be documented by a meeting record. The line assembly activities should be done using equipment to minimize any inconvenience to these sites. Line maintenance and supervision activities are compatible with the maintenance of these sites in the rights-of-way.

7.5.3.3 Scale for farmland occupants under the pylons of the line

- Permanent land losses related to pylons

The temporary losses caused by the construction of the lines is 40m. The permanent loss of land under the pylons is 64 m^2. The principle of compensation for lands permanently lost under pylons is "land to land". Given the small size of the area affected (64 m^2) and potential difficulties in finding replacement land with production of title deed, makes it unrealistic. The RAP provides an estimate of the replacement cost of this 64m^2 according to the current market value of land in rural area. The compensation will be provided in cash or farming material (no-chemical) depending on the wishes of the PAP.

The price per square meter of land in rural areas in Gambia is at 27 Dalasi / 300 FCFA. Therefor the cost of 64m^2 amounts to **1,728 Dal**asi/19,200 FCFA rounded to **1,800 Dalasi /20 000 FCFA per pylon**.

- Lands under the lines

There is no permanent loss of land under the lines other than under the pylons.

7.5.3.4 Compensation Scales for crop losses

Temporary annual crop losses will affect one production year. Agricultural activities will resume in the line corridor after construction and laying of the line conductor. The planed compensation is equivalent to a yearly production of the most expensive crop in the plot.
This compensation scale takes into account:

- Soil preparation work;
- The cost of the seeds;
- The maintenance of the culture;
- Annual production based on the best price on the market for the speculation.

The formula for calculating the amount of the PAP compensation for crop loss is as follows:

ILC = PE x SP x AP
or
ILC = CC x SP
ILC= Compensation for temporary Losses of Crops in Dalasi
CC= Compensation scale for a Crop (Dalasi/m^2)
PE= Production Estimation per speculation expressed in kg/m^2
SP= Surface of Parcel declared by PAP (crop plot in $m^{2)}$
AP= Average Price in kg /m^2 on the local (or international) market)

Cost of soil preparation = 3600 Dalasi[33] or 40 000 FCFA per hectare

NB: In a parcel with several speculations, the most expensive speculation of the parcel is used for the calculation of compensation for loss of crops.

The cost of soil work is estimated on average at 3,600 Dalasi or 40,000 FCFA/ha according to the information provided by the technical service of agriculture.

According to the data of the parcel survey, an area of 69.7 ha of cultivated land is located in Gambia right-of-way. The total amount to be compensated is 2,353,138 Dalasi / 26,145,978 FCFA. The cost of soil preparation (69.7 ha) is **250,920 Dalasi**/2,788,000 FCFA. The list of PAPs and lost crops can be found in Annex 10 of the Comprehensive Compensation Budget.

Table 21 : Crop scale

Cultures	**Prices in Dalasi / m²**	**Prices in FCFA / m²**
Pineapple	1 350	15 000
Peanut	2	27
Eggplant	45	500
Other	2	25
Banana tree	297	3 305
Wheat	5	51
Cabbage	30	334
Cotton	3	30
Squash	59	650
Fonio	5	60
Okra	14	150
Bean	5	50
Yam	18	200
Jachère	0	0
Corn	4	49
Mango	113	1 250
Cassava	5	60
Maraichage	18	200
Melon	18	200
Mil	2	24
Onion	14	150
Sorrel	4	45
Potato	18	200
Chilli pepper	23	250
Rice	6	70
Sorghum	5	53
Taro	9	100

[33] The cost of tillage is estimated on average at 40 000 FCFA / ha according to the information provided by the technical services of agriculture. ~~This corresponds to 0.025 of the cost of the most expensive plot crop.~~

Cultures	Prices in Dalasi / m²	Prices in FCFA / m²
Tomato	18	200

Source: Market prices established by the technical services of Gambia in January 2018.There is no decree setting the price of crops in Gambia.

7.5.3.5 Compensation scale for fruit trees

The compensation scales (Table 22) of productive trees (fruit trees) are evaluated on the basis of market prices according to local realities. It takes into account the species and the degree of maturity of the trees (young, mature, adult). In addition, a compensation for annual production multiplied by the number of years required between planting and the beginning of production of the fruit tree.

Productive species are essentially: *the nere, cashew, date palm, lemon tree, orange tree, papaya, avocado, banana, cailcedrat, natural palm, ronier palm, etc.*

This scale takes into account the following parameters:

- the purchase price of the plant;
- the cost of planting and maintenance until maturation;
- In addition, a compensation for annual production multiplied by the number of years required between planting and the beginning of production of the fruit tree.

The formula for calculating the amount of the PAP's compensation for fruit tree loss is established as follows:

CLFT = NTA x MLFT

CLFT= Compensation fruit trees loss in Dalasi

NTA= Number of trees affected

MLFT= Fruit trees according to maturity level (young or medium or mature) (dalasi / foot)

Specific calculation method of the cashew scale
(See calculation of the cashew scale annex 5)

Table 22: Scale of fruit trees (productive)

Productive trees	Price in Dalasi by Tree					
	Young		Medium		Mature	
	Dalasi	CFA	**Dalasi**	CFA	**Dalasi**	CFA
Western Anacardium	90	1,000	2,813	31,250	4,568	50,750
Annona Muricata	90	1,000	1,350	15,000	2,610	29,000
Avocado	90	1,000	450	5,000	3,150	35,000
Banana tree	45	500	1,350	15,000	2,250	25,000
Sugar cane	45	500	450	5,000	900	10,000
Citrus Xlimon	45	500	990	11,000	2,250	25,000
Cola Acuminata, Kolatier	160	1,775	799	8,875	799	8,875
Guava	45	500	2,160	24,000	3,150	35,000
Mandarinier	45	500	2,700	30,000	3,600	40,000
Mango Tree Graft	90	1,000	1,620	18,000	3,150	35,000
Ungrafted mango	45	500	1,080	12,000	2,250	25,000
Orange tree	45	500	1,170	13,000	2,700	30,000
Oil palm tree	90	1,000	900	10,000	1,350	15,000
Grapefruit	45	500	900	10,000	1,800	20,000
Papaya	45	500	1,350	15,000	2,250	25,000
Ronier	45	500	450	5,000	2,250	25,000
Black tamarind	23	250	450	5,000	900	10,000

Source: Market prices established by the technical services of Gambia in January 2018. There is no decree fixing the price of crops in Gambia.

7.5.3.6 Compensation Scale for forest trees in the public domain

For affected forest trees under the OMVG Interconnection Project, a Special Compensatory Reforestation Program is financed by the World Bank, that is not part of this RAP. The Gambian National Forest Service is responsible for implementing the program through a protocol agreed with OMVG. The OMVG through the PMU monitors the effective implementation of reforestation. No compensation scale is required for these types of trees in this RAP. For forest trees in classified or community forests, compensation will be through reforestation implemented as described above.

Loss	**Scale**
Forest trees public domain	Reforestation

7.5.3.7 Compensation scale for forest trees on private plots

For affected forest trees under the OMVG Interconnection Project, a Special Compensatory Reforestation Program is financed by the World Bank, outside of the RAP. The Gambian National Forest Service is responsible for implementing the program through a protocol agreed with OMVG. The OMVG through the PMU monitors the effective implementation of reforestation. No compensation scale is required for these types of trees in this RAP. For forest trees in classified or community forests, compensation will be through reforestation implemented as described above.

7.5.3.8 Compensation scale for private utility forest trees

To determine the amount of the scale (Table 23), reference was made to the Gambian market price of utilitarian forest trees. The income and the various services provided by these trees will be permanently on substation sites. As a result, in addition to the compensatory reforestation that will be carried out under the OMVG protocol and forest services, these losses are assessed and compensated according to a compensation scale taking into count:

- Loss of income from these trees;
- The maintenance work done;
- Other PAP's benefits from such trees.

$$CLFTU = NAFTU \times UFT$$

CLFTU= Compensation loss of use of forest trees in Dalasi
NAFTU= Number of affected useful forest trees
UFT (Utility Forest Trees (dalasi / foot) = Average yield / m^2 x market price

Table 23 : Scale for utilitarian forest trees in PAP private plots

Forest tree species	**Market price for a medium-sized Dalasi tree**	**Market price for a medium-sized tree FCFA**
Adansonia digitata (Baobab)	900	10,000
Accacia albida (Kadd)	1,080	12,000
Albizia lebbeck	720	8,000
*Azadirachta indica (Nim)**	675	7,500
Balanites aegyptiaca	720	8,000
Oxytenanthera abyssinica (Bamboo)	720	8,000
Ceiba pentandra (Cheese)	2,250	25,000
Cordyla pinnata (Dimb)	1,800	20,000

Forest tree species	Market price for a medium-sized Dalasi tree	Market price for a medium-sized tree FCFA
Danielia oliveri (Santan)	1,080	12,000
Detarium senegalense (Detakh)	1,125	12,500
*Eucalyptus camldulensis**	1,800	20,000
Khaya senegalensis (Caecedrat)	2,700	30,000
*Moringa oleifera (Neveday)**	900	10,000
Parkia biglobosa (Nere)	720	8,000
Pterocarpus erinaceus (Vene)	3,150	35,000
*Saba senegalensis (Madd)**	1,350	15,000
Sclerocarya birrea (Beer)	900	10,000
*Tectona grandis (Teak)***	39,564	439,600
Vitellaria paradoxa (Shea butter)	720	8,000
Zizyphus mauritiana (jujube tree)	900	10,000

Other species include unidentified or rarely sold species on the market
Source**:** Scale BY Project TER[34] (Regional Express Train), Apix 2017 and local market prices for species marked (*) and (**) for species whose scale is established on the basis of international market prices.

7.5.3.9 Scale for loss of pasture

Under the lines, pastoralism is practiced by nomadic pastoralists. The grazing areas will be temporarily affected during the construction phase of the line. The loss of pasture will be temporary. The value of compensation for this loss is established on the basis of the value of the forage produced during a year on non-agricultural surfaces or occupied by *bowes* on clear space for the construction of lines. That is to say: 166.93 km x 1000 m x 40 m wide = 6,677. 20 m^2 - 667.72 ha including 69.7 ha of cultivation, 135 ha of areas free of resettlement, *bowes* and bare land estimated at (436.13 ha). This leaves 25 hectares of pastoral areas that will be compensated.

Fodder produced in a non-cultivated natural environment in the Gambia provides an average tonnage of 1.75 tonnes fodder dry matter / ha / year[35]. According to the company Nouvelle Minoterie Africaine (NMA Sender), which markets fodder in the OMVG project area, the current price has been stable since 2014 at **17 100 Dalasi** per ton. The compensation value for the 25 hectares of feed area is **748,125** Dalasi or 8,312,500 FCFA.

The identification of the concerned breeders could not be done efficiently during the parcel surveys because of the nomadic nature of this activity. Compensation will therefore be paid in the form of a contribution to the financing of a vaccination campaign for livestock of breeders in the substation zone. A vaccination day will be organized by the RAP implementing NGO in collaboration with the veterinary service in the different villages of the substation zone. The scale for the loss of pasture area is 190,000 FCFA or 17,100 Dalasi / tonne of fodder[36].

Table 24: Scale for loss of grazing area

Feed	Cost of per ton
Price in Dalasi	17,100
Price in FCFA	190,000

Source: New African Flour Mill (NMA) Sander 2018

[34] The Regional Express Train (TER) is financed by France (135 billion CFA francs); the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), which was CFAF 197 billion (42% of the total cost); The African Development Bank for 120 billion.

[35] Source: Le Houerou 1996 published by HAL archive open.fr Plant biomass and forage production on land of transhumance (INRA / ADP Sciences 1996.

[36] Source : NMA 2018 milling machine

7.5.3.10 Right-of-way and restrictions of use

Owners, and occupants (non-owners), who are currently exploiting the land on the lines corridor, will resume their activities following the construction of the line. Their legal status as customary or other property remains the same. The imposition of right of way and restrictions of use is a constraint for the PAPs occupying these lands. The value of the loss of property is, however, limited since most PAPs may, despite these restrictions, engage in normal activities, such as those before the passage of the line. Restrictive compensation is established at a nominal value of **450 Dalasi** /5,000 FCFA per household. For the 510 per affected PAPs, the allowance for restriction of use totals **254,700 Dalasi** / 2,830,000 FCFA.

7.5.3.11 Scale of vulnerability

The scale of the different vulnerabilities of households is as follows:

Table 25 : Scale of different vulnerabilities of households

Vulnerabilities	**Description**	**Scale**
Gender	Women 16 years old and over	Flat rate allowance of 1,350 Dalasi / 15,000 FCFA / women 16 and over
Physical	Persons with physical or mental disabilities	Flat rate allowance of 1,350 Dalasi / 15,000 FCFA / disabled person
Economic	Households under the poverty line	Flat rate allowance of 2,250 Dalasi / 25,000 FCFA / household
Social	All PAPs (Marginalized group, female head of households, widows, orphans, elderly people ...)	Flat rate allowance of 2,250 Dalasi / 25,000 FCFA per household
Education	Inability to read contracts or agreements in French	Accompanied all PAPs, women and men, for the understanding of compensation agreements. Accompaniment provided by NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP) and LCMC

8 RAP Implementation

8.1 General approach

8.1.1 Update of inventory data

The RAP must be implemented within one year after the completion of the parcel surveys. In the event that the implementation of RAP does not occur during this year, the OMVG and NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP), responsible for RAP implementation, will have the task of updating inventories and value of affected assets. These changes will have to be saved in the database. They will be listed on the online website where the NGOs and authorized project partners will have access in order to produce new compensation agreements. A record of all changes will allow full traceability of changes.

8.1.2 Information campaign on the implementation of the RAP

The NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP) will conduct an information mission to explain to PAPs and local authorities the steps and timing of compensation. The steps are as follows:

- Awareness, information and consultation,
- Signature of agreements,
- Payment,
- Support measures.

a) The PAPs will be consulted and informed of the compensation process during consultation meetings, press releases at the community radio level and by posting at the level of the town halls, governors, prefectures and sub-prefectures during the first mission. The RAP mission will be carried out by the NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP).

b) The second mission will be to present the compensation agreement for each PAP, to confirm the accuracy of the inventories, information on his household and signature of the compensation agreements with each PAP:

c) The third mission will be the payment of compensation.

d) Support measures provided by NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP) responsible for compensation will include:

- Help to open an appropriate account in an accessible and credible institution;
- Advisory support to sustain the judicious investment of the PAP;
- Training on the management of Income Generating Activities (AGR) and sensitization of PAPs for proper management of compensation amounts;
- Resource mobilization, start up and monitoring of IGAs;
- Resource mobilization, construction of structures and dwellings and eventually dwelling resettlement;
- Follow-up to ensure that allowances can sustainably rebuild lost livelihoods.

8.1.3 Production and signature of compensation agreements

The NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP) will produce compensation agreements (Annex 7c). The document will present the data of the inventory sheet established during the parcel surveys, the applicable compensation to the inventory.

The signing of the compensation agreement will follow the information campaign by a few days. The following will be presented to PAP household members:

- Compensation calculations for lost property;
- Allowances related to household and individual vulnerabilities;
- Rights-of-way and restrictions of land use on the PAP plot[37] ;

[37] During construction, he will have temporary damages compensated in the PAR. Permanent right of way for inspections and maintenance will not normally cause damage.

- Supporting measures (IGA and capacity building);
- Reconstruction activities of buildings and structures affected;

The signatories of the compensation agreement are: the head of the household and the women entitled to compensation for gender vulnerability. The women concerned must confirm whether they prefer that their allowance be allocated separately or whether they agree that it be attached to the payment of the head of the household.

When signing the agreement, they must state that all signatories are in agreement with the terms of payment and that they have understood the document; and that it has been explained in the language they fluently speak. For this purpose, the Project will ensure that the NGO staff is fluent in the relevant vernacular language.

8.1.4 Payment of compensation

NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP) and LCMC will organize the compensation campaign in collaboration with the Payment Commissions chaired by the administrative authority. This campaign will start within a few days following the signatures of the agreements. Payments will be given and minutes will be prepared and duly signed.

8.1.5 Support Measures & Accompanying activities

Complementary activities will be carried out by NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP) implementing PAR. This is the payment of reconstruction step, training and the establishment of income-generating activities.

8.2 Processes and compensation measures

The compensation process sets out the main steps to be followed for the compensation of those affected by the project in a fair and equitable manner. This process involves the following key steps:

- Disclosing and reminding the PAPs of eligibility criteria and compensation principles;
- Presenting to the PAPs estimates of individual and collective losses;
- Agreeing with the PAPs on the compensations retained;
- Concluding agreements or use of mediation;
- Paying compensation and implementing the accompanying measures;
- Support for affected people;
- Settling of disputes.

8.2.1 Reminders to the PAPs of the eligibility criteria and compensation principles

The consultation mission is also to publicize and collect the opinions of PAPs on the eligibility criteria and compensation principles that have guided the estimation of losses.

8.2.2 Inventory and evaluation of individual and collective losses

Data on the PAPs and their losses was collected during the census by survey teams. The inventory of the goods was done in the presence of the affected people. An inventory document was provided to each PAP. Photographs were also taken of each PAP with its duly signed inventory document. The RAP Implementation Operator will submit to the PAPs the Compensation Agreement for approval and signature prior to settlement of the compensation. The PAPs all formally requested during these parcel surveys, to be compensated in cash.

In order to support the maintenance and development of PAP activities, the consultation team emphasized in its communication the importance of land-to-land replacement, promoting the maintenance of productive activities and food security. The Resettlement Action Plan promotes in kind compensation rather than cash. However, both options will be presented to the PAPs in order to offer affected people the option of their choice. However, the NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP) will ensure maximum reinvestment in PAP livelihoods.

8.2.3 PAPs compensation agreement

This agreement consists in presenting to the PAPs, on an individual basis, compensation for his losses; Set a mutual acceptable agreement on compensation. Compensation benefits and calculation are presented to the PAP so that the affected persons can assess the validity of the compensation offered. In the event that the affected persons judge that none of the options offered are satisfactory, they will have the right to appeal and will be informed of the remedies available, particularly the project's grievance redress mechanism.

8.2.4 Conclude agreements or use mediation

After agreement with the PAPs, the LCMC coordinators will sign a compensation agreement with each person concerned. Given the low level of literacy in the area, an NGO representative (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP) will be able to read the content of the agreement, in the vernacular language where required, before signing. A copy of the agreement will be retained by each of the parties.

In the event that agreement cannot be reached, a mediation process is proposed. If mediation is not conclusive disputes will be dealt in accordance with the litigation and complaints process presented in Chapter 10. At all time the PAP has the possibility to access to the legal jurisdictions of his/her country.

8.2.5 Settling disputes

The Gambian laws on expropriation for public purposes and temporary occupation stipulate that in the absence of an agreement, the parties are summoned before the expropriations judge who renders a decision using the services of an evaluation expert if one of the parties so requests. The decisions rendered by the expropriations judge are subject to appeal, only for incompetence, excess of powers or defects of form.

Moreover, the settlement of a dispute cannot delay the displacement of assets of a community, as this would involve excessive delays in the implementation of the Project. It is therefore stipulated that if a dispute goes to the Court and that it cannot render a decision before the date of resettlement, the person affected will be compensated according to the decision of the expropriations judge, but an adjustment will be made after displacement if the Court so decides.

8.2.6 Identification of resettlement sites

Linear projects such as those of an electrical interconnection line have specific characteristics. Unlike projects with large areas such as dam and reservoir, their right-of-way corridor is narrow. Where expropriation is required, it is usually a small piece of land within a property which is affected and not the entire property. The losses incurred by the occupants of these lands do not normally call into question the viability of the parcels. Houses are normally avoided when defining the route. When a physical move of a home or property is required, resettlement is usually done within the affected household parcel outside of the corridor.

In cases where resettlement is necessary, land lost by PAPs will be compensated on a "land-to-land" basis.

In the context of this RAP, the results of the parcel survey have shown that in the vast majority of cases the resettlement will take place on the parcel or land of the affected PAPs aside the right-of-way. Therefore, it will not be necessary to develop a new resettlement site for the people affected by the project.

8.2.7 Payment of indemnities

The OMVG is responsible for all payment related to this RAP. OMVG recruited the NGOs ENDA ECOPOP & the NGO ENDA ECOPOP, on its side, recruited the NGO ADWAC to implement RAP in Gambia. These NGOs are recognized for their professionalism and their experience in compensation, in the case of ENDA ECOPOP, and work with rural communities and gender issues, in the case of ADWAC.

When a compensation agreement is concluded and after final validation by stakeholders, the NGO responsible for compensation will, in collaboration with the LCMC assure:

- Payment of compensation (in kind or in cash);
- Supporting female PAPs in agricultural income generating activities;
- The allocation of replacement lands;
- The application of other compensation measures, including in kind payments and, at the completion of income generating activities.

A detailed compensation report will be produced by the operator and will be approved by the stakeholders participating in the compensation.

Any compensation must be paid before the affected person loses possession of the property covered by the agreement. Compensation will be paid primarily in kind, but PAP preferences will be taken into account as much as possible. Compensation will be duly documented.

Cash benefits will be paid by check or transfer to the personal account of each identified PAP. The variety of accounts includes bank, telephone or other accounts subscribed by the PAP. In the event that PAP does not have an account, the NGO (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP) responsible for compensation will accompany him/her if he/she wishes to open an account. To sustain the compensation, the operator will offer training to the PAP to promote rational use and reinvestment in productive activities. The entire compensation will be paid by the operator to the account of the PAP, in a single payment. Cash payments are not recommended.

The gender vulnerability allowance will be paid in the presence of the women concerned. According to their choice:

- Payment will be made directly to the women concerned;
- The payment of this allowance will be attached to the PAP household allowance and the women concerned will express their approval by signing the payment document.

8.2.8 Monitoring tools for implementation

During the implementation of the RAP, the OMVG and NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP) will use various forms for the establishment and monitoring of compensation. Monitoring document in preparation are shown in Appendix 7; fact sheet on PAP and impacted assets (7a); certificate of customary occupation certificate (7b); complaint registration form (7c); indemnity agreement form (7d).

9 Identification of the relocation sites

In the context of this PAR, the results of the parcel survey have shown that resettlement will in all cases be carried out on the parcel or land of the PAP affected aside the right-of-way. Therefore, it will not be necessary to develop a new resettlement site for the people affected by the project.

The project affects in almost all cases less than 10% of the land used by each PAP and the viability of the parcels is not jeopardized, therefore in-kind compensation or cash is provided for permanent loss of land.

In hypothetical case where the project would affect more than 10% of the household plots and the lost area cannot be replaced near the other plots of the PAP, or the impacted land is less than 10% but its taking renders the remaining land unworkable, or if there is no equivalent available parcel that can be acquired by the project for PAP, the lost land value will be paid in cash to the PAP and will, in consultation with the PAP, cover the costs of resettlement of the lost assets and loss of income at full replacement cost.

10 Grievance redress mechanism

This chapter describes the procedure for handling complaints and disputes arising from the acquisition of the land areas required by the project. This complaint management system is adapted to the structures involved in the OMVG Energy project and recommended by the OMVG. However, in all cases, a person who feels aggrieved is not limited in his right to resort to the administrative or judicial mechanisms in force in his country.

10.1 Recourse mechanisms

Grievance redress mechanisms take into account the existence of remedies before: traditional organizations; decentralized community organizations; the structures put in place by the project and the national courts. The implementation of the PAP complaints and litigation system enables them to be objectively recorded, filed and processed. It facilitates the resolution of disputes related to resettlement. The management of complaints is of crucial importance for the implementation of the RAP.

The main objectives are:

- Establish an accessible, effective, fair, transparent and, to the extent possible, respectful of local cultures complaint mechanism;
- Standardize (similarly treat all complaints) practices to avoid inconsistencies in the handling PAP's complaints;
- Facilitate dialogue and communication with communities;
- Manage rumors or negative perceptions about the RAP (by producing explanatory notes that are widely presented by the LCMC[38]);
- Accelerate the resolution of RAP disputes;
- Implement appropriate corrective measures

Several grounds of complaint can be considered in the context of the OMVG Energy Project, for example:

- A poor understanding of the RAP implementation process;
- A communication deficit;
- The feeling of being unfairly treated in relation to others;
- A dispute between compensated persons or groups on a property (two or more affected persons claim to be the owner of the same property);
- Discrimination in relation to access to compensation or assistance, particularly for women;
- An environmental problem (air quality, noise, traffic, etc.);
- A gap in the public consultation procedure;
- An error in the evaluation of compensation scales;
- An error or disagreement in the identification and evaluation of a parcel or other property;
- A conflict over ownership or sharing of property between heirs or family members as a result of a succession, divorce or other family problems,
- A disagreement on resettlement measures, for example on the type of habitat proposed or the characteristics of the relocation plot;
- A gap between the actions implemented under the RAP and what PAPs understood during planning;
- Degradation of agricultural land or infrastructure during construction activities;
- An oversight or an absence during the parcel survey.

10.2 Traditional structures

In this project, complaints and disputes may arise from neighborhood conflicts sometimes not directly related to the project, but which may interfere with it. These complaints and disputes can often be resolved through arbitration using traditional mediation rules. Nevertheless, the Project must ensure that this is done in an effective and equitable manner by facilitating capacity building, including

[38] The registration and processing form for complaint & claim can be found in annex number 8 of the RAP document. The grievance is written and manage by the CLCS of the OMVG (Comity Local Coordination et de Suivi) which is a standard Project structure for the entire OMVG project. This Monitoring & Coordination Local Comity assemble local stakeholder and project entities to solve grievances. It uses exclusively Gambian actors to solve grievances, even for OMVG. The CLCS coordinator is responsible for the registration of grievance in the database and to mobilize stakeholders to find solution for grievances.

discriminatory practices that may negatively impact vulnerable PAPs. LCMC will ensure that disputes resolved by traditional means are properly documented. The verdicts rendered to the village are widely accepted as equitable and transparent by the populations concerned. The majority of rural third-party disputes are resolved by this route under the Palaver tree.

10.3 Decentralized community structures

Complaints about village boundaries or complaints about ownership of unresolved parcels by village authorities are formally recorded by the LCMC and submitted to the OMVG and its local representative (local agent) who, if necessary, requests the administrative authority which will hear the parties and decide on the resolution of the dispute.

10.4 The structures set up by the project

The management of complaints is ensured by the OMVG through the LCMC set up by the project in each concerned commune and the ONG. The latter receive all complaints and approve all resolutions or follow-up activities. The OMVG delegates some of its powers to the NGO facilitating the implementation of the RAP.

The filing and registration of complaints or claims is centralized in a database and complaint tracking at OMVG level. The OMVG assigns the analysis to its representatives (OMVG Agent) in each country.

The complaint handling process involves local structures as described below and essentially seeks out-of-court solutions.

Anyone can lodge a complaint or complaint with the OMVG agent (figure 11.1) on recourse and dispute resolution procedures). The complaint forms are available from the OMVG Agent who makes them available in the town halls of each territory, with village chiefs and other civil society structures present in the project area.

10.5 Complaint Resolution Process

As part of the implementation of this project, OMVG has implemented a recourse and dispute resolution process (Figure 19). The actions to solve grievances is the responsibility of

- each OMVG country representatives,
- the concern community and traditional organizations,
- local LCMC structures and
- the implementation operator

The preceding actors are to use this extrajudicial dispute-resolution mechanism to find solution using the explanation clarification and mediation by third parties. The process includes the following steps:

1) Registration of the complaint

The project sets up a claim register maintained by the community relations department of the OMVG project. The existence of this register and the conditions of access (place where it is available, agents responsible for registering complaints (LCMC coordinator) and other information is widely disseminated to affected populations through consultation and information activities. The complainants can turn to anyone involved in the project (Builders, IC, OMVG staff) or with the local government authorities (Municipality) or traditional (Village) or community organizations (women's, youth group, etc.) to make a complaint. The first responder should contact the NGO or the LCMC to ensure that the complaint is officially registered by the relevant LCMC coordinator. The complaint form must contain the information indicated below. OMVG has proposed a form which is presented in Annex 7c.

- The name, surname and telephone number of the complainant;
- The name of the officer who wrote the complaint;
- The date, time and place of filing of the complaint;
- The description of the situation giving rise to the complaint;
- The proposed solution.

2) Preliminary reviews of complaints

Preliminary reviews of complaints are the responsibility of the coordinators of the 16 CLCSs of the project that are in place in the four countries. The coordinators of each LCMC work in collaboration with the social safety field coordinators of each of the construction companies. This review is to ensure that

the complaint is admissible to the extent that all relevant information is recorded on the complaint document, is understandable and relates to the project.

- The processing of the Level 1 complaint: Settlement by the OMVG and LCMC Officer insofar as the complaint results from a misunderstanding or minor miscalculation. The officer provides useful clarifications to the complainant or recommends minor calculation corrections and forwards them for adjustment to the inventory database of affected assets.
- Level 2 complaint handling: Settlement by the OMVG agent of the project with the participation of the members of the LCMC for unresolved complaints at level 1 because the complexity is major (see paragraph 3, i.e. the complaint does not result from a misunderstanding or minor miscalculation) or the participation of the administrative authorities is required. The LCMC includes:
  a. The permanent agent of the OMVG;
  b. A representative of the PAPs;
  c. A local authority (mayor or his representative);
  d. A representative of the state administrative authority at the local level;
  e. A representative of the NGO implementing the RAP.

3) Processing of complaint:

Settlement by the mediation committee for unresolved major complaints at level 2.

The project is putting in place in each project area a mediation committee that will meet as needed (maximum 1 meeting / month) and will receive unresolved complaints from the LCMC. Its objective is to find amicable resolutions of the disputes. The committee sets the schedule for filing and hearing complaints. After a complaint or dispute has been registered, the NGO implementing the RAP will prepare the technical elements (example: proposed compensation, list of interviews or meetings held with the complainant, exact reason for the dispute, etc.) for the mediation committee. The complainant (s) will be summoned before the mediation committee, which will attempt to propose a solution acceptable to both parties. There will be sufficient time between the registration of the complaint and the presentation before the Committee so that the complainant has time to prepare for the hearing of his complaint. If necessary, other meetings will be organized and the committee may appoint one of its members to continue the arbitration in a less formal context than the meetings. If the complainant requests an appeal, the steps and timing of the appeal will be clearly stated.

The eventual agreement will be sanctioned by a protocol signed by the parties and which the chairman of the mediation committee will vouch for. The mediation committees are set up with the assistance of the LCMC; they are composed of 7 members:

- Two representatives of the public administration;
- Three representatives of the populations, including at least one woman, chosen amongst others from the community-based organizations, the elders, the traditional authorities, as the case may be;
- A representative of an NGO present in the field in the area concerned
- A representative of a religious organization held in high regard by the people.

The sector mediation committee meets about once a month (to be adapted as needed), in the presence of representatives the operator of the implementation of the RAP, the LCMC, the OMVG and the technical services concerned.

4) Follow-up and closing of the complaint:

The body responsible for dealing with a complaint must make its recommendations in accordance with the deadlines set out in Table 11.1. This recommendation is forwarded to the complainant through the LCMC. If the complainant agrees with the recommendation, the LCMC officer responsible for handling complaints asks OMVG to authorize the proposed corrective actions and ensure their implementation as soon as possible. In implementing corrective actions, the LCMC Officer must meet with the complainant to ensure that the situation has been re-established to the satisfaction of all parties. If necessary, the LCMC officer regularly monitors the situation and records his observations in the complaint file. Once the agreed solution has been implemented, the complainant signs the closing form.

- Legal recourse:

The complainant will always have the right to file a complaint in the competent courts of the country.

- Processing deadlines:

For the complaints management system to work properly, complaints must be dealt in a timely manner. Table 26 below shows the expected timelines for each stage of complaint handling.

Table 26 : Complaint processing times

Step	Action	Maximum processing time (days)	Cumulative days
Registry	Filing of the complaint Registration	1 1	0 2
Preliminary examination	Preliminary examination and filing Constitution of the complaint file	2 2	4 6
Treatment 1 Treatment 2 Treatment 3 corrective follow-up & closing	Meeting with the complainant LCMC Deliberation - OMVG Deliberation of the Mediation Committee (monthly meeting) Corrective action	5 7 30 7 30	11 18 48 55 85
Referral to national courts	Legal procedure	ND	ND

These delays imply linear processing (that is, without recourse or referral to a previous step). The deadlines should not be exceeded. National court can take between 1 to 3 months

5) ESA / SGBV Complaints

The contractor, managers, contractor's employees and others working on the project must sign a code of conduct regarding appropriate behavior between themselves and members of local communities. Entrepreneurs, employees and other workers should not engage in gender-based violence or the sexual exploitation and abuse of children and adults. If they do, their employment contract will be terminated. The contractor will comply with local / national laws regarding police notification and / or local authorities.

The project's complaints mechanism will handle complaints in accordance with its mandate. Disputes between suppliers and / or contractors regarding health and workplace safety and work problems can be addressed by a separate mechanism. Complaints about gender-based violence or sexual exploitation and abuse will be treated confidentially and in accordance with special protocols guaranteeing protection and assistance to complainants. Capacity-building activities in this regard are to be implemented by the Project.

For complaints related to Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (ESA) or Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV), the complaints management mechanism should take a different approach. First, where there is a risk of "**moderate**" to "**high**" in the area of ESA / SGBV, the project must ensure that there are a variety of mechanisms and organizations, including community to receive reports on potential cases. These mechanisms should be built around trusted people in the community that potential victims of ESA / SGBV can trust.

Complaints must be treated confidentially. Reports should only indicate that a complaint has been made about ESA / SGBV and has been resolved or referred to the relevant local authorities. Claim mechanisms should not attempt to determine who the real perpetrators are. When complainants come forward, they should be able to speak to someone who is trained in the basic skills of empathic listening without judgment. Complainants should then be referred to service providers (i.e. medical, psychosocial, legal / security, livelihoods and other support) who can assist them. Grievance mechanisms can then refer cases (but only if survivors have given consent) to law to investigate and justify who might be the alleged perpetrators. When the complainant is telling his story, the survivor / survivor can be asked if they are able to identify whether the alleged perpetrator is associated with the World Bank-financed operation. This will help to keep an initial list of cases that may be related to the Bank's operation and these data can be used for tracking purposes.

Provision for operationalization of the Grievance Redress Committee, including working materials, will be provided by the OMVG-PMU.

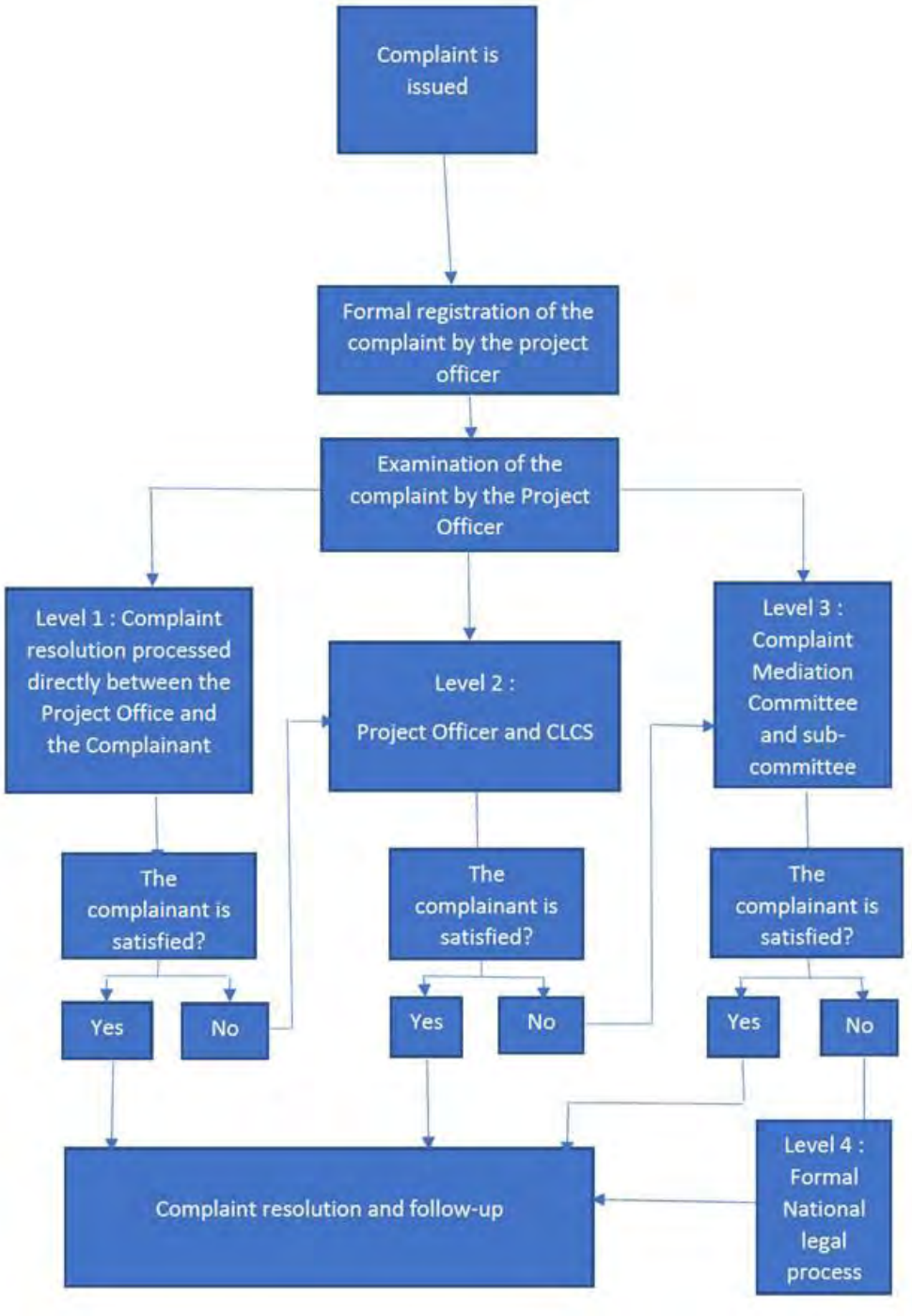


Figure 19**:** Recourse and Dispute Resolution Process

10.6 Management of disputes in areas exempt from resettlement

The results of the parcel surveys conducted in the four countries showed that several sections of the right-of-way corridor do not include any assets owned by individuals. These sections correspond to natural environments far from settlements or having a protection status without proven human occupation. Examination of high-definition images captured along the entire length of the corridor validates that there is no apparent sign of occupation or agricultural operation along the length of these sections of the corridor. These sections do not involve physical or economic resettlement.

The sections without economic or physical resettlement are hard to reach areas, mountains, “bowes” (uncultivated land, bare), dense uninhabited forests where transhumance is almost non-existent

because of the harsh conditions. Nevertheless, the Project must ensure that the complaints mechanism is accessible to potential complainants in these areas without physical or economic relocation.

Given the extent of the land and the difficulties of access and communications in certain places however, it is possible that PAPs will come after the start of construction to indicate that they have been forgotten and claim compensation. Also, if the project activities lead to economic displacement of any kind, the relevant section of the transmission line will be removed from the exempt area.

In these cases, the plaintiff may contact the representative of the Builder; or the field representative of the CE or LCMC in the field. The NGO responsible for the implementation of the RAP, will inform the people and the customary authorities of all available remedies. Complaint will be handled by the LCMC and dealt with in accordance with the appeal procedure and dispute resolution developed for the OMVG project and described in this chapter 10.

11 Protection and environmental management

This chapter normally presents the potential impacts that activities foreseen in the Resettlement Plan could have on the biophysical environment and propose measures to mitigate negative impacts that cannot be avoided. The main impacts of a RAP on the environment are associated with construction activities at the host sites and the movement of people and their property. In this case, there is no development on a new relocation site other than on residential parcels adjacent to the original ones, outside the right-of-way of the lines. As a result, there is no impact of the RAP on the environment and the host populations.

12 Organizational Responsibilities for the RAP Implementation

This chapter presents the organizational framework for implementing resettlement plans and includes the identification of:

- Agencies responsible for RAP implementation measures and service delivery;
- Arrangements made to ensure adequate coordination between the agencies and jurisdictions involved in the implementation;
- Measures (including technical assistance) to strengthen the capacity of agencies to deploy resettlement activities;
- Modalities of transfer of prerogatives of management of the equipment and services provided by the project to the local authorities or resettled persons, as well as for the transfer of other similar responsibilities assumed by relocation agencies, as appropriate.

The organization of the OMVG supports the environmental and social management of the project. The organizational responsibility architecture is structured as follows:

- The different organizations and their internal organization;
- Relational links;
- The roles;
- Organizations involved in RAP implementation.

The distribution of responsibilities according to the three geographical levels of the project:

- The regional level covers the 4-member countries of the OMVG and allows an approach favoring a global vision of the project,
- The national level corresponds to the actions carried out in each State,
- The local level, which varies according to the administrative organization specific to each State, must promote contact with the populations affected by the project.

12.1 The organizational structure of the project

The organizational structure of the OMVG Energy Project consists of the following organizations and entities shown in Table 27 and schematically represented in Figure 20.

Table 27 : Organizations responsible for the implementation of the OMVG Energy Project

Organization	Responsibility	Internal organization
OMVG Organization for the Development of the Gambia River	The OMVG is the Project Client and the ultimate leader in front of the Member States.	▪ Office of the High Commissioner to oversee the Energy Project and the general socio-environmental coordination ▪ Department of Environment and Sustainable Development• Directorate of Studies, Planning and Infrastructure ▪ Financial direction ▪ Directorate of Administration and General Resources
PMU Project Management Unit	The PMU (Project Management Unit) is the central body for the day-to-day monitoring of RAP implementation. It assists the OMVG in launching and evaluating tenders and in recruiting operators responsible for regular on-the-spot checks.	▪ An environmental unit ▪ A technical management unit ▪ An administrative and financial management unit Based in Dakar
TATO Technical Assistance to the Owner (TATO)	The TATO is stationed at the PMU level and contributes, among other things, to the capacity building for	▪ Recruitment international Based in Dakar

	implementation, monitoring and evaluation of personnel responsible for environmental and social issues.	
CFC Consultation and Follow-up Committee	The CFC has a participatory and consultative role at the regional level and is responsible for coordinating the orientation and monitoring of project activities.	▪ Actors involved in the project: representatives of PAPs, NGOs, experts, ministries, public bodies, technical and financial partners, etc.
CE-CE-PM Consulting Engineer Project Manager	The CE-CE-PM is an important relay of the OMVG and the PMU in the field, it controls the contracts of execution of the contractors of works and makes sure that all the requirements in environmental and social matters are applied. In case of need, it informs the OMVG which will be able to activate, through the PMU, the structures at the local level in order to solve the difficulties identified.	▪ International recruitment Based in Dakar
NMC National Monitoring Committees	National Monitoring Committees (NMC s) report to the PMU and are responsible for supervising resettlement activities in the field. They play a key role in facilitating administrative procedures.	▪ Chaired by the head of the OMVG national unit ▪ PAP representative who is also at LCMC ▪ Ministry of Energy ▪ Ministry of the Interior ▪ Ministry responsible for communities ▪ Ministry of Finance ▪ Ministry of the Environment ▪ Ministry of Agriculture ▪ Ministry responsible for domains ▪ National Electricity Company. ▪ Project Team: Team Leader, Responsible for Administration and Communications Relations, Accountant, Secretariat
LCMC *Local Coordination and Monitoring Committees*	At the local level, the LCMC are responsible for monitoring the implementation of RAP actions but will focus on taking into account the concerns of local people.	▪ Under the responsibility of the OMVG National Officer the permanent staff is as follows: ▪ a coordinator and facilitator; ▪ a communication manager; ▪ a secretariat; an accounting assistant ▪ Other participants, depending on the issues: PAP representatives ▪ Representatives of local authorities ▪ Representatives of the State services ▪ Development projects ▪ Private institutions and ONG ▪ Territorial Administration

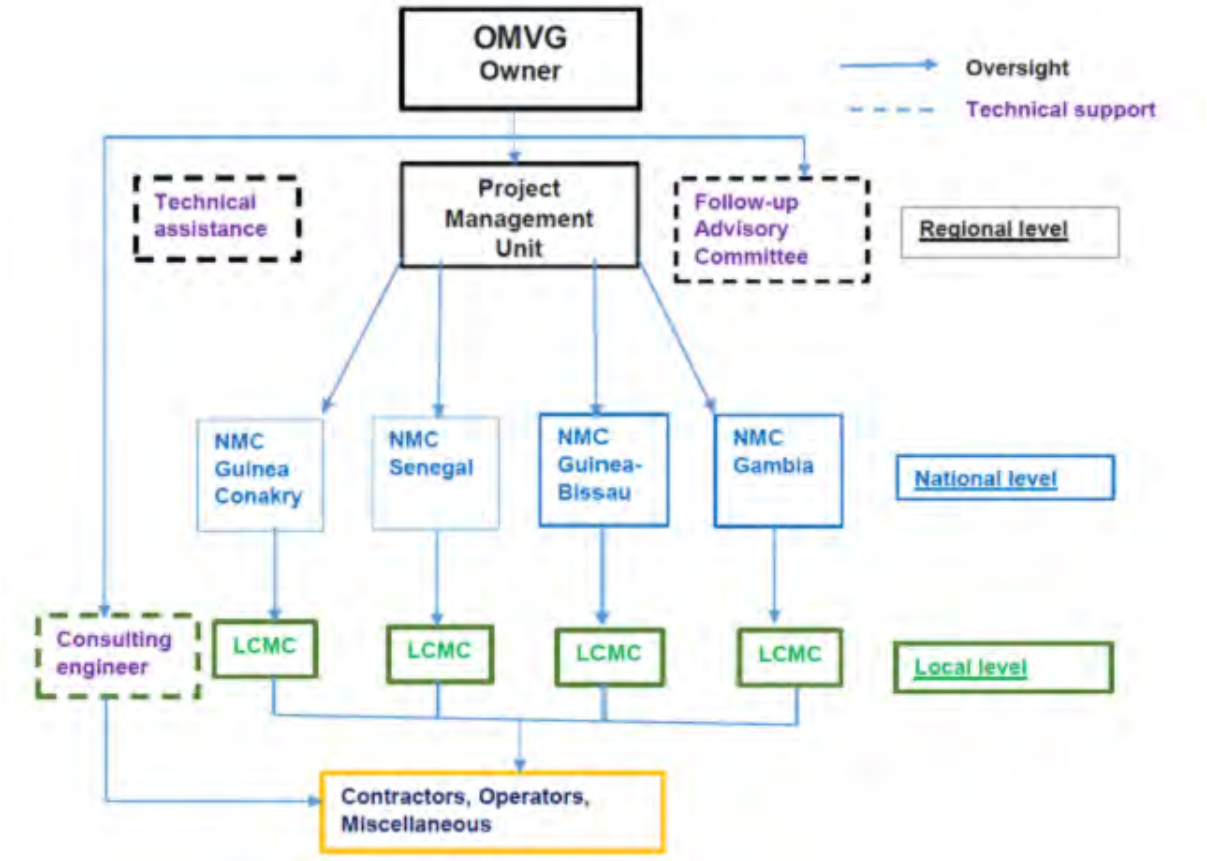


Figure 20**:** Organizational Structure of the OMVG Energy Project

12.2 Roles and responsibilities in the RAP implementation

The roles and responsibilities of the organizations involved in the implementation of the RAP are divided into three levels: regional, national and local, as shown in Table 28.

Table 28 : Roles and Responsibilities of Agencies in RAP Implementation

Organization	Role	Level
OMVG	▪ Client of the project ▪ Supervision of the PMU through the monitoring of his performance contract ▪ Approval of RAP programs and budget ▪ Request local authorities to acquire land	Regional
PMU	▪ Daily monitoring of the implementation of RAP measures ▪ Coordination, planning and proper execution of project components ▪ Monitoring and evaluation and control of activities ▪ Administrative, financial and accounting management ▪ Support to the OMVG for the launching of tenders and the awarding of contracts for the launching of tenders and the awarding of contracts ▪ Secretariat of the Project Monitoring Advisory Committee (PMAC).	Regional
PMAC	▪ Participatory and consultant role Coordination, guidance and monitoring of project activities	Regional
TATO	▪ Contribution to the establishment and strengthening of monitoring	Regional

Organization	Role	Level
	and evaluation capacities within the PMU	
NMC	▪ Monitoring and supervision of field activities ▪ Administrative facilitation ▪ Monitoring and implementation of the environmental and social component	National
LCMC	▪ Relationship between the project and local people ▪ Litigation and complaints management ▪ Monitoring the implementation of development measures ▪ Monitoring people's acceptance of the measures implemented: compensation, compensation, resettlement, consultation, information, awareness raising, litigation management	Local
CE-CE-PM	▪ Control, supervision and monitoring of the construction works of the interconnection works and Sambangalou ▪ Representative of the OMVG with Builders	Local
NGOs	▪ NGOs recruited by OMVG will have the following responsibilities and tasks: ▪ Information, awareness and consultation of PAPs ▪ Preparation, validation of census data and scales ▪ Opening of bank accounts and payment of PAPs ▪ Support PAPs in completing the required documentation for land rights' requests ▪ Document and monitor land acquisition ▪ Organization of compensation in kind ▪ Support to PAPs for income restoration ▪ Support to vulnerable PAPs ▪ Follow-up of PAP complaints ▪ Monitoring and evaluation ▪ Production of reports and compensation documentation	Local
Builders	▪ Builders (contractors) are responsible for implementing the environmental and social measures of the ESMP and RAP that affect them. These measures are described in an Environmental and Social Site Management Plan (ESSMP) that the builders must submit and have approved before the works.	Local

12.2.1 Project Management Unit (PMU)

It is the Project Management Unit (PMU) within the Office of the High Commissioner for the OMVG that is responsible for the implementation of the RAP. The PMU will use the services of the NGO ENDA ECOPOP and their Gambia subcontractor NGO ADWAC recruited by tender, who will implement the RAP measures (Table 27). The PMU is responsible for the work of the NGO and ensures the daily monitoring of the RAP implementation.

In the implementation of RAP lines in Gambia, the PMU will monitor daily the implementation of the resettlement action plan by NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP).

12.2.2 National Monitoring Committees (NMC)

The OMVG and the PMU can delegate their monitoring responsibilities at the national level to the National Monitoring Committees (NACs), created in each member country and chaired by the heads of the OMVG national unit. The NSCs include a representative of the PAPs, a member of the LCMC, representatives of the main ministries involved in the implementation of the project in each country (energy, interior, decentralized communities, domains, finance, environment, agriculture ...) and the

national electricity companies. They have a dedicated project team reporting directly to the head of the national unit.

The NSC will monitor and supervise field activities and facilitation of administrative procedures in the RAP implementation process.

12.2.3 Local Coordination and Follow-up Committees (LCMC)

At the local level, Local Coordination and Monitoring Committees (LCMC) are set up or in the process of being set up. Under the authority of the OMVG National Manager, they include a coordinator-facilitator, a representative of the PAPs, a communication officer, a secretariat and an accounting assistant in addition to the various technical services.

These three structures responsible for implementation are supported by three actors acting as counsel who interact primarily with the Office of the High Commissioner for the OMVG and the PMU:

- The Monitoring Advisory Committee (MAC), is the steering committee of the project, and allows the involvement of a wide variety of actors that ensures the concerted implementation of Resettlement Plan measures and ESMP. This committee will include NGOs, experts, public bodies, representatives of the AMTs, etc.,
- ATMO supports PMU and OHCHR at the regional and local levels.

CE-CE-PM supports OHCHR High Commission and PMU at regional and local levels.
In the implementation of the RAP, the LCMC will support the NGO in the process of compensation, management of complaints and mitigation, monitoring and information, sensitization of PAPs to facilitate compensation.

12.2.4 Payment Commission

The existing payment commission at the regional level will be requested by the LCMC coordinators of each region.

The OMVG via the LCMC and the NGO will mobilize the payment commission which will include:

- The administrative authority of the locality;
- Local community representatives;
- A representative of the RAP implementation NGO;
- A representative of the PAPs;
- A representative of OMVG.

12.3 Operation and capacity building

The precise operation of the different agencies and the capacity building needs for both technical staff and PAPs are defined in detail in the context of the operational aspects studies.

The following major points can however be stated:

- Human resources;
- Material resources;
- Capacity building of the OMVG partners.

As part of RAP implementation of lines in Gambia, several institutions will be involved. These are NGOs, LCMC, PMU, and NMC. For the operational phase, it will be necessary to evaluate the capacities of these actors to ensure that they have the necessary means to implement RAP. The OMVG will ensure the capacity building of these actors in collaboration with NGOs. The TOR (Terms of Reference) or the reinforcement activities are presented in Annex 13.

12.3.1 Awareness raising and initial training of NMC and LCMC

The OMVG carried out an awareness and initial training campaign for members of local units, SNCs and LCMCs in the four OMVG countries. In Gambia, the workshops were held in Banjul on October 20 and 22, 2017.

These workshops aimed to sensitize and inform the members of these committees who will be called upon to intervene during the implementation of the RAP. The main topics discussed at these workshops included:

- Basic information on the components of the OMVG Energy Project (lines and positions);
- Explanations concerning the Environmental and Social Site Management Plan that the entrepreneurs must implement to protect the environment and the neighboring populations;

- Presentation of the principles and obligations related to AMT Safeguard Policies;
- Presentation of the principles and process of compensation: eligibility criteria, compensation calculation methods, etc.
- Other aspects related to the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan

12.4 Capacities strengthening of NMC and CLMC

The OMVG, in collaboration with the NGO ENDA ECOPOP & ADWAC, will provide initial training and capacity building for permanent LCMC staff to adequately equip them for the implementation of the RAP. On this subject, the PMU, in connection with the OMVG environment and climate change division plans to start training sessions and upgrading of NMC and LCMC in the respective territories of the four-member states of OMVG. This training should allow them to:

- Specify the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder (PMU, NMC, LCMC, NGO facilitators)
- To equip the permanent members of the NMC and LCMC as well as the technical services to assist the PMU environment unit in the implementation of environmental and social management plans (PGES) and RAPs.
- Provide NMC and LCMC with all the documents and materials needed to perform the tasks listed in their TORs.

The content of the proposed modules and the timetable for completion are in Annex 13.

12.5 ENDA ECOPOP NGO and ADWAC NGO

- **Recruitment process**

The recruitment of the NGO in Gambia was inconclusive. OMVG commissioned ENDA ECOPOP to implement RAP with the help of a Gambian NGO.

The NGO ENDA ECOPOP was recruited following a notice of expression of interest launched by OMVG for the implementation of RAP in Senegal. In total, four NGOs responded to the call for tender. The selection method used is "Consultants Qualifications", in which only the highest ranked consulting firm is invited to submit technical and financial proposals. The recruitment report of the NGO ENDA ECOPOP is in Annex 15. The contract signed between OMVG and ENDA ECOPOP (operator in Gambia) can be consulted in Annex 19.

ENDA ECOPOP has recruited a Gambian NGO ADWAC (the only NGO that responded to the ENDA ECOPOP Expression of Interest) to facilitate RAP implementation at the local level. The NGO ADWAC was selected on the basis of its presence in the project area and its experience in local development in Gambian territory. The two NGOs have signed a partnership protocol which is attached as Annex 11.

- **Main responsibilities of the NGO ENDA ECOPOP:**

  - Lead training and capacity building for mission implementation;
  - Lead the process of implementation, capacity building, negotiation, complaints management and social communication around the project, with support from OMVG;
  - Use of social mediators and their deployment in the field;
  - Establish strategies, mechanisms and tools to prevent and manage social complaints;
  - Ensure good social mobilization and appropriate ownership of the project by stakeholders;
  - Supervise and ensure the smooth running of activities.

- **Experiences of the NGO ENDA ECOPOP**

ENDA ECOPOP is a non-profit organization created in 1990. It acts in particular for the sustainable development of local structures. ENDA ECOPOP has more than two decades of experience in resettlement, environmental management, strategic planning, social facilitation and local development.

ENDA ECOPOP's experiences can be found in Appendix 16.

- **Main responsibilities of the NGO ADWAC**

  - Assist the ENDA ECOPOP and OMVG teams to inform the PAPs and help them to compile their individual files to receive their compensation paid by OMVG with the help of the local administrative authorities;
  - Participate in the training on the implementation of the mission;
  - Recruit competent animators for the implementation and supervision of RAP activities;
  - Submit ENDA ECOPOP follow-up reports;
  - Assist ENDA ECOPOP and OMVG to establish strategies and mechanisms to prevent potential
  - difficulties;
  - Participate in all meetings scheduled as part of the mission;
  - Facilitate the effective participation of stakeholders in all stages of the project.

- **Experiences of NGO ADWAC**

ADWAC was created in 1996 following the closure of Save the Children. Its main objective is to increase the capacity of women and children to overcome poverty in their farming communities using a multisectoral approach. Its main areas of community involvement are food security, school education, women's training, health care, women's enterprise development, environmental and community resource management, literacy campaigns and adult education.

The profile of ADWAC can be found in Appendix 18 and a summary of its experiences can be found in Appendix 17.

13 Implementation schedule

The date of approval of RAP lines in Gambia by the TFPs is planned for the first half of March 2018. The activities of implementation of the compensation of the PAPs by the OMVG and the NGOs (ADWAC & ENDA ECOPOP) will take place over a period of 6 months. These activities are:

- Information and consultation on the payment process;
- Validation of individual compensation agreements;
- Organization by LCMC of compensation payment commissions;
- Payment of compensations;
- Implementation of other accompanying measures (IGA training);
- To assign replacement lands;
- Construction of resettlement structures;

These activities will be complemented by the following activities:

- Produce a detailed report on compensation activities;
- Produce monitoring reports on accompanying activities;
- Implement construction activity reports;
- Manage complaints.

Table 29 : Implementation schedule as an indication

Implementation Schedule Lines in Gambia							
Activities	Duration	month 1	month 2	month 3	month 4	month 5	month 6
Information and consultation on the payment process	7 days						
Validation of individual compensation agreements	14 days						
Organization by LCMC of compensation payment commissions	14 days						
Payment of compensations	7 days						
External monitoring	-						
Implementation of other compensation measures	28 days						
Assignement of replacement lands	50 days						
Construction of houses and structures	60 days						
Audit							
Produce a detailed report of the compensation activities							
Produce monitoring reports of other compensation measures							
Manage any complaints and complaints and grievance	Continu						

NB: Month 1 starts once the Notice of Non-Objection of the TFP is obtained.

14 Participatory monitoring and evaluation

The provisions of the RAP for monitoring and evaluation are intended to ensure, that proposed actions are implemented as planned within established deadlines. Secondly, that the expected results are achieved. When deficiencies or difficulties are observed, monitoring and evaluation can initiate appropriate corrective actions.

The main objective of the Resettlement Action Plan is to provide affected people with better or at least equivalent living conditions than they knew prior to the construction of the Energy Project. The monitoring and evaluation of the actions proposed in the Resettlement Plan will focus on the achievement of this objective.

The following monitoring and evaluation (M/E) measures fit into the general framework of the (M/E) defined in the PGES.

14.1 Objectives

The monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement plan consists of:

- Monitoring: Consists of verifying, particularly at the start of RAP implementation, that the detailed specifications are designed and implemented, in accordance with the RAP validated at regional level by the OMVG, on the one hand, and in line with national legislation, on the other hand.
- The follow-up consists of:
  - Continually checking that the RAP work program and budget are being executed as planned;
  - Constantly checking that the quality and quantity of expected results are obtained within the prescribed time;
  - Identifying any unforeseen factors and developments that may influence the organization of the RAP, the definition of efficiency measures or the presentation of opportunities to be highlighted;
  - Recommending as soon as possible to the responsible authorities concerned the appropriate corrective measures.
- The Assessment consists of:
  - Establishing and interpreting the baseline situation of affected populations, before the start of the project in social and economic matters, including vulnerable people;
  - Defining, at regular intervals, all or part of the monitoring parameters, in order to assess whether or not the objectives have been achieved, to understand the changes;
  - At the middle and end of the project, making an evaluation to clearly identify the effectiveness and efficiency of RAP activities at the social and economic level;
  - Analyzing, in a programmed way or in response to M & E findings, certain improvement measures that may be necessary to finalize the RAP.

14.2 RAP Monitoring / Evaluation Guiding Principles

The RAP Monitoring / Evaluation will be based on the following principles:

- Objectives and quality programming;
- Participation of PAPs;
- A follow-up involvement of operators, subcontractors and any associated institutions;
- Responsiveness to follow-up observations and corrective measures;
- A valuation of opinions formulated by the PAPs;
- Consistency with similar projects.

14.2.1 Follow-up on RAP implementation

It consists of constantly ensuring that:

- The actions in the EC PMU work programs, on the one hand, and the contractual operators, on the other hand, are executed, and on time;
- Measurement costs are in line with budgets;
- The quantitative, qualitative, temporal and budgetary indicators (performance indicators) used are monitored and documented in EC monitoring reports, subcontractors and lead agencies.

The main indicators for monitoring RAP implementation are presented in Table 30 on RAP Monitoring Measures and Indicators.

14.2.2 RAP results monitoring

The objectives of this monitoring are also governed by the work programs, as "expected results". These results are, first and foremost, intermediate results (for example, agricultural inputs are available and used), and final results (e.g. the value of production or return), these determining the impacts (increase of income, improvement of the standard of living ...).

The results can be appreciated by activity reports or targeted surveys.

The opinions of PAPs and their representatives will be an integral part of the monitoring system. They should draw the owner's attention to the validity and, above all, the acceptability of the proposed measures in the context of the project area.

14.2.3 Socio-environmental monitoring

Environmental monitoring consists of ensuring that the planned measures are properly applied by the operators responsible for the works; it concerns more the measures attached to the construction phase. Monitoring is the responsibility of the Environment Unit of the PMU. Certain relocation parameters may, however, be monitored, in particular:

a) Check that the defined provisions (i.e. case of opening of access tracks, quarry areas, etc.) in the RAP concerning the subcontractors in charge of the construction work of the pylons and lines, have been the subject of detailed specifications, translated into operational terms through a book of special clauses included in the bidding and the contracts of these subcontractors;
b) Monitor the performance of subcontractors' contracts by regular contract reviews and the collection of PAP opinions on the services received;
c) Review in detail the regulatory provisions and possibly update them according to the evolution of the land legislation (and the rural land code, in particular) ;
d) Ensure that the bidding process is respected and that its validity period is not exceeded;
e) Check that PAPs and their representatives have access to project documents, procedures and contact information for additional information or grievances;
f) Check that the different grievance process bodies are in place so that members know their mission and have the necessary means;
g) Encourage PAPs to inform OMVG, the PMU's Environment Unit, or any other appropriate body as soon as a problem of any kind is found. Check, or have their project representatives verify, that the issues raised are taken into account.

14.3 Participation of affected populations in the RAP monitoring

PAPs will participate in the Monitoring / Evaluation system in different ways:

a) Collection of simple data concerning their activity;
b) Participation of PAP representatives in meetings related to programming, monitoring and evaluation through the Local Coordination and Monitoring Committees (LCMC). Participation in LCMC meetings in the preparation of work programs and evaluation of the implementation of the previous program;

c) Inquiry of their representatives or the Environmental Unit of the PMU in case of dissatisfaction with the implementation of the RAP and the intervention modalities of the operators. This inquiry must be registered in the complaints' mechanism;

d) Participation of the Community or PAP representatives in receiving process for investments in their community;

e) Active participation in monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation;

f) Regular visits by external consultant to identify problems and risks related to community, intercommunity and unexpected situations of marginalization or impoverishment of households. This consultant will be recruited by the OMVG.

14.4 Follow-up measures, indicators and responsibility

Table 30 below presents the environmental and social components, for which monitoring will be required during the pre-construction, construction and operation phases. The follow-up program will be provided by:

- LCMC on a weekly basis,
- The OMVG will follow up on a quarterly basis.

Follow-up reports will provide recommendations for necessary corrective and adjustment activities being implemented.

The table below presents the specific measures indicators and objectives of the monitoring to be carried out during and after the implementation of the RAP. Overall responsibility for the implementation of the monitoring program is under PMU; The PMU is supported by ADWAC and ENDA ECOPOP NGOs to collect information relative to indicator. The LCMC will also be used for monitoring data related to the management of complaints.

Table 30 : RAP follow-up measures

Component	Follow-up action	Who is Responsible	Indicator / periodicity	Determined time	Performance objective
Demographics and population	Identify the affected population and control opportunistic migration	**PMU**	Number of PAPs identified during the parcel survey	Parcel Survey Campaign	Ensure that only those affected are those who are actually compensated.
	Respect of the rules of eligibility	**NGO**	Number of PAPs added after the parcel survey		
			Number of claims relating to the addition of PAP		
Quality and standard of living	Ensure that farmland compensation and compensation measures and their production allow the PAPs to maintain production.	**PMU**	Number of m^2 of land temporarily lost during the works	Implementation of the RAP	Compensation for temporary and permanent losses allowing PAP to maintain or improve its productivity and availability of food.

Component	Follow-up action	Who is Responsible	Indicator / periodicity	Determined time	Performance objective
	Ensure that compensation help maintain or improve the food availability of PAPs	**PMU**	Number of m^2 of land temporarily lost and returned to farmers after construction		
	Ensure the effectiveness of the measures provided for in the RAP so that the PAPs do not suffer a deterioration of their living conditions	**PMU**	Number of m^2 of permanent land lost during the works		
			Number of m^2 of land replaced during the compensation for that permanently lost		
			Harvest volume available preliminary draft		
			Volume of crops temporarily lost during the works		
			Volume of compensation in kind (rice) delivered during compensation to PAPs for temporary losses		
			Volume of crops on areas permanently lost	Implementation of the RAP	
			Percentage of cash benefits reinvested in productive activities		
Gender equity and vulnerability	Ensure that women and vulnerable people receive fair and adequate compensation as proposed in the RAP	**PMU**	Amount of compensations planned and paid in compensation to women producers and vulnerable people affected by the project	Implementation of the RAP	Compensation for losses of women and vulnerable persons is paid fairly before displacement, including to those who are not formal owners.
	Avoid increasing women's workload during displacement and resettlement		Number of women to be compensated vs those who received financial compensation and support during the compensation campaign		All women affected by the project were compensated. Steps are being taken to ensure that all women and vulnerable

Component	Follow-up action	Who is Responsible	Indicator / periodicity	Determined time	Performance objective
			The number of complaints made and resolved regarding women and vulnerable persons throughout the duration of the project		people affected by the project have access to the RAP complaint process
Use of natural resources	To verify the effectiveness of the measures taken to reduce the negative impacts related to the loss and valorization of plant resources used by PAPs	**PMU**	Number of PAP compensated for compensation for loss of natural resources.	Implementation of the RAP	All PAPs that lost access to natural resources were compensated and found alternative resources
			Volume of timber felled and given to the people for their use.		All complaints from people about impacts on natural resources are resolved
			Number of timber collection and natural resource processing activities implemented by PAPs		
			Wood frame (volume):		
			Coal (bag):		
			Others :		
Agriculture and Livestock	Check the effectiveness of the implementation of the compensation following the losses of fodder for livestock	**PMU**	Types of crops grown and number of infringements of right-of-way restrictions under the RAP during and after construction (2-4 years).	Implementation of the RAP	The continuation and maintenance of agricultural and pastoral activities under the influence of the line.
			Quantity of vaccine available to livestock services for vaccination of livestock in the affected area		
			The number of animals vaccinated		
Employment, income and gender	Recruitment of the local man and		Number of days / man and days / woman worked by		Use the workforce (male and

Component	Follow-up action	Who is Responsible	Indicator / periodicity	Determined time	Performance objective
	woman workforce during construction	**PMU**	local workforce during construction	Implementation of the RAP	female) and local businesses.
			Number of IGA participants		Promote the involvement of local companies in the supply of goods and services from local worksites.
	Use of local companies or micro-enterprises to supply the yards with goods and services.		Financial volume of transactions carried out by local companies and micro-enterprises during the duration of the works.		
			Number and effectiveness of measures put in place to promote the use of local micro-enterprises managed by women to supply construction sites with goods and services		

14.5 Monthly follow-up report

A monitoring report on RAP implementation will be produced monthly by the PMU. This report will present in particular:

- Status of the processing of compensation files;
- Statistics regarding the handling of complaints;
- Information Activities/Consultation with PAPs;
- Key monitoring indicators;
- Difficulties encountered and adjustments required.

14.6 Internal and external audit

- **Internal Audit:**

The OMVG in its role of internal oversight of RAP implementation (see section 14) will proceed each year and at the end of the implementation period a check on the state of execution of the different activities of the RAP. This supervision will identify planned actions, those that have been carried out and those that may still need to be done to achieve RAP objectives. The OMVG will ensure that adjustments are made to finalize RAP activities.

- **External Audit:**

In addition, the OMVG in collaboration with the TFPs will mandate a competent and impartial external auditor to evaluate the implementation of the RAP and recommend, if necessary, additional activities to be carried out by the OMVG. At the end of the program, a closing audit will be conducted by the auditor who will evaluate the implementation of the RAP.

To proceed with external audit activities, a budget of 629,078 Dalasi/12,500 US dollars is planned for the RAP lines in Gambia. The work is planned for 21 days and will be carried out by two Consultants.

15 Contingencies and case of force majeure

Significant contingencies and "force majeure" are exceptional situations that contracted parties cannot cope with. To invoke force majeure makes it possible to exonerate all or part of one's contractual obligations and to avoid facing liability clauses that may be invoked.

The Parties shall not be liable for the non-fulfillment of their obligations in the event of a force majeure event, defined as any unforeseeable, irresistible event resulting from circumstances external to the Parties, making the performance of the RAP impossible.

In case of force majeure (coup, civil war, natural disaster), the implementation of the RAP will be suspended until disappearance, extinction or cessation of the case of force majeure. However, failing to resume the execution of the RAP within thirty (30) days of the occurrence of the force majeure event, the stakeholders will come together to discuss a modification of the RAP schedule (Figure 1).

16 RAP publication

Publication arrangements aim to make available to affected populations and third parties relevant and understandable information about RAP.

After approval by the TFPs of the RAP and OMVG Energy Project, the following provisions will be taken:

- A summary of the RAP will be published in the national newspaper in order to provide affected households and third parties with the relevant information in their mother tongue in a timely manner;
- The first RAP implementation activity will be a campaign to present the RAP measures to the project-affected populations in the language they speak fluently;
- The submission of a summary document of the RAP measures, as explicit and as specific as possible will be presented to the local authorities and organizations who requested the summary during the RAP presentation campaign;
- Following its approval, copies of this Resettlement Action Plan will be made available for public consultation in all district crossed by the rights-of-way and summaries will be presented by NGO ENDA ECOPOP and ADWAC in the commonly spoken languages;
- Publication of the RAP on the OMVG website;
- Publication and dissemination of the RAP summary in local languages;
- A paper copy of the final RAP will have to be given to the local authorities concerned by the rights-of-way so that anyone interested can be fully informed;
- Follow-up Committees will also need to obtain a copy of the final RAP;
- The technical and financial partners (TFP) will integrate, at their convenience, the final RAP on their websites, after authorization from the OMVG.

17 RAP implementation Budget

The RAP budget for lines in Gambia is estimated at **3,016,362 Dalasi** or **US $ 675,918**. The RAP financing of the lines in Gambia is fully supported by the OMVG Member States. The detailed compensation budget is presented in Annex 10.

Table 31: Consolidated Budget by Gambia Lines

Description	Amount	Unit	Rates in Dalasi	Dalasi	FCFA (1 FCFA = 0,09 Dalasi)	US Dollar (Rate: $559,18)
Compensation for loss of land and assets						
Permanent loss of land under pylons[39]	Pylon	267	1 800	480 600	5 340 000	9 550
Loss of structures and buildings	43	structures	Based on the calculation	10 838 841	120 431 567	215 372
Loss of harvest	69,7	ha	Scale	2 353 138	26 145 978	46 758
Cost of land preparation under the line	69,7	ha	3 600	250 920	2 788 000	4 986
Loss of forest trees on public land	50 477	tree	Restoration plan	Taken into account in the cost of the restoration plan[40]		
Loss of forest trees on PAP plots			Next species affected			
Loss of utilitarian forest trees (40 m = 1 964, 20 m = 2 982)	982	tree	Next species affected	947 574	10 528 600	18 829
Loss of fruit and productive trees (40 m = 5 834, 20 m = 2 917)	2 917	tree	Scale	7 892 731	87 697 007	156 831
Compensation for use restriction in the 40 m right-of-way	566	PAP	450	254 700	2 830 000	5 061
Compensation for loss of fodder (livestock vaccination campaign)	43.75	ha/ton	17 100	748 125	8 312 500	14 866
Subtotal 1				**23 766 629**	**264 073 651**	**472 252**
Special attention to vulnerable people						
Indemnities for Gender Vulnerability[41]	1 246	Woman 16+	1 350	1 682 100	18 690 000	33 424
Indemnities for physical vulnerability	27	disabled	1 350	36 450	405 000	724
Indemnities for Educational Vulnerability	Accompanied by NGOs and LCMC					
Indemnities for economic vulnerability of households	510	household	2 250	1 147 500	12 750 000	22 801
Allowances for social vulnerability of households	510	household	2 250	1 147 500	12 750 000	22 801
Subtotal 2				**4 013 550**	**44 595 000**	**79 751**

[39] Compensation for lost land under the pylons will be in cash or equivalent material and non-chemical agricultural inputs (e.g. improved seeds) at full replacement cost.

[40] Protocol (Annex 14) signed on September 27, 2018 between OMVG and "the Department of Forestry, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources of Gambia, (DoF-MECCNAR)".

[41] There are 54 women that where not identified in the survey, but added to the budget on the basis of marital status of the head of household (M1, M2, M3, M4 for 1, 2, 3, 4 wives of a head of household). They will be identified and included in the women vulnerability compensation during implementation of the RAP.

Accompanying measures and capacity building						
Development of income-generating activities for women	1 246	Woman 16+	1 350	1 682 100	18 690 000	**33 424**
Cost of strengthening the technical capacities of women in the implementation of IGA In 2 LCMC	2		90 000	180 000	2 000 000	3 577
Cost building-capacity of plantation operators in the 2 LCMC	2		90 000	180 000	2 000 000	3 577
Subtotal 3				**2 671 189**	**29 679 875**	**53 077**
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	The OMVG-PMU will finance GRM operationalization and monitoring. An indicative budget of approximately USD$33 500 is proposed					
External audit budget				629 089	6 989 875	12 500
Contingence (15%)				3 564 994	39 611 048	70 838
Total budget by Lines in Gambia				**34 016 362**	**377 959 574**	**675 918**

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Annex 1:
Technical note on RAP exempted zones

Organization for the Development of the Gambia River

Energy Project of the OMVG

Technical notes

Identification of Areas Exempt from Resettlement Plan along the Interconnection power lines corridor

and

Directives to Builders

August 2018

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3c : Land Cadastre Plan for Saltinho Substation

3d : Expropriation Agreement of July 11, 2008

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Annex 5: Substation exempted from RAP in Gambia

5a : Decree of Public Utility for Gambia

5b : Clearing authorization for the line

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1.1 Background

1.1.1 Urgency of the situation

The Line Builders are in the process of mobilization and some are ready to start the construction work. In particular, the firm KEC (Lots 1 and 6) is imposing a strong pressure on the OMVG and the IC to obtain the authorization to start the field work.

It is clear that all the processes to free the rights of way for construction, in accordance with the requirements of the TFPs, are long and complex and must be carried out under the best conditions. According to the IC timeline shown in Figure 1.1 (page 4), the gradual release of line rights of way is likely to extend to the end of 2018. The situation is urgent. KEC and other Builders are at risk of making claims due to delays in clearing rights of way.

1.1.2 Concept for line zone exempted from PAPs and Resettlement Plan

The results of the parcel surveys conducted in the four countries showed that several sections of the right-of-way corridor do not include any assets owned by individuals. Investigators who have traveled through along these sections of the corridor did not identified or been informed by local populations of any presence of sacred sites or particular heritage sites. These sections are in wild environments far from settlements or have public protection status with no human occupation. In addition, the systematic and detailed examination of high-resolution orthophotos (ground resolution = 10 cm) taken along the entire length of the corridor confirms that there is no apparent sign of occupation, farming, community structures or equipment. These sections, now on refers as ‘’Exempt Areas’’ and therefore not subject to World Bank OP 4.12 and AfDB SO-2 resettlement guidance and do not require any RAP.

1.1.3 Objective of the exempt areas approach

The aim is to allow construction to start sooner on those sections of exempted areas, that do not require a resettlement plan. Starting construction on these exempt areas will reduce delays and cost of the OMVG Energy project.

1.1.4 Technical strategy for “Exempted areas”[1]

This exempt zone approach was proposed and discussed at a meeting held at the World Bank premises in Dakar on 5 April 2018. At this meeting, ICR proposed using an "Exempted Area" strategy to quickly release sections of corridor that do not involve physical or economic resettlement and that do not require application of the WB OP 4.12. Following discussions between the representatives of the World Bank, OMVG, PMU and IC, the World Bank requested that a technical note be submitted to evaluate and approve such strategy.

[1] The concept of exempt zones concerns areas where there is no physical or economic foreseen resettlement within the meaning of OP 4.12. There is no exempted zone from the point of view of environmental protection. All the mitigation measures for the impacts on fauna and flora provided for in the project ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plans) and all of the guidelines and measures indicated in the construction contractors' ESMPs for forests and transmission lines do apply. It is IC’s role to ensure that the Builders implement these measures that have been incorporated into the ESMPs. Details on the measures and guidelines are in section 6.3.

1.2 Technical note on areas exempt from resettlement

This technical note is produced in response to the TFP requests. It sets out the main justification for the strategy of exempting zones where there is no need to produce a RAP. It provides the clarifications and additional information required to start construction. This final version includes TFP comments & clarifications required for their non objection. The concerned TFP were: WB, AFD, EIB, KfW WADB and AfDB.

The technical note presents:

- the exempted zones for all the lines in the four countries, for each construction lot.
- the exempt zone criteria.
- the conditions that must be respected by the Builders before starting their work on these areas.

1.3 General Strategy to produce the Interconnection RAP

Where ever the project affects individuals or assets during construction for the lines and substations, the OMVG needs to apply the national policies and the policies and procedures for environmental and social safeguard of the PFT who requires production and implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

OMVG power lines and substation project will have construction activities in 4 countries, using different currencies & languages, having to deal with different administrative structures, using different contractors and subcontractors. Therefore, it was agreed to produce multiple RAP depending on the country and type of construction activities.

1.3.1 General organization of RAPs

The interconnection stations and lines of the OMVG Energy Project are spread over four countries, whose national laws, currencies, languages, scales and administrative structures differ. For these reasons, it was agreed to prepare eight (8) RAPs as follows:

RAPs for Substations

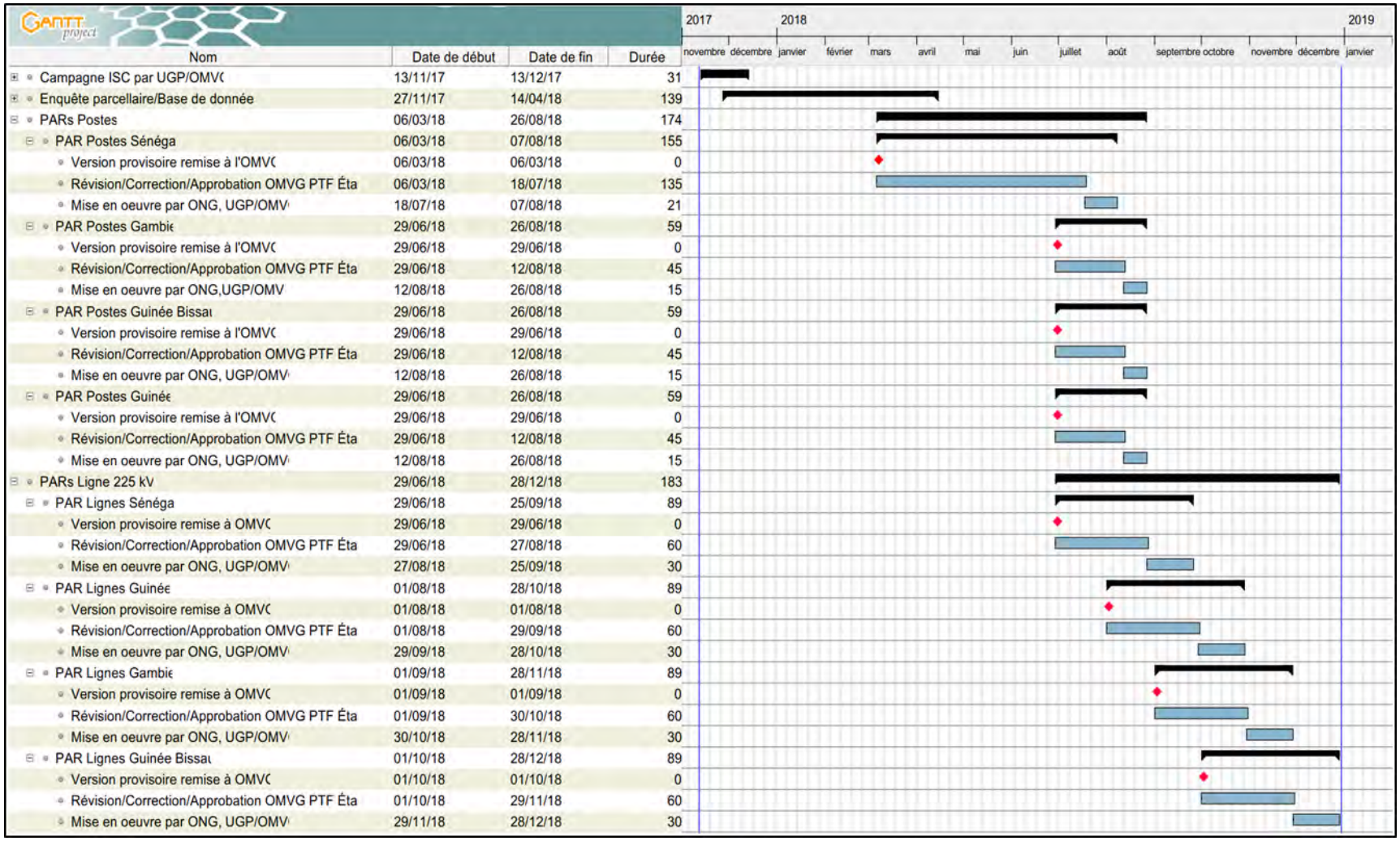
1. RAP substations in Senegal: Tambacounda, Kedougou, Tanaff and Kaolack
2. RAP substations in Gambia : Brikama and Soma
3. RAP substations in Guinea Bissau : Bissau, Mansoa, Bambadinca and Saltinho
4. RAP substations in Guinea : Boke, Kaleta, Linsan, Labe and Mali

RAPs for lines

5. RAP Gambia : Lot 7; parties Lot 6a and Lot 6b in Gambia
6. RAP Guinea Bissau : Lot 5 in Guinea Bissau
7. RAP Senegal : Lots 1a and 1b; Lot 2; Lot 3 in Senegal ; Lot 6a and 6b in Senegal;
8. RAP Guinea : Lot 3 in Guinea; Lot 4 ; Lot 5 in Guinea

1.3.2 Forecast timing of RAP delivery

The overall schedule leading to the phasing out of line and substation rights of way will most likely extend to the end of 2018. The projected production timeline for the RAPs and the RAP revision / validation and implementation steps is presented in Figure 1.1. This chronogram is presented for information only and does not constitute a commitment.



Nom	Date de début	Date de fin	Durée
Campagne ISC par UGP/OMVG	13/11/17	13/12/17	31
Enquête parcellaire/Base de donnée	27/11/17	14/04/18	139
PARs Postes	06/03/18	26/08/18	174
PAR Postes Sénéga	06/03/18	07/08/18	155
Version provisoire remise à l'OMVG	06/03/18	06/03/18	0
Révision/Correction/Approbation OMVG PTF Éta	06/03/18	18/07/18	135
Mise en oeuvre par ONG, UGP/OMVG	18/07/18	07/08/18	21
PAR Postes Gambie	29/06/18	26/08/18	59
Version provisoire remise à l'OMVG	29/06/18	29/06/18	0
Révision/Correction/Approbation OMVG PTF Éta	29/06/18	12/08/18	45
Mise en oeuvre par ONG,UGP/OMVG	12/08/18	26/08/18	15
PAR Postes Guinée Bissau	29/06/18	26/08/18	59
Version provisoire remise à l'OMVG	29/06/18	29/06/18	0
Révision/Correction/Approbation OMVG PTF Éta	29/06/18	12/08/18	45
Mise en oeuvre par ONG, UGP/OMVG	12/08/18	26/08/18	15
PAR Postes Guinée	29/06/18	26/08/18	59
Version provisoire remise à l'OMVG	29/06/18	29/06/18	0
Révision/Correction/Approbation OMVG PTF Éta	29/06/18	12/08/18	45
Mise en oeuvre par ONG, UGP/OMVG	12/08/18	26/08/18	15
PARs Ligne 225 kV	29/06/18	28/12/18	183
PAR Lignes Sénéga	29/06/18	25/09/18	89
Version provisoire remise à OMVG	29/06/18	29/06/18	0
Révision/Correction/Approbation OMVG PTF Éta	29/06/18	27/08/18	60
Mise en oeuvre par ONG, UGP/OMVG	27/08/18	25/09/18	30
PAR Lignes Guinée	01/08/18	28/10/18	89
Version provisoire remise à OMVG	01/08/18	01/08/18	0
Révision/Correction/Approbation OMVG PTF Éta	01/08/18	29/09/18	60
Mise en oeuvre par ONG, UGP/OMVG	29/09/18	28/10/18	30
PAR Lignes Gambie	01/09/18	28/11/18	89
Version provisoire remise à OMVG	01/09/18	01/09/18	0
Révision/Correction/Approbation OMVG PTF Éta	01/09/18	30/10/18	60
Mise en oeuvre par ONG, UGP/OMVG	30/10/18	28/11/18	30
PAR Lignes Guinée Bissau	01/10/18	28/12/18	89
Version provisoire remise à OMVG	01/10/18	01/10/18	0
Révision/Correction/Approbation OMVG PTF Éta	01/10/18	29/11/18	60
Mise en oeuvre par ONG, UGP/OMVG	29/11/18	28/12/18	30

Figure 2.1 : Projected timeline of production and implementation of RAPs

2 Reminder of the project components

2.1 Project features

The OMVG 225 kV interconnection line project is intended to transport the energy produced by the Sambangalou and Kaleta facilities to the main centers of each of the OMVG countries. The interconnection line covers a total length of 1645.56 km across Senegal, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and The Gambia. It includes sections of monoterne type pylons and sections of biterne type pylons. The interconnection project also involves the construction of 15 substations located near the large cities in each country.

2.2 Project area

The line is divided into 16 sections running between the 15 substations to which is added an additional cut off point near Birkelane (Senegal), at the location of the junction between two monoterne lines which become a biterne line. Figure 2.1 below presents an overview of the route of the interconnection line divided into 16 sections across the four OMVG countries. It also shows the location of the substations and te junction point of Birkelane.

Figure 2.1 : Interconnection line, sections and types of line

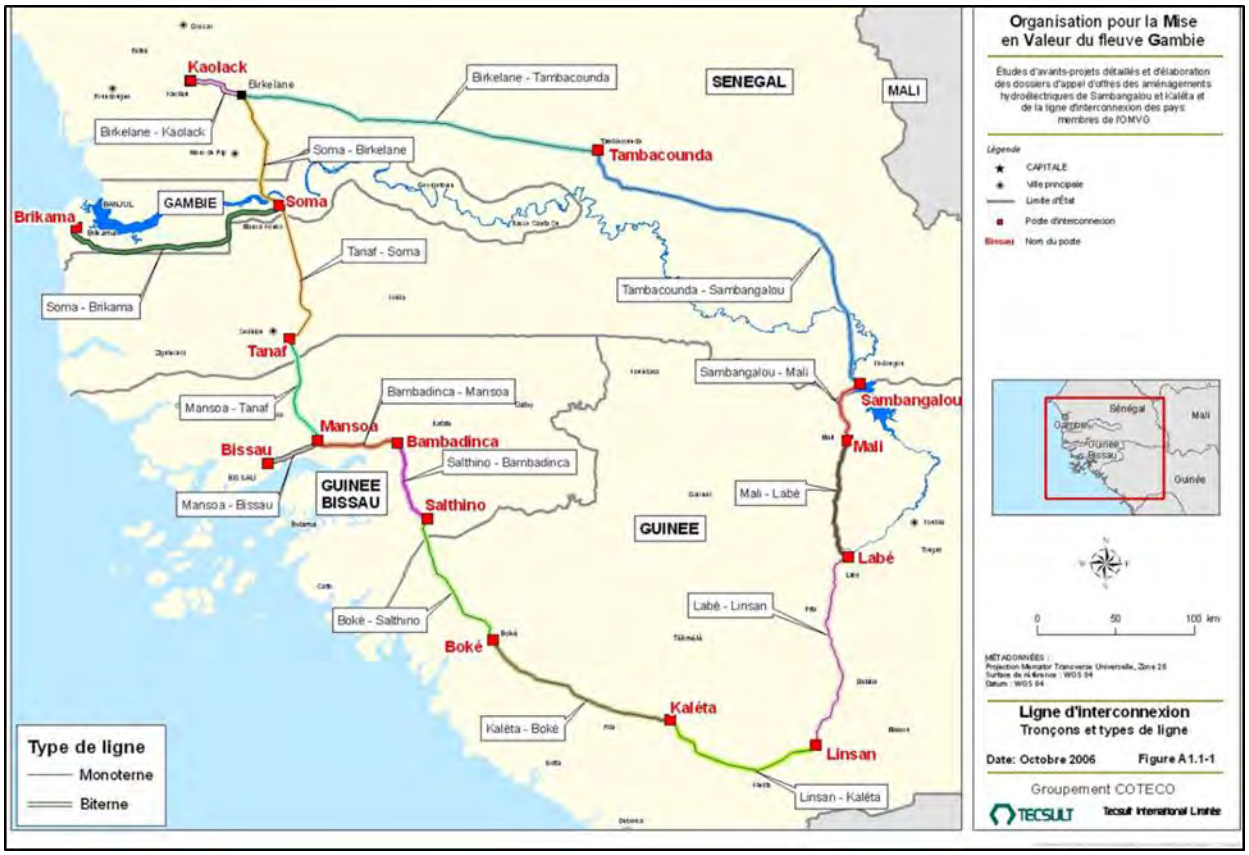


Table 3.1 shows the respective lengths of each of the line lots of the construction

Country	Lot		Company	TFP	Km	Total
Senegal	L5d	Mansoa-Tanaff	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	13,67	688,70
	L6a	Tanaff-Soma	KEC	IDA	86,24	
	L6b	Soma-Birkelane	KEC	KW	63,06	
	L1b	Kaolack-Birkelane	KEC	KFW	35,33	
	L1a	Birkelane-Tambacounda	KEC	AFD	222,55	
	L2	Tambacounda-Sambangalou	Vinci-Cegelec	BID	244,09	
	L3a	Sambangalou-Mali	Vinci-Cegelec	BAD	23,76	
Guinea	L3a	Sambangalou-Mali	Vinci-Cegelec	BAD	35,78	572,60
	L3b	Mali-Labe	Vinci-Cegelec	BAD	88,61	
	L3c	Labe-Linsan	Vinci-Cegelec	BAD	119,97	
	L4	Linsan-Kaleta	Sumec	BEI	115,38	
	L4	Kaleta-Boke	Sumec	BEI	128,84	
	L5a	Boke-Saltinho	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	84,01	
Guinea Bissau	L5a	Bokd-Saltinho	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	14,03	217,33
	L5b	Saltinho-Bambadinca	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	55,20	
	L5c	Bambadinca-Mansoa	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	53,79	
	L5e	Mansoa-Bissau	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	35,23	
	L5d	Mansoa-Tanaff	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	59,08	
Gambia	L6a	Tanaff-Soma	KEC	IDA	5,44	166,93
	L7	Soma-Brikama	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	143,03	
	L6b	Soma-Birkelane	KEC	KFW	18,46	
					1 645,56	**1 645,56**

`

2.3 Construction contractors for line lots & substations

To be ready for the preparation of the tender documents, the project was divided into 7 lots of lines and 4 lots of substations. Figure 2.1 shows how lots are distributed along the interconnection line. Table 3.1 shows the Contractors and Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) associated with each of the lots and sub-lots of the lines.

Table 2.1 : Lots of 225 kV lines: Length, Manufacturers and TFP

Lot		Section		Builder	TFP	Length (km)	
		No	Name			Total	RAP section
L1	L1a	01a	Birkelane-Tambacounda	KEC	AFD	257,89	222,55
	L1b	01b	Kaolack-Birkelane	KEC	KFW		35,33
L2	L2	02	Tambacounda-Sambangalou	Vinci-Cegelec	BID	244,09	244,09
L3	L3a	03	Sambangalou-Mali	Vinci-Cegelec	BAD	268,13	59,54
	L3b	04	Mali-Labe	Vinci-Cegelec	BAD		88,61
	L3c	05	Labe-Linsan	Vinci-Cegelec	BAD		119,97
L4	L4	06	Linsan-Kaleta	Sumec	BEI	244,23	115,38
	L4	07	Kaleta-Boke	Sumec	BEI		128,84
L5	L5	08	Boke-Saltinho	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	315,01	98,04
	L5	09	Saltinho-Bambadinca	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA		55,20
	L5	10	Bambadinca-Mansoa	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA		53,79
	L5	11	Mansoa-Bissau	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA		35,23
	L5	12	Mansoa-Tanaff	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA		72,75
L6	L6a	13	Tanaff-Soma	KEC	IDA	172,84	91,68
	L6b	15	Soma-Birkelane	KEC	KFW		81,52
L7	L7	14	Soma-Brikama	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	143,03	143,03
						1 645,56	**1 645,56**

Table 2.2 : Lots of substations: Construction contractor and TFPs

Country	Lots	Substation	Builder	TFP
Senegal	P1a	Kaolack	KEC International	EIB
		Tanaff	KEC International	
	P1b	Tambacounda	KEC International	FDA/ BOAD/ FDE
		Sambangalou (Kedougou)	KEC International	
Gambia	P2	Soma	Eiffage/Elecnor	FKDEA
		Brikama	Eiffage/Elecnor	
Guinea-Bissau	P3	Bambadinca	Eiffage/Elecnor	IDA/ WADB
		Bissau	Eiffage/Elecnor	
		Saltinho	Eiffage/Elecnor	
		Mansoa	Eiffage/Elecnor	
Guinea	P4a	Kalea	Eiffage/Elecnor	EIB
		Boke	Eiffage/Elecnor	
	P4b	Mali	Eiffage/Elecnor	IDB
		Labe	Eiffage/Elecnor	
		Linsan	Eiffage/Elecnor	

3 RAP exempt area strategy

3.1 Concept of exempt areas

The results of the parcel surveys conducted in the four countries showed that several sections of the right-of-way corridor do not include any assets owned by individuals.

Investigators who have traveled through these areas have not sean or been informed by local populations of any presence of sacred sites or particular heritage sites along these sections of the corridor.

These sections correspond to wild environments, far from any settlements or area having a protection status without human occupation.

In addition, the systematic and detailed examination of high-resolution orthophotos (ground resolution = 10 cm) taken along the entire length of the corridor, confirms that along the length of these sections of the corridor there is no:

- Apparent sign of occupation
- Farming
- Community structures
- Equipment.

These sections referred to as "Exempt Zones" are therefore not subject to World Bank OP 4.12 or ADB SO-2 and do not require RAP.

The concept of "exempt areas" is not new. This is an approach that has been used in the framework of the Electricity Sector Support Project (PASE, 2017) financed by the World Bank. In this project, the corridor of the line has been separated into red, orange, yellow and green zones.

3.2 Definition of RAP exempt zones

3.2.1 Zones exempted from RAP

Exempted areas are sections of the 40 m wide right-of-way corridor and some substation for which there is no:

- Individual who owns, occupies or work on the land;
- Aboriginal group[2][3] or other ethnic groups, religious or linguistic minority;
- Public / community infrastructure and equipment;
- Cultural heritage, or sacred site

that was identified during the parcel and socio-economic survey conducted along the corridor[4]. The close examination of the high-resolution orthophotos of May 2017 also confirmed that there are no visible signs of:

[2] African Development Bank Group, 2016: Development and Indigenous Peoples in Africa produced by the African Development Bank Group. Series on Safeguards and Sustainability. Volume 2 Publication 2, August 2016.

[3] The World Bank has conducted a social review of the project area and no one from the project area meets the requirements of the Bank's Operational Policy for Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10).

[4] A socio-economic survey was conducted jointly with the parcel survey along the line corridor in the four countries. The investigators visited each of the villages near the corridor. They questioned the village chiefs to identify the people in the right-of-way to meet them and pass them the survey questionnaire..

- Farming or human occupation other than pastoralism[5][6]
- Structure, infrastructure, community equipment,
- Heritage site
- Anything else visible showing human presence along these sections.

It is therefore clear that there will be no need for physical or economic resettlement of individuals along these exempt sections of the wright of way. The World Bank OP 4.12[7] and ADB SO2 on resettlement is not applicable to these sections.

In practice, the exempted areas identified along the OMVG line corridor are in areas relatively remote from the population and correspond to:

- Land under the control of a government legal entity: Ministry, Regional Direction, local authorities; These are either: classified forest, forest of the public domain, community forest.
- Area of dense & divers' vegetation in wild regeneration: grassy savannas, shrubby savannas, wooded savannas, clear forests, dense forests, mangroves, fir trees, lowlands.
- Uncultivated land: bow-shaped, rocky outcrops, iron-leather breastplate shape, difficult to access hilly areas.

3.2.2 Resettlement areas

In contrast, resettlement areas are those sections of the corridor where land is owned by individuals. They occupy and use the land formally or under customary law [8] . Resettlement area are those occupied land who will be affected by the project.

Corridor sections are considered as resettlement areas when:

- A person who owns, occupies or uses the land was identified as a PAP. These PAP were interviewed during the field survey.
- There is evidence of occupation or agricultural activity on orthophotos.
- There is doubt about the presence of a PAP because of the lack of information.

3.3 Nature and status of forests in exempt areas

The sections below describe the different types of forest areas in each country. As the transmission line will pass through the wooded areas, a number of trees will have to be cut. Each country has developed or is in the process of developing a protocol in collaboration with OMVG for reforestation activities, taking into account the environmental and economic costs (see section 6.3).

3.3.1 Senegal

3.3.1.1 Definition of forest

The forest estate in Senegal is described in the 1998 Forest Code (Annex 1). In the Forest Code, forests are land covered with trees, shrubs or brush with a minimum area of one hectare, of which the exclusive or principal products are wood, bark, roots, fruits, resins, gums, exudates and oils, flowers and leaves.

[5] Pastoralism is the only human activity observed in the field and visible on orthophotos in certain exempt areas (see Annex 6: Lot 1a: Sec01-A18 and Sec01-A23). Pastoralism is an activity compatible with the presence of the 225 kV line and does not involve any physical relocation. It is well established that gardening, food and vegetable crops, animal husbandry, grazing or any other activity that does not interfere with the operation and maintenance of the line may continue and develop in the right-of-way. The draft Pastoral Code Act for Senegal contains no element prohibiting or indicating a constraint to pastoralism under power lines. On the contrary, Art L85 indicates that transhumant pastoralists' access to the spaces and resources of their rangelands is free. It is forbidden to occupy these spaces in such a way as to hinder or stay the progress of pastors on the move.

[6] If the project activities result in economic displacement of any kind, the relevant section of the transmission line corridor will be considered a red zone.

[7] World Bank, 2001: Operational Manual of the World Bank, Operational Policy 4.12 Involuntary resettlement of persons, December 2001.

[8] The place of customary law in the land management of each country is explained in each of the sectoral RAPs of substations and lines.

After being destroyed, exploited (cut) or burnt, forest will remain with their forest status for a period of ten years from the recorded day of the destruction.

The following are also considered as forests:

- Lands covered with forest that was recently cut or burned and are in natural regeneration or being replanted;
- Uncultivated land intended for reforestation;
- Private land where owner or the tenant are using the area for forest activities;
- All degraded land unsuitable for farming and requiring restoration action;
- Lands intended to be reforested for recreation.

3.3.1.2 State forest estate

State forest domain of the classified forest zones comprise: classified forests, sylvo-pastoral reserves, reforestation and restoration perimeters, national parks, nature reserves and special reserves.

- **Classified Forests** are established for the purpose of their conservation, enrichment and soil regeneration by any appropriate means of management or protection.
- **Sylvo-Pastoral Reserves** are natural formations where restrictions are brought, especially on industrial crops, in order to allow exploitation of the biomass compatible with the condition of the forest.
- **Reforestation Areas** or restoration sites are bare or insufficiently forested lands on which there is serious erosion or it is likely to occur.
    - These sites require reforestation or restoration from an agronomic, economic or ecological point of view.
    - These lands are temporarily classified for protection and reforestation.
    - These forest can be developed or removed from the regime of classified forests.
- **Integral Nature Reserves** are areas of natural formations, classified for ecological or scientific reasons. It is often a preserve collection of the pass natural condition of the area. In these areas no hunting, fishing, farming, exploitation, grazing or management activities are permitted.
  Special Reserves are areas where, for scientific, tourist or ecological reasons, Restrictions can be temporary or permanent applied. Restriction can be for:
  -hunting, -fishing, -capture of animals, -exploitation of plants and products of the soil, --mineral, -construction of infrastructures,
- **National Parks** are areas of natural conservation where restrictions prohibit hunting, the capture of animals, the exploitation of plants, of the soil or underground products. Where possible, national parks are available to the public for education and recreation purposes.

3.3.1.3 Forest of Regional Interest

Forests of regional interest are forests outside the state forest domain and within the administrative boundaries of the region. They include communal forests and community forests.

- **Communal Forests** are forests located outside the State forest domain and within the administrative boundaries of the municipality managing the forest.
- **Community forests** are forests outside the state forest domain and within the administrative boundaries of the rural community managing the forest.

3.3.1.4 Forests in exempt areas in Senegal

In Senegal, the longest sections of exempted areas are in the Southern Tamba Forest. The other sections of exempted zones are in areas of unclassified forests of regional interest under the administrative control of Communes or Rural Communities. The forest areas are mainly shrub / tree savannas in the north, between Kaolack and Kedougou, and dense forests in Casamance.

In the exempt zones in Senegal, arrangements will be made to comply with Senegal's forestry laws.

- In the national domain, the exploitation can only be carried out after obtaining an exploitation permit issued by the forest service following the payment of taxes and royalties. In addition, Any tree cuts not included in a management plan as well as cuts in unmanaged forest must first be authorized by the Forest Service.
- Outside the areas of the State forest domain, particularly in community forests, the exercise of rights is transferred to the local authorities, which consequently dispose freely of the revenues resulting from the exercise of these rights.

3.3.2 Gambia

3.3.2.1 Forest estate in Gambia[9]

Forest management, the Gambian Government has adopted the "Forest Act, 1998", which aims to ensure the maintenance and development of forest resources in order to strengthen the contribution of forestry to the socio-economic development of the country. According to the « *Forest Act, 1998* », forest means an area of at least 10% of trees, grown or planted naturally, and 50% or more of regeneration cover of shrubs and trees and includes public forest parks, community forests and protected forests. Forests in the Gambia are classified in the following categories:

- State forests that include:
  - Forest parks
  - Forest reserves
- Community forests,
- Private forests that include:
  - Private natural forests;
  - Private plantations.

3.3.2.2 Forests in exempt areas in Gambia

As described in section 4.2.1 of this note, the main exempted areas in Gambia are in three forest parks: Furuyar Forest Park, Kahlenge Forest Park and Mutaro Kunda Forest Park and in community forests.

- Forest Parks are designated forests managed by the Ministry of Forests for forest production, demonstration of forest management techniques, forestry training of personnel and other persons involved in forestry research and conservation.
- Community forests are forests owned and managed by designated communities for the production of timber, fire wood and non-timber forest products, forest grazing, protection and conservation. Private forests are natural or planted forests on private or rented land.

[9] From the Forest Act, Gambia,1998

3.3.3 Guinea Bissau

3.3.3.1 Guinea Bissau Forest Estate [10]

Decree 14/2011 of 22 February on forests, article 2, paragraph 3, define forest as: a natural formation or an artificial system of formations consisting of mangroves, palm groves, gallery forests and other types of vegetation such as sub humid, dense, moderately dense, subtropical regenerating forests and wooded and herbaceous savannas.

Article 10 of this law stipulates that classification under the forest regime must be motivated by the need for conservation of forest resources. This need of conservation as the duration that the State considers necessary to protect the general interest or to protect specific natural environment.

Forest law enforcement and compliance with other complementary international agreements is primarily the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Livestock. This ministry has several divisions, including the General Directorate of Forests.

3.3.3.2 Forests in exempt zones in Guinea Bissau

Along the OMVG line corridor in Guinea Bissau, non-occupied zones are short and offer few opportunities to start construction activities. They constitute only 13% of the length of the line corridor between Boke and Tanaff. They are mainly wooded savannas and clear forests on the public domain.

3.3.4 Guinea

3.3.4.1 Guinea's forest estate [11]

The forest estate consists of forest land with natural vegetation other than planted for agricultural purposes. It is also forest land with natural vegetation requiring improvement facilities for soil conservation, regularization of hydrological systems, increasing forest production and maintaining ecological balances.

This forest estate may belong to the State, to the Communities, to private individuals or legal entities. The forest estate is composed of:

- State Forest Estate;
- Forest domain of decentralized communities, districts and villages;
- Private forest estate;
- Unclassified forest estate.

Excavation, quarrying, mining operations, construction of communication infrastructures, requiring to pass in forest domain, must be authorize by the Ministry in charge of Forestry. Clearing forest for any use requires a clearing permit. This authorization (permit) provide the applicable protection and restoration measures to be taken by the beneficiary, in accordance with the applicable texts of the Forest Code.

A new Forest Code was adopted on April 24, 2017 by Parliament. It replaces the 1999 code. This revised code specifies:

- The forest revenue rate address to authorities of the local communities.
- The rate of use of these revenue for community work related to forest interest (Article 192);
- the obligation to replace (reforest), in timber equivalent in quantity and quality, any forest area cleared or deforested (art 122)
- The categories of logging permits (timber; industry, fire wood)
- The license categories and value for non-timber forest products.

The new code ensures better monitoring of the forest heritage with the creation of a paramilitary body responsible for enforcing forestry regulations.

[10] From Decree 14/2011 of 22 February on the forests of Guinea Bissau

[11] From the Guinea Forest Code, 1998

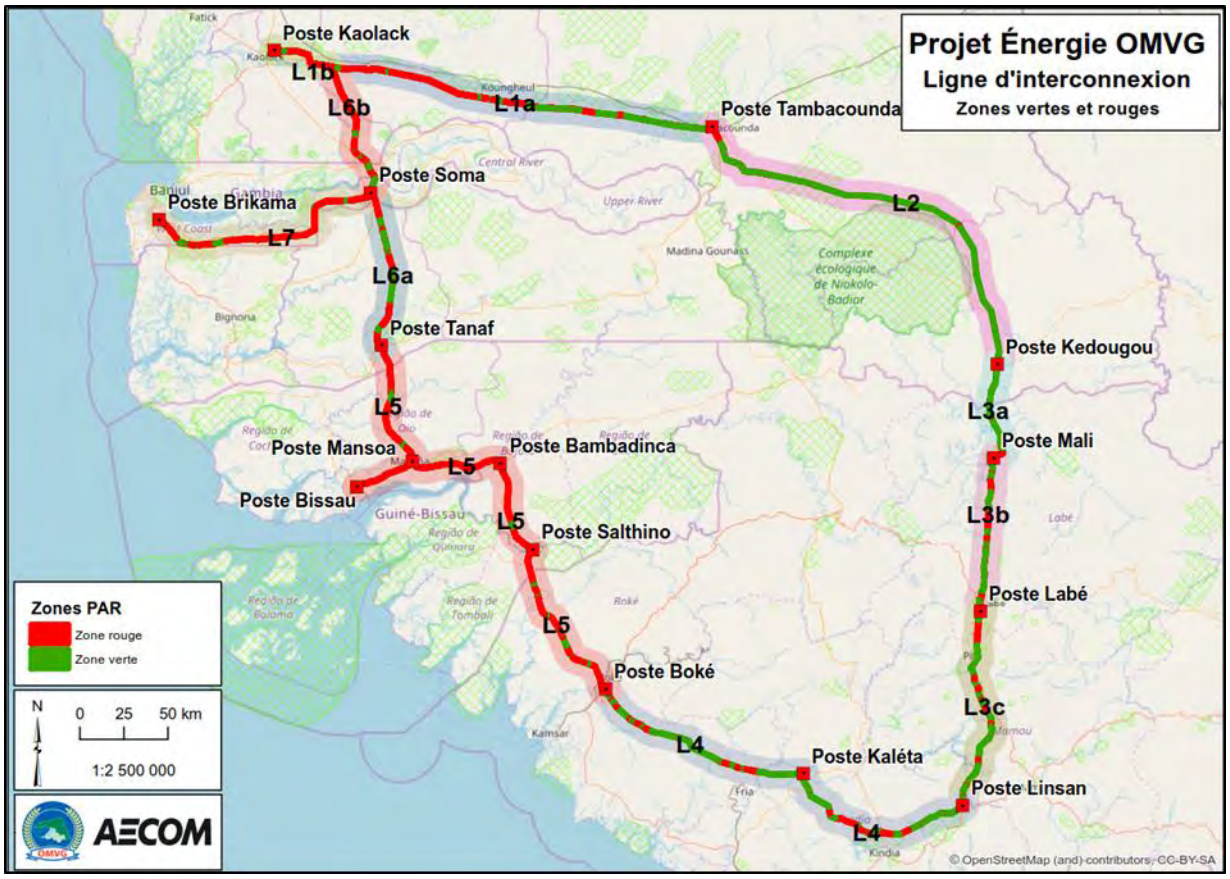
3.3.4.2 Forests in exempt zones in Guinea

The forests in the exempted zones in Guinea are forests in the state forest domain and forests manage by decentralized communities.

3.4 Summary of exempt areas for all lines (green)

The total length of the interconnect lines is 1,645.56 km.
Of this total, there are 812.41 km of exempt areas [12].
This represents 49.38% of the entire length of the right-of-way corridor.
In contrast, resettlement areas cover 832.79 km, which is 50.62% of the total length.

The map in Figure 2.1 shows the distribution of the main exempted zones along the entire corridor of the interconnection line. Table 2.1 presents the summary of exempt areas and resettlement for each of the construction lots.



[12] Note that the lengths of exempt areas are not necessarily continuous. Detailed information on the position and length of the exempted areas will be sent to the Manufacturers

Table 3.1 : Summary table of exempt areas for all OMVG lines[13]

Lot		Section		Builder	TFP	Length (km)		Exempted area		Resettlement area	
		No	Name			Total	Per section	km	%	km	%
L1	L1a	01a	Birkelane-Tambacounda	KEC	FDA	257,88	222,55	**66,26**	**29,78**	**156,29**	**70,22**
	L1b	01b	Kaolack-Birkelane	KEC	KFW		35,33	**4,02**	**11,38**	**31,31**	**88,62**
L2	L2	02	Tambacounda-Sambangalou	Vinci-Cegelec	BID	244,09	244,09	**226,50**	**92,80**	**17,59**	**7,20**
L3	L3a	03	Sambangalou-Mali	Vinci-Cegelec	ADB	268,12	59,54	**196,50**	**73,29**	**71,63**	**26,71**
	L3b	04	Mali-Labe	Vinci-Cegelec	ADB		88,61				
	L3c	05	Labe-Linsan	Vinci-Cegelec	ADB		119,97				
L4	L4	06	Linsan-Kaleta	Sumec	EIB	244,23	115,38	**183,74**	**75,23**	**60,48**	**24,77**
	L4	07	Kaleta-Boke	Sumec	EIB		128,84				
L5	L5	08	Boke-Saltinho	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	315,01	98,04	**41,68**	**13,23**	**273,33**	**86,77**
	L5	09	Saltinho-Bambadinca	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA		55,20				
	L5	10	Bambadinca-Mansoa	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA		53,79				
	L5	11	Mansoa-Bissau	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA		35,23				
	L5	12	Mansoa-Tanaff	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA		72,75				
L6	L6a	13	Tanaff-Soma	KEC	IDA	173,20	91,68	**44,14**	**48,14**	**47,54**	**51,86**
	L6b	15	Soma-Birkelane	KEC	KFW		81,52	**20,71**	**25,52**	**60,81**	**74,48**
L7	L7	14	Soma-Brikama	Vinci-Cegelec	IDA	143,03	143,03	**28,86**	**20,18**	**114,17**	**79,82**
						1 645,56	**1 645,56**	**812,41**	**49,38**	**833,15**	**50,62**

[13] Note that the exempted zone lengths indicated for each lot are not necessarily continuous. Detailed information on the position and length of the exempted zones will be sent to the Constructors.

4 Line sections exempted from RAP

4.1 Exempted areas along KEC

4.1.1 Lot L1

On Lot 1, the main exempted zones are in the eastern half of Lot L1a as shown in Figure 4.1. In this area, the corridor goes trough an area of shrub & tree savannas and a classified forests. Pastoralism is the only activity observed in the field and visible on the orthophotos in these exempted zones (Annex 3, page 1: Lot 1a Sec01-A18 and page 2: Lot 1a Sec01-A23).

Pastoralism is compatible with the presence of the 225 kV line and does not involve any physical resettlement. Livestock will still be able to wander. Construction work will not prevent transhumance. Compensation measures for the disadvantages caused to pastoralism during construction are described in the RAP of the lines of each country. These sections are therefore considered exempt areas. However, if the project activities ever result in economic displacement of any kind, the relevant section of the transmission line will be considered as a red zone for which a RAP would be required.

4.1.2 Lot L6

On lot L6, the main exempted areas are on lot L6a, between Soma and Tanaff (Figure 4.1). In this sector, the line crosses natural areas made up of wooded savannas and open forests that are still unoccupied and unexploited. (Annex 3, page 2 : Lot 6 Sec13-A06). These natural areas are under state control. The lost trees in the area will be reforested according to a protocol that complies with the project's ESMP as well as laws and regulations of the country. It is the national government that will bear the costs of implementing this protocol. No individual PAP will be compensated.

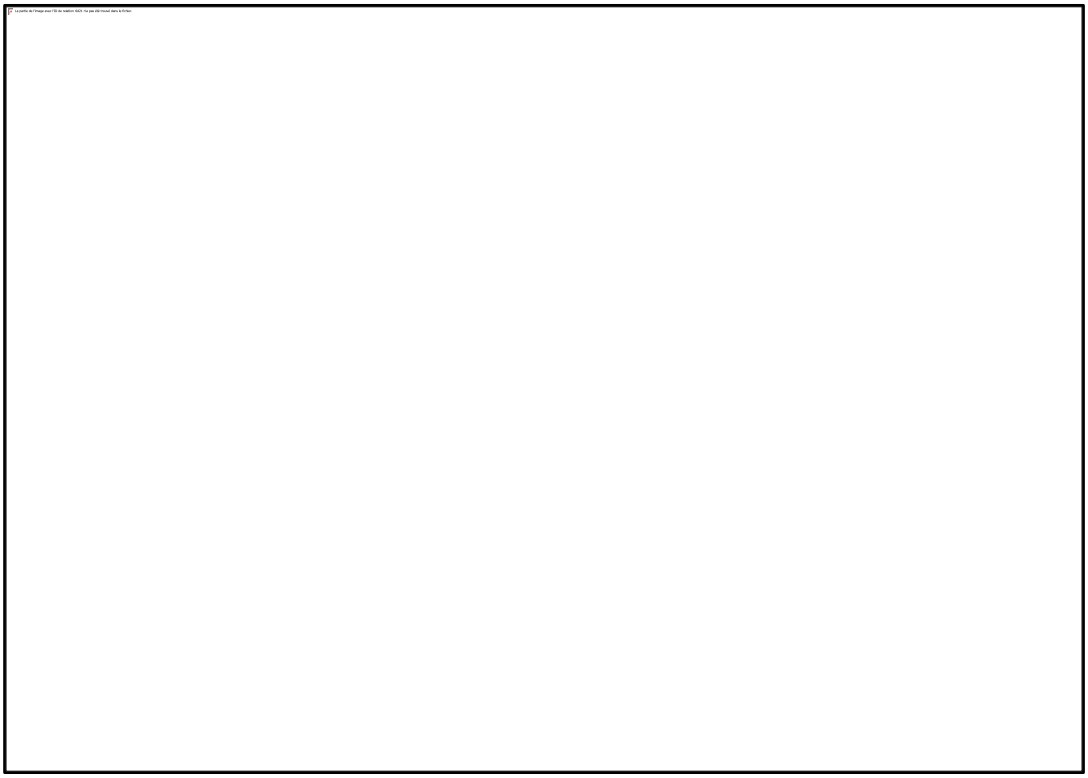


Figure 4.1 : Exempted areas along L1 and L6 lots[14]

[14]In the figure: Green zone = zone exempted from RAP; Red zone = area subject to RAP

4.2 Exempted areas along Vinci / TTE lots

4.2.1 Lot L7

On lot L7, the main exempted zones are in forest parks crossed by the line corridor [15] (Figure 4.2). These forest parks are: Furuyar Forest Park, Kahlenge Forest Park (Annex 3, page 12 : Lot 7 Sec14-A15-A4) and Mutaro Kunda Forest Park. The cut of trees will be recovered and the cut areas will be restored in accordance with the protocol that will be established between the forestry department and the OMVG.

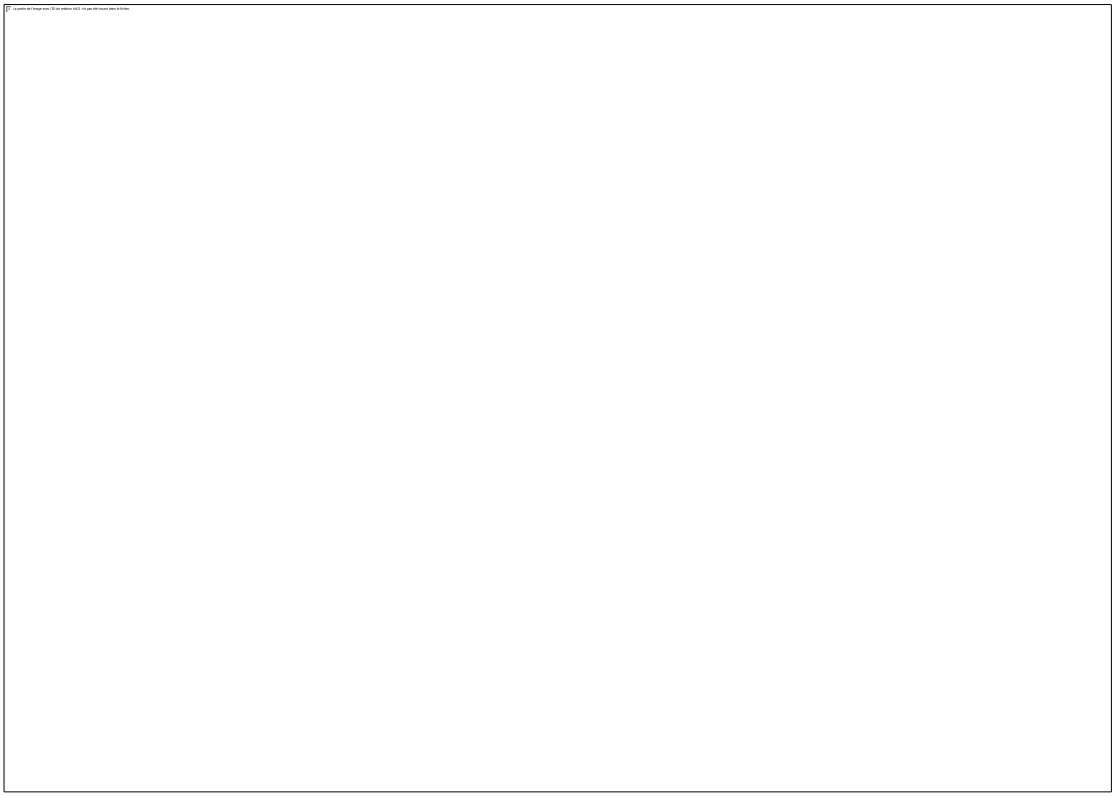


Figure 4.2 : Exempted areas along lot L7[16]

4.2.2 Lot L5

In Guinea Bissau, the line corridor crosses several plantations of cashew, mango and oil palm. These plantations are exploited under customary law by individuals who will be subject to economic resettlement.

More specifically, lot 5 is 315 km , 70 km are occupied by cashew plantations (Annex 3, page 10: Lot 5 Sec12-A12). In addition to the cashew plantations, the corridor also crosses several mango plantations and areas of palm oil trees easily identified on orthophotos. The few sections of exempted areas between plantations are areas of wooded savanna or unoccupied or unmanaged open forest, for which there is no economic relocation to be expected (Annex 3,

[15] Forest parks are designated forests that are solely managed by the Ministry of Forests for forest production, demonstration of forest management techniques, forestry training of personnel and other persons involved in forestry, applied research and conservation.

[16] In the figure: Green zone = zone exempted from RAP; Red zone = area subject to RAP

page 9 : Lot 5 Sec12 – A02-A03). Figure 4.3, which shows an overview of the areas exempted and relocation along the L5 lot, highlights the dominance of the road zones on the L5 lot.

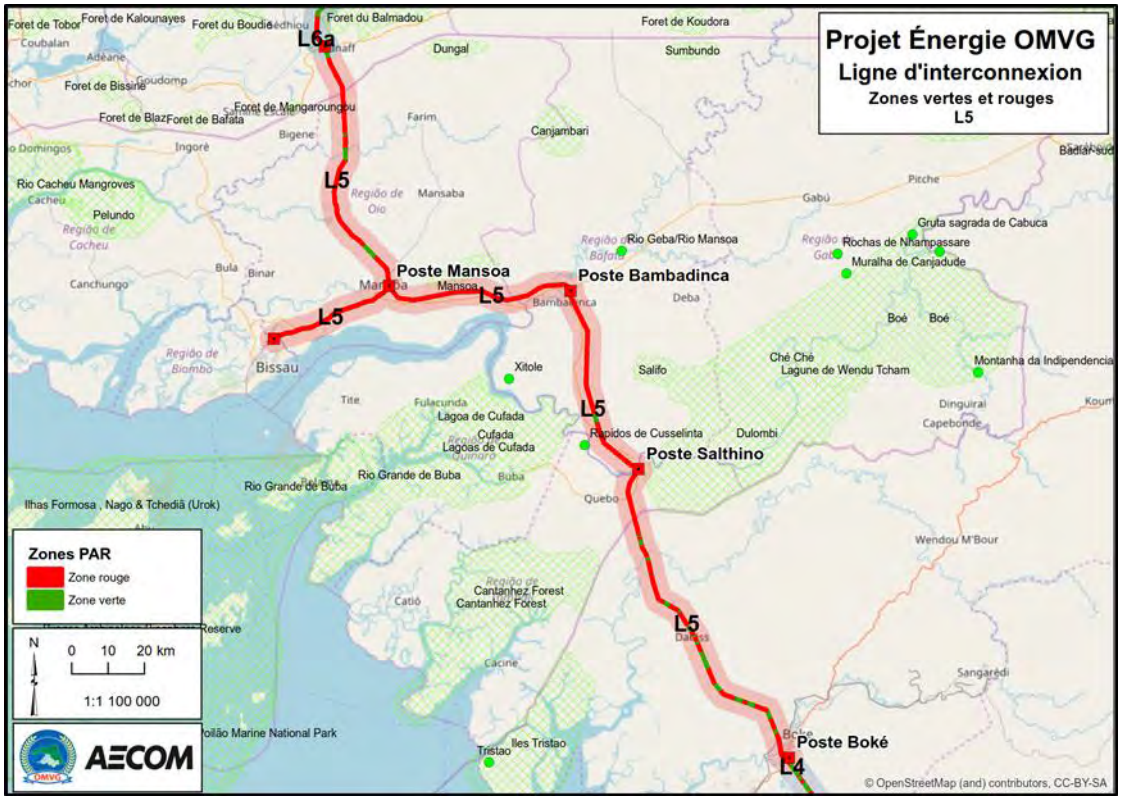


Figure 4.3 : Exempted areas along lot L5 [17]

4.3 Exempted areas along the Vinci / Cegelec Morocco lots

4.3.1 Lot L2

The lot L2 corridor, which extends between the Tambacounda substation and the Kedougou substation, is 92.8% exempt zones (Figure 4.4). The corridor crosses the Diambor classified forest and bypasses the Niokolo-Koba National Park (Annex 3, page 4: Lot 2 Sec02-A07). This sector of Senegal, crossed by the OMVG line, consists of natural areas of wooded savannas and is unoccupied and unexploited forests (Annex 3, page 3 : Lot 2 Sec02-A03). Deforested areas will be reconstituted in accordance with a protocol established between OMVG and the Regional Directorate of Water and Forests of Senegal. Except for a few specific resettlement areas, no PAPs will be compensated along these exempt areas.

4.3.2 Lot L3

The Lot 3 corridor has several long sections of exempted zones. This is particularly the case for Lot L3a between Kedougou and Mali (Figure 4.5). This section of the OMVG line crosses a relatively wild, sparsely populated area made up of bowels and open forest (Annex 3, page 5 : Lot 3 Sec03-A04). Between Mali and Labe (L3b), the density of human occupation is higher, but there are still several sections of exempted zones between the villages (Figure 4.6). Along the lot L3c between Labe and Linsan, we still find long sections of exempted zones (Figure 4.7). The density of human occupation is quite high, but concentrated in small villages. Between the villages, the line corridor passes on iron-leather breastplate shape, which are unoccupied uncultivated lands, and in forests (Annex 3, page 6 : Lot 3 Sec04-A20). The forests that will have to be cut will be the subject of compensatory reforestation. A protocol for the implementation of reforestation will be developed between OMVG and the government authorities responsible for the Guinea forest. This protocol will specify in particular the species of trees to be the subject of compensatory reforestation. No individual is involved and will

[17] In the figure : Green zone = zone exempted from RAP; Red zone = area subject to RAP

receive compensation for lost natural forest areas. World Bank Group specific guidelines for power transmission projects are provided in section 6.2.5 of this note.

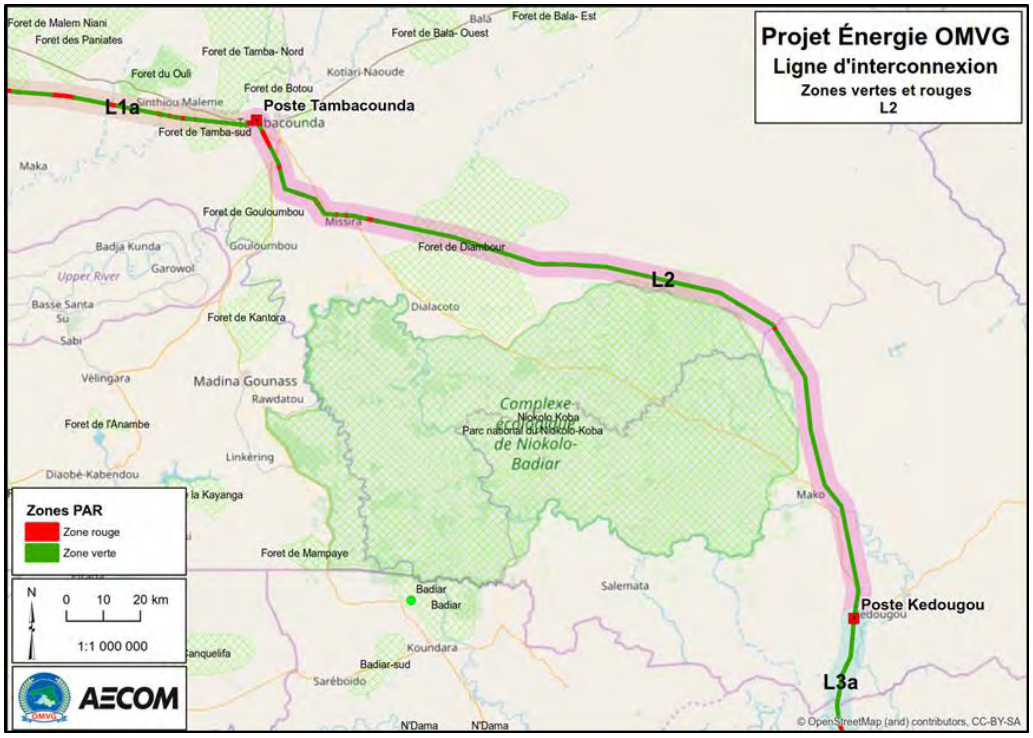


Figure 4.4 : Exempted areas along the lot L2 [18]

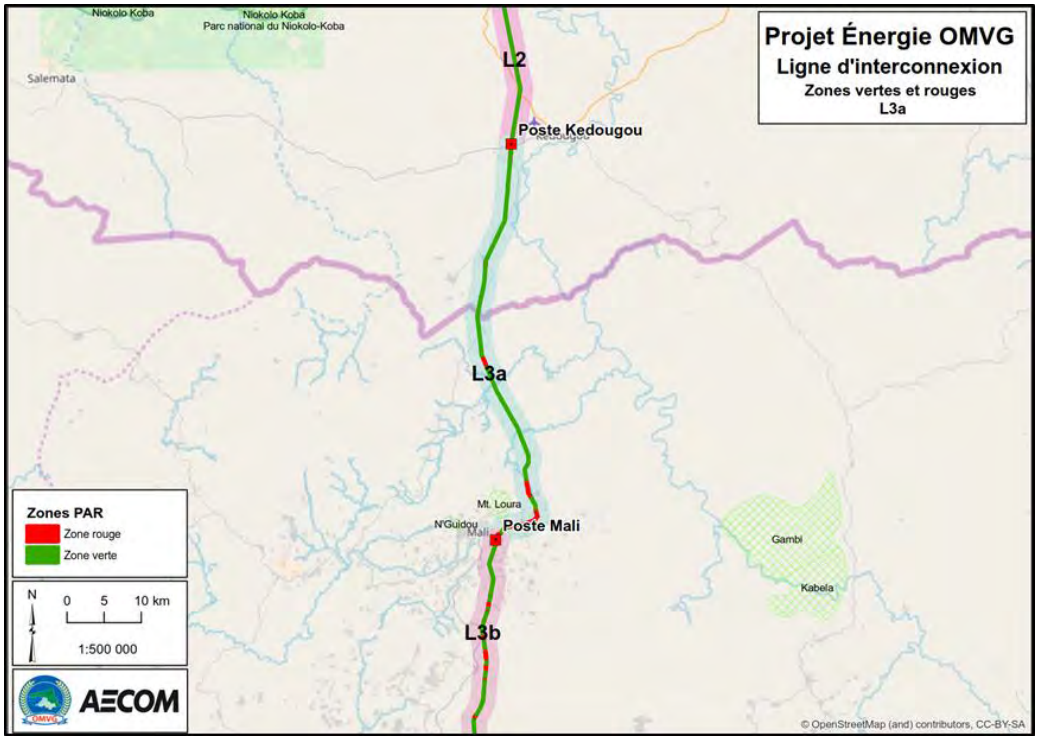


Figure 4.5 : Exempted areas along the lot L3a[19]

[18] In the figure: Green zone = zone exempted from RAP; Red zone = area subject to RAP
[19] In the figure: Green zone = zone exempted from RAP; Red zone = area subject to RAP

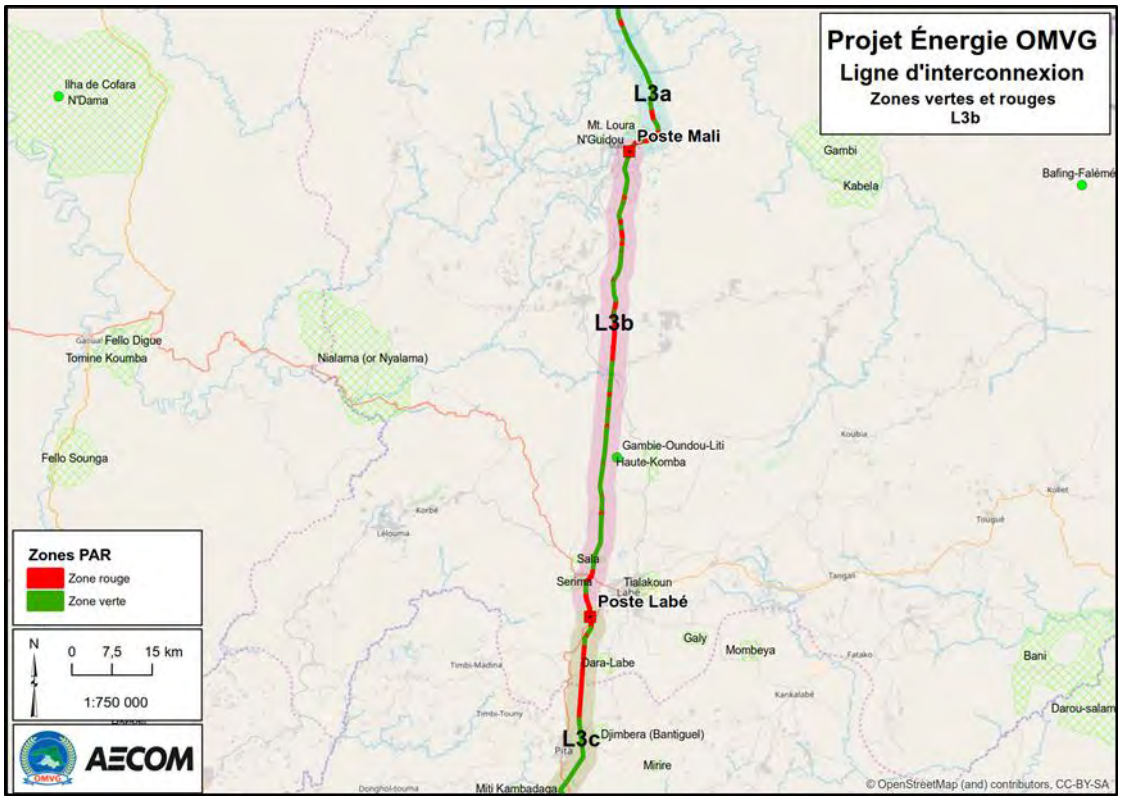


Figure 4.6 : Exempted areas along the lot L3b [20]

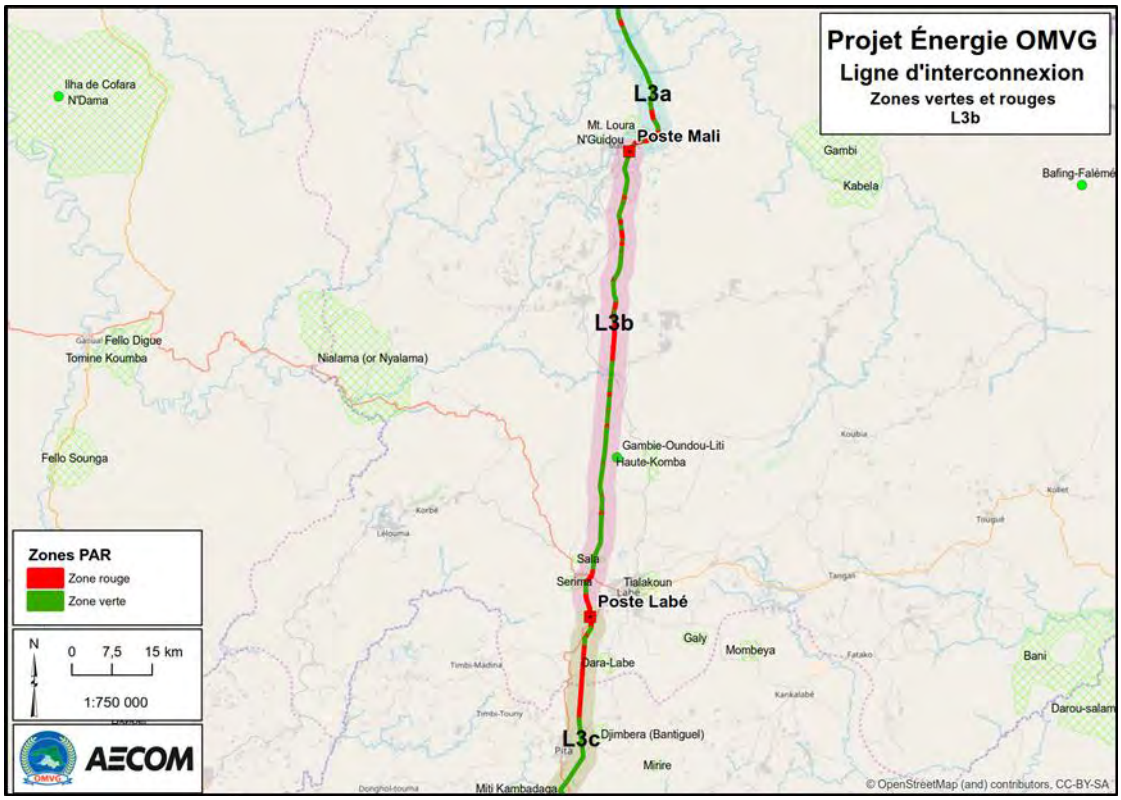


Figure 4.7 : Exempted areas along the lot L3c[21]

[20] In the figure: Green zone = zone exempted from RAP; Red zone = area subject to RAP
[21] In the figure: Green zone = zone exempted from RAP; Red zone = area subject to RAP

4.4 Exempted areas along the Sumec lot (L4)

The exempted zones constitute 75.23% of the length of lot L4 which crosses a very rugged area of Guinea between Linsan and Boke (Figure 4.8). The land on which the 225 kV line will be built consist of bowal (lateritic zone with practically no vegetation cover) and forests (Annex 3, page 7 : Lot 4 Sec06-A04 and page 8 : Lot 4 Sec07-A13).

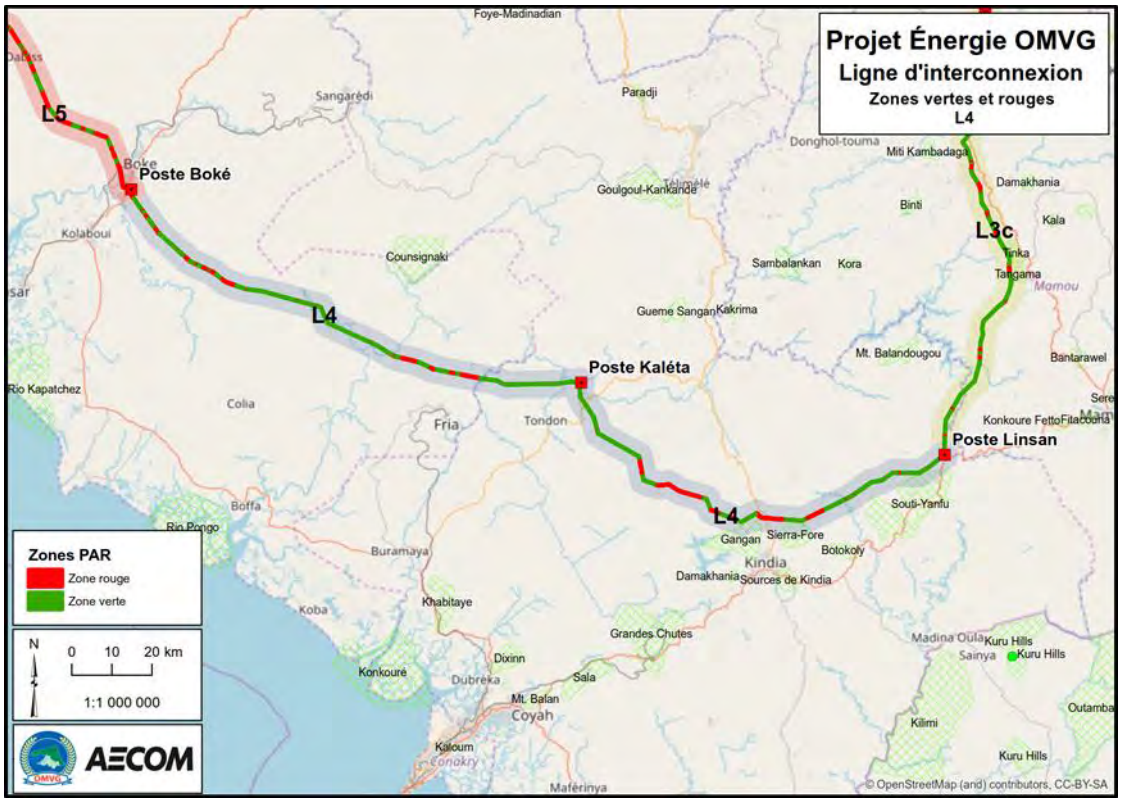


Figure 4.8 : Exempted areas along the lot L4 [22]

[22] In the figure: Green zone = zone exempted from RAP; Red zone = area subject to RAP

5 Processing substations exempted from RAP

5.1 Lot P1 Senegal (KEC)

5.1.1 Decree of public utility (DPU)

The President of the Republic of Senegal issued a decree of public utility (DUP) on January 19, 2017, valid for a period of 3 years (Annexe 2a). This decree indicates in particular that as part of its development program, the OMVG plans to carry out an energy project that includes the construction of a hydroelectric facility in Sambagalou in Senegal, on the Gambia River, and an interconnected electric power transmission network connecting hydroelectric facilities to the power grids of the four member countries. For the realization of this important project, which groups together Gambia, Senegal, Guinea and Guinea Bissau, it is declared of public utility. The decree drawn up pursuant to the provisions of Law No. 76-67 of 02 July 1976 on expropriation for reasons of public utility and other public utility land transactions has been prepared to declare the OMVG Energy Project to be of public utility.

5.1.2 Kaolack substation exempted from RAP

5.1.2.1 Land use

The Kaolack substation is located approximately 5 km northeast of Kaolack City, near Kahone Township, Mbadakhoune District, Gossas Department, Fatick Region. From Kaolack, the station's location is accessible via the RN-6 towards Kaffrine and taking the exit on the left towards Kahone. This planned location for the Kaolack substation is on land adjoining a thermal power plant belonging to the Senegal National Electricity Company (SENELEC).

The project consists of an extension of the existing substation to receive the additional equipment required for the OMVG 225 kV line. Figure 5.1 below presents a detailed view of the area planned for the extension of the station within the SENELEC field.

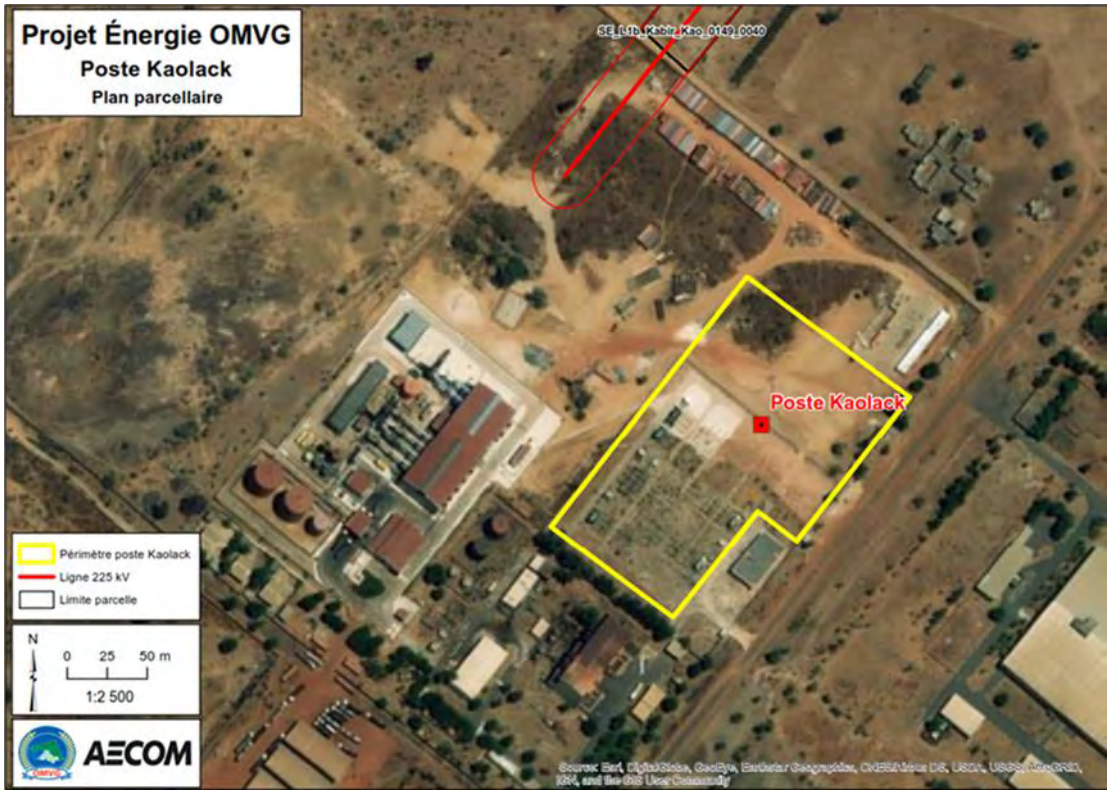


Figure 5.1 : Site of the Kaolack substation on a land owned by SENELEC

5.1.2.2 Provision of land to the OMVG

The OMVG facilities will be placed inside the enclosure of the existing SENELEC station. As a result, there are no agricultural uses, homes or other structures owned by third parties. The closest houses are more than 100 m away. The only assets on the site are those of SENELEC (partner and beneficiary of the OMVG project). SENELEC has made available to OMVG the site required for the extension of the existing station in Kaolack. The confirmation letter sent by SENELEC to the OMVG High Commissioner can be found in Annex 2b of this note.

5.1.3 Sambangalou substation exempted from RAP(Kedougou)[23]

5.1.3.1 Land use

The Sambagalou substation (in Kedougou) is located in a grassland, shrub or tree savanna zone. Figure 5.2 shows that no agropastoral activity is practiced. No dwelling or structure occupies the site or its surroundings. The closest houses are located in Kedougou more than 5km away. The assets on the site are forest resources in the public domain. No occupant or operator has been identified on the 9 hectares of the site.

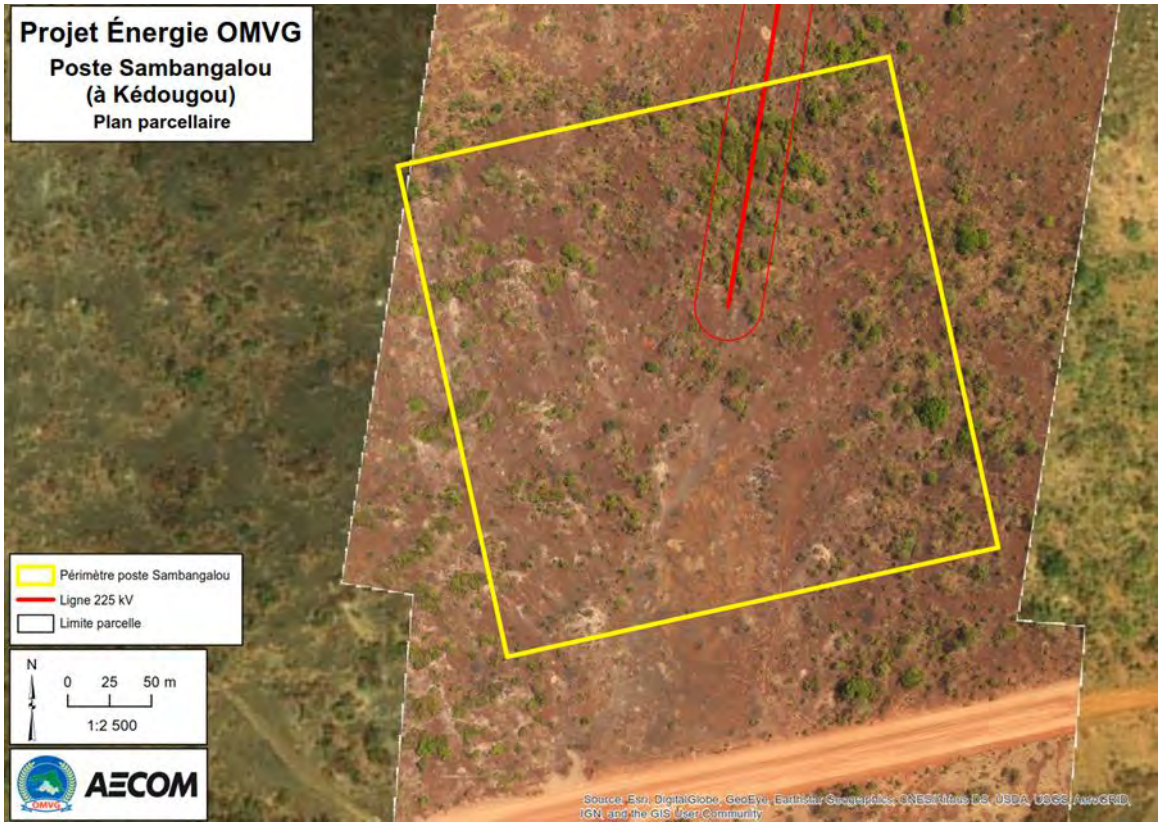


Figure 5.2 : Sambangalou substation site (at Kedougou)

A team of PMC investigators visited the substation site on December 19, 2017. It has been noted that the planned lot for the position is vacant and unexploited. There is no affected person. The report of this visit can be found in Annex 2c.

5.1.3.2 Assignment of the land to the OMVG

The authorities of the Municipality of Bandafassi met to deliberate and agreed to the assignment of the substation site as a public utility land for the use of OMVG and of its partners for the installation of the electricity transformation equipment of the interconnection network. The act of deliberation is attached in Annex 2d. The cadastre plan of the land reserved for the position is in Annex 2e.

[23] The site planned in the DAO for the Sambangalou substation has been moved near Kedougou.

5.2 Gambia Lot P2 (Eiffage/Elecnor)

5.2.1 Decree of public utility in Gambia

On November 7, 2016, the Republic of Gambia issued a Public Utility Decree for the OMVG Energy Project. This decree in English is presented in Annex 5a. It can be summarized as follows:

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC INTEREST CONCERNING THE AREAS COVERED BY THE OMVG ENERGY PROJECT IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF GAMBIA

In fulfillment of the Executive approval for the declaration of "Right-of-Way" for OMVG Power Transmission Interconnection Lines as Public Property, the Honorable Minister of Lands and Regional Government, Under the Gambia River Basin Development Organization (OMVG), declares the areas earmarked as being of public interest for power transmission as follows:

The road right-of-way to the surface area underneath the power transmission lines stretching from Soma to Brikama, and also from Soma to the border with Senegal at Farafenni, as State Land.

A. National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC) Substations at Jarra Soma, in the Lower River Region, and at Brikama in the West Coast Region respectfully.

B. The above areas have been declared to be the property of the State and made available to OMVG.

The modalities and conditions for this provision shall be stipulated in specific international conventions on joint projects. The following are forbidden at the reserved areas:

- Any new occupation in any capacity Whatsoever
- Any transaction and transfer in any capacity whatsoever of developed or undeveloped land, in the said areas.

5.2.2 Exempted Soma substation from RAP

5.2.2.1 Land use

The Soma substation is located at the « *Lower River Region (LRR)* » in the district of Jarra West. The job site is limited:

- To the east by the village of Karantaba, whose closest homes are more than 600 meters;
- To the west by the new districts located at a hundred meters; and the Trans-Gambian Highway within 2 km;
- North by the « South Bank Road » about 500 meters away, and the villages of *Kani kunda* and *Mango Garden*.

The site is accessible by the paved road on the south bank of the river. The substation site is located 200 meters from the paved road. The land at Soma substation is vacant and unexploited. There is no building, no structure and no trace of recent or old farm (Figure 5.3). The site is based on lateritic soils partly iron-leather breastplate shapes largely uncultivated. The soil surface is occupied by a shrub savanna as can be seen in the following photos:





5.2.2.2 Deforestation authorization

As requested by the OMVG, the Forestry Department of the Republic of Gambia has given permission for deforestation for the purpose of the interconnection line. The official authorization text can be found in Annex 5b.

5.2.2.3 Property of the land

The land reserved for the Soma station is 300 X 300m (Figure 5.3). It is owned by the National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC). NAWEC makes this site available to OMVG for the construction and operation of a transformer station under the Energy Project (Annexe 5c).

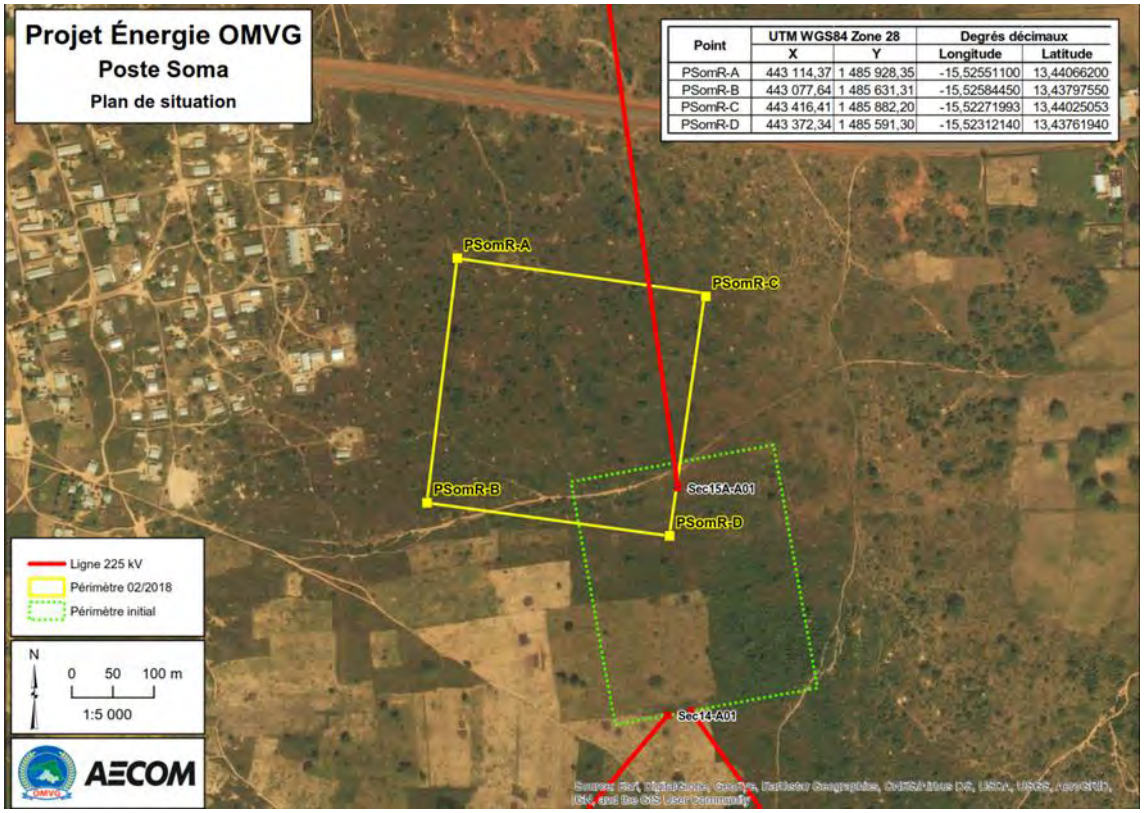


Figure 5.3 : Reserved area of the Soma substation site

5.3 Lot P3 Guinea Bissau (Eiffage/Elecnor)

5.3.1 Decree of public utility (DPU)

The government decree N ° / 2017 promulgated on July 5, 2017 stipulates, in article 7, that the authorities of Guinea Bissau have reserved an area of 90 000 m^2 for each of the grounds of the four future OMVG substations (Bissau, Mansoa, Bambadinca and Saltinho) and for a 40 m wide corridor along the entire 225 kV line in Guinea Bissau. This decree of public utility is presented in Annex 3a.

5.3.2 Deforestation permit

The General Directorate of Forests and Wildlife of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Livestock issued a deforestation order (N02/GDGFF/2017/2018) on February 6, 2018 (Annex 3b). This official document informs that the OMVG Project is superiorly authorized to proceed with the felling of 9 hectares of forest, in the southern, eastern and northern provinces, for the construction effect of 4 substations and for the conduction of high voltage electrical current. The General Directorate of Forests and Wildlife informs that the OMVG project will bear all the financial costs concerning the inventory and the reforestation project for deforested areas. It is

also indicated that, as part of this deforestation activity, all felled tree species and their areas will be drained and used by the DGFF. The works will be monitored and supervised by the respective Regional Offices of Forests and Wildlife and by the command of the Nature and Environment Protection Brigade.

5.3.3 Saltinho substation exempted from RAP

5.3.3.1 Land occupation

The area originally planned for the substation has been relocated and its area has been reduced to avoid planting cashew trees and minimize the impact. At this new location, the site is in an undeveloped or degraded forest. The nearest building is 200 m north-east along the national road (Figure 5.4). During the parcel survey carried out on the spot, the investigators of the MSA found that the site of the substation is free from any occupation. No PAPs have been identified within this area. There is no sacred or heritage site within the perimeter. The restricted perimeter of the Bissau substation is therefore considered to be an exempt zone because it does not trigger BM OP 4.12, neither the SO-2 of ADB. Similarly, the access road has been relocated to avoid crops and fruit trees.

5.3.3.2 Substation Cadastre Plan

A cadastre plan for the Saltinho substation site was prepared by the Directorate General of Geography and Cadastre of the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Urbanism. This cadastral plan is presented in Annex 3c. It was sent to the coordinator of the OMVG national unit of Guinea Bissau.

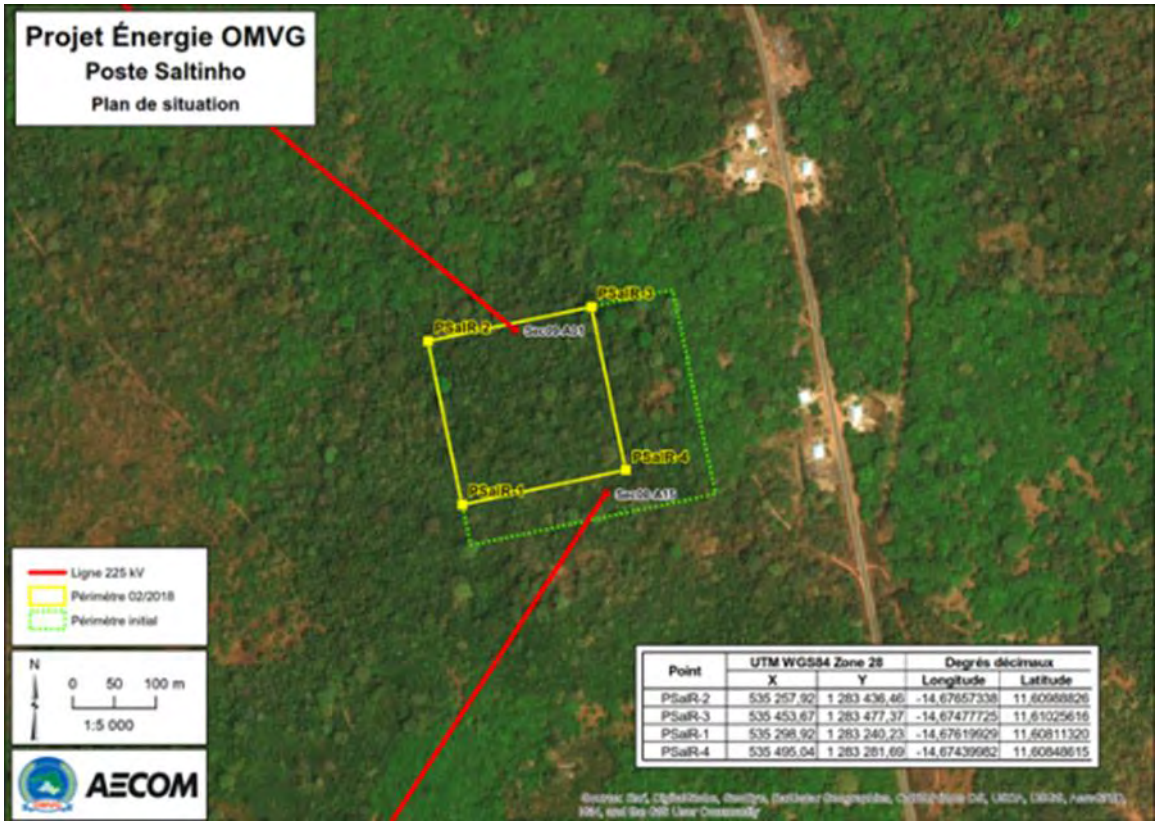


Figure 5.4 : Perimeter of the Saltinho substation site

5.3.4 Bissau substation exempted from RAP

5.3.4.1 Land occupation

Bissau substation is located in the autonomous sector of Bissau about 9 km north on the road to Antula. The substation is located between two streams east and west at approximately 1500 and 500 m respectively. The nearest houses are located about 500 m to the southeast.

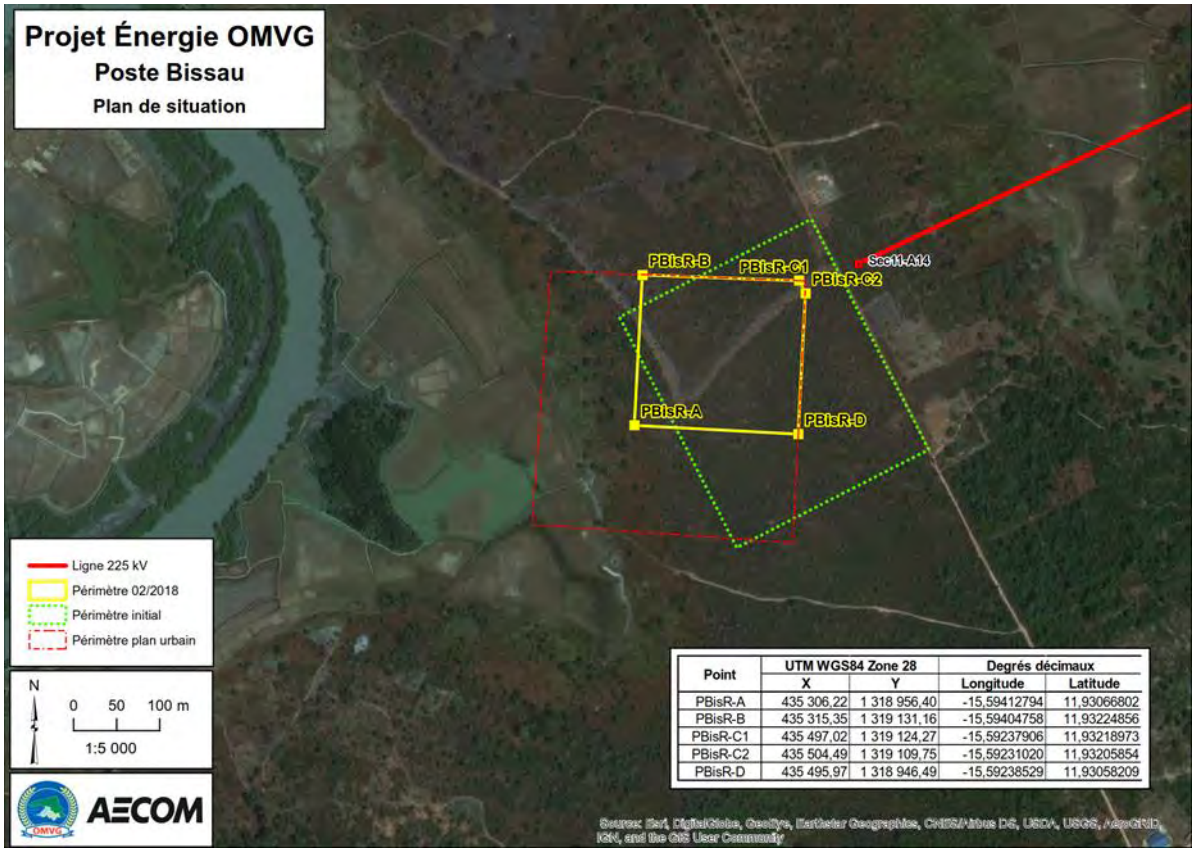
The substation of Bissau is uninhabited and untapped. It has no building or agricultural structure. The site is covered by a grassy shrubby savanna. Figure 5.5 shows that the site is free from any occupation or human exploitation.

The perimeter of the land initially planned in the DAO has been reduced in order to minimize the impact on the environment. Figures 5.4 and 5.5 show the current perimeter of 4 ha retained for the development of the substation compared to the originally planned perimeter and in relation to the land allocated to the OMVG substations in the 2015 Master Plan.

5.3.4.2 Assignment of land to the OMVG

The site planned for the Bissau substation in the Detailed Design Study (DDS) and in the Tender Document (DAO) was the subject of a first expropriation agreement signed on 11 July 2008 between the « Câmara municipal » of Bissau and the owner of the land in 2008, Mr. Francisco Antonio Sila (Annexe 3d). Another expropriation agreement took place on 17 April 2015 between the "Câmara Municipal of Bissau" and Mr. Francisco Antonio Sila, as traditional occupant (Annexe 3d). Since 2015, it is thus the municipal Câmara of Bissau which owns the rights on the ground envisaged for the substation of Bissau.

On February 8, 2018, in a letter addressed to the "Célula Nacional da OMVG" of Guinea Bissau, « the municipal Câmara of Bissau » confirms the reservation of a 4-hectare site in the district of Ndame-Tete for the Bissau substation of OMVG. It is this 4-hectare site within the perimeter that is shown in Figure 5.4. This 4-hectare site is located within the perimeter reserved for the Bissau substation in the Antula Ndame-Tete district plan shown in Figure 5.6.



Point	UTM WGS84 Zone 28		Degrés décimaux	
	X	Y	Longitude	Latitude
PBisR-A	435 306,22	1 318 956,40	-15,59412794	11,93066802
PBisR-B	435 315,35	1 319 131,16	-15,59404758	11,93224856
PBisR-C1	435 497,02	1 319 124,27	-15,59237906	11,93218973
PBisR-C2	435 504,49	1 319 109,75	-15,59231020	11,93205854
PBisR-D	435 495,97	1 318 946,49	-15,59238529	11,93058209

Figure 5.5 : Unoccupied and undeveloped land at the Bissau substation

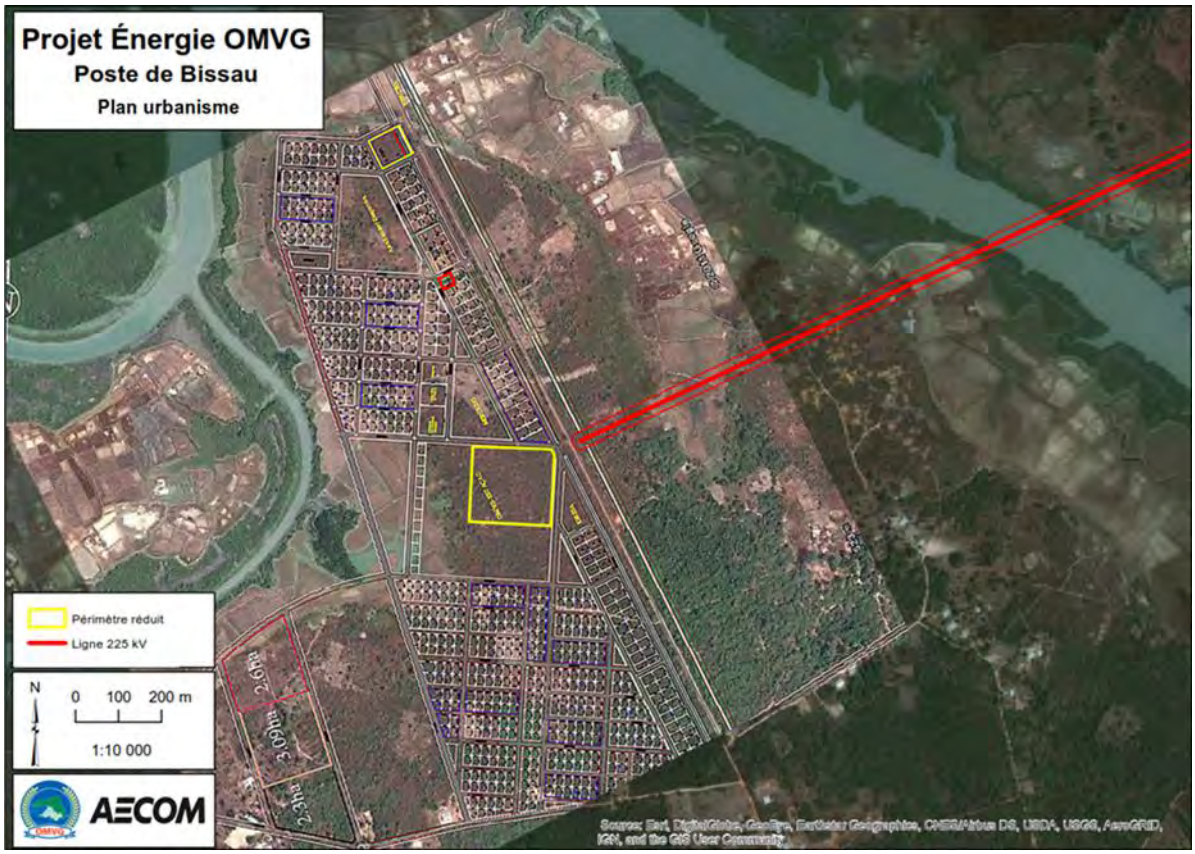


Figure 5.6 : Bissau substation integrated into the 2015 urban plan

5.4 Lot P4 Guinea (Eiffage/Elecnor)

5.4.1 Public utility decree for Guinea

A decree of public utility D / 2009/110 / PRG / SG was issued in 2009 by the Republic of Guinea (Annexe 4a). This decree declaring public utility areas covered by the Energy Project OMVG in Guinea. Here are some extracts from this decree:

« As part of the Energy Project of the Gambia River Development Organization (OMVG), are declared of public utility for hydraulic power development and energy distribution operations, the following areas:

- *The sites of the five (5) processing stations, of a surface area of 9 hectares per station, i.e. 45 hectares located in the localities of Mali, Labe, Linsan, Kaleta and Boke.*
- *The route of the transmission line of 575 kilometers long and 40 meters wide, crossing the Prefectures of Mail, Labe, Pita, Dalaba, Mamou, Kindia, Dubreka, Boffa, Fria and Boke divided into six sections.*

These areas are declared state property and made available to the Energy Project of the Gambia River Basin Development Organization (OMVG). The terms and conditions of provision will be defined in the specific international conventions relating to common works.

Prohibitions on these reserved areas:

- *Any new occupation for any reason whatsoever;*
- *Any transaction and transfer for any reason whatsoever of built and undeveloped land included in the said zones.*

The occupants of these areas will be evacuated as and when the needs of development of the Public Power dictate. The State undertakes to compensate and resettle, in accordance with the procedure in force in this matter, the occupants of these «areas before their eviction. »

5.4.2 Agreement in principle for cutting and pruning trees in Guinea

In response to a request from the Minister of Energy and Hydraulics of Guinea, the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Guinea, in a letter dated May 16, 2018 (Annex 4b), agrees in principle for the cutting or pruning of forest trees that will be affected by the construction work of the OMVG interconnection line.

However, the authorization for the clearing of the corridor rights of the line and Interconnection substations must comply with the provisions of the Joint Decree A / 2017/6671 / MEEF / MEF of December 12, 2017, fixing the forest royalty rates and the selling price of timber from state forest plantations.

Thus, Mr. Minister, you will kindly ask your competent technical services to contact the National Directorate of Water and Forests for all the formalities of preparation of clearance documents.

5.4.3 Linsan substation exempted from RAP

5.4.3.1 Land occupation

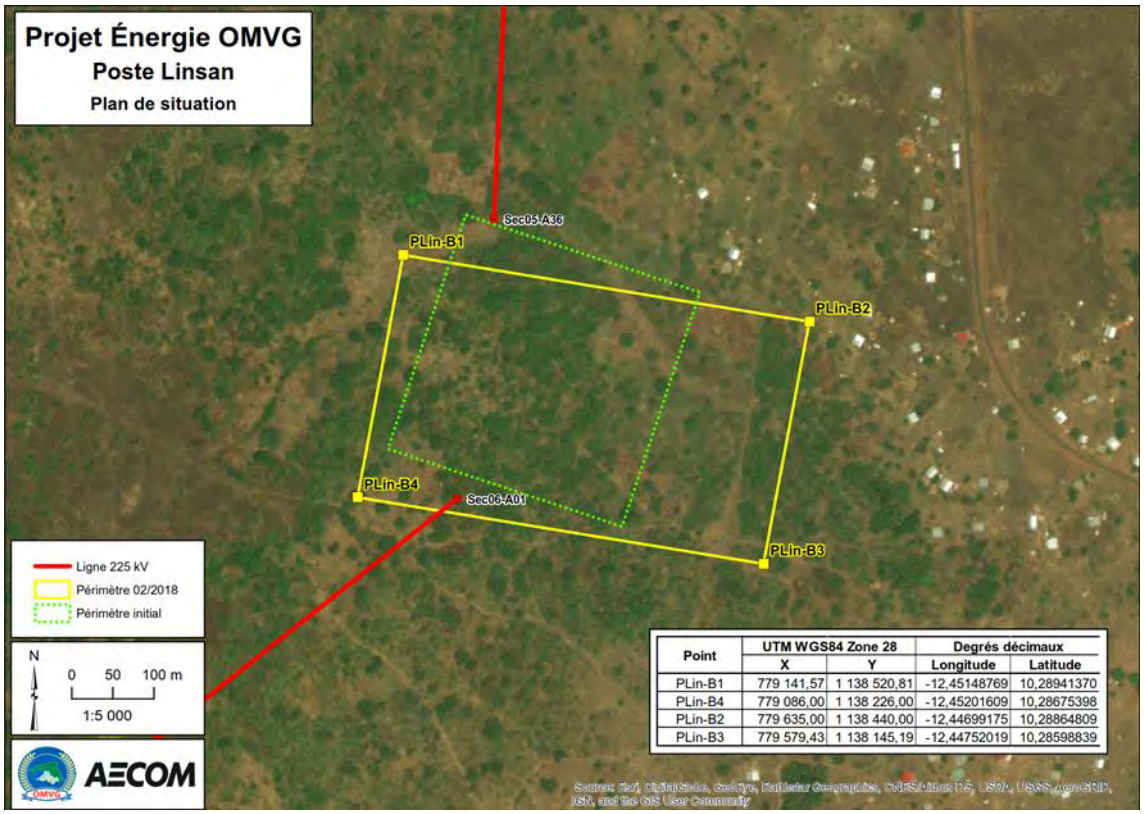
The Linsan agglomeration is about 50 km northeast of Kindia and about 40 km west of Mamou. The substation is located 1.5 km northwest of Linsan City on the Garafiri Road. As can be seen in Figure 5.7, the 15-hectare reserved area for the Linsan substation is uninhabited and does not include any building or other structure. Similarly, no agro-pastoral activity is practiced on the site of this substation. The perimeter is 50% occupied by a wooded savanna and 50% by a bowal, that is to say a zone of lateritic cuirass with practically no vegetation cover.

5.4.3.2 Compensation agreement entered into by the LCMC (Local Coordination and Monitoring Committee)

The 15-hectare Linsan substation site was the subject of a compensation agreement for the loss of property resulting from the activities of the Côte d'Ivoire-Liberia-Sierra Leone Electric Interconnection Project of Guinea, hereinafter referred to as the LCMC Project. This indemnification agreement was concluded on February 28, 2018 by, and between, TRANSCO LCMC and Linsan, Walia and Tafory communities in Linsan sub-prefecture. By this agreement, the Communities concerned have agreed to purge the site of its customary rights and to yield the land to the LCMC against the sum of 780 000 000 GNF. The details of this agreement are presented in Annex 4c. The RAP of the Linsan substation was implemented by the LCMC before being handed over to the OMVG.

5.4.3.3 Provision of the site to the OMVG

The land is deemed to have been indemnified on February 28, 2018 by TRANSCO LCMC and the property rights have been transferred to OMVG. The certificate of provision of land by the CLSG project at OMVG and the cadastre plan are presented in Annex 4d of this note.



Point	UTM WGS84 Zone 28		Degrés décimaux	
	X	Y	Longitude	Latitude
PLin-B1	779 141,57	1 138 520,81	-12,45148769	10,28941370
PLin-B4	779 086,00	1 138 226,00	-12,45201609	10,28675398
PLin-B2	779 635,00	1 138 440,00	-12,44699175	10,28864809
PLin-B3	779 579,43	1 138 145,19	-12,44752019	10,28598839

Figure 5.7 : Land occupation at the Linsan substation site

5.4.4 Kaleta substation exempted from RAP

The Kaleta station is located 32 km northeast of Fria and 65 km northwest of Kindia. The exact location is on a plateau south of the Kaleta Central. This sector is in the Lower Guinea Natural Region. At the administrative level, the location of the Kaleta substation is in Khorira sub-prefecture, Dubreka prefecture, Kindia region.

The land is owned by the Guinea Energy Company (EDG) and is currently used as an energy transformation substation at the Kaleta Dam. The OMVG Kaleta substation is an extension of the existing substation which will be mostly within the current perimeter of the substation. No individual will be affected by the project and no compensation is expected for this position. An agreement between EDG and OMVG is appropriate for the installation of OMVG equipment in the Kaleta substation. Figure 5.8 shows the current layout of the Kaleta station.

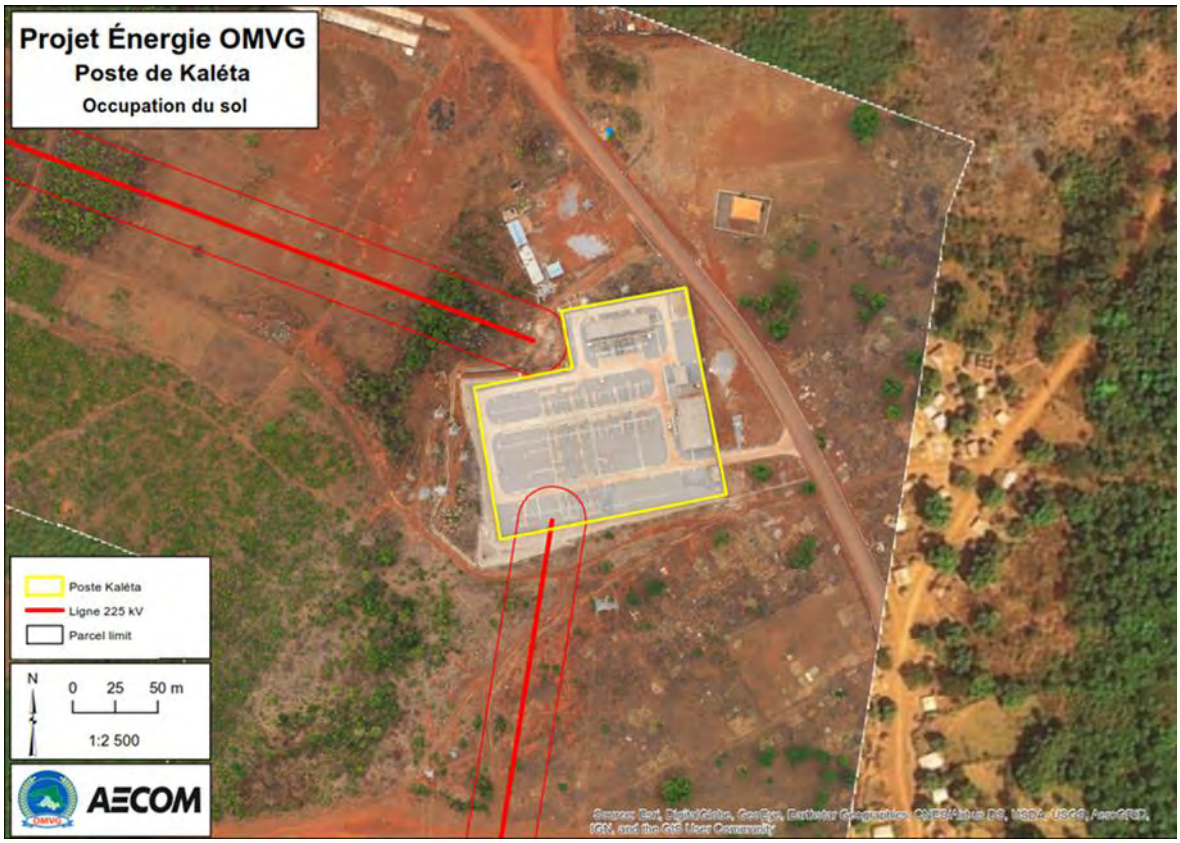


Figure 5.8 : Current layout at the Kaleta substation site

6 Directives and recommendations to Builders

6.1 Choice of areas exempted by the Builders

Each of the lots of line has a succession of exempt zones and resettlements zone. These areas can be viewed on the online tool used for parcel surveys and extracting data for RAPs [24]. Each Builder must use this online tool to accurately identify the exempted zones and on which he wishes to start the work. Each of the Builders is responsible for mounting their file to obtain the required permits and authorizations.

6.2 Prerequisites for starting the work

Although the sections of exempted areas do not include resettlement constraints, the fact remains that, in order to comply with the ESMPs of the project and to make sure the authorities and local people are well informed and do agree. The following conditions must be fulfilled by the builder contractor, before the start of work in the field:

6.2.1 Communications with local authorities and populations

Communication with the people is the responsibility of the LCMC. The Builder, under the responsibility of the IC, will have to get in touch with the LCMC concerned who will take charge of the organization of sensitization and information sessions with local authorities and neighboring populations. It is essential that the local populations and authorities (village chief, mayor, sub-prefect, etc.) be:

- informed of the location and start date of the work
- made aware of the safety and health risks
- the use of local labor. Authorities and local populations will be asked about the presence of sacred sites or other heritage sites along the exempt area to validate the choice of this area.

6.2.2 Obtaining government-specific permits or authorizations[25]

As indicated in the project ESMP and included in each of the ESMP, Builders are required to comply with the laws and regulations of the country. They must obtain the necessary permits and authorizations before the start of construction work in the exempt zones. It is the responsibility of the Builder to inform himself of all the required permits and to take the necessary steps to obtain all authorizations. At the request of the builder contractor, the SNC and the LCMC concerned may provide support as a facilitator for obtaining these permits. As an indication, the list of permits or authorizations normally required before starting work may include:

- ESMP validated by the TFPs and the competent regional authorities before start of implementation
- Authorization to intervene in forest classified by the Ministry in charge of forests.
- Permit for clearance of the right of way: clearing, deforestation
- Permit for the installation of bases-lives and storage areas
- Permit for opening and operating borrow pits or quarries
- And others ?

The memorandum of understanding with the Ministry in charge of forests is a prerequisite for starting work in forests.

[24] All the contractors, TFP, OMVG, UGP and IC have received the links and passwords to access this site.
[25] Permits and authorizations required may differ from country to country. The Builder is responsible for checking the permits and authorizations to be obtained in the country that concerns him.

6.2.3 Protocol for compensating reforestations

Deforested areas in the right-of-way and along access roads will be subject to compensatory reforestation. The procedures leading to obtaining authorizations for the clearing of rights-of-way and implementation of compensatory deforestation will be included in a protocol to be established between the OMVG and the entities responsible for forest management in each of the States. Protocols will be established between the OMVG and the forest organizations in each state.

These protocols are agreements that define the conditions and requirements that the OMVG must meet, to obtain authorization for cutting trees on the line right-of-way. These protocols include details of:

- forest inventory;
- open areas in the right-of-way;
- off site reforestation areas; reforestation method;
- selection of a contractor for reforestation work;
- implementation and monitoring of reforestation;
- Cost estimate.

Currently, the OMVG is in final discussion with the officials of the Forests Administration of each country to establish a protocol for the clearing of the rights of way.

It is the OMVG that is responsible for developing these compensatory reforestation protocols in each country and for funding them.

6.2.4 Authorization to access mining areas

If necessary, the Builder will be responsible for informing the managers of the mining companies and obtain the required authorizations before starting work in or near a mining area.

6.2.5 Specific World Bank Guidelines

The World Bank has issued ESS guidelines for logging and power line development. These EHS guidelines, which have been taken into account in the ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Studies) and the ESMP of the project, must also be included in the ESMPs of the Manufacturers and actually implemented afterwards. These guidelines must also be taken into account by the OMVG in the development of protocols for obtaining permits and authorizations and compensatory reforestation in each country.

6.2.5.1 Environmental, health and safety guidelines for the transport and distribution of electricity [26]

Right-of-way construction can transform habitats, depending on topographic features and existing vegetation, as well as the height of the transport lines. Examples of habitat alteration resulting from these activities include fragmentation of forest habitat; habitat loss for wildlife, including nesting; the appearance of exogenous invasive plant species; and noise and visual disturbances related to the presence of machinery, construction workers, pylons and other associated equipment. The most relevant measures recommended preventing and controlling the adverse effects of deforestation of line rights-of-way on terrestrial habitats include:

- locating the transmission and distribution right-of-way, access roads, lines, pylons and substations to avoid critical habitats, using rights-of-way and utilities already established for the transmission and distribution of electricity, and using existing roads and trails as access routes, where possible,
- installing transportation lines over existing vegetation to avoid clearing land;
- no undertaking of construction activities during breeding periods or other seasons and times of the day deemed sensitive;
- replanting in disturbed areas of native species;

[26] IFC, 2007: Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Forest Exploitation. IFC World Bank Group http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/955191489582977502/text/113491-WP-FRENCH-Forest-Harvesting-Operations-PUBLIC.txt

- removing invasive plant species during regular vegetation maintenance (see Right-of-Way Maintenance section below)

6.2.5.2 Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Forest Exploitation [27]

Deforestation along the line right-of-way and compensatory reforestation will involve the replacement of existing vegetation cover with native and / or exogenous species. This may result in a decrease in habitat diversity and the corresponding loss of wildlife species. The loss of biodiversity in logged natural forests can be caused by several factors. Some species of plants or animals may be driven out of the work zone because of the potential for disruption caused by logging and harvesting activities. Other species may not survive habitat alterations caused by deforestation of rights-of-way. For example, species that depend on forest cover may not be able to cross open spaces through roads or the right-of-way of the line and find themselves cut off from an essential resource for their survival. The most relevant recommendations drawn or adapted from the WB Forest Directive to limit and prevent loss of biodiversity in both lost natural forests and compensatory reforestation areas:

For the clearing of rights-of-way and access roads, it is necessary to:

- keep / maintain trees or groves within the deforested right of way for regeneration purposes, and provide sites for burrows or nests, food sources, vegetation cover and corridors for wildlife, including raptors. Appropriate conservation of undergrowth species should also be considered, and strains, slaughter waste and wood debris should be left on site to protect wildlife habitat;
- develop riparian zones crossed by the line corridor to preserve water quality and wildlife habitat;
- schedule deforestation activities outside the breeding and nesting seasons for threatened or endangered species;
- verify that any area of natural or modified habitat does not contain sensitive habitats;
- verify the presence of threatened or endangered species in the right-of-way and in the immediate vicinity of each side (including the chimpanzee);
- leave the natural vegetation cover at the roadside;
- avoid treating natural vegetation with pesticides.

In the case of compensatory reforestation or disturbed areas:

- the diversity of plantations should be promoted (i.e. trees of different ages and species);
- avoid the deliberate or accidental introduction of wildlife species and exogenous, non-native flora, in areas where they are not normally found, this can pose a serious threat to biodiversity that must be avoided. Instead, tillage and replanting temporary access roads should be done to facilitate reforestation, preferably with native species.

The Consulting Engineer will ensure that these specific measures are incorporated into the Manufacturer's ESMPs and properly implemented.

6.2.6 ESMP Approval by Donors

The builders are contractually obliged to respect the requirements that concern them indicated in the project's ESMP. These requirements and the ESSH commitments of the contractors must be clearly defined in the ESMPs of each of the contractor.

6.2.6.1 Initial ESMP approved by IC

[27] IFC, 2007 : Environmental, health and safety guidelines for the transport and distribution of electricity. World Bank Group.
https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/1a00aa0048855d788f0cdf6a6515bb18/004_Electric%2BPower%2BTransmission%2Band%2BDistribution.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=1a00aa0048855d788f0cdf6a6515bb18

The initial ESMP (before mobilization) of each of the builder contractor has been approved by the IC. This first ESMP sets the usual objectives, methods, standards and general measures to ensure the health and safety of local populations and workers, as well as environmental and environmental mitigation measures and which apply to this type of project for all sites. Special measures and additional information specific to each of the substation sites will be added as the staff mobilization progresses and real start on the field. In addition, the IC may request clarification or specific additional instructions from Builders in addition to the ESPM. It is IC's role to ensure that contractors implement their own PGESC.

6.2.6.2 Updated ESMP to be approved by the relevant TFPs

However, before starting the actual construction work (excavation, foundation, assembly, etc.), Builders will have to update their ESMP to make it more in line with TFP expectations and more specific to field conditions. Instructions will be sent on this subject to the builders. The updated version of the ESMPs will need to be approved by the relevant TFPs before the work starts in the exempted zones.

6.2.7 Fortuitous discovery of element of cultural or religious heritage

As stipulated in ADB Operational Safeguard 1 (Environmental Assessment and when the proposed location of the project is in an area where it is likely to find tangible cultural heritage, incidental discovery procedures must be incorporated into the ESMP. Unforeseeable discoveries will only be affected when an assessment by a competent specialist is made and that measures the adequacy with the operational safeguard. The procedure to be followed is in the Contractor ESMP in case of accidental discoveries of artifact or sites with tangible or intangible heritage elements (funerary site, sacred site, etc.). This procedure must be applied by Builders in both exempt and resettlement areas.

6.2.8 Guidelines for access to exempt areas

Access to the exempted zones must be made by existing paths or tracks or by new runways within the corridor section considered to be an exempt area.

6.3 Authorization to start the consulting engineer

The Builder may obtain formal authorization to start the work in an area exempt from RAP only after having demonstrated that he has obtained all the required authorizations from local authorities and that local communities are well informed and sensitized.

7 Management of complaints and disputes in zones exempted from RAP

On exempted areas, no individual with customary or formal rights has been identified during the parcel survey conducted in December 2017 and January 2018. In addition, on these sections, examination of high-resolution orthophotos revealed no evidence of human occupation or agricultural activity. Field identification of PAPs and orthophoto analysis was done systematically and conscientiously. From our point of view, these are exempt areas.

However, given the size of territory covered by the project, and difficulties of access certain communities, it is still possible for PAPs to come after the start of construction to indicate that they have been forgotten and to claim compensation. Also, if the project activities lead to economic displacement of any kind, the relevant section of the transmission line will be considered a red zone.

In these cases, the complainant will be taken care of by the LCMC and his complaint will be dealt with in accordance with the litigation and redress procedure developed for the OMVG project and described in the project RAP. It should be noted, however, that the OMVG is responsible for ensuring the establishment of an easily accessible complaints management mechanism, effective and fair to the people concerned. Depending on the case, the work may be stopped on the land in question, the time to settle the dispute.

8 Summary and conclusion

The situation is urgent, some contractors are ready and waiting for the release of rights-of-way and substations to start the work. This exempted zone approach along the OMVG line corridor and substation sites is intended to allow construction work to commence sooner in these areas that do not require physical or economic relocation and are not subject to the various TFP safeguard policies for involuntary resettlement.

In practice, following the approval of this strategy by the TFPs, the OMVG will have to brief the builder contractors and agree with them on the implementation of this approach, which is not the one originally planned. Agreement on the subject will need to be signed between contractor and OMVG.

The IC will ensure that the work proceeds

- accordingly, to specified exempt areas and that
- prerequisites are met
- required permits are obtained.

It is also clear that:

During construction, if project activities affect a person or a local community (displacement, loss built or economic loss) t, the relevant section of the transmission line will be considered a red zone.

The early start of construction work on these exempt areas will reduce the risk of delays of the OMVG Energy project. It will reduce major claims from the Builders Contractors. It will also provide greater leeway to ensure the production, approval and implementation of RAPs in the resettlement areas under the best conditions.

Annex 1

Examples of exempt zones

Annex 2
Substations exempted from RAP in Senegal

2a : Decree of Public Utility for Senegal

2b : Provision of OMVG of the land for the Kaolack substation

2c : PMC report of the parcel survey carried out at Sambangalou substation

2d : Act of deliberations of the Municipality of Bandafassi

2e : Cadastre of the land of Sambangalou substation

Annex 3
Substations exempted from RAP in Guinea Bissau

3a : Decree of Public Utility in Guinea Bissau

3b : Deforestation permit for the four substations in Guinea Bissau

3c : Land Cadastre Plan for Saltinho Substation

3d : Expropriation Agreement of July 11, 2008

3e : Field assignment letter to OMVG

Annex 4
Substations exempted from RAP in Guinea

4a : Decree of Public Utility in Guinea

4b : Agreement in principle for cutting and pruning trees in Guinea

4c : Compensation Agreement for the Linsan Substation Site

4d : Certificate of availability to OMVG of the Linsan substation

Annex 5

Substation exempted from RAP in Gambia

5a : Decree of Public Utility for Gambia

5b : Clearing authorization for the line

5c : Property of the land

Annex 2:
Decree of public utility (DUP)

THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA

MINISTRY FOR LANDS
AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENT
THE QUADRANGLE
BANJUL

ARCHIVES
N° 4746
DATE 24/11/16

LA 110/112/01 PART 6/ (BMD) 7th November, 2016

The Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Environment, Climate Change &
Natural Resources
GIEPA House
KANIFING

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC INTEREST CONCERNING THE AREAS COVERED BY THE OMVG ENERGY PROJECT IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA

In fulfilment of the Executive approval for the declaration of "Right of Way" for OMVG Power Transmission Interconnection Lines as Public Property, the Honourable Minister of Lands and Regional Government, Under the Gambia River Basin Development Organization (OMVG), declares the areas earmarked as being of public interest for power transmission as follows:

(A) The road right of way to the surface area underneath the power transmission lines stretching from Soma to Brikama, and also from Soma to the border with Senegal at Farafenni, as State Land.
(B) National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC) Substations at Jarra Soma, in the Lower River Region, and at Brikama in the West Coast Region respectfully.
(C) The above areas have been declared to be the property of the State and made available to OMVG.

The modalities and conditions for this provision shall be stipulated in specific international conventions on joint projects.

The following are forbidden at the reserved areas:
- Any new occupation in any capacity whatsoever
- Any transaction and transfer in any capacity whatsoever of developed or undeveloped land, in the said areas.

The present public interest statement shall serve as a deed of transfer.

Tel No.: (220) 4227315 Fax: (220) 4225261

Housing are each required to ensure the proper application of this declaration.

The present declaration, which supersedes all other previous provisions to the contrary, shall be registered and published in the Government official gazette.

Banjul, 7 November 2016

Hon. Musa Amul Nyassi
Minister for Lands and Regional Government

Tel No.: (220) 4227315 Fax: (220) 4225261

Annex 3:
Questionnaire and socio-economic survey of the parcel carried out in Gambia

OMVG	OMVG ENERGY PROJECT Parcel and socio-economic survey along the interconnection line

Part 1: OCCUPANT / FARMER

i) SINGLE IDENTIFIER OF THE PARCEL

Country	Lot	Section	CLCS	-	Sequential parcel number by country		

ii) Have you ever been surveyed? 1- YES 2- NO

- If yes, request the PAP Identification Sheet (FIP) and enter the occupant/farmer unique code on this questionnaire Part 1 and Part 2 and complete only Part 2 describing the parcel. If administering the survey papers, please mark pages 2 to 7 of the survey.
- If No, enter a new occupant/farmer code and run the survey (Part 1 and Part 2)

SINGLE IDENTIFIER OF THE OCCUPANT / FARMER:

CLCS	–	Surveyor no		Occupant / Farmer no			

Take a picture of the Occupant/Farmer with his unique identification number
iii) Picture no:_____

Codes to use

Countries	Senegal (SE); Guinea (GC); Guinea Bissau (GB); Gambia (GA)															
Lot	L1b	L1a	L2	L3		L4			L5					L6a	L6b	L7
Section	KaBir	BirTam	TamSam	SamMal	MalLab	LabLin	LinKal	KalBok	BokSal	SalBam	BamMan	ManBis	ManTan	Tan Som	SomBir	SomBri
CLCS	Kaolack (Kao); Kaffrine (Kaf); Tambacounda (Tam); Kedougou (Ked); Goudomp (Gou); Boke (Bok); Kindia (Kin); Mamou (Mam); Labe (Lab); Mali Centre (Mlc); Lebekere (Leb); Quebo (Que); Mansoa (Man); West Coast (WCo); Lower River (LRi); North Bank (NBa)															

v) Tablet no: _____ vi) Camera no:_____ vii) GPS no: _____

Date : ___ / ___ / _____/
(dd / mm / yyyy)

A - IDENTIFICATION OF THE OCCUPANT / FARMER

Note to the surveyor: An occupant/farmer here is a recognized occupant/farmer (male or female) by customary chiefs, notability and neighbors. The occupant/farmer can be an individual or a legal person (community, association, economic interest groups, etc.)

A1 Is the occupant/farmer? (Circle 1 or 2)
1- An individual (if Yes, answer questions A2 to A4) or
2 – A legal entity (if Yes, go directly to A11 question)

A2 – Information about the occupant/farmer (individual):
(Occupant/farmer recognized (man or woman) by the Customary chiefs, notability and neighbors)

a) First names: _____

b) Name: _____

c) Nickname: _____

A3 – Name of the respondent, if different from the Occupant/farmer

a) First names: _____

b) Name: _____

A4- a) Occupant/farmer date of birth (individual):

_____/_____/_____/
(dd /mm /yyyy)

b) Sex 1- Male 2- Female

c) National Identity Card Number (NIC) : _____

d) Issue Date :
_____/_____/_____/
(dd /mm /yyyy)

No NIC
e) Other identification documents. 1- YES (go to f) 2-NO *(if No go to h)*
f) Specify the type of documents: 1- Birth Certificate 2- Driver's license 3- Association card
4- Other : Specify here:_____
g) Document identification no:_____
h) Recognized by the authorities and neighbours? 1-YES 2-NO

i) **Phone no of the Occupant/farmer (or from another contact) :**_____

If the occupant has no phone no, first names and name of the phone owner: **j) First Names:** _____ **k) Name:** _____

j) Place of residence : _____

Very Important :
l) Take a picture of the occupant/farmer with his ID card Picture no :_____

A5- Occupant/Farmer nationality (individual)? (Circle the no corresponding to the answer)

Senegalese	1	Gambian	2	Guinean	3
Guinean Bissau	4	Malian	5	Mauritanian	6
Sierra Leone	7	Liberian	8	Other (specify)	9

A6 – Ethnic group of the occupant/farmer (individual)? *(Only one choice possible)*

Wolof	1	Mandingue / Malinke	2	Peulh/Toucouleur / Fula	3
Jola / Diola	4	Soninke / Sarakholee	5	Papel/Pepel	6
Serere	7	Mandjack/Ballante	8	Nalu/Nalou	9
Bassari	10	Baga	11	Soussou	12
Other ethnicity (specify):_____ 13					

A7 – Current civil status of the occupant/farmer (individual)? *(Only one choice possible)*

Married monogamous	1	Married polygamous M2	2	Married polygamous M3	3
Married polygamous M4	4	Divorced	5	Widower/Widow	6
Single	7	Other (specify):			

A8 – Highest level of education of the occupant/farmer (individual)? *(Only one choice possible)*

None	0	Koranic	1	Read/Write	2
Elementary	3	Junior High 1st	4	Junior High 2nd	5
Technical/vocational	6	Higher education	7	Other level (specify) _____	

A9 – a) Do you own a bank account under your name? : 1 - YES 2 - NO (If *No, go to c*)

b) If YES, what is the name of the institution? _____

c) Can you receive money on your cellular phone?: 1 - YES 2 - NO (if *No go to A9*)

d) If YES: d) No :_____and e) Society : _____

A10 – Check the box depending if you agree or disagree with the following statements: *(the surveyor must read each line and wait for the farmer's response)*

Assertions		Totally agree	Partially agree	Partially disagree	Totally disagree
a)	Our household has enough money to meet the normal needs of its members				
b)	Our household never has the opportunity to lend money or give some food to others who need it				
c)	Our household can count on people outside the household to help us in case of need of money or food				
d)	Our household is still in debt				

A11 – IF THE OCCUPANT/FARMER IS A LEGAL PERSON (Answer in this section to question (A11) and sections B and C)

a) Is it 1- a community/village 2- an economic interest group 3- an association 4- Other: specify _____

b) What is its name? _____

c) Does he own a land title : 1- YES 2- NO if yes, d) What is the title no _____e) Picture of the document no:_____

f) Number of members:____ g)) Name of its representative:_____

h) Phone no:_____ i) Own a bank account? 1- YES 2- NO

j) Name of the institution:_____

SECTION B - PREFERENCES OF COMPENSATION (individual, corporation)

a) **What is your preference in terms of compensation for any losses you may suffer**? (Do not read the answers)

Type of compensation for lost land, crops, trees and agricultural equipment	Circle only one choice
Nature: Replacing lost ground with new land	1
Cash: Fully offset cash losses	2
Mixed: Obtain land to replace the lost land and compensation for remaining cash losses	3

Do not know or do not want to answer, no opinion expressed	4
Other, specify: _____	5

SECTION C – CONCERNS ABOUT THE IMPACTS OF THE INTERCONNECTION LINE AND SUBSTATIONS (individual, legal person)

a) Do you have any concerns regarding the installation of the power line right-of way? 1- Yes 2- No

If so, what are they?

SECTION D – INFORMATION ON THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

ID Number identifying the person in the household	First names and nickname	NAME	Age *Indicate the age by number of years.* *0 – for children under one year*	Relationship with the Head of Household *1 – CH- chief of the household* *2 – Spouse* *3 – Son/daughter* *4 – Stepson / stepdaughter* *5 –Father/mother* *6 – Sister/ brother* *7 – Other parent* *0 – Without relatives* *(circle only one answer)*	Sex *1 – M Male* *2 – F Female* *(circle only one answer)*	Handicap/Vulnerability *0 – No disability or incurable disease* *1 – Blind* *2 – Deaf* *3 – Dumb* *4 – Disability/lower limb paralysis* *5 – Disability/upper limb paralysis* *6 – Mental deficiency* *7 – Incurable disease* *(circle only one answer)*	Main Occupation	Secondary Occupation	Participation in the farming operation of the household? *0 – No - None* *1 – Nursery* *2 – Labour* *3 – Semi / transplanting* *4 – Upkeep* *5 – Harvest* *6 – Post harvest / Transformation* *7 – Marketing* *(circle one or more answers)*	Average annual household income ***1- FCFA*** ***2- Gambian Dalasi*** ***3- Guinean franc***
							0 – No income generating occupation *1 – Farmer and/or processor* *2 – Arboriculture and/or processing* *3 – Breeding and/or processing* *4 – Picking* *5 – Craft* *6 – Trade or restoration* *7 – Trades (masonry, mechanic, etc.)* *8 – Maneuver* *9 – Person offering a service* *10 – Official/ Contractual* *11 – Student* *"Other » (specify on the line)* *(Only one choice of answer per question)*			
D1	**D2**	**D3**	**D4**	**D5**	**D6**	**D7**	**D8**	**D9**	**D10**	**D11**
01 CH				1	1 - M 2 - F	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7			0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
02				2 3 4 5 6 7 0	1 - M 2 - F	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7			0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
03				2 3 4 5 6 7 0	1 - M 2 - F	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7			0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
04				2 3 4 5 6 7 0	1 - M 2 - F	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7			0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
05				2 3 4 5 6 7 0	1 - M 2 - F	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7			0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
06				2 3 4 5 6 7 0	1 - M 2 - F	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7			0 1 2 3 4 5 6	

ID Number identifying the person in the household	First names and nickname	NAME	Age *Indicate the age by number of years.* *0 – for children under one year*	Relationship with the Head of Household *1 – CH- chief of the household* *2 – Spouse* *3 – Son/daughter* *4 – Stepson / stepdaughter* *5 –Father/mother* *6 – Sister/ brother* *7 – Other parent* *0 – Without relatives* *(circle only one answer)*	Sex *1 – M Male* *2 – F Female* *(circle only one answer)*	Handicap/Vulnerability *0 – No disability or incurable disease* *1 – Blind* *2 – Deaf* *3 – Dumb* *4 – Disability/lower limb paralysis* *5 – Disability/upper limb paralysis* *6 – Mental deficiency* *7 – Incurable disease* *(circle only one answer)*	Main Occupation	Secondary Occupation	Participation in the farming operation of the household? *0 – No - None* *1 – Nursery* *2 – Labour* *3 – Semi / transplanting* *4 – Upkeep* *5 – Harvest* *6 – Post harvest / Transformation* *7 – Marketing* *(circle one or more answers)*	Average annual household income ***1- FCFA*** ***2- Gambian Dalasi*** **3-** ***Guinean franc***
							0 – No income generating occupation *1 – Farmer and/or processor* *2 – Arboriculture and/or processing* *3 – Breeding and/or processing* *4 – Picking* *5 – Craft* *6 – Trade or restoration* *7 – Trades (masonry, mechanic, etc.)* *8 – Maneuver* *9 – Person offering a service* *10 – Official/ Contractual* *11 – Student* *"Other » (specify on the line)* *(Only one choice of answer per question)*			
D1	**D2**	**D3**	**D4**	**D5**	**D6**	**D7**	**D8**	**D9**	**D10**	**D11**
07				2 3 4 5 6 7 0	1 - M 2 - F	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7			0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	

Part 2: PARCEL

i) SINGLE IDENTIFIER OF THE PARCEL

Country	Lot	Section	CLCS	-	Sequential Parcel number by country		

ii) Single IDENTIFIER OF THE OCCUPANT/FARMER:

CLCS	–	Surveyor no		Occupant/Farmer no			

Codes to use

Country	Senegal (SE); Guinea (GC); Guinea Bissau (GB); Gambia (GA)															
Lot	L1b	L1a	L2	L3		L4			L5					L6a	L6b	L7
Section	KaBir	BirTam	TamSam	SamMal	MalLab	LabLin	LinKal	KalBok	BokSal	SalBam	BamMan	ManBis	ManTan	Tan Som	SomBir	SomBri
CLCS	Kaolack (Kao); Kaffrine (Kaf); Tambacounda (Tam); Kedougou (Ked); Goudomp (Gou); Boke (Bok); Kindia (Kin); Mamou (Mam); Labe (Lab); Mali Center(Mlc); Lebekere (Leb); Quebo (Que); Mansoa (Man); West Coast (WCo); Lower River (LRi); North Bank (NBa)															

iii) Tablet no :_____ iv) Camera no :_____v) GPS no :_____

Date : ___ / ___ / _____(dd / mm / yyyy)

SECTION A- OCCUPANCY RIGHTS

A1 – What right of occupation do you have on this parcel?

1 - Traditional occupation 2 – State assignment right 3 – State surface right issued by the State 4- State lease
5 – Land title 6 – Permission of the owner 7 – Tenant 8 - Other, specify _____

A2- a) If you have an official right, specify the registration number of this right: _____

b) Take a photo of the title or official document Photo number: _____

A3- a) If you are a tenant of this parcel? (Do you pay with your nature (harvest/animals) or in cash to exploit this land)?

1- YES 2 - NO (If no, go to A4)

b) If yes, what is the amount of rent paid in nature or in cash? i) in nature: _____ ii) cash/money: _____

c) What is the name of the owner: _____

d) City / village of residence of the owner: _____ e) Phone no of the owner : _____

Note to the surveyor: If the main farmer is a man asked the question A4.
:

A4- a) Does your wife or your wives cultivate a well-defined portion of this parcel (a portion dedicated to women and where the women are sovereign of the work done on this parcel)?
1- YES 2-NO *(if no, go to section B)*
If yes, what is the area of land used by your wife or your wives (m^2)? _____

If YES, ask to see his wife or his wives. If two wives work on the same parcel, arbitrarily divide the parcel of women in two and fill out a survey questionnaire and a parcel questionnaire for each of the women and sketch the parcel. Indicate well and number the parts exploited by these women

SECTION B- CROPS INSIDE THE RIGHT-OF-WAY OF THE LINE

►**B1 -** a) **Within your parcel, do you have crops that are located inside the line right-of-way?**
1- YES 2- No (➔*section C)*

b) If yes, indicate the cultivation surface (m^2) that you operate that is entirely located inside the line right-of-way?

No ID	Speculation 1- Rice 2- Corn 3- Fonio 4- Peanuts 5- Mil 6- Sorghum 7- Manioc 8- Cowpea 9- Cotton 10 – Market garden products 11- Others, specify _____	Area (m^2) in the parcel	Number of harvests per year	Harvest month	
				Harvest 1	Harvest 2
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					

SECTION C- ANIMAL GRAZING IN THE LINE RIGHT-OF-WAY

C1 - a) In what parcel do your cattle graze or do they graze inside the line right-of-way? 1- Yes 2- No (➔*question C3)*

C2 - Is it a free pasture or a fenced area?

1- Free pasture 2- Fenced area

C3 - Do other farmers' cattle graze on your parcel? 1- Yes 2- No

SECTION D – TREES/PLANTATIONS WITHIN THE LINE RIGHT-OF-WAY

D1 – In this parcel, are there trees resting entirely within the line's right-of-way?

1 – YES (➔*D2)* *2* – NO (➔*section E)*

D2 – Number and description of fruit and/or non fruit trees present on the <u>portion of the parcel</u> located in the right-of-way of the line

Kinds of trees	Number of trees on the parcel according to their degree of maturity		
	Young (Early growth)	Average (has not yet produced)	Adult (at least one crop per year)
1 – Mango tree grafted			
2 – Ungrafted Mango			
3 – Tamarind			
4 – Baobab			
5 – Jujube			
6 – Balanitès (Soump)			
7 – Nere (Oul)			
8 – Sclerocarya (Berr)			
9 – Natural Palm			
10 – Improved Palm			
11 – Ronier			
12 – Lemon tree			
13 – Guava tree			
14 – Orange tree			
15 – Papaya			
16 – Avocado			
17 – Kapok tree			
18 – Acacia albida (Kadd)			
19 – Cashew tree			
20 – Nim			

Kinds of trees	Number of trees on the parcel according to their degree of maturity		
	Young (Early growth)	Average (has not yet produced)	Adult (at least one crop per year)
21 – Prosopis			
22 – Cherry tree			
23 – Banana tree			
24 – Forest tree:			
Others :			
25 –			
26 –			
27 –			

D3- If it is a plantation take one or two pictures representative of the plantation

a) No of picture 1 : _____

b) No of picture 2 : _____

SECTION E – MAIN AND SECONDARY STRUCTURES AND BUILDINGS INSIDE THE LINE RIGHT-OF-WAY

E1 – a) Do you have a structure or buildings (residences, business, etc.) and secondary structures (such as graves, enclosures, wells, hydro-agricultural equipment, etc.) <u>located wholly or partly</u> within the line right-of-way?

1- YES 2- NO (➔*section F)*

If Yes, answer the following questions

E1	E2	E3	E4		E5	E6			E7
No ID	**Structure/equipment** **1- House** **2- Store** **3- Hangar** **4- Animal shelters** **5- Graves, cemetery** **6- Wells** **7- Cemented basin** **8- Hydro-agricultural equipment** **9- Others: specify** _____	**GPS Location**	**Coordinates** (decimal degrees)		**Picture no**	**Description**			**Type of occupation/rights of use** **1- Property** **2- Rental** **3- Customary use** **4- Use with the permission of the owner** **5- Other; specify** _____
			Latitude	**Longitude**		**Type of construction (1,2 or 3)**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	
A									
B									
C									
D									

Type of construction:

1- Durable : baked brick walls, cement blocks, cement and tile roof, sheet metal

2- Semi-durable: adobe walls/banco, earthen brick, adobe, boards and tiled roof, sheet.

3- Unsustainable: adobe / banco walls, earthen brick, adobe and other, thatched roof and straw.

Signature of the surveyor: _____

SECTION F – SURVEYOR COMMENTARIES

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

IMPORTANT
Do not forget

!	***Take the operator/farmer's picture with his/her operator/farmer single identifier numberclearly visible (use a slate)***
!	***Take a picture of the occupant/farmer with his/her identity card***
!	***Give the occupant/farmer or the person who answered the questions the Identification Sheet with Summary of Potentially Assigned Assets Completed***
!	**If incomplete, indicate why the OCCUPANT/FARMER questionnaire is not complete:** 1 - Occupant absent 2 – Uncertain occupant 3 - Unknown occupant 4 – No occupant 5- Other : _____

Sketch of the parcel and its divisions and subdivisions (if necessary)

(Indicate the line direction)

PAP identification sheet (FIP) with summary of potentially affected assets[1]

Occupant/farmer ID :

CLCS		Surveyor no		Occupant/Farmer no			
	–						

Name of the occupant/farmer: _____ **Survey date : _____/_____/_2017**
dd/ mm

Summary of Losses of Land and Property

PARCEL		
Parcel no	Speculation	Total area (m2) in the right-of-way

BUILDING/HOUSE/OTHER ANNEXED STRUCTURES			
Houses or structures ID	Use	Surface (m^2)	Type of construction

TREES/PLANTS			
Species	Number of feet		
	Young	Average	Adult

[1] To be produced in duplicate. A copy to be given to the operator/farmer

Name and Signature of the Occupant/Farmer or representative: ……

Name and Signature of the surveyor: ……..……..

Annex 4:
Report of the ISC (Information, Sensitization, and Communication) campaign in Gambia

ORGANIZATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GAMBIA RIVER

ENERGY PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT





AWARENESS CAMPAIGN REPORT
PRIOR TO PARCEL & SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY
OF THE INTERCONNECTION LINE

----------00----------

Report prepared by: S. Fofana, Expert S&E (PMU)
A.M.Diouf, Environnement Expert OMVG

Gambia, from 5 au 15 November 2017

Index of Abbreviations

Abréviations/ Abbreviations	Français/ French	English/Anglais
ATMO/TATO	Assistance Technique au Maitre d'Ouvrage	Technical Assistance to the Owner
TDR/TOR	Termes de références	Terms of Reference
AHES/HDS	Aménagement Hydroélectrique de Sambagalou	Hydroelectric Development of Sambagalou
PR/RO	Plan de réinstallation	Relocation Plan
LCMC/LCMC	Comités locaux de coordination et de suivi	Local Coordination and Monitoring Committee
CLS/LMC	Comités locaux de suivi	Local Monitoring Comities
ISC/IAC	Information, Sensibilisation, Communication	Information, Awareness, Communication
S-E/ME	Suivi-Evaluation	Monitoring and Evaluation
IC-MOE	Ingénieur Conseil – Maître d'œuvre	Consulting Engineer - Project Manager
OMVG	Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Gambie	Gambia River Development Organisation
PMU/PMU	Unité de Gestion du Projet	Project management unit
PTF	Partenaires Techniques et Financiers	Technical and Financial Partners
NAWEG/NECG	Société Nationale d'Electricité en Gambie	National Electricity Company in Gambia
ONG/NGO	Organisation Non Gouvernemental	Non Governmental Organization
ENDA ECOPOP	Environnement et Développement en Afrique	Environment and Sustainable Development
CADES/Guinée SOESD/ Guinea	Centre d'Appui pour le Développement Economique et Social	Support Center for Economic and Social Development
MSA	Malick Sow et Associés	Malick Sow and Associates
CEDEAO/ ECWAS	Commission Economique des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest	Economic Community of West Africa States
PAR/RAP	Plan d'Action de Réinstallation	Resettlement Action Plan
EDG/NEC	Energie de Guinée	Guinea's Energy
SENELEC	Société Nationale d'Electricité	National Electricity Company

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1. INTRODUCTION

To produce the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of the OMVG Energy Project Interconnection, it is planned to carry out parcels and socioeconomic surveys which clearly identify the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) their affected assets and impacted activities. Prior to the survey a Communication, Consultation and Awareness Campaign was organized. Parcel surveys are scheduled to start in October 2017, while the recruitment of operators is still not finalized.

In order to prevent any delay in the planning, the TFPs have retained in the memorandum that the PMU and the OMVG will supervise the National Monitoring Committees (NMC) and Local Coordination and Monitoring Committees (LCMC) to lead the information and awareness campaign in Gambia and Guinea Bissau.

It is in this context that a joint OMVG/PMU mission, including the OMVG Environmental Expert, Mr. A. Matar Diouf and the Follow-up Expert and Evaluation of the PMU, Mr. Sékou Fofana stayed in Gambia from 05 to 15 November 2017. The objective of the mission was to inform consult and sensitize the populations of the affected villages prior to the parcel and socioeconomic surveys. The survey was to closely follow the mission. This campaign of information, sensitization and communication with the affected populations is a formal requirement of the donors.

For Senegal and Guinea, recruitment of NGOs is finalized. Two NGOs were selected, ENDA ECOPOP for Senegal and CADES/Guinea for Guinea. These NGOs will be responsible of the awareness-raising phase in these two countries.

2. MISSION OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of this campaign is to inform people of villages and towns along the interconnection line right-of-way, of the parcel surveys planning, to get the best support from authorities, and have a large participation of the affected people and the population in general.
The specific objectives are:

- Set up an information and awareness committee prior to investigations in areas crossed by the interconnection line;
- Share the content of messages and communication tools with members;
- Organize group focus or sectoral meetings in the villages along the line.

3. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

To implement the information, sensitization and communication activities, the following approach was adopted by the OMVG/PMU team:

3.1. Preliminary meeting of officials at the Banjul offices

1. Preparatory Meeting with the Focal Point of the OMVG National Cell in Banjul, Mr. B. Lamine Sylla,

2. Meeting with the Minister of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources of Gambia to present the objectives of the mission.

3.2. Organization of field meetings:

1. **Presentation Meeting** with the Brikama and Soma Governors, to present mission objectives

2. Community Meetings :

Information and awareness meeting regarding the Brikama and Soma axes 1, 2 and 3.

These meetings brought together:

- the chiefs of cantons,
- the heads of the project affected villages,
- representatives of the National Electricity Company of Gambia (NECG),
- the Focal Point representative of the OMVG National Cell in Gambia,
- the representative of AECOM in the field,
- the representatives of the technical services of the Environment,
- Water and Forests and Agriculture,
- community secretaries,
- local officials and some
- influential people from these localities.

The community meetings were held in official meeting rooms and activities were presented as follows:

- ✓ PowerPoint presentation on main objectives of the Information, Awareness and Communication Campaign. Presentation was given in the national language (Ouolof) and simultaneous translation into the local Maninka language. Translator were identified by the focal point representative of OMVG Cell in Banjul. Mr. Matar Diouf, OMVG Environment Expert, lead this presentation.
- ✓ Questions and answers after the presentation of each main subject.
- ✓ Organization of the focus groups after each presentation (5 to 6 groups of 4 to 5 individuals) for discussion and reporting to the assembly: Recommendations to improve efficiency of the campaign .
- ✓ Summary of the day.

The main tools used in Gambia by the OMVG / PMU team at the community meetings were:

- Computer,
- Video projector,
- Maps of the regions and districts affected by the interconnection line in Gambia and other OMVG member countries (Senegal, Guinea and Guinea Bissau)
- Various other documents on the Energy project.

3. Radio broadcasts

To reach the greatest number of people in the communities affected by the interconnection line, the OMVG/PMU committee members organized, multiple radio

events, interviews, debates and discussions. Largely broadcast by community radio stations.

Six (6) radio stations were involved in regions, three (3) stations in the Soma Region and three (3) in the Brikama region.

Radio broadcasts were also organized with three (3) community radio stations in the Brikama Region. These interviews have been translated into 2 local languages and broadcast by the following community radio stations:

- Bwiam FM,
- Kulorokaira FM
- Brikama FM.

3.1. Content of the information and awareness activity:

The agenda for the Communication Awareness Campaign, focused on the following points:

1. Opening Ceremony at the level of the 6 axes chosen, including:
    - 3 at Brikama (Brikama center, SIBANOR Community and Bondaly District)
    - 3 at SOMA (Jara West District, Farafinna and Kwenalla);
2. Presentation of the participants;
3. POWERPOINT presentation of:
    - the objectives of the OMVG mission,
    - the Energy Project and interconnection line by the OMVG
4. Questions/Answers;
5. Summary of the awareness workshop;
6. Closing of the workshop either by the governors, or by the chiefs of villages according.

3.1.1 Opening ceremony

For each of the selected axes:

- Brikama center, Sibanor and Bondaly for the Brikama Region;
- Soma Center, Farafinna and Kwenalla for Soma Region,

The opening was carried out either by the Governor or by the Village Chiefs.
Following the opening, presentations were given by:

- Mr. Sylla, the focal point of Gambia OMVG Cell,
- The representative of the National Society of Electricity (NAWEC) of Gambia, who provide information on the objectives of the mission in local languages of the areas affected by the interconnection line.

3.1.2 Presentation of the themes of the meeting

The OMVG Environmental Expert presented, in a "PowerPoint" format, the details of the Project and the interconnection line according to the following sequence:

1. Introduction
2. Presentation of the OMVG Energy Project (Kaléta Dam, Sambangalou Dam and Interconnection Line) (substations, sections, total length of line and number of kilometers per country).
3. Assembly of the tower structure using the example of the 225 kV line from Manantaly.
4. Presentation of affected Regions and Districts in Gambia: West Coast (Brikama) and the Districts of (Foni Jarrol, Foni Bondali, Foni Kansala, Foni

Bintang Karenai, Foni Brefet, Kombo East, Kombo Central); Lower River (Mansa Konko) and the Districts of (Jarra West, Kiang East, Kiang Central, Kiang West) and North Bank (Kerewan) and the Districts of (Upper Baddibu) and project benefits for Gambia.

5. Presentation of the substations (approximate size and positions) and example of the Brikama substation.
6. Presentation of the pylons and the transformation line, the characteristics of the pylons and their dimensions (height, dimension at the base).
7. Reserved right-of-way under the line: What is permitted in the right of way and what is prohibited in the right-of-way.
8. Construction work.
9. Parcel Surveys (Census of All People Affected by the Project (PAP), Inventory of Land and Right-of-Way Property, Socio-Economic Studies).

The presentation of the OMVG's environmental expert was completed by the punctual intervention of the monitoring and evaluation expert of the PMU in the local Maninka/Mandingo languages.

3.2. Questions/Answers:

After the presentation of each point by the Environmental Expert, questions were asked by the participants. All questions were answered to the satisfaction of the participants. Some of these issues are presented in Section IV (Summaries of discussions).

3.3. Closing Ceremonies of Meetings:

The sensitization and information sessions were closed between 17:30 and 18:00 either by the Governors or by the Canton Chiefs. All meetings ended on a note of satisfaction of the participants to the various meetings organized by OMVG / PMU in collaboration with the technical services of Gambian State.

4. Messages transmitted during information and awareness campaigns

Apart from the detailed presentation provided by the OMVG the messages sent to the participants in the various meetings were as follows:

- The Energy Project was initiated by OMVG on behalf of its member states (Senegal, Gambia, Republic of Guinea and Guinea Bissau);
- It is a project of regional scope that aims to reduce the energy deficit of Member States and ECWAS (Economic Community of West Africa States) countries;
- It is a **public utility** ;
- The project consists of the Sambangalou dams and a 1641 km long transmission line and 16 source substations;
- Surveys will be conducted to identify those whose goods and activities will be temporarily or permanently impacted by the interconnection line. These investigations concern only the interconnection line and not the dam;
- It will be necessary to receive the interviewers and answer precisely their questions;
- Based on the results of these surveys, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) that clearly identifies the people affected by the Project, their impacted goods/activities to produce and the terms and conditions of compensation for each PAP;
- OMVG will return to the PAPs to validate the RAP;
- A fair compensation process will take place, and at the end of which the PAPs will have to release the right of way of the line.

It should be noted that the meetings held in the different districts had the effective participation of the people concerned (governors, chiefs of cantons, village chiefs, technicians of the State services, etc.).

4. POINT OF PARTICIPATION

A. ***Awareness meeting in the Brikama region:***

Axe 1 : Brikama Center

The first sensitization and information session was held in Brikama center on November 7th, 2017 in the meeting room of the Governorate. Taking part in this meeting, in addition to Mr. Ebrima MBallow, Governor of the Brikama Region were the Chief of Canton, the heads of the villages concerned by the interconnection line, the representatives of the National Electricity Company of Gambia (NECG), the representative of AECOM in Banjul, the OMVG Focal Point in Banjul, the representatives of the Local Coordination and Monitoring Committees (LCMC), and various stakeholders in the technical services of Agriculture, Environment, Water and Forests and the Community Secretary.

The session was opened at 10:50 am by the Governor of West Coast Region (WCR) in the person of Mr Ebrima MBallow.

A total of 32 people including 5 women were present during the information and awareness activities. Participants came from affected villages in the Kombo East District of Brikama Region (Mandina, Basori, Tubakuta, Kembujen, Kuloro, Bullock, Duwasu, etc.) and State and private structures (Agriculture, Water and Forests, NAVEC, Design Offices, etc.).

The photos below are some of the pictures taken during the information and awareness sessions in the Brikama center.





Partial view of the meeting room of the Governorate of Brikama during the information and awareness meeting

Brikama: Axe 2 - Sibanor Community

Sibanor held the second awareness and information session on 08 November 2017 in the meeting room of the Sibanor Community School. Present at this meeting were the Canton Chiefs, the heads of villages affected by the interconnection line, the agents of the National Electricity Company of Gambia (NAWEG), the representative of AECOM in Banjul, the OMVG Focal Point in Banjul, the representative of the Governor of Brikama and the representatives of the Local Coordination and Monitoring Committees (LCMC), etc.

In total, 29 people including 2 women were present during information and awareness activities. Participants came from affected villages in Foni Brefet, Bintang Karanai and Kansala Districts and state and private structures (Agriculture, Water and Forests, NAVEC, Study Offices, etc.).

An overview of the meeting room is presented in the photos below taken in Sibanor and the attendance statistics are presented in the Appendix to this report.




An overview of the room at Sibanor Community Outreach and Information Meeting

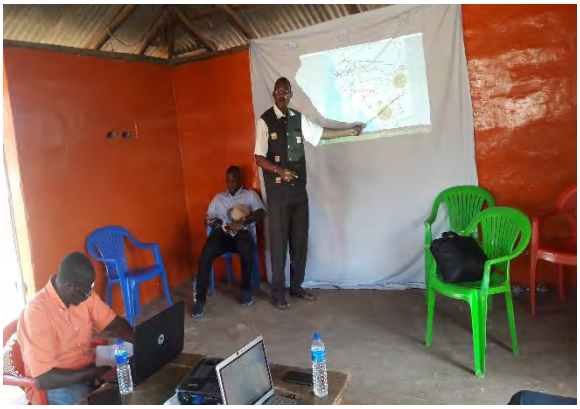
Brikama: Axe 3 - Bondaly District

The information and awareness work began at 12h 24m in Bondaly. After the usual presentations of the participants, the objectives of the mission were presented by the OMVG Focal Point in Banjul followed by the presentation of the theme of the meeting by the OMVG Environmental Expert Mr A.M. Diouf.

Present at this information and sensitization meeting were the village chiefs, the agents of the Electricity Company of Gambia (ECG), the representative of AECOM in Banjul, the representative of the National Office of the OMVG in Banjul, the representative of the Governor of Brikama and representatives of Local Coordination and Monitoring Committees (LCMC), representatives of Agriculture and Environment, etc.

In total, 29 people including 3 women were present during information and awareness activities. The participants came from affected villages in the Foni Jarrol and Bondali District of the Brikama region and from state and private structures (Agriculture, Waters and Forests, NAVEC, Design Offices, etc.).

An overview of the meeting room is presented below, and the attendance statistics are presented in the Appendix of this report.

An overview of the room at the Awareness and Information Meeting in Bondaly District




The different working groups on awareness and information in Bondaly




The different working groups on awareness and information in Bondaly

Following the community meetings, radio broadcasts were also organized with three local radio stations. Details about the debates in community radio are presented below:

Debates on community radios in Brikama

1. **Debates on Radio Foni Kansala District:** The debates were held in Diola and Mandingo local languages. Several listeners called to participate in the debates in 5 districts of Foni covered by this radio. The audio recording is attached to the report.

2. **Debates on Kuloro Radio in the Kombo East District:** As on the Foni Kansala District radio, on Kuloro Radio in the Kombo East District, there were also many listeners who participated in the discussions. The show was conducted in Mandingo only since every one present spoke Mandingo. Nevertheless, some listeners who called during the program were asked to spread the message to Diola listeners. The coverage of this radio station extends to Kiang and throughout Kombo and Foni. The audio recording is attached.

3. **The debates on the community radio of Brikama:** Mandingos and Wolofs were targeted in this program, but the translator Wolof did not show up. Nevertheless, the program has attracted many listeners and phone calls. At one point, we had to stop phone calls to give details of the project. The coverage of this radio is limited to the city of Brikama and the surrounding villages. The audio recording is attached.

B. ***Awareness meeting in the SOMA region:***

A three-day awareness and information campaign was organized by the OMVG and the PMU with the collaboration of the administrative authorities and the OMVG Energy Project Interconnection Line in the Lower River Region (Jarra West, Kiang East, Kiang Central and Kiang West districts) and North Bank Region (Badibou East District).

Three main axes were selected for awareness and information, namely: Soma center, Farafinna and Kwenalla.

SOMA :AXE 1 : Soma center (Jarra West District)

The information and awareness work began at 11:30 am in the Jarra West District (Soma Center) court room. The local authorities (village leaders called Alikalolu, VDC vice presidents, district chiefs, governors and some actors) took part in this sensitization and information session. Apart from these people, the agents of the National Electricity Company of Gambia (NECG), the AECOM representative in Banjul, the OMVG Focal Point in Banjul, and representatives of state and private structures (Agriculture, Waters and Forests, NAVEC, Design Offices, etc.) also took part.

A total of 29 people, including one woman, participated in the information and awareness activities. Attendance statistics are presented in the Appendix of this report.



An overview of the room during the sensitization and information meeting in Soma center



The different awareness and information working groups in Soma center

SOMA Axe 2 : Farafinna

Information and awareness work began at 11:35 am in the village meeting room. Took part in this sensitization and information session, the governor, the chief of canton, the heads of the villages, the representatives of the villages concerned by the project, the agents of the National Electricity Company of Gambia (NAWEG), the representative of AECOM in Banjul, the OMVG Focal Point in Banjul, and the representatives of the Local Coordination and Monitoring Committees (LCMC), the representative of the environment service, etc.

In total, 29 people, all men, participated in information and awareness meetings. In addition to participants from villages in the SOMA region, representatives of state and private structures (Agriculture, Water and Forests, NAVEC, Design Offices) also took part. The list of participants is attached as an appendix to this report.




An overview of the room at the awareness and information meeting in Farafinna




On the left the Governor and the Chief of Canton at the awareness and information meeting in Farafinna

SOMA Axe 3 : Kwenalla

The information and sensitization meetings began on November 13, 2017 at 12.00pm in the Kwenalla meeting room. The village leaders, the village representatives involved in the project, the agents of the National Electricity Company of Gambia (NAWEG), the AECOM representative took part in this sensitization and information session, Banjul, the OMVG Focal Point in Banjul, the representatives of the LCMC, etc.

A total of 29 male participants were present at Kwenalla's information and awareness activities. Participants came from villages affected by the interconnection line in the SOMA region and from state and private structures (Agriculture, Water and Forests, NAVEC, Design Offices, etc.).

The attendance list is presented in the Annex of this report.



Information and awareness session in Kwenalla



Summary of group work in Kwenalla

Following the community meetings, radio broadcasts were also organized in three community radios in Soma and radio Kabada in Casamance.

The three community radio stations targeted are: Soma Community Radio in the LRR which is received within 12 km and Farafenni Community Radio with similar coverage. Another radio station, Kabada, has been identified in the neighboring region of Casamance which has greater coverage and will therefore have to be targeted for radio broadcasts.

Radio broadcasts in Soma reached a wider audience compared to community meetings.

As in the community radios of the Brikama area, in Soma several listeners called to participate in the debates. These radio broadcasts have reach about 25,000 people in this region.

In summary, information and sensitization activities went well in Gambia (in the Brikama and Soma Regions). A total of 177 people including 11 women took part in community meetings and nearly

45,000 people were sensitized through community radios. The overall participation statistics for community meetings are presented in the table below.

Attendance Chart of Participants in Awareness and Information

Regions / Districts	Number of participants		Total
Brikama	**Men**	**Women**	
Axe1 : Brikama	27	5	32
Axe2 : Sibanor	27	2	29
Axe3 : Bondaly	26	3	29
Sub-total Brinkama	80	10	90
Soma			
Axe1 : Soma	28	1	29
Axe2 Farafinna	29	0	29
Axe3 Kwenella	29	0	29
Sub-total SOMA	86	1	87
Sub-Total General	**166**	**11**	**177**

5. SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

The exchanges took place in very good conditions. All invited guests fully participated in awareness and information campaign.

Overall, the village chiefs and village chiefs appreciated the information and the awareness sessions. They were reassured by the awareness and information received from the OMVG/PMU mission. For the coming parcel and socioeconomic survey mission, authorities are ready to remove any obstacles a smooth execution of survey activities as well as for future project activities.

After the information and awareness sessions, the main concerns of the participants **had been taken into account. A series of questions were asked by the participants, important one are presented below:**

5.1. Main concerns of participants:

The summary of the main concerns of the participants is presented below:

- The villages that will actually be affected by the interconnection line
- Compensation methods and payment procedures of affected landowners
- Impact of inter-state conflicts on the Energy project
- What will be the Impacts along the road between Kembujeh and the Brikama substation as well as on houses around?
- Windstorms and pylons
- Permanent loss of 3 meters access road and 6x6 meters for the installation of each pylon
- Recruitment of young people for the construction of pylons
- NECG and the road of its transmission line
- Villages that are not serviced by NECG for electricity
- NECG high rates and frequent power cuts
- The expected duration of the project

- As the interconnection line path to Farafinna is not yet decided, another meeting will have to be organized to discuss with appropriate stakeholders
- The safety aspect of the line: after the completion of the project, children especially those who hunt in the bush. They may be tempted to climb the pylons.
- NECG's slowness in the distribution of electricity in rural communities such as Kiangs.
- High cost and irregular supply of electricity in Gambia

5.2. Analysis of the questions asked by the participants

Given the agricultural importance in the villages crossed by the interconnection line, during the various presentations, many important concerns and questions were asked by the participants. A summary of these questions and answer are presented in the table below:

No	Questions	Answers
1	Who will be responsible for connecting the communities to the interconnection line?	The various national electricity companies are responsible for connecting the communities to the line.
2	Since the land is the main asset of the people, will these people be able to access farmland for agricultural work once the construction of the line is complete?	Yes, but, the possible works are: Gardening, food crops and vegetables, livestock, grazing and other compatible activity. However, it is strictly forbidden to build houses, huts, sheds, agricultural buildings, latrines, etc. and to plant trees whose size exceeds 3.5m. The lands under the pylons will be permanently lost (no crops will be allowed).
3	Who will have to identify the location of the pylons?	The location of the pylons will be determined with GPS support.
4	What is NECG's role in this project?	Distribution of electricity from the Brikama and Soma substations.
5	Could interstate conflicts have an impact on this project?	Interstate conflicts should not apen. No member country of the Organization has the right to deprive other country in electricity. The dam and the interconnection line are common property of all member countries of the Organization. This is governed by laws and agreements between States member.
6	Can land or farm owners oppose the installation of pylons in their properties?	From the moment your land or farm is on the interconnection line which is declared to be of public utility by the OMVG member countries, under no circumstances should an owner oppose the installation of the towers on his properties.
7	With the new system, will homes that already benefit from NAWEC service redo their electrical installations and change the "Cash Power" meters (prepaid) made available by NECG?	This case will be duly studied by NAWEC.
8	Will the people directly affected by the project have access to employment under this project?	Populations directly affected by the interconnection line will be favored when hiring during the pre-construction phase and the construction of pylons in accordance with their competence.

9	Is agricultural work possible under the interconnection line?	Under the line of interconnection, the possible works are: Gardening, food crops and vegetables, Livestock, grazing and other compatible activity. However, it is strictly forbidden to build houses, huts, sheds, agricultural buildings, latrines, etc. and plant trees whose size exceeds 3.5m.
10	The impact of the interconnection line on migratory birds?	A study on bird migration corridors was carried out by specialists recruited by AECOM. A first version of the study is available.
11	Management and distribution of electricity in member countries?	In each country the structures responsible for electricity will ensure the distribution and management of electricity. For the specific case of Gambia, it is NECG, for Senegal it is SENELEC, for Guinea Conakry it is EDG and for Guinea Bissau, it is EAGB.
12	Will the villages crossed by the interconnection line benefit from electricity?	The main concern of the OMVG is to ensure the availability of current in quantity and in quality for the four countries in order to meet the demand of the populations by the different national services in charge of electricity.
13	Will the local workforce be used for work at the villages crossed by the interconnection line?	Yes, but according to their competence. Otherwise, labor can be recruited anywhere else in OMVG member countries.
14	What is the expected distance between the pylons?	The planned distance between the pylons is 500 m.
15	How will the surfaces lost after the installation of the pylons be compensated?	First, these losses are classified in the category of surface lost permanently. The compensation will be either in kind or in cash in proportion to the area occupied by the pylons (lost).
16	My land is probably on the interconnection line. But I'm not very sure. My intention is to build a house there. What will you recommend to me?	We recommend that you do not build first. First, make sure that your land is not impacted by the interconnection line before doing anything.
17	If for example my field is crossed by the interconnection line and I lose some or all of my farmland and for compensation I am offered a certain amount for which I do not agree, how will this conflict be resolved?	For the interconnection component, the vast majority of PAPs will fall into the third category (crop, tree or pasture losses). Several proposals exist to resolve this dispute or conflict. - A first method is to provide additional explanations to the complainant (example: explain in detail how the project calculated the compensation of the complainant and show him that the same rules apply to all), - Use elders or respected people in the community to play the role of arbitration. - Make use of the courts according to the laws of each of the 4 member countries of the OMVG. But this process does not seem to be the best way to resolve this conflict, as it often requires lengthy delays before the case is dealt with and this can result in significant costs for the complainant, and requires a complex mechanism, with experts and lawyers, who often can escape the complainant and eventually turn against him.

		Finally, courts are not expected to hear disputes over untitled properties, which in the case of the interconnection project are likely to constitute the majority of cases. That is why for the OMVG Energy Project, the project manager will set up an extra-judicial dispute resolution mechanism involving the explanation and mediation by third parties. It will comprise two main stages: - the registration by the supervisor of the complaint or the dispute, - amicable treatment, calling on independent project mediators. PAP may appeal to recommendation or decision of this mechanism. Each affected person, as the right to uses at any time the justice system of his country,
18	I own farmland that is operated by a third party and is affected either by the interconnection line or by the substations causing the loss of some or all of the agricultural land. In this case between me the owner and the non-owner operator will be compensated?	For a farmer who does not own a farmland that will lose access to some or all of the land he was farming, it is proposed to pay in kind or in cash the equivalent of an annual harvest according to the cultivated area. - The compensation approach for parcels of land is to focus on offsets in kind to the extent possible. However, special attention will be paid to non-owner farmers who are considered vulnerable. - For the owner, the compensation will be made from the following year in accordance with the affected area. And this compensation can be done either in kind or in cash. Generally, only areas under pylons and substations will be permanently lost.

6. MAIN RESULTS OBTAINED

Main results obtained from these meetings are as follows:

- The participants have learned the objectives of the Energy Project and who are the 4-member states of the OMVG.
- The main components of the OMVG Energy Project are now known to all participants.
- Participants are informed and sensitized about the importance to participate to the parcel and socio-economic surveys that will start in the coming days, with the aim of identifying the people whose goods and activities will be impacted temporarily or permanently by the interconnection line.
- 177 people including 11 women from local structures and state structures are trained and ready to spread information on the coming activities in their respective structures/villages.
- The message for the execution of parcel and socio-economic surveys as been delivered to the administrative authorities and to the populations of the villages concerned by the interconnection line.
- 6 media information campaigns on the radio, 3 in the Brikama region and 3 in Soma populations on the imminent conduct of parcel surveys. Information as been given in the local languages (Ouolof, Mandingo, Sosseh, etc.) to people of the villages concerned by the investigation.
- Nearly 45,000 people were reach during the various radio broadcasts in the regions of Brikama and Soma.
- Two audio CDs are produced and given to the OMVG and the PMU.

- The concerns of those affected are known and taken into account in the report of the awareness and information campaign.
- A final report of the activity is written and presented to
    - the OMVG,
    - the Coordination of the PMU
    - the Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs).

7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

At the end of these information and awareness sessions, we note the following:

7.1 ***At Community level***: Local authorities (the village leaders called Alikalolu, the VDC vice-presidents, the governors and other actors), and all those who were invited to participate in its sensitization sessions, did strongly mobilized. They appreciated the information and awareness sessions and were reassured by the awareness and information received from the OMVG/PMU mission and its partners in the field. For the coming surveys, they will remove obstacles foa smooth execution of activities, particularly with regard to the parcel surveys and other future activities of the project.

For these village populations, one thing counts above all: ***«*** **Gambia belongs to all Gambians*»***, and only one slogan: ***« One Gambia, One People, One Nation »***.

7.2 ***At the level of the authorities:*** The Minister of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources of Gambia and the Governors reassured their unconditional support for the success of the mission. They thanked all the participants for the quality of the interventions and for the large participation. They reassured the representatives of the PMU/OMVG of the availability of their populations to support the OMVG Energy project, for a harmonious development of the four countries concerned by the interconnection of the entire subregion.

Recommendations

As awareness and information were a prerequisite for the start of the parcel surveys, to date, these activities have been finalized in Gambia on November 15, 2017.

The mission of the PMU/OMVG invites the OMVG, to quickly mobilize in the field the subcontractors who will conduct the parcel surveys, in order to be able to release the rights-of-way as quickly as possible.

8. ANNEX

RELEASE OF THE RIGHT OF WAY FOR THE INTERCONNECTION OF THE OMVG ENERGY PROJECT

TDR: PHASE INFORMATION SENSITIZATION COMMUNICATION (I S C): Gambia and Guinea Bissau.

Introduction

As part of the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) of the OMVG Energy Project Interconnection, it is planned to carry out partial surveys which clearly identify the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and their goods/activities impacted. These surveys must follow a phase of information, awareness and communication. Parcel surveys are scheduled to start in October 2017, while the recruitment of interviewer is still not finalized. The construction companies have all deployed in the field and must start the work of the substations and the line.

In order to prevent any delay in the planning of construction companies, the TFPs have retained in the memorandum that the PMU and the High Commission of the OMVG supervise the national monitoring committees (CNS) and the local coordination and monitoring committees (LCMC) to take charge of the information and awareness-raising phase in Gambia and Guinea Bissau.

For Senegal and Guinea, the recruitment of NGOs is being finalized. These NGOs will take charge of the awareness-raising phase in these two countries. The NGO for Gambia and Guinea Bissau are in the process of recruiting NGO implementors.

The CNS and LCMC in the institutional set-up of the project were to relay information between OMVG, construction contractors, local authorities and PAPs. These bodies are composed of representatives of technical services, socio-professional organizations, community-based organizations (CBOs) and NGOs operating in the area.

The purpose of this communication strategy is to provide information and awareness activities to be implemented by NSC and LCMC members, as a prelude to parcel surveys.

1. Objective

- Establishment of an information, awareness and communication committee;
- Sharing the contents of messages and communication tools;
- Focus group organization in the Axes along the line.

2. Proposed Activities

ACTIVITIES	TASKS	TERMS	RESPONSIBLE
Local communication campaign	Establishment of an information, awareness and communication committee	This Committee will be set up in each LCMC concerned and composed of 3 members including 1 President, his deputy and a 3rd resource person. It is important to note that these 3 people will be selected from the LCMC members who have benefited from the training courses of the High Commission on PGES including an NGO Representative.	LCMC
		OMVG will ask the Chairs of the LCMC concerned to appoint as Chairman a consensual person deemed to be eloquent and capable of drafting the final report of the activity. He will be assisted by an agent just as able to write the final report of the activity. A third person known and respected by the populations will be designated to complete the trio.	
		One of the 3 members of the Committee must be able to carry out media communication activities.	
	Training meeting of Information Committee members in each LCMC	The objectives of these meetings is to convey to the members of the Information Committee the message to issue to the populations for the purpose of the surveys, to agree on the manner of doing it and to present to them the framework of the final report of the activity.	PMU/High Commission
	Conduct of the information campaign by Committee members		Members of Information Committee
	Drafting of the final report		Members of Information Committee
Media campaign	Development of a press release to inform the population of the imminent conduct of parcel surveys.		PMU/High Commission
	Broadcast of the communiqué in the local radio stations of the LCMC		PMU/High Commission /LCMC

3. LCMC concerned

At the level of Gambia and Guinea Bissau, the LCMCs are distributed along the route of the line according to the following table:

Countries	LCMC	Administrative divisions affected	
		Region	**County / District**
Guinea Bissau	Quebo	Tombali, Bafata	Quebo, Xitole, Bambadinca
	Mansoa	Oio	Mansoa, Nhacra, Bissora, Farim, Mansaba
Gambia	West Coast	West Coast (Brikama)	Foni Jarrol, Foni Bondali, Foni Kansala. Fon Bintang, Karenai, Foni Brefet, Kombo East, Kombo Central
	Lower River	Lower River (Mansa Konko)	Jarra West, Kiang East, Kiang Central, Kiang West
	North Bank	North Bank (Kerewan)	Upper Baddibu

4. Messages to be transmitted

- The Energy Project was initiated by the OMVG on behalf of its Member States;
- It is a project of regional scope that aims to reduce the energy deficit of Member States and ECOWAS countries;
- It is a **public utility**;
- The project consists of Sambangalou dams and a 1641 km long transmission line and 16 source substations;
- Surveys will be conducted to identify those whose goods and activities will be temporarily or permanently impacted by the interconnection line. These investigations concern only the interconnection line and not the dam;
- It will be necessary to receive the investigators and answer precisely their questions;
- Based on the results of these surveys, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) that clearly identifies the People affected by the Project, their impacted assets / activities and compensation arrangements will be developed;
- The OMVG will return to PAPs to validate RAP;
- A fair compensation process will take place and at the end of which the PAPs will have to release the right of way of the line.

5. PMU / High Commission groups in the field

	Members	**Countries**	**Zones**
Group 1	Condétto Tourré Mamadou Saliou Diallo Babacar Raymond Mbaye	Guinea Bissau	Guinea Bissau : Manssoa and Bambadinka
Group 2	Dior Mbacké Dia Amadou Matar DIOUF Sékou Fofana	Gambia	Gambia: Soma and Brikama.

6. Mission planning of the 2 groups:

Group : Gambia

Date	**Planned activities**	**Responsible**
05 /11/2017	Traveling to Banjul	OMVG/PMU
06 /11/2017	Preparatory meeting with the Ministry and the OMVG National Cell	OMVG/PMU/Cell
07 /11/2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe 1 Brikama.	OMVG/PMU/Cell/LCMC/RP
08 /11/2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe 2 Brikama	OMVG/PMU/Nat Cell/LCMC/RP
09/11/2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe3 Brikama	Same
10 /11/2017	Travel to Soma	
11/11/2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe 1 Soma	Same
12 /11/2017	Information and awareness meeting	

	Axe 2 Soma	
13/11/2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe 3 Soma	Same
14/11/2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe 4 Soma	Same
15 /11/2017	Travel Back	

Groupe : Guinea Bissau

Date	**Planned activities**	**Responsible**
05 /11/2017	Travel to Bissau	OMVG/PMU
06 /11/2017	Preparatory meeting with the Ministry and the OMVG National Cell	OMVG/PMU/Nat Cell
07 /11/2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe 1 Bissau.	OMVG/PMU/Nat Cell /LCMC/RP
08 /11/2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe 2 Bissau	OMVG/PMU/Nat Cell/LCMC/ RP
09/11/2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe3 Bissau	Same
10 /11/2017	Voyage sur Mansoa	
11/11/2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe 1 Mansoa	Same
12 /11/ 2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe 2 Mansoa	
13/11/2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe 3 Mansoa	Same
14/11/2017	Information and awareness meeting Axe 4 Mansoa	Same
15 /11/ 2017	Travel Back	

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Annex 5:
Evaluation scale of the cashew tree

Annex 5- Evaluation Methodology for the Applicable Schedule for the Cashew

Typology	Scale Element		Cost (FCFA)	Observations	GUINEA CONAKRY Scale	GUINEA-BISSAU Scale	GAMBIA Scale	SENEGAL Scale
Value Cashew tree Young (0-1 year)	Plant Purchase	*Young plant price*	**1000**	price of the plant at the nursery	**888**	**24000**	**1000**	**500**
Cashew Medium (2- 4 years)	1- Plant Purchase	*Young plant price (**Total (a)**)*	1000					
	2- Soil preparation and plant maintenance	*Hole preparation*	1000					
		3 year maintenance	2000 * 3	02 maintenance per year at the rate of 1000 FCFA each				
		Total (b)	**7000**					
	3- Cashew production price over 3 years of maturation	*price of a kg of cashew*	1250	price considered for kg in FCFA				
		annual yield	6,2	Yield Guinea Bissau				
		Total (c)	**23250**					
Average Cashew tree Value (FCFA)		**TOTAL (a+b+c)**	**31 250**		**14 793**	**52 932**		**5 000**
Adult Cashew (5 yrs and +)	1- Plant Purchase	*Price young plant **Total (a)***	1000	price of the plant at the nursery				
	2- Soil preparation and plant maintenance	*Hole preparation*	1000					
		5 year maintenance	2000 * 5	2 maintenances /year at 1000 FCFA per maintenance				
		Total (b)	**11000**					

	3- Cashew production price over 5 years of maturation	*price of a kg cashew*	1250	price considered for kg in FCFA				
		annual yield	6,2	Yield Guinea Bissau				
		Total (c)	**38750**					
Value Cashew Adult (in FCFA)		**Total (a+b+c)**	**50 750**		**47 337**	**52 932**		**10 000**

NB: As Guinea-Bissau concentrates more than 80% of cashew species impacted by the project, the annual yield of 6.2% provided by the Directorate of Agricultural Planning, Ministry of Agriculture of Guinea- Bissau was considered in the cost evaluation of cashew nut from PAR

Guinea: the scale presented in the Guinea column is that provided by the forestry and agriculture services

Senegal: the amounts of the scale were inspired by the decree of 2001-217 of March 13, 2001 revising Article 3 of Decree No. 96-572 of July 9, 1996 setting the taxes and fees for logging, the scale of BY the TER of the APIX realized in 2016.

Annex 6:
List of structures affected under the lines in Gambia

Annex 6: List of Structures in the Line Reach in Gambia

Parcel number	Use	Type of construction according to the materials used	Use / Property Type
GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0033_23	Undefined	Undefined	Other[1]
GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0034_23	House	Durable	Permission of the customary owner
GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0185_71	Tomb, cemetery	Durable	Customary use
GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0219_72	Other	Durable	Other[2]
GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_43	House	Durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0054_40	Other	Semi-durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0054_40	Hydro-Agricultural Equipment	Semi-durable	Community property
GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0054_40	Wells	Semi-durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0055_40	Store	Non-durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0055_40	House	Non-durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0073_41	House	Durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0003_39	Other	Durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0004_38	Wells	Durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0004_38	House	Durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0006_40	Wells	Non-durable	Permission of the customary owner
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0011_36	Other	Durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0011_40	Other	Durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0011_40	Store	Durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0011_40	Wells	Durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0011_40	House	Semi-durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0012_36	Store	Durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0014_36	Other	Durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0015_43	House	Semi-durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0015_43	Other	Non-durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0016_34	Hydro-Agricultural Equipment	Durable	Community property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0016_34	Other	Durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0020_42	House	Non-durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0025_37	Other	Durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0030_40	Hangar	Non-durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0030_40	Animal shelter	Non-durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0030_40	Store	Non-durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0030_40	House	Semi-durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0030_40	Other	Non-durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0032_39	House	Semi-durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0032_39	Store	Non-durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0032_39	Animal shelter	Non-durable	Traditional property

[1]Use of the unknown structure according to the response to the survey questionnaire.
[2] Use of the unknown structure according to the response to the survey questionnaire.

GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0032_39	Shed	Non-durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0032_39	Shed	Non-durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0049_41	Hut	Semi-durable	Use with permission of the customary owner
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0075_40	Military camp	Durable	State property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0075_40	House	Durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0076_40	House	Durable	Traditional property
GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0076_40	House	Semi-durable	Traditional property

Annex 7:
Examples of cards in preparation for the implementation of RAP

7a: PAP and Assets Information Fact Sheet
7b: Registration and complaint form
7c: Compensation Agreement Sheet
7d: Certificate of customary occupation

ORGANIZATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GAMBIA RIVER

ENERGY PROJECT

PAP INFORMATION SHEET

CATEGORY: …… ……		CODE : ……		
IDENTIFICATION	Mr. Miss Ms.: …… …… Sex :			PHOTO PHOTO PAP
	Date and place of birth: ……			
	Nationality :……			
	Country : ……Region :…… LCMC : ……			
	PAP Main occupation:			
	N° CNI : ……			
	PAP Tel : ……			
MARITAL STATUS	Married : ☐ Single : ☐ Widower : ☐ Widow : ☐			
	Number of children : ☐ **Boys :** ☐ **Girls:** ☐ **Other Dependents:** ☐			**area**
		---------- ----------	---------- ----------	**Methods of Compensation**
PROPERTY IMPACTED	**1. Land** • Habitat use • Agricultural use			
LOCATION AND EVALUATION	**2. Other types of lost Property** ☐ Loss of fruit trees : • Loss of forest trees • Loss of forest trees private utilities • Losses of buildings • Others			
	Total compensation			

OPTION OF PAYMENT	Check Bank account: ---------- Bank : ---------- Bank ID: ----------	Provision ☐	Other Payment mode ☐

COMPLAINT FORM

Date :

PLAINTIFF

Family & first name

Place of residence :

Household N° :

REASON FOR THE COMPLAINT: **Detailed description of the version submitted by the complainant**

……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……..

Signature of the complainant

MONITORING THECOMPLAINT

Example of the procedure that will be followed: field verification, notices discussion and if not agreed, the complainant will go to justice

OBSERVATIONS :

……
……
……
……
……

At……., Date ……

Signature of complainant *Chairman of the commission*

REPLY OF THE COMPLAINANT

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

At :....., Date:.....

Signature of the complainant

RESOLUTION

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Signature of the complainant *Chairman of the commission*

ORGANIZATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GAMBIA RIVER GAMBIA

ENERGY PROJECT

Individual agreement

Resettlement Action Plan: Interconnection Line
Code PAP:
Between
Mr. :
Name & First name:
Date and place of birth:
NIC n° / Passport:
Address:

Firstly,

And

The High Commission of the Gambia River Development Organization (HC / OMVG) OMVG Sérigne Bassirou Mbacké Building Route de Ouakam, Tel: + 221 33 859 28 45, Fax: + 221 33 864 29 88 Dakar - Senegal, representative of the four Member States of the Organization.

On the other hand,

For the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the works of the interconnection line of the Energy project and with reference to the Decrees of Public Utility (DPU) taken in the 4 member countries for the implementation the project rights of way, agree and agree as follows:

First article: Mr. / Ms / Miss …….. holding or carrying on an activity within the scope of the project …….

and located on the lot right-of-way ---- is considered to be a Project Affected Person (PAP) within the meaning of World Bank OP 4.12 Relocation.

The OMVG is committed to applying this policy in the projects under its responsibility.

Article 2: As such, he or she agrees, *without constraint or influence of any kind*, to release the occupied right-of-way in return for full and effective compensation.

Article 3: After having been duly informed of the various options available to him, Mr. / Mrs / Miss .... reiterated his/her choice to receive:



- ☐ A comprehensive cash compensation for a total amount of..... (... ..) FCFA covering the losses mentioned in the PAP file attached to his personal file.
- ☐ A principal compensation in kind by making available within a maximum period of 02 months from the date of signature of the agreement by both parties, a parcel with an area of..... ..m^2 equivalent to at least the gross area lost. In addition, the PAP will receive additional compensation in the amount of..... F equivalent to the losses recorded in the PAP file attached to the file.

Article 4: If Mr. / Ms / Miss chooses compensation in kind for replacement land, OMVG agrees to pay in cash an amount of .... F equivalent to the losses on the PAP form besides the earth. However, if after **02** months no land is available, the OMVG agrees to discuss with M / Mrs / Miss the possibility of a cash payment in the amount of .... F equivalent to the loss of land or the opportunity to benefit from economic support measures. This additional compensation will be the subject of a Memorandum of Understanding signed between M / Ms / Miss and the OMVG.

Article 5: If after the vulnerability analysis, it turns out that M / Ms / Miss ..... is considered a vulnerable person, the OMVG undertakes to provide assistance in the form of economic support the nature of which and amount will be agreed upon.

Women receiving household vulnerability benefits:

Name and First name.....Amount (FCFA)

.....

.....

.....

People receiving household physical vulnerability allowances:

Name and First name.....Amount (FCFA)

.....

.....

.....

Article 6: The PAP undertakes to release the project Right-of-Way no later than 15 days after receipt of its cash compensation for all of its property losses or other values directly caused by the implementation of the project besides the land.



Article 7: After receipt of this compensation, PAP expressly withdraws from any instance or action against the State (OMVG member), the HC / OMVG and any other collaborator or agent of the organization, involved in the implementation of the project.

Made in _____, the

Six (06) copies

The Person (PAP)

(Signature preceded by "read and approved")

For the OMVG

PAP holders of vulnerability indemnities

(Signature preceded by "read and approved"))

Visa from the competent administrative authority

Certificate of customary occupation

I, the under signed,…...……,
Chief of village of (customary chief) of……
declares on his honor that Mr/Mrs……, holder of the CNI N° ……., listed on the plot of habitat/Agricultural No. ....of an area of ... ..m² when of the parcel survey as part of the realization of the OMVG Energy Project - Interconnection Line Project, is recognized by the community as the customary holder of the unregistered land he/she has been occupying on a continuous basis since ……..
years. This occupation has never been disputed.

In witness whereof this certificate is issued to him to serve and to assert what is right.

Done at ……, Date ……..20….

The village chief or
customary chief.

Approval of the administrative or communal authority

Annex 8:
World Bank OP 4.12

BP 4.12 – Bank Procedure Involuntary Resettlement

Note: OP and BP 4.12 together replace OD 4.30, *Involuntary Resettlement*. These OP and BP apply to all projects for which a Project Concept Review takes place on or after January 1, 2002. Questions may be addressed to the Director, Social Development Department (SDV).

1. The planning of resettlement activities is an integral part of preparation for Bank-assisted[1] projects that cause involuntary resettlement. During project identification, the task team (TT) identifies any potential involuntary resettlement[2] under the project. Throughout project processing, the TT consults the regional social development unit,[3] Legal Vice Presidency (LEG) and, as necessary, the Resettlement Committee (see para. 7 of this BP).

2. When a proposed project is likely to involve involuntary resettlement, the TT informs the borrower of the provisions of OP/BP 4.12. The TT and borrower staff

(a) assess the nature and magnitude of the likely displacement;

(b) explore all viable alternative project designs to avoid, where feasible, or minimize displacement;[4]

(c) assess the legal framework covering resettlement and the policies of the government and implementing agencies (identifying any inconsistencies between such policies and the Bank's policy);

(d) review past borrower and likely implementing agencies' experience with similar operations;

(e) discuss with the agencies responsible for resettlement the policies and institutional, legal, and consultative arrangements for resettlement, including measures to address any inconsistencies between government or implementing agency policies and Bank policy; and

(f) discuss any technical assistance to be provided to the borrower (see OP 4.12, para. 32).

3. Based on the review of relevant resettlement issues, the TT agrees with the Regional social development unit and LEG on the type of resettlement instrument (resettlement plan, abbreviated resettlement plan, resettlement policy framework, or process framework) and the scope and the level of detail required. The TT conveys these decisions to the borrower and also discusses with the borrower the actions necessary to prepare the resettlement instrument,[5] agrees on the timing for preparing the resettlement instrument, and monitors progress.

4. The TT summarizes in the Project Concept Document (PCD) and the Project Information Document (PID) available information on the nature and magnitude of displacement and the resettlement instrument to be used, and the TT periodically updates the PID as project planning proceeds.

5. For projects with impacts under para. 3 (a) of OP 4.12 the TT assesses the following during project preparation:

(a) the extent to which project design alternatives and options to minimize and mitigate involuntary

resettlement have been considered;

(b) progress in preparing the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework and its adequacy with respect to OP 4.12, including the involvement of affected groups and the extent to which the views of such groups are being considered;

(c) proposed criteria for eligibility of displaced persons for compensation and other resettlement assistance;

(d) the feasibility of the proposed resettlement measures, including provisions for sites if needed; funding for all resettlement activities, including provision of counterpart funding on an annual basis; the legal framework; and implementation and monitoring arrangements; and

(e) if sufficient land is not available in projects involving displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based and for whom a land-based resettlement strategy is the preferred option, the evidence of lack of adequate land (OP 4.12, para. 11).

6. For projects with impacts under para. 3 (b) of OP 4.12, the TT assesses the following during project preparation:

(a) the extent to which project design alternatives and options to minimize and mitigate involuntary resettlement have been considered; and

(b) progress in preparing the process framework and its adequacy in respect to OP 4.12, including the adequacy of the proposed participatory approach; criteria for eligibility of displaced persons; funding for resettlement; the legal framework; and implementation and monitoring arrangements.

7. The TT may request a meeting with the Resettlement Committee to obtain endorsement of, or guidance on, (a) the manner in which it proposes to address resettlement issues in a project, or (b) clarifications on the application and scope of this policy. The Committee, chaired by the vice president responsible for resettlement, includes the Director, Social Development Department, a representative from LEG, and two representatives from Operations, one of whom is from the sector of the project being discussed. The Committee is guided by the policy and, among other sources, the *Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook*, which will be regularly updated to reflect good practice.

Appraisal

8. The borrower submits to the Bank a resettlement plan, a resettlement policy framework, or a process framework that conform with the requirements of OP 4.12, as a condition of appraisal for projects involving involuntary resettlement (see OP 4.12, paras. 17-31). Appraisal may be authorized before the plan is completed in highly unusual circumstances (such as emergency operations) with the approval of the Managing Director in consultation with the Resettlement Committee. In such cases, the TT agrees with the borrower on a timetable for preparing and furnishing to the Bank the relevant resettlement instrument that conforms with the requirements of OP 4.12.

9. Once the borrower officially transmits the draft resettlement instrument to the Bank, Bank staff--including the Regional resettlement specialists and the lawyer--review it, determine whether it provides an adequate basis for project appraisal, and advise the Regional sector management accordingly. Once approval for appraisal has been granted by the Country Director, the TT sends the draft resettlement instrument to the Bank's InfoShop.[6] The TT also prepares and sends the English language executive summary of the draft resettlement instrument to the Corporate Secretariat, under cover of a transmittal memorandum confirming that the executive summary and the draft resettlement instrument are subject to change during appraisal.

10. During project appraisal, the TT assesses (a) the borrower's commitment to and capacity for implementing the resettlement instrument; (b) the feasibility of the proposed measures for improvement or restoration of livelihoods and standards of living; (c) availability of adequate counterpart funds for resettlement activities; (d) significant risks, including risk of impoverishment, from inadequate

implementation of the resettlement instrument; (e) consistency of the proposed resettlement instrument with the Project Implementation Plan; and (f) the adequacy of arrangements for internal, and if considered appropriate by the TT, independent monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the resettlement instrument.[7] The TT obtains the concurrence of the Regional social development unit and LEG to any changes to the draft resettlement instrument during project appraisal. Appraisal is complete only when the borrower officially transmits to the Bank the final draft resettlement instrument conforming to Bank policy (OP 4.12).

11. In the Project Appraisal Document (PAD), the TT describes the resettlement issues, proposed resettlement instrument and measures, and the borrower's commitment to and institutional and financial capacity for implementing the resettlement instrument. The TT also discusses in the PAD the feasibility of the proposed resettlement measures and the risks associated with resettlement implementation. In the annex to the PAD, the TT summarizes the resettlement provisions, covering, inter alia, basic information on affected populations, resettlement measures, institutional arrangements, timetable, budget, including adequate and timely provision of counterpart funds, and performance monitoring indicators. The PAD annex shows the overall cost of resettlement as a distinct part of project costs.

12. The project description in the Loan Agreement describes the resettlement component or subcomponent. The legal agreements provide for the borrower's obligation to carry out the relevant resettlement instrument and keep the Bank informed of project implementation progress.[8] At negotiations, the borrower and the Bank agree on the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework or process framework. Before presenting the project to the Board, the TT confirms that the responsible authority of the borrower and any implementation agency have provided final approval of the relevant resettlement instrument.

Supervision

13. Recognizing the importance of close and frequent supervision[9] to good resettlement outcomes, the Regional vice president, in coordination with the relevant country director, ensures that appropriate measures are established for the effective supervision of projects with involuntary resettlement. For this purpose, the country director allocates dedicated funds to adequately supervise resettlement, taking into account the magnitude and complexity of the resettlement component or subcomponent and the need to involve the requisite social, financial, legal, and technical experts. Supervision should be carried out with due regard to the Regional Action Plan for Resettlement Supervision.[10]

14. Throughout project implementation the TL supervises the implementation of the resettlement instrument ensuring that the requisite social, financial, legal, and technical experts are included in supervision missions. Supervision focuses on compliance with the legal instruments, including the Project Implementation Plan and the resettlement instrument, and the TT discusses any deviation from the agreed instruments with the borrower and reports it to Regional Management for prompt corrective action. The TT regularly reviews the internal, and where applicable, independent monitoring reports to ensure that the findings and recommendations of the monitoring exercise are being incorporated in project implementation. To facilitate a timely response to problems or opportunities that may arise with respect to resettlement, the TT reviews project resettlement planning and implementation during the early stages of project implementation. On the basis of the findings of this review, the TT engages the borrower in discussing and, if necessary, amending the relevant resettlement instrument to achieve the objectives of this policy.

15. For projects with impacts covered under para. 3(b) of OP 4.12, the TT assesses the plan of action to determine the feasibility of the measures to assist the displaced persons to improve (or at least restore in real terms to pre-project or pre-displacement levels, whichever is higher) their livelihoods with due regard to the sustainability of the natural resource, and accordingly informs the Regional Management, the Regional social development unit, and LEG. The TL makes the plan of action available to the public through the InfoShop.

16. A project is not considered complete--and Bank supervision continues--until the resettlement measures set out in the relevant resettlement instrument have been implemented. Upon completion of the project, the Implementation Completion Report (ICR)[11] valuates the achievement of the objectives of the resettlement instrument and lessons for future operations and summarizes the findings of the borrower's assessment referred to in OP 4.12, para. 24.[12] If the evaluation suggests that the objectives of the resettlement instrument may not be realized, the ICR assesses the appropriateness of the resettlement measures and may propose a future course of action, including, as appropriate, continued supervision by the Bank.

Country Assistance Strategy

17. In countries with a series of operations requiring resettlement, the ongoing country and sector dialogue with the government should include any issues pertaining to the country's policy, institutional, and legal framework for resettlement. Bank staff should reflect these issues in country economic and sector work and in the Country Assistance Strategy.

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1. "Bank" includes IBRD and IDA; "loans" includes IDA credits and IDA grants, guarantees, Project Preparation Facility (PPF) advances, and grants; and "projects" includes projects under (a) adaptable program lending; (b) learning and innovation loans; (c) PPFs and Institutional Development Funds (IDFs), if they include investment activities; (d) grants under the Global Environment Facility and Montreal Protocol for which the Bank is the implementing/executing agency; and (e) grants or loans provided by other donors that are administered by the Bank. The term "project" does not include programs under development policy lending operations. "Borrower" also includes, wherever the context requires, the guarantor or the project implementing agency.
2. See OP 4.12, *Involuntary Resettlement.*
3. Unit or department in the Region responsible for resettlement issues.
4. The Bank satisfies itself that the borrower has explored all viable alternative project designs to avoid involuntary resettlement and, when it is not feasible to avoid such resettlement, to minimize the scale and impacts of resettlement (for example, realignment of roads or reduction in dam height may reduce resettlement needs). Such alternative designs should be consistent with other Bank policies.
5. Such actions may include, for example, developing procedures for establishing eligibility for resettlement assistance; conducting socioeconomic surveys and legal analyses; carrying out public consultation; identifying resettlement sites; evaluating options for improvement or restoration of livelihoods and standards of living; or, in the case of highly risky or contentious projects, engaging a panel of independent, internationally recognized resettlement specialists.
6. See *The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information, para. 34* (Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 2002).
7. For projects with impacts covered under para. 3 (b) of OP 4.12, the analysis referred to in (b) and (d) above is carried out when the plan of action is furnished to the Bank (see para. 15 of this BP).
8. In case of resettlement policy framework, the borrower's obligation also includes preparing a resettlement plan in accordance with the framework, for each sub-project giving rise to displacement, and furnishing it to be the Bank for approval prior to implementation of the sub-project.
9. See OP/BP 13.05, *Project Supervision*.
10. The Plan is prepared by the regional social development unit in consultation with the TTs and Legal.
11. See OP/BP 13.55, *Implementation Completion Report*.
12. The ICR's assessment of the extent to which resettlement objectives were realized is normally based on a socioeconomic survey of affected people conducted at the time of project completion, and takes into account the extent

of displacement, and the impact of the project on the livelihoods of displaced persons and any host communities.

Annex 9:
Compensation budget for structures and dwellings in Gambia

Annex 9: Detailed costs of compensation for structures and dwellings in Gambia

Parcel number	PAP identifier	Utilisation	Type	Utilisation	Evaluation	Cost (FCFA)	Dalasi Cost
GA_L6bv2_SomBir_ LowRiver_0033_23	GA_L6bv2_SomBir_Low River_0023_0032	House	Durable	Other[1]	The PAP owns a 6-room house of 256 m^2 and two small houses of 16 m2 under the influence of the line and will have to be relocated (taking into account the improvement factor of 1.25). The reconstruction will include new homes, a Living and Moving Expenses allowance.		
					1 house: 156 x 1,25 x 83050	16 194 750	1 457 528
					2 houses: 2 x 16 x1, 25 x 83050	3 322 000	298 980
					Living expenses and moving expenses	150 000	13 500
					Total	**19 666 750**	**1 770 008**
GA_L6bv2_SomBir_ LowRiver_0034_23	GA_L6bv2_SomBir_Low River_0023_0033	House	Durable	Other	The PAP owns a house of 256 m^2 and two small houses of 16 m^2 under the influence of the line and will have to be relocated (taking into account the factor of improvement of 1.25). The reconstruction will include new homes and a Living and Moving Expenses allowance.		
					1 house : 156 x 1,25 x 83050	**16 194 750**	1 457 528

[1] Use of the unknown structure according to the response to the survey questionnaire

					Living expenses and moving expenses	150 000	13 500
					Total	16 344 750	1 471 028
GA_L6bv3_SomBir_ LowRiver_0185_71	GA_L6bv3_SomBir_Low River_0071_0162	Tomb, cemetery	Durable	Customary use			
GA_L7_SomBri_ LRi_0042_43	GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_00 43_0051	House	Durable	Property	The PAP owns a house of 80 m^2 under the line and will have to be reinstalled (taking into account the improvement factor of 1.25).The new dwelling will be solidified with a tin roof outside the right-of-way on the PAP parcel. The reconstruction will include 80 m^2 x 1.25 (Improvement factor) = 100 $m^{2.}$ The reconstruction will include the new house and an allowance for living and moving expenses.		
					1 house: 100 x 83050	8 305 000	747 450
					Living expenses and moving expenses	150 000	13 500
					Total 1	**8 455 000**	760 950
GA_L7_SomBri_ LRi_0054_40	GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_00 40_0041	Hydro-agricultural equipment	Semi-durable	Property	The PAP has one well and two water retention basins		
					2 basins of water retention :	500 000	45 000
					1 Well	250 000	22 500
					Living expenses and moving expenses	150 000	13 500

					Total	**900 000**	81 000
GA_L7_SomBri_ LRi_0055_40	GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_0042	House	Non-durable	Property	The PAP owns an 8-room, 144-m^2 house under construction and will have to be relocated (taking into account the 1.25 improvement factor). The new dwelling will be solidified with a tin roof outside the right-of-way on the PAP parcel. The reconstruction will include 144 m^2 x 1.25 (Improvement factor) = 180 m2 The reconstruction will include the new house and an allowance for living and moving expenses.		
					1 house : 180 x 83050	14 949 000	1 345 410
					Living expenses and moving expenses	150 000	13 500
					Total	**15 099 000**	1 358 910
GA_L7_SomBri_ LRi_0073_41	GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0058	House	Durable	Property	The PAP owns a 10-room house of 120 m2, part of which is under the influence of the line. The new house will be solidified with a tin roof outside the right-of-way on the PAP plot. The reconstruction will include 120 m2 x 1.25 (Improvement factor) = 150 m^2. The reconstruction will include the new house and an		

					allowance for living and moving expenses.		
					1 house = 150 x 83050	12 457 500	1 121 175
					Living expenses and moving expenses	150 000	13 500
					Total	**12 607 500**	1 134 675
GA_L7_SomBri_ WCo_0006_40	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0 040_0006	Wells	Non-durable	Use with permission of the owner	The PAP has two wells		
					Total	**500 000**	**45 000**
GA_L7_SomBri_ WCo_0011_36	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0 036_0008	House	Durable	Property	The PAP owns a house under construction of which 3 rooms of 210 m^2 under the influence of the line and will have to be reinstalled (taking into account the factor of improvement of 1.25). The new dwelling will be solidified with a tin roof outside the right-of-way on the PAP parcel. The reconstruction will include 210 m^2 x 1.25 (Improvement factor) = 262.5 m^2. The reconstruction will include the new house and an allowance for living and moving expenses.		
					1 house = 262,5 x 83050	21 800 625	1 962 056

					Total	**21 800 625**	1 962 056
GA_L7_SomBri_ WCo_0011_40	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0 040_0010	House	Semi-durable	Property	The PAP owns a house of 120 m^2 and a store under the influence of the line and will have to be relocated (taking into account the factor of improvement of 1.25). The new dwelling will be solidified with a tin roof outside the right-of-way on the PAP parcel. The reconstruction will include 120 m^2 x 1.25 (Improvement factor) = 150 m2. The reconstruction will include the new house, the store and a well allowance and living and moving expenses.		
					1 house= 150 x 83050	12 457 500	1 121 175
					1 store	750 000	67 500
					1 well	250 000	22 500
					Other		
					Living expenses and moving expenses	150 000	13 500
					Total	**13 607 500**	**1 224 675**

GA_L7_SomBri_ WCo_0012_36	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0 036_0009	Store	Durable	Property	The PAP owns a shop that is under the influence of the line and will have to be reinstalled. The reconstruction will include the new store and an allowance for living and moving expenses.		
					1 store :	750 000	67 500
					Living expenses and moving expenses	150 000	13 500
					Total	**900 000**	**81 000**
GA_L7_SomBri_ WCo_0014_36	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0 036_0011	Fence	Durable	Property	The PAP has a fence 137 meters long and 13 meters wide and will need to be reinstalled (taking into account the improvement factor of 1.25). The reconstruction will include 150m x 1.25 (Improvement factor) = 187.5 linear m		
					Fence : 187,5 x 20000	3 750 000	337 500
					1 well	250 000	22 500
					Total	3 750 000	**337 500**

GA_L7_SomBri_ WCo_0015_43	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0 043_0025	House Permission from the owner	Non-durable	Property	The PAP owns a house of 90 m^2 and a box of 16 m^2 and a fence of 30 linear meters under the influence of the line and will have to be reinstalled (taking into account the factor of improvement of 1.25). The reconstruction will include the new house, the fence and an allowance for living and moving expenses.		
					1 house : 90 x 1,25 x 83050	9 343 125	840 881
					1 house : 16 x 1,25 x 83050	1 661 000	149 490
					1 fence: 30 x 20000	600 000	54 000
					Living expenses and moving expenses	150 000	13 500
					Total	**11 754 125**	**1 057 871**
GA_L7_SomBri_ WCo_0016_34	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0 034_0015	Other	Durable	Property			
GA_L7_SomBri_ WCo_0016_34		Hydro-agricultural Equipment	Durable	Property			

GA_L7_SomBri_ WCo_0020_42	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0 042_0020	House	Non-durable	Property	The PAP owns a 9 m^2 house which is under the influence of the line and will have to be relocated (taking into account the improvement factor of 1.25). The reconstruction will include 9 m^2 x 1.25 (Improvement factor) = 11.25 m^2 . The reconstruction will include the new house and an allowance for living and moving expenses.		
					1 house : 11,25 x 83050	934 313	84 088
					Living expenses and moving expenses	150 000	13 500
					Total	**1 084 313**	**97 588**
GA_L7_SomBri_ WCo_0025_37	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0 037_0007_R1	Fence	Durable	Property	The PAP has a brick fence 40 meters long and 20 meters wide and (taking into account the improvement factor of 1.25).The reconstruction will include 120m x 1.25 (Improvement factor) = 150 linear m		
GA_L7_SomBri_ WCo_0027_37	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0 037_0008_R1	Fence	Durable	Property	1 fence: 150 x 20000	3 000 000	270 000
					Total	**3 000 000**	270 000

GA_L7_SomBri_ WCo_0030_40	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0 040_0023_R1	Shed	Non-durable	Property	The PAP owns a house of 144 m^2, a manganin of 9 m^2, a shed, a shelter for animals under the influence of the line and will have to be reinstalled (taking into account the factor of improvement of 1.25). The reconstruction will include the new house, the structures and an allowance for living and moving expenses.		
GA_L7_SomBri_ WCo_0030_40	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0 040_0023_R1	Store	Non-durable	Property	1 house: 144 x 1, 25 x 83050	14 949 000	1 345 410
GA_L7_SomBri_ WCo_0030_40	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0 040_0023_R1	Animal shelter	Non-durable	Property	1 store : 9 x 1,25 x 83050	934 313	84 088
GA_L7_SomBri_ WCo_0030_40	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0 040_0023_R1	House	Semi-durable	Property	1 shed	15 000	1 350
GA_L7_SomBri_ WCo_0030_40	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0 040_0023_R1	Autre	Non-durable	Property	1 Animal shelter	50 000	4 500
					Living expenses and moving expenses	300 000	27 000
					Total	**16 248 313**	1 462 348
GA_L7_SomBri_ WCo_0032_39	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0 039_0026 Parcel	Store	Non-durable	Property	The PAP has a house of 84 m^2, two sheds, a shelter for animals under the influence of the line and will have to be reinstalled (taking into account the factor of improvement of 1.25).The reconstruction will include new homes, structures and a living allowance and moving allowance.		
					1 house : 84 x 1,25 x 83050	8 720 250	784 823

					2 cases : 9 x 2 x 1,25 x 83050	1 868 625	168 176
					2 sheds	30 000	2 700
					1 Animal shelter	50 000	4 500
					Living expenses and moving expenses	150 000	13 500
					Total	**10 818 875**	**973 699**
GA_L7_SomBri_ WCo_0075_40	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0 040_0061	Military camp	Durable	Property			
GA_L7_SomBri_ WCo_0075_40	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0 040_0061	House	Durable	Property	The PAP owns a 32 m^2 house under the influence of the line and will have to be relocated (taking into account the improvement factor of 1.25).The reconstruction will include the new house and an allowance for living and moving expenses.		
					1 house: 32 x 1,25 x 83050	3 322 000	298 980
					Living expenses and moving expenses	150 000	13 500
					Total	**3 472 000**	**312 480**
GA_L7_SomBri_ WCo_0076_40	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0 040_0062	House	Durable	Property			
GA_L7_SomBri_ WCo_0076_40	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0 040_0062	House	Semi-durable	Property	The PAP owns a house 9 m^2, under the influence of the line and will have to be reinstalled (taking into account the factor of improvement of 1.25). The reconstruction will include the new house and an allowance		

					for living and moving expenses.		
					1 house : 9 x 1,25 x 83050	934 313	84 088
					Living expenses and moving expenses	150 000	13 500
					Total	**1 084 313**	**97 588**
Total						**120 431 563**	**10 838 841**

Annex 10:
Detailed compensation costs for Lines in Gambia

Annex 10: Detailed Budget RAP Lines Gambia

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0034_0004** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0004_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	11	499 750	44 978	Western Anacardium (3-M), Western Anacardium (8-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**599 750**	**53 978**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0034_0005** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0005_34_R1	Agriculture	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	36	1 690 500	152 145	Western Anacardium(7-M), Western Anacardium(29-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	5			
			Total PAP		**1 795 500**	**161 595**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0034_0006**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0006_34_R2	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	13	659 750	59 378	Western Anacardium (13-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	250			
			Total PAP		**759 750**	**68 378**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0034_0006_L1**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	0		0	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
	Sex: Male		Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	educational vulnerability		Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0019_34_L1	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**55 000**	**4 950**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0034_0007** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0006_34_R1	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0034_0007_R1** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0007_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	2	24 000	2 160	Acacia Albida(2)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**94 000**	**8 460**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0034_0008** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0005_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	219			
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0034_0009** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0006_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	306			
			Total PAP		**105 000**	**9 450**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0034_0009_R2** Sex Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	6	90 000	8 100	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	2	30 000	2 700	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0009_34_R1	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**175 000**	**15 750**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0034_0010** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0010_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	2	50 000	4 500	Ungrafted mango(2-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	1			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**200 000**	**18 000**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0034_0011** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0011_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0020_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	1			
			Total PAP		**110 000**	**9 900**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0034_0014**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0014_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**130 000**	**11 700**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0034_0017** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	4 1 1 1 *0*	60 000 25 000 25 000 15 000	5 400 2 250 2 250 1 350	
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0020_34_L1	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	106			
			Total PAP		**130 000**	**11 700**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0034_0017_L1** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	1	15 000	1 350	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0020_34_L2	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	106			
			Total PAP		**150 000**	**13 500**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0036_0014** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0017_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	76			
			Total PAP		**100 000**	**9 000**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0036_0015** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	6	90 000	8 100	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0018_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	57			
			Total PAP		**145 000**	**13 050**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0036_0017** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0020_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	10 000	900	Adansonia Digitata(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	11			
			Total PAP		**80 000**	**7 200**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0036_0018** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0022_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	10 000	900	Adansonia Digitata(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	1			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**130 000**	**11 700**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0036_0019** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0023_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	25 000	2 250	Ungrafted mango(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**110 000**	**9 900**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0036_0020** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0024_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	3	75 000	6 750	Ungrafted mango(3-A)

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	10 000	900	Adansonia Digitata(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**185 000**	**16 650**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0036_0033** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	21			
			Total PAP		**105 000**	**9 450**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0036_0037** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0051_36	Agriculture	7223	195 010	17 551	Peanut
			Land cultivation	7223	28 891	2 600	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	6			
			Total PAP		**308 901**	**27 801**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0036_0038** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*3*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0053_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	17			
			Total PAP		**120 000**	**10 800**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0036_0039** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0054_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	131			
			Total PAP		**100 000**	**9 000**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0036_0040** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	6	90 000	8 100	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*4*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0055_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	116			
			Total PAP		**145 000**	**13 050**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0036_0041** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0056_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	67			
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0036_0042** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*3*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0057_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	73			
			Total PAP		**150 000**	**13 500**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0036_0043** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	1	15 000	1 350	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0061_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	198			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0058_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	163			
			Total PAP		**120 000**	**10 800**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0036_0044** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0059_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	187			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0060_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	250			
			Total PAP		**130 000**	**11 700**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0036_0046** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0063_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	176			
			Total PAP		**90 000**	**8 100**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0036_0047** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0064_36	Agriculture	723	19 521	1 757	Peanut, Millet
			Land cultivation	723	2 892	260	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**92 413**	**8 317**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0036_0050** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0067_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**100 000**	**9 000**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0036_0051** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0068_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**100 000**	**9 000**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0036_0053** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0070_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0036_0055** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0074_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	122			
			Total PAP		**105 000**	**9 450**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0036_0056** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0075_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0076_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	9			
			Total PAP		**105 000**	**9 450**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0037_0009** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	1	15 000	1 350	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRI_0071_37	Agriculture	3569	85 649	7 708	Mil

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Land cultivation	3569	14 275	1 285	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	13	581 750	52 358	Western Anacardium(9-A), Western Anacardium(4-M)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0023_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	10			
			Total PAP		**801 674**	**72 151**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0037_0010** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	1	15 000	1 350	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*4*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0072_37	Agriculture	420	11 342	1 021	Peanut
			Land cultivation	420	1 681	151	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	8			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0019_34	Agriculture	4635	125 145	11 263	Peanut
			Land cultivation	4635	18 540	1 669	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	26			
			Total PAP		**306 708**	**27 604**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0037_0011** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0074_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	451			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0076_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	10			
			Total PAP		**90 000**	**8 100**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0037_0012** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	0		0	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0077_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	10 000	900	Adansonia Digitata(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	674			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0037_0013** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0078_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	103			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0081_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	122			
			Total PAP		**105 000**	**9 450**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0037_0014**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *3*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0079_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	27			
			Total PAP		**130 000**	**11 700**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0037_0015** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	5 1 1 0 *1*	75 000 25 000 25 000	6 750 2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0080_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	180			
			Total PAP		**130 000**	**11 700**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0037_0016** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	6	90 000	8 100	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0082_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	93			
			Total PAP		**145 000**	**13 050**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0037_0017** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	1	15 000	1 350	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0083_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	1087			
			Total PAP		**120 000**	**10 800**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0037_0018** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0084_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	272			
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0037_0019**						

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0085_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	1357			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0037_0021**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
	Sex: Female		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0087_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0037_0027** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0054_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	16	812 000	73 080	Western Anacardium (16-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**882 000**	**79 380**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0038_0013** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0013_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	134			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0038_0015** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0015_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	128	40 000	3 600	
			Number of forest trees	278			
			Total PAP		**170 000**	**15 300**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0038_0025** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0025_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	3			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0026_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**140 000**	**12 600**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0038_0026** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0027_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	21	21 000	1 890	Western Anacardium (21-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	3			
			Total PAP		**136 000**	**12 240**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0038_0027** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0029_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	4			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0028_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	5			
			Total PAP		**135 000**	**12 150**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0038_0028** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0030_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**100 000**	**9 000**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0038_0029** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	1	15 000	1 350	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0031_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	7			
			Total PAP		**150 000**	**13 500**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0038_0030** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0032_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	24	24 000	2 160	Western Anacardium (24-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**139 000**	**12 510**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0038_0031**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0033_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	3	24 000	2 160	Parkia Biglobosa(3)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	20			
			Total PAP		**109 000**	**9 810**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0038_0032**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
	educational vulnerability		Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0034_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	128	40 000	3 600	
			Number of forest trees	11			
			Total PAP		**155 000**	**13 950**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0038_0033** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0035_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	11			
			Total PAP		**105 000**	**9 450**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0038_0034** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0037_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	2			
			Total PAP		**120 000**	**10 800**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0038_0035** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0038_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	10			
			Total PAP		**100 000**	**9 000**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0038_0036**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0039_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	3			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0038_0037** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	1			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0038_0038** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	55			
			Total PAP		**135 000**	**12 150**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0038_0039** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	66			
			Total PAP		**105 000**	**9 450**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0038_0040** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0043_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	72			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0039_0032**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0038_39	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**90 000**	**8 100**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0039_0033**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	6	90 000	8 100	
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0039_39	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**145 000**	**13 050**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0039_0034** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0025_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_39	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	1			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**110 000**	**9 900**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0039_0035** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_39	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0023_34_L1	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	10			
			Total PAP		**90 000**	**8 100**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0039_0036**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_39	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**100 000**	**9 000**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0039_0037** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 1 0 *0*	15 000 25 000 25 000	1 350 2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0043_39	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_0029** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0037_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	50			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_0030** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0038_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	58			
			Total PAP		**90 000**	**8 100**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_0031** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0039_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	413			
			Total PAP		**120 000**	**10 800**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_0032**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	154			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_0035**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0043_40	Agriculture	6575	177 538	15 978	Peanut
			Land cultivation	6575	26 302	2 367	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	3			
			Total PAP		**303 840**	**27 346**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_0036** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0044_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	39			
			Total PAP		**115 000**	**10 350**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_0036_R1** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0048_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**100 000**	**9 000**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_0037**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0049_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_0038**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0050_40	Agriculture	20	1 208	109	Cassava
			Land cultivation	20	81	7	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	3	75 000	6 750	Ungrafted mango(3-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**166 289**	**14 966**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_0039** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0053_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	443			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0051_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	270			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_0040**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
	educational vulnerability		Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0052_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	30	30 000	2 700	Western Anacardium(30-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**100 000**	**9 000**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_0041**						

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0054_40	Agriculture	3000	75 000	6 750	Other
			Land cultivation	3000	12 000	1 080	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	5			
			Total PAP		**92 000**	**8 280**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_0042**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0055_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	2	24 000	2 160	Ungrafted mango(2-M)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**94 000**	**8 460**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_0043** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0056_40	Agriculture	657	15 765	1 419	Mil
			Land cultivation	657	2 628	237	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	2	37 000	3 330	Ungrafted mango(1-A), Ungrafted mango(1-M)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**155 393**	**13 985**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_0044** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0057_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_0045** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0058_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_0046** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	6	90 000	8 100	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0059_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	100			
			Total PAP		**145 000**	**13 050**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_0048** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0061_40	Agriculture	2388	64 476	5 803	Peanut
			Land cultivation	2388	9 552	860	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**159 028**	**14 313**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_0049** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0062_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**105 000**	**9 450**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_0059** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0073_40	Agriculture	2459	66 405	5 976	Peanut
			Land cultivation	2459	9 838	885	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	8			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0072_40	Agriculture	412	11 129	1 002	Peanut
			Land cultivation	412	1 649	148	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	7	7 000	630	Western Anacardium(7-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	5			
			Total PAP		**186 021**	**16 742**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0041** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	2	30 000	2 700	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0055_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	250			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**135 000**	**12 150**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0043** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	6	90 000	8 100	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0057_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	250			
			Total PAP		**165 000**	**14 850**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0044** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0058_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	250			
			Total PAP		**105 000**	**9 450**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0045**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
	educational vulnerability		Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0059_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	256	80 000	7 200	
			Number of forest trees	500			
			Total PAP		**165 000**	**14 850**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0046**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
	educational vulnerability		Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0060_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	150			
			Total PAP		**120 000**	**10 800**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0047** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	6	90 000	8 100	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0061_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	200			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**145 000**	**13 050**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0048** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0062_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	300			
			Total PAP		**150 000**	**13 500**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0049** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0063_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	94			
			Total PAP		**115 000**	**10 350**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0050** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0064_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	50			
			Total PAP		**115 000**	**10 350**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0052** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	6	90 000	8 100	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0066_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	54			
			Total PAP		**165 000**	**14 850**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0053** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0067_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	128	40 000	3 600	
			Number of forest trees	192			
			Total PAP		**140 000**	**12 600**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0054** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0068_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	3			
			Total PAP		**100 000**	**9 000**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0056** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0071_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of forest trees	1000			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0057** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	6	90 000	8 100	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0072_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	384	120 000	10 800	
			Number of forest trees	500			
			Total PAP		**265 000**	**23 850**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0058** Sex: Female		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	0		0	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0073_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**55 000**	**4 950**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0059** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0074_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0060** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0075_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**135 000**	**12 150**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0061** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0076_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**130 000**	**11 700**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0062** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0077_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**90 000**	**8 100**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0063** Sex: Female		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0078_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	10			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0064** Sex: Female		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0079_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	15			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0066** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0081_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**100 000**	**9 000**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0067** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0083_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0068** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0084_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_0070** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	2	30 000	2 700	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0087_41	Agriculture	640	17 276	1 555	Peanut
			Land cultivation	640	2 560	230	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	2	24 000	2 160	Acacia Albida(2)

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0086_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	25			
			Total PAP		**168 836**	**15 195**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0002** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0037_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	125			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**135 000**	**12 150**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0003** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0038_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	100			
			Total PAP		**100 000**	**9 000**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0004** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0041_42	Agriculture	133	9 310	838	Rice
			Land cultivation	133	532	48	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**79 842**	**7 186**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0005** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	100			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0089_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of forest trees	36			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0009** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0046_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	38	1 187 500	106 875	Western Anacardium(38-M)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	105			
			Total PAP		**1 322 500**	**119 025**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0010** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	6	90 000	8 100	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRI_0047_42	Agriculture	10063	271 705	24 453	Peanut
			Land cultivation	10063	40 253	3 623	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	4			
			Total PAP		**476 958**	**42 926**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0011** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0048_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	5			
			Total PAP		**100 000**	**9 000**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0012** Legal entity						

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBrI_LRi_0049_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	38	995 000	89 550	Zizyphus Mauritiana(5), Adansonia Digitata(3), Pterocarpus Erinaceus(25), Parkia Biglobosa(5)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	448	140 000	12 600	
			Number of forest trees	671			
			Total PAP		**1 140 000**	**102 600**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0013** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0050_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	15			
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0014** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0051_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	18	562 500	50 625	Western Anacardium(18-M)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	21			
			Total PAP		**632 500**	**56 925**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0015** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0052_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	19	593 750	53 438	Western Anacardium(19-M)

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	5			
			Total PAP		**678 750**	**61 088**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0016** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0054_42	Agriculture	2127	51 055	4 595	Mil
			Land cultivation	2127	8 510	766	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0053_42	Agriculture	131	3 540	319	Peanut
			Land cultivation	131	525	47	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**153 630**	**13 827**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0017** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0055_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	75			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0018** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0056_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	70			
			Total PAP		**115 000**	**10 350**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0019** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0057_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	2	17 500	1 575	Adansonia Digitata(1), Azadirachta Indica(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	192	60 000	5 400	
			Number of forest trees	75			
			Total PAP		**207 500**	**18 675**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0020**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0058_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	35 000	3 150	grafted mango tree (1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	50			
			Total PAP		**105 000**	**9 450**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0021**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
	educational vulnerability		Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0059_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	3	22 500	2 025	Azadirachta Indica(3)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	15			
			Total PAP		**127 500**	**11 475**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0022** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0060_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	50			
			Total PAP		**105 000**	**9 450**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0023** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0061_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	25			
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0024** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0063_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	2			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0025**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0065_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	10 000	900	Adansonia Digitata(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**160 000**	**14 400**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0026**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
	educational vulnerability		Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0066_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	75			
			Total PAP		**130 000**	**11 700**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0027** Sex: Female		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0068_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**90 000**	**8 100**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0028** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0069_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0029_R1**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
	educational vulnerability		Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0070_42	Agriculture	10	270	24	Peanut
			Land cultivation	10	40	4	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**85 310**	**7 678**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0030**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0073_42	Agriculture	2686	72 532	6 528	Peanut
			Land cultivation Productive trees (right-of-way 20m) Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m) Right-of-way and restrictions Compensation fixed by pylons	2686 0 0 1 0	10 746 0 0 5 000 0	967 0 0 450 0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**168 278**	**15 145**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_0032** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	2 1 1 0 *0*	30 000 25 000 25 000	2 700 2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0076_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation Productive trees (right-of-way 20m) Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m) Right-of-way and restrictions	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 5 000	0 0 0 450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0043_0033** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0023_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	33	380 000	34 200	Parkia Biglobosa(4), Acacia Albida(29)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	38			
			Total PAP		**515 000**	**46 350**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0043_0034** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0024_43	Agriculture	23300	629 100	56 619	Peanut
			Land cultivation	23300	93 200	8 388	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	66			
			Total PAP		**857 300**	**77 157**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0043_0035** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0025_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**130 000**	**11 700**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0043_0036**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0026_43	Agriculture	2065	49 568	4 461	Mil
			Land cultivation Productive trees (right-of-way 20m) Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m) Right-of-way and restrictions Compensation fixed by pylons	2065 0 0 1 0	8 262 0 0 5 000 0	744 0 0 450 0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**142 830**	**12 855**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0043_0037** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	3 1 1 1 *0*	45 000 25 000 25 000 15 000	4 050 2 250 2 250 1 350	
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0027_43	Agriculture	6300	170 090	15 308	Peanut
			Land cultivation Productive trees (right-of-way 20m) Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m) Right-of-way and restrictions	6300 0 0 1	25 199 0 0 5 000	2 268 0 0 450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	3			
			Total PAP		**330 289**	**29 726**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0043_0038** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0028_43	Agriculture	2750	65 996	5 940	Mil
			Land cultivation	2750	11 000	990	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**161 996**	**14 580**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0043_0039** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0029_43	Agriculture	14342	344 201	30 978	Mil
			Land cultivation	14342	57 367	5 163	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	20	1 015 000	91 350	Western Anacardium(20-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	20			
			Total PAP		**1 486 568**	**133 791**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0043_0040** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0030_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	1 000	90	Western Anacardium(1-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	2			
			Total PAP		**131 000**	**11 790**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0043_0041**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0031_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	2			
			Total PAP		**120 000**	**10 800**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0043_0042** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	2 1 1 0 *0*	30 000 25 000 25 000	2 700 2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0032_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	20			
			Total PAP		**105 000**	**9 450**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0043_0043** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0033_43	Agriculture	3408	81 802	7 362	Mil
			Land cultivation	3408	13 634	1 227	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**195 436**	**17 589**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0043_0044** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0034_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	150			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0035_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	140			
			Total PAP		**135 000**	**12 150**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0043_0045** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0036_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	290			
			Total PAP		**105 000**	**9 450**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0043_0046** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0037_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	175			
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0043_0048** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0039_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	129			
			Total PAP		**120 000**	**10 800**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0043_0049** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	7	105 000	9 450	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0040_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	300			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**160 000**	**14 400**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0043_0051** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0042_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	12 000	1 080	Ungrafted mango(1-M)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	2			
			Total PAP		**97 000**	**8 730**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0043_0052** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0043_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	
LRi	**GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0043_0053** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0050_43	Agriculture	2819	67 648	6 088	Mil
			Land cultivation	2819	11 275	1 015	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
		GA_L7_SomBri_LRi_0044_43	Agriculture	742	17 802	1 602	Mil
			Land cultivation	742	2 967	267	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**209 692**	**18 872**	
LRi	**SE_L6a_TanSom_Gou_0023_0008** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		SE_L6a_TanSom_Gou_0010_23	Agriculture	3711	100 207	9 019	Peanut
			Land cultivation	3711	14 846	1 336	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**200 053**	**18 005**	
LRi	**SE_L6a_TanSom_Gou_0067_0072** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		SE_L6a_TanSom_Gou_0088_67	Agriculture	4778	114 673	10 321	Mil
			Land cultivation	4778	19 113	1 720	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**223 786**	**20 141**	
LRi	**SE_L6a_TanSom_Gou_0067_0073** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		SE_L6a_TanSom_Gou_0089_67	Agriculture	1958	52 875	4 759	Peanut
			Land cultivation	1958	7 834	705	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**145 709**	**13 114**	
LRi	**SE_L6a_TanSom_Gou_0068_0062**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	10	150 000	13 500	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		SE_L6a_TanSom_Gou_0067_68	Agriculture	2527	60 649	5 458	Mil
			Land cultivation Productive trees (right-of-way 20m) Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m) Right-of-way and restrictions Compensation fixed by pylons	2527 0 0 1 0	10 109 0 0 5 000 0	910 0 0 450 0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**275 758**	**24 818**	
LRi	**SE_L6a_TanSom_Gou_0068_0063** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 1 0 *0*	15 000 25 000 25 000	1 350 2 250 2 250 0	
		SE_L6a_TanSom_Gou_0068_68	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation Productive trees (right-of-way 20m) Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m) Right-of-way and restrictions	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 5 000	0 0 0 450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**90 000**	**8 100**	
LRi	**SE_L6a_TanSom_Gou_0068_0064** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		SE_L6a_TanSom_Gou_0069_68	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0023_0005** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0006_23	Agriculture	2889	78 011	7 021	Peanut
			Land cultivation	2889	11 558	1 040	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	15	761 250	68 513	Western Anacardium (15-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**935 819**	**84 224**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0023_0006** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0007_23	Agriculture	7218	194 888	17 540	Peanut
			Land cultivation	7218	28 873	2 599	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	8	8 000	720	Western Anacardium (8-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**316 761**	**28 508**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0023_0007**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Female		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0008_23	Agriculture	534	14 428	1 299	Peanut
			Land cultivation	534	2 138	192	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**101 566**	**9 141**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0023_0008**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
	educational vulnerability		Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0009_23	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	27	1 370 250	123 323	Western Anacardium (27-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**1 485 250**	**133 673**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0023_0009** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0010_23	Agriculture	3715	100 300	9 027	Peanut
			Land cultivation	3715	14 860	1 337	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	27	773 250	69 593	Western Anacardium(15-A), Western Anacardium(12-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**973 410**	**87 607**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0023_0010** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	1	15 000	1 350	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0011_23	Agriculture	6798	183 537	16 518	Peanut
			Land cultivation	6798	27 191	2 447	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	6	105 500	9 495	Western Anacardium(2-A), Western Anacardium(4-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**416 228**	**37 461**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0023_0012** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0013_23	Agriculture	519	12 452	1 121	Mil
			Land cultivation	519	2 076	187	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**129 528**	**11 658**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0121**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0141_71	Agriculture	4195	100 681	9 061	Mil
			Land cultivation Productive trees (right-of-way 20m) Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m) Right-of-way and restrictions Compensation fixed by pylons	4195 0 0 1 0	16 781 0 0 5 000 0	1 510 0 0 450 0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**217 462**	**19 572**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0122** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	3 1 1 0 *3*	45 000 25 000 25 000	4 050 2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0142_71	Agriculture	346	9 337	840	Peanut
			Land cultivation Productive trees (right-of-way 20m) Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m) Right-of-way and restrictions	346 0 0 1	1 384 0 0 5 000	125 0 0 450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**110 721**	**9 965**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0123** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0143_71	Agriculture	2557	61 377	5 524	Mil
			Land cultivation	2557	10 230	921	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**141 607**	**12 745**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0124** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0144_71	Agriculture	168	33 598	3 024	Gardening
			Land cultivation	168	672	60	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**134 270**	**12 084**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0125** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0145_71	Agriculture	2771	74 828	6 735	Peanut
			Land cultivation	2771	11 086	998	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**155 914**	**14 032**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0127**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0147_71	Agriculture	1435	34 443	3 100	Mil
			Land cultivation	1435	5 741	517	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**110 184**	**9 917**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0128**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0148_71	Agriculture	7192	172 604	15 534	Mil
			Land cultivation	7192	28 768	2 589	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**291 372**	**26 223**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0129** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0149_71	Agriculture	153	30 600	2 754	Gardening
			Land cultivation	153	612	55	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**131 212**	**11 809**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0130** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0150_71	Agriculture	1601	43 228	3 891	Peanut
			Land cultivation	1601	6 405	576	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**119 633**	**10 767**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0131** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0151_71	Agriculture	1142	30 839	2 776	Peanut
			Land cultivation	1142	4 569	411	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**105 408**	**9 487**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0132**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *1*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0152_71	Agriculture	5970	161 180	14 506	Peanut
			Land cultivation	5970	23 879	2 149	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**255 059**	**22 955**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0133** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	2 1 1 0 *1*	30 000 25 000 25 000	2 700 2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0153_71	Agriculture	2243	53 844	4 846	Mil
			Land cultivation	2243	8 974	808	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**147 818**	**13 304**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0134** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0154_71	Agriculture	2129	104 329	9 390	corn
			Land cultivation	2129	8 517	767	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**217 846**	**19 606**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0135** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0155_71	Agriculture	884	21 209	1 909	Mil
			Land cultivation	884	3 535	318	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**94 744**	**8 527**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0136** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0156_71	Agriculture	1920	46 071	4 146	Mil
			Land cultivation	1920	7 679	691	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**138 750**	**12 488**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0155**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0176_72	Agriculture	3515	84 362	7 593	Mil
			Land cultivation	3515	14 061	1 265	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**183 423**	**16 508**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0156** Legal entity						
		SE_L1a_BirTam_Kaf_0013_140 (L1a)	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0137** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0157_71	Agriculture	2556	69 025	6 212	Peanut
			Land cultivation	2556	10 226	920	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**164 251**	**14 783**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0144** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0165_72	Agriculture	8475	228 838	20 595	Peanut
			Land cultivation	8475	33 902	3 051	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	2			
			Total PAP		**397 740**	**35 797**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0146** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0167_72	Agriculture	574	15 505	1 395	Peanut
			Land cultivation	574	2 298	207	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**87 803**	**7 902**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0147** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0168_72	Agriculture	9439	226 533	20 388	Mil
			Land cultivation	9439	37 756	3 398	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**364 289**	**32 786**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0148** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0169_72	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0149** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	6	90 000	8 100	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0170_72	Agriculture	3405	166 850	15 017	corn
			Land cultivation	3405	13 621	1 226	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	25 000	2 250	banana tree(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**350 471**	**31 542**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0150** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0171_72	Agriculture	1917	46 018	4 142	Mil
			Land cultivation	1917	7 670	690	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**168 688**	**15 182**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0153** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0174_72	Agriculture	5532	132 778	11 950	Mil
			Land cultivation	5532	22 130	1 992	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**239 908**	**21 592**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0154** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0175_72	Agriculture	2902	69 652	6 269	Mil
			Land cultivation	2902	11 609	1 045	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**181 261**	**16 313**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0156** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0177_72	Agriculture	3709	100 138	9 012	Peanut
			Land cultivation	3709	14 836	1 335	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**184 974**	**16 648**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0214**						

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Legal entity						
		SE_L1a_BirTam_Kaf_0013_140 (L1a)	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0215**						
	Legal entity						
		SE_L1a_BirTam_Kaf_0013_140 (L1a)	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0216** Legal entity						
		SE_L1a_BirTam_Kaf_0013_140 (L1a)	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0217** Legal entity						
		SE_L1a_BirTam_Kaf_0013_140 (L1a)	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0218** Legal entity						
		SE_L1a_BirTam_Kaf_0013_140 (L1a)	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0219** Legal entity						
		SE_L1a_BirTam_Kaf_0013_140 (L1a)	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0220** Legal entity						
		SE_L1a_BirTam_Kaf_0013_140 (L1a)	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv2_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0221** Legal entity						
		SE_L1a_BirTam_Kaf_0013_140 (L1a)	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LoRiver_0071_0142** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0162_71	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0023_0030** Legal entity						
		SE_L1a_BirTam_Kaf_0013_140 (L1a)	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0023_0031** Legal entity						
		SE_L1a_BirTam_Kaf_0013_140 (L1a)	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_Lowriver_0071_00147** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0167_71	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**115 000**	**10 350**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0139**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
	educational vulnerability		Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*3*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0159_71	Agriculture	3222	86 994	7 829	Peanut
			Land cultivation	3222	12 888	1 160	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**214 882**	**19 339**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0140**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
	educational vulnerability		Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0160_71	Agriculture	6250	149 997	13 500	Mil
			Land cultivation	6250	25 000	2 250	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**244 997**	**22 050**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0141** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0161_71	Agriculture	1359	36 707	3 304	Peanut
			Land cultivation	1359	5 438	489	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**112 145**	**10 093**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0143** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0163_71	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	156	7 917 000	712 530	Western Anacardium(156-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**8 017 000**	**721 530**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0144** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0164_71	Agriculture	2513	67 841	6 106	Peanut
			Land cultivation	2513	10 051	905	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**147 892**	**13 310**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0145** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0165_71	Agriculture	5283	126 802	11 412	Mil
			Land cultivation	5283	21 134	1 902	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**217 936**	**19 614**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0146** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*3*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0166_71	Agriculture	5102	137 753	12 398	Peanut
			Land cultivation	5102	20 408	1 837	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**288 161**	**25 934**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0148** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0168_71	Agriculture	4778	114 672	10 320	Mil
			Land cultivation	4778	19 112	1 720	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**233 784**	**21 041**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0149** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*3*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0169_71	Agriculture	495	13 371	1 203	Peanut
			Land cultivation	495	1 981	178	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**115 352**	**10 382**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0151** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0171_71	Agriculture	3420	92 332	8 310	Peanut
			Land cultivation	3420	13 679	1 231	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**176 011**	**15 841**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0152** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0172_71	Agriculture	5430	146 621	13 196	Peanut
			Land cultivation	5430	21 722	1 955	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	6	155 250	13 973	Western Anacardium(3-J), Western Anacardium(3-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**408 593**	**36 773**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0153** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0173_71	Agriculture	1008	27 220	2 450	Peanut
			Land cultivation	1008	4 033	363	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**116 253**	**10 463**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0154** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0174_71	Agriculture	793	21 408	1 927	Peanut
			Land cultivation	793	3 172	285	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**109 580**	**9 862**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0155**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *2*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0175_71	Agriculture	100	2 700	243	Peanut
			Land cultivation	100	400	36	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**103 100**	**9 279**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0157** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	2 1 1 0 *1*	30 000 25 000 25 000	2 700 2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0177_71	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0158** Legal entity						
		SE_L1a_BirTam_Kaf_0013_140 (L1a)	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0159** Legal entity						
		SE_L1a_BirTam_Kaf_0013_140 (L1a)	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0160** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0181_71	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	9	456 750	41 108	Western Anacardium(9-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**526 750**	**47 408**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0161** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	1	15 000	1 350	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0182_71	Agriculture	5589	391 223	35 210	Rice
			Land cultivation	5589	22 356	2 012	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	22	550 000	49 500	Ungrafted mango(22-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**1 063 579**	**95 722**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0162** Legal entity						
		SE_L1a_BirTam_Kaf_0013_140 (L1a)	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0163** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0186_71	Agriculture	4429	106 298	9 567	Mil
			Land cultivation	4429	17 717	1 595	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**224 015**	**20 161**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0164** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0187_71	Agriculture	459	11 010	991	Mil
			Land cultivation	459	1 835	165	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**97 845**	**8 806**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0165** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0188_71	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0166** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0189_71	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0168**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0191_71	Agriculture	100	2 400	216	Mil
			Land cultivation	100	400	36	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**72 800**	**6 552**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0169**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
	educational vulnerability		Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0192_71	Agriculture	1696	40 695	3 663	Mil
			Land cultivation	1696	6 783	610	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**132 478**	**11 923**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0170** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0193_71	Agriculture	476	33 312	2 998	Rice
			Land cultivation	476	1 904	171	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	25 000	2 250	Ungrafted mango(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**145 216**	**13 069**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0171** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0194_71	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0172** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0195_71	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0173** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0196_71	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0174** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0197_71	Agriculture	7638	534 685	48 122	Rice
			Land cultivation	7638	30 554	2 750	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**650 239**	**58 522**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0175** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0198_71	Agriculture	9450	661 498	59 535	Rice
			Land cultivation	9450	37 800	3 402	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**784 298**	**70 587**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0071_0176** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0199_71	Agriculture	40643	2 845 010	256 051	Rice
			Land cultivation	40643	162 572	14 631	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**3 092 582**	**278 332**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0163** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0185_72	Agriculture	4687	126 544	11 389	Peanut
			Land cultivation	4687	18 748	1 687	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	11	210 000	18 900	Western Anacardium(4-A), Western Anacardium(7-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	1			
			Total PAP		**425 292**	**38 276**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0164** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0186_72	Agriculture	5384	129 220	11 630	Mil
			Land cultivation	5384	21 537	1 938	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**235 757**	**21 218**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0165** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0187_72	Agriculture	1171	31 605	2 844	Peanut
			Land cultivation	1171	4 683	421	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**106 288**	**9 566**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0166** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0188_72	Agriculture	2012	54 331	4 890	Peanut
			Land cultivation	2012	8 049	724	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**147 380**	**13 264**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0167**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Female		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0189_72	Agriculture	2326	55 827	5 024	Mil
			Land cultivation	2326	9 305	837	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**135 132**	**12 162**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0168**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
	educational vulnerability		Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0190_72	Agriculture	539	12 925	1 163	Mil
			Land cultivation	539	2 155	194	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**100 080**	**9 007**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0169** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0191_72	Agriculture	8742	209 797	18 882	Mil
			Land cultivation	8742	34 967	3 147	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	4	203 000	18 270	Western Anacardium(4-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**532 764**	**47 949**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0170** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0192_72	Agriculture	4380	105 111	9 460	Mil
			Land cultivation	4380	17 519	1 577	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**222 630**	**20 037**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0171** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0193_72	Agriculture	2413	65 155	5 864	Peanut
			Land cultivation	2413	9 653	869	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**159 808**	**14 383**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0172**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0194_72	Agriculture	1137	27 292	2 456	Mil
			Land cultivation	1137	4 549	409	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	50 750	4 568	Western Anacardium(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**167 591**	**15 083**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0173** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	4 1 1 0 *0*	60 000 25 000 25 000	5 400 2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0195_72	Agriculture	1359	32 608	2 935	Mil
			Land cultivation	1359	5 435	489	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**153 043**	**13 774**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0174** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0196_72	Agriculture	3085	74 042	6 664	Mil
			Land cultivation	3085	12 341	1 111	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**216 383**	**19 474**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0175** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0197_72	Agriculture	5375	145 132	13 062	Peanut
			Land cultivation	5375	21 501	1 935	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**236 633**	**21 297**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0176** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0198_72	Agriculture	2966	80 087	7 208	Peanut
			Land cultivation	2966	11 865	1 068	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**161 952**	**14 576**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0177**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0199_72	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	22	1 116 500	100 485	Western Anacardium(22-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**1 186 500**	**106 785**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0178** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 1 0 *0*	15 000 25 000 25 000	1 350 2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0200_72	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	16	606 000	54 540	Western Anacardium(8-A), Ungrafted mango(8-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**676 000**	**60 840**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0179** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0201_72	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	2	50 000	4 500	Ungrafted mango(2-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**120 000**	**10 800**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0180** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0202_72	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	23	918 500	82 665	Western Anacardium(18-A), Western Anacardium(5-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**988 500**	**88 965**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0181** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0204_72	Agriculture	4902	294 127	26 471	Cassava
			Land cultivation	4902	19 609	1 765	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	8	251 500	22 635	Western Anacardium(2-A), Ungrafted mango(6-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**665 236**	**59 871**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0182**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0205_72	Agriculture	2194	52 655	4 739	Mil
			Land cultivation Productive trees (right-of-way 20m) Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m) Right-of-way and restrictions Compensation fixed by pylons	2194 0 0 1 0	8 776 0 0 5 000 0	790 0 0 450 0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**146 431**	**13 179**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0183** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	3 1 1 0 *0*	45 000 25 000 25 000	4 050 2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0206_72	Agriculture	3488	83 715	7 534	Mil
			Land cultivation Productive trees (right-of-way 20m) Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m) Right-of-way and restrictions	3488 2 0 1	13 953 50 000 0 5 000	1 256 4 500 0 450	Ungrafted mango(2-A)

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**247 668**	**22 290**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0184** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0207_72	Agriculture	1784	42 826	3 854	Mil
			Land cultivation	1784	7 138	642	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**134 964**	**12 147**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0185** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0208_72	Agriculture	3586	86 072	7 746	Mil
			Land cultivation	3586	14 346	1 291	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**230 418**	**20 738**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0186** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0209_72	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	20	551 500	49 635	Western Anacardium(2-A), Ungrafted mango(18-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**651 500**	**58 635**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0187**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0210_72	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**130 000**	**11 700**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0188** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	2 1 1 0 *0*	30 000 25 000 25 000	2 700 2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0211_72	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	25 000	2 250	Ungrafted mango(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**110 000**	**9 900**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0190**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0213_72	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0192**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0215_72	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0194** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	11	165 000	14 850	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L6bv3_SomBirLowRiverf_0217_72	Agriculture	2829	198 039	17 824	Rice
			Land cultivation	2829	11 317	1 019	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**429 356**	**38 642**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0195**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0218_72	Agriculture	852	59 660	5 369	Rice
			Land cultivation	852	3 410	307	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**148 070**	**13 326**	
North Bank	**GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0072_0196** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 1 0 *0*	15 000 25 000 25 000	1 350 2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L6bv3_SomBir_LowRiver_0219_72	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0002** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0002_34	Agriculture	157	31 400	2 826	Gardening
			Land cultivation	157	628	57	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**137 028**	**12 333**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0003** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0003_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	14	113 500	10 215	Western Anacardium(2-A), Western Anacardium(12-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**183 500**	**16 515**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0003_L2** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0003_34_L2	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	18	913 500	82 215	Western Anacardium(18-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0004_34_L3	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**1 018 500**	**91 665**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0003_R1** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0001_01_34	Agriculture	198	13 835	1 245	Rice
			Land cultivation	198	791	71	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	2	19 000	1 710	grafted mango tree(1-M), grafted mango tree(1-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**103 626**	**9 326**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0004** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0003_34_R1	Agriculture	65	13 000	1 170	Gardening
			Land cultivation	65	260	23	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**98 260**	**8 843**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0005** Legal entity:						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0004_34_R1	Agriculture	142	3 826	344	Peanut
			Land cultivation	142	567	51	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	18	810 500	72 945	Ungrafted mango(4-A), Western Anacardium(14-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	6	47 000	4 230	Parkia Biglobosa(4), Azadirachta Indica(2)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	38			
			Total PAP		**886 893**	**79 820**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0005_R2** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0001_01_01_02_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	21	1 065 750	95 918	Western Anacardium(21-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**1 165 750**	**104 918**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0006** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0005_34	Agriculture	323	7 755	698	Mil
			Land cultivation	323	1 293	116	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**79 048**	**7 114**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0006_R1** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0005_34_R1	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	19	769 250	69 233	Western Anacardium(10-M), Western Anacardium(9-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**874 250**	**78 683**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0007** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0004_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	8	298 750	26 888	Western Anacardium(5-A), Oil palm tree(3-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	117			
			Total PAP		**388 750**	**34 988**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0007_L4** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	1	15 000	1 350	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0006_34_L3	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	2			
			Total PAP		**105 000**	**9 450**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0007_M5**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	7	105 000	9 450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0006_34_L4	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**160 000**	**14 400**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0007_R3** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0006_34_R3	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	375			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0007_R4** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	0		0	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0020_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**55 000**	**4 950**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0008** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0008_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0008_L4** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0007_34_L3	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	5	134 750	12 128	Western Anacardium(1-M), Western Anacardium(2-J), Western Anacardium(2-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	96	2 793 000	251 370	Parkia Biglobosa(21), Pterocarpus Erinaceus(75)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	384	120 000	10 800	
			Number of forest trees	175			
			Total PAP		**3 052 750**	**274 748**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0008_R2** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0007_34_R2	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	852			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0008_R3** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0007_34_R3	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	120			
			Total PAP		**90 000**	**8 100**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0008_R4** Legal entity						

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0021_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0009** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0008_34_R2	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	760			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0010_L1** Public domain forest						

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0023_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	32			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0010_L2** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0010_34_L2	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	1094			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0011** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0024_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0011_L1** Public domain						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0011_34_L1	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	680			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0012** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0025_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	25	1 268 750	114 188	Western Anacardium(25-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**1 338 750**	**120 488**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0012_L1** Public domain forest						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0012_34_L1	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	848			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0013** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	0		0	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0026_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	192	60 000	5 400	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**115 000**	**10 350**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0013_L1** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0013_34_L1	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	626			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0015** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0017_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	384	120 000	10 800	
			Number of forest trees	250			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0016_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	320	100 000	9 000	
			Number of forest trees	500			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0018_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	256	80 000	7 200	
			Number of forest trees	300			
			Total PAP		**410 000**	**36 900**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0015_L1** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	0		0	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0028_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	128	40 000	3 600	
			Number of forest trees	250			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**95 000**	**8 550**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0016** Sex: Female		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0019_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0020** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0025_34_L1	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	128	40 000	3 600	
			Number of forest trees	45			
			Total PAP		**110 000**	**9 900**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0021** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	0		0	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0027_34_L1	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	4	133 750	12 038	Western Anacardium(2-A), Western Anacardium(1-M), Western Anacardium(1-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**208 750**	**18 788**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_0042** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0014_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	20 000	1 800	Cordyla Pinnata(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**120 000**	**10 800**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0035_0002** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0002_35	Agriculture	500	100 000	9 000	Gardening
			Land cultivation	500	2 000	180	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**187 000**	**16 830**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0035_0003** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0003_35	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0035_0003_R1** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0001_01_35	Agriculture	326	65 182	5 866	Gardening
			Land cultivation	326	1 304	117	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	6	57 000	5 130	Oil palm tree(2-J), Oil palm tree(3-A), Oil palm tree(1-M)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**238 486**	**21 464**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0035_0004** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0005_35	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	6			
			Total PAP		**105 000**	**9 450**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0035_0004_L3** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0007_35_L1	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	17	276 500	24 885	Western Anacardium(11-J), Western Anacardium(4-A), Western Anacardium(2-M)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**346 500**	**31 185**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0035_0004_R2** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0004_35	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	2	15 500	1 395	Parkia Biglobosa(1), Azadirachta Indica(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	1			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**145 500**	**13 095**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0035_0004_R3** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0001_01_01_35	Agriculture	114	22 800	2 052	Gardening
			Land cultivation	114	456	41	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	35 000	3 150	grafted mango tree(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**148 256**	**13 343**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0035_0006** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0007_35	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	15 000	1 350	Oil palm tree(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	2	16 000	1 440	Parkia Biglobosa(2)

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	5			
			Total PAP		**36 000**	**3 240**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0001** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0001_36	Agriculture	34	1 534	138	sorrel
			Land cultivation	34	137	12	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**86 671**	**7 800**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0002** Sex: Female		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0002_36	Agriculture	248	12 400	1 116	bean
			Land cultivation	248	992	89	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	50 750	4 568	Western Anacardium(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**149 142**	**13 423**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0003** Sex: Female		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0003_36	Agriculture	45	2 025	182	sorrel
			Land cultivation	45	180	16	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0004_36	Agriculture	72	3 240	292	sorrel
			Land cultivation	72	288	26	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**80 733**	**7 266**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0004** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0005_36	Agriculture	50	3 500	315	Rice
			Land cultivation	50	200	18	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**118 700**	**10 683**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0006_L1** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0009_36	Agriculture	65	4 550	410	Rice
			Land cultivation	65	260	23	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**74 810**	**6 733**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0007** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0010_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	7	329 500	29 655	Western Anacardium(6-A), Ungrafted mango(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	26			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**399 500**	**35 955**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0008** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0011_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	5	150 750	13 568	Ungrafted mango(4-A), Western Anacardium(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	25	500 000	45 000	Eucalyptus(25)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	1			
			Total PAP		**655 750**	**59 018**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0009** Sex: Female		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0012_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	50	1 803 507	162 316	Orange tree(23-A), Western Anacardium(13-A), Kolatier(1-A), Ungrafted mango(9-A), Avocado (4-A)

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	6			
			Total PAP		**1 893 507**	**170 416**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0009_L1** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0012_36_L1	Agriculture	510	35 701	3 213	Rice
			Land cultivation	510	2 041	184	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	2	50 000	4 500	Banana tree (2-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**172 742**	**15 547**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0010** Sex: Female		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0013_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	20	658 000	59 220	Orange tree(11-A), Ungrafted mango(5-A), Western Anacardium(4-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	18			
			Total PAP		**743 000**	**66 870**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0010_L1** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0013_36_L1	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			

LCMC PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0015_34	Agriculture	0	0	0	
		Land cultivation	0	0	0	
		Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
		Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
		Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
		Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
		Number of forest trees	35			
	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0016_34_L1	Agriculture	0	0	0	
		Land cultivation	0	0	0	
		Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
		Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
		Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
		Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
		Number of forest trees	202			
	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0017_34_L1	Agriculture	0	0	0	
		Land cultivation	0	0	0	
		Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
		Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
		Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
		Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
		Number of forest trees	569			
		Total PAP		**190 000**	**17 100**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0011** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0011_02_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	20	860 500	77 445	Western Anacardium(14-A), Ungrafted mango(3-A), Citrus Xlimon(3-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	3			
			Total PAP		**960 500**	**86 445**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0013** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0016_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	10	10 000	900	Western Anacardium(10-J)

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**80 000**	**7 200**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0013_L1** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	1	15 000	1 350	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0016_36_L1	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	5	253 750	22 838	Western Anacardium(5-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**353 750**	**31 838**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0014** Legal entity						

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0017_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	239			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0015** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0018_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	35 000	3 150	Pterocarpus Erinaceus(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**120 000**	**10 800**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0016**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_Wco_0019_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	400	19 812 500	1 783 125	Western Anacardium(375-A), Western Anacardium(25-M)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	2	43 000	3 870	Parkia Biglobosa(1), Pterocarpus Erinaceus(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**19 990 500**	**1 799 145**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0017** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0020_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	6	183 000	16 470	Pterocarpus Erinaceus(5), Parkia Biglobosa(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**283 000**	**25 470**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0018** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*3*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0021_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	3	24 000	2 160	Parkia Biglobosa(3)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**139 000**	**12 510**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0019** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0022_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	900			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0020** Sex: Female		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*3*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0023_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	3	51 000	4 590	Parkia Biglobosa(2), Pterocarpus Erinaceus(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**151 000**	**13 590**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0021** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0024_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	85	2 641 000	237 690	Western Anacardium(25-J), Western Anacardium(38-A), Western Anacardium(22-M)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	30	888 000	79 920	Pterocarpus Erinaceus(24), Parkia Biglobosa(6)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	10			
			Total PAP		**3 649 000**	**328 410**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0022** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0030_36	Agriculture	4539	122 566	11 031	Peanut
			Land cultivation	4539	18 158	1 634	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0025_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	9	58 750	5 288	Western Anacardium(8-J), Western Anacardium(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**309 474**	**27 853**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0023** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0031_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	1			
			Total PAP		**115 000**	**10 350**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0024** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0032_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	8 000	720	Parkia Biglobosa(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**123 000**	**11 070**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0029** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_36	Agriculture	15008	360 194	32 417	Mil
			Land cultivation	15008	60 033	5 403	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	27			
			Total PAP		**510 227**	**45 920**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0030**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
	educational vulnerability		Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0038_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	5			
			Total PAP		100000	9000	
WCo	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0031		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75000	6750	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25000	2250	
	educational vulnerability		Social vulnerability	1	25000	2250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	3			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_36	Agriculture	76910	2076570	186891,3	Mil,Peanut
			Land cultivation	76910	307640	27687,6	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	16	134 000	12 060	Parkia Biglobosa(13), Adansonia Digitata(3)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	320	100 000	9 000	
			Number of forest trees	281			
			Total PAP		**2 748 210**	**247 339**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0032** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	10	80 000	7 200	Parkia Biglobosa(10)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	256	80 000	7 200	
			Number of forest trees	2612			
			Total PAP		**165 000**	**14 850**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0057** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0077_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	23	335 000	30 150	Oil palm tree(6-M), Oil palm tree(15-A), Ungrafted mango(2-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	2	22 500	2 025	Zizyphus Mauritiana(1), Detarium Senegalense(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	51			
			Total PAP		**442 500**	**39 825**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_0058** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	1	15 000	1 350	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0078_36	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	3	24 000	2 160	Parkia Biglobosa(3)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	68			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**139 000**	**12 510**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0001** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0002_37	Agriculture	3887	104 941	9 445	Peanut
			Land cultivation	3887	15 547	1 399	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	2	16 000	1 440	Oil palm tree(1-A), Western Anacardium(1-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**241 488**	**21 734**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0002** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0003_37	Agriculture	50	2 250	203	sorrel
			Land cultivation	50	200	18	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0006_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**77 450**	**6 971**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0003** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0004_37	Agriculture	12	540	49	sorrel
			Land cultivation	12	48	4	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**85 588**	**7 703**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0004** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0005_37	Agriculture	278	16 656	1 499	Cassava
			Land cultivation	278	1 111	100	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**132 767**	**11 949**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0006_R1** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	0		0	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0024_37	Agriculture	200	14 034	1 263	Rice
			Land cultivation	200	802	72	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**69 836**	**6 285**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0007_R1** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0025_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0008_R1**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0027_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	45	293 750	26 438	Western Anacardium(40-J), Western Anacardium(5-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**378 750**	**34 088**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0009**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
	Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0015_37	Agriculture	74	14 766	1 329	Gardening
			Land cultivation	74	296	27	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**85 062**	**7 656**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0009_R1** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	6	90 000	8 100	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	1	15 000	1 350	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0028_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	15	309 000	27 810	Western Anacardium(6-A), Ronier(9-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	22			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0033_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	351			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**494 000**	**44 460**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0010** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0016_37	Agriculture	93	18 660	1 679	Gardening
			Land cultivation	93	374	34	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	25 000	2 250	Ungrafted mango(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0019_37	Agriculture	531	37 145	3 343	Rice
			Land cultivation	531	2 123	191	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	2	75 750	6 818	Ungrafted mango(1-A), Western Anacardium(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**234 052**	**21 065**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0010_R1**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0029_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	4	32 000	2 880	Parkia Biglobosa(4)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**122 000**	**10 980**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0010_R2** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	3 1 1 0 *2*	45 000 25 000 25 000	4 050 2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	2	101 500	9 135	Western Anacardium(2-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	13	2 705 600	243 504	Acacia Albida(3), Tectona Grandis(6), Parkia Biglobosa(4)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	42			
			Total PAP		**2 907 100**	**261 639**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0011** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0017_37	Agriculture	606	42 397	3 816	Rice
			Land cultivation	606	2 423	218	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	5	140 750	12 668	Western Anacardium(1-A), Oil palm tree(1-A), Ungrafted mango(3-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**255 570**	**23 001**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0011_R1** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0030_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0012** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	0		0	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0031_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	9	456 750	41 108	Western Anacardium(9-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**511 750**	**46 058**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0012_R1**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	11	460 750	41 468	Western Anacardium(5-M), Western Anacardium(6-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	3	27 500	2 475	Azadirachta Indica(1), Sclerocarya Birrea(2)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	50 750	4 568	Western Anacardium(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	7 500	675	Azadirachta Indica(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**641 500**	**57 735**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0013** Legal entity						

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0032_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	26	1 319 500	118 755	Western Anacardium(26-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**1 324 500**	**119 205**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0014** Sex: Female		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	19	964 250	86 783	Western Anacardium(19-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**1 049 250**	**94 433**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0016**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	500	45	Ronier(1-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	5	42 000	3 780	Adansonia Digitata(1), Parkia Biglobosa(4)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	192	60 000	5 400	
			Number of forest trees	375			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	50 750	4 568	Western Anacardium(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	8 000	720	Parkia Biglobosa(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	1			
			Total PAP		**316 250**	**28 463**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0017** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	3 1 1 0 *0*	45 000 25 000 25 000	4 050 2 250 2 250 0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0044_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	500	45	Ronier(1-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	190			
			Total PAP		**100 500**	**9 045**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0018** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0045_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	500	45	Ronier(1-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	550			
			Total PAP		**150 500**	**13 545**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0019** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*4*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0046_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	56	2 842 000	255 780	Western Anacardium(56-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	4	32 000	2 880	Parkia Biglobosa(4)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	93			
			Total PAP		**2 989 000**	**269 010**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0021** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0048_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	8	256 750	23 108	Western Anacardium(3-J), Western Anacardium(5-A)

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**326 750**	**29 408**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0022** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0049_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	128	40 000	3 600	
			Number of forest trees	1299			
			Total PAP		**140 000**	**12 600**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0024** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0051_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	537			
			Total PAP		**105 000**	**9 450**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0025** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0052_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	110			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0026** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	educational vulnerability		Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0053_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	12	54 000	4 860	Oil palm tree(3-A), Western Anacardium(9-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	5	58 000	5 220	Acacia Albida(4), Adansonia Digitata(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	65			
			Total PAP		**217 000**	**19 530**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_0026_R1** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0094_37	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	2950			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0038_0002** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0002_38	Agriculture	244	48 883	4 399	Gardening
			Land cultivation	244	978	88	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	4	80 000	7 200	Oil palm tree(2-A), Ungrafted mango(2-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	1			
			Total PAP		**199 861**	**17 987**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0038_0003** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0003_38	Agriculture	371	25 987	2 339	Rice
			Land cultivation	371	1 485	134	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	4	100 000	9 000	Banana tree(2-A), Ungrafted mango(2-A)

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	12 000	1 080	Acacia Albida(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	1			
			Total PAP		**209 472**	**18 852**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0038_0005** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0005_38	Agriculture	1481	78 499	7 065	sorgho
			Land cultivation	1481	5 925	533	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	8	256 750	23 108	Western Anacardium(5-A), Western Anacardium(3-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**426 174**	**38 356**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0038_0007** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0007_38	Agriculture	391	27 370	2 463	Rice
			Land cultivation	391	1 564	141	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**113 934**	**10 254**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0038_0008** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0008_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	3	30 000	2 700	Adansonia Digitata(3)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	128	40 000	3 600	
			Number of forest trees	1019			
			Total PAP		**200 000**	**18 000**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0038_0009** Legal entity: Refugees Forest						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0009_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	215			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0038_0010** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0010_38	Agriculture	944	66 080	5 947	Rice
			Land cultivation	944	3 776	340	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**154 856**	**13 937**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0038_0011** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0011_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	89	4 516 750	406 508	Western Anacardium(89-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**4 651 750**	**418 658**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0038_0012** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0012_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	18	764 250	68 783	Western Anacardium(15-A), Western Anacardium(3-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	22			
			Total PAP		**769 250**	**69 233**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0038_0012_R2** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	6	90 000	8 100	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0012_38_R2	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	7	309 500	27 855	Western Anacardium(6-A), Ronier(1-M)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	1			
			Total PAP		**474 500**	**42 705**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0038_0014** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0014_38	Agriculture	25	1 250	113	Bean,Peanut
			Land cultivation	25	100	9	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	500	45	Ronier(1-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	5			
			Total PAP		**101 850**	**9 167**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0038_0015** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0015_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	8	250 000	22 500	Western Anacardium(8-M)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	7 500	675	Azadirachta Indica(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	91			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**342 500**	**30 825**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0038_0016** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	1	15 000	1 350	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0016_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	35 000	3 150	Pterocarpus Erinaceus(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	62			
			Total PAP		**120 000**	**10 800**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0038_0017** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0017_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	24	453 000	40 770	Parkia Biglobosa(11), Pterocarpus Erinaceus(9), Detarium Senegalense(4)

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	30			
			Total PAP		**478 000**	**43 020**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0038_0018** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0025_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	5	147 500	13 275	Pterocarpus Erinaceus(4), Azadirachta Indica(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	53			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0018_38	Agriculture	25	675	61	Peanut
			Land cultivation	25	100	9	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	30	680 750	61 268	Western Anacardium(13-A), Ronier(1-M), Western Anacardium(16-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of forest trees	3			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0046_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	35			
			Total PAP		**954 025**	**85 862**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0038_0019** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0019_38	Agriculture	548	38 340	3 451	Rice
			Land cultivation	548	2 191	197	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**125 531**	**11 298**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0038_0020** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0020_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	27	723 500	65 115	Western Anacardium(14-A), Western Anacardium(13-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	7 500	675	Azadirachta Indica(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	22			
			Total PAP		**816 000**	**73 440**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0038_0021** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0021_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	4	4 000	360	Western Anacardium(4-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	8 000	720	Parkia Biglobosa(1)

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	12			
			Total PAP		**132 000**	**11 880**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0038_0022** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0022_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	10 000	900	Adansonia Digitata(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	2			
			Total PAP		**140 000**	**12 600**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0038_0023** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0023_38	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0003** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0003_39	Agriculture	2108	52 689	4 742	autre
			Land cultivation	2108	8 431	759	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	6	288 750	25 988	Western Anacardium(5-A), grafted mango tree(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**434 870**	**39 138**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0004**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0004_39	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	17	452 500	40 725	Ungrafted mango(1-M), grafted mango tree(3-A), Ungrafted mango(1-A), Western Anacardium(6-J), Western Anacardium(6-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	12 500	1 125	Detarium Senegalense(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**535 000**	**48 150**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0005**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
	educational vulnerability		Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0005_39	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	1 000	90	Western Anacardium(1-J)

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	2	16 000	1 440	Parkia Biglobosa(2)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	5			
			Total PAP		**122 000**	**10 980**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0006** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0006_39	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**105 000**	**9 450**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0007** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0007_39	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	8 000	720	Parkia Biglobosa(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0008_39	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	1 000	90	Western Anacardium(1-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**164 000**	**14 760**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0008** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0009_39	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	2	62 500	5 625	Western Anacardium(2-M)

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	8 000	720	Parkia Biglobosa(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**95 500**	**8 595**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0009** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0010_39	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	4	36 500	3 285	Parkia Biglobosa(3), Detarium Senegalense(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	16			
			Total PAP		**41 500**	**3 735**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0011** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0013_39	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	6	48 000	4 320	Parkia Biglobosa(6)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**148 000**	**13 320**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0012** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0014_39	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	2	16 000	1 440	Parkia Biglobosa(2)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**101 000**	**9 090**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0013**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0015_39	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	3	24 000	2 160	Parkia Biglobosa(3)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	5			
			Total PAP		**114 000**	**10 260**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0014** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0016_39	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	2	101 500	9 135	Western Anacardium(2-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	7	245 000	22 050	Pterocarpus Erinaceus(7)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	5			
			Total PAP		**466 500**	**41 985**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0016** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0019_39	Agriculture	9492	1 898 492	170 864	Gardening
			Land cultivation	9492	37 970	3 417	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	10	369 000	33 210	Western Anacardium(6-A), Western Anacardium(2-J), Western Anacardium(2-M)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	14	160 000	14 400	Parkia Biglobosa(2), Danielia Oliveri(12)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**2 555 462**	**229 992**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0017** Legal entity: Forest						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0020_39	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	25	1 268 750	114 188	Western Anacardium(25-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	175	4 887 500	439 875	Detarium Senegalense(25), Pterocarpus Erinaceus(125), Parkia Biglobosa(25)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	300			
			Total PAP		**6 181 250**	**556 313**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0018** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	6	90 000	8 100	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0021_39	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	28	710 000	63 900	Parkia Biglobosa(10), Pterocarpus Erinaceus(18)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	128	40 000	3 600	
			Number of forest trees	35			
			Total PAP		**895 000**	**80 550**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0019** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0022_39	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	4	203 000	18 270	Western Anacardium(4-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	9	184 000	16 560	Adansonia Digitata(2), Pterocarpus Erinaceus(4), Parkia Biglobosa(3)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	8			
			Total PAP		**522 000**	**46 980**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0020** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0023_39	Agriculture	7952	214 703	19 323	Peanut
			Land cultivation	7952	31 808	2 863	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	7	175 000	15 750	Ungrafted mango(7-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	2	20 000	1 800	Adansonia Digitata(2)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	128	40 000	3 600	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of forest trees	23			
			Total PAP		**566 511**	**50 986**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0021** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0024_39	Agriculture	724	50 649	4 558	Rice
			Land cultivation	724	2 895	261	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**138 544**	**12 469**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0022** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0025_39	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0023** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0026_39	Agriculture	4183	292 823	26 354	Rice
			Land cultivation	4183	16 733	1 506	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	4	50 000	4 500	Oil palm tree(2-A), Black tamarind(2-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	11			
			Total PAP		**479 556**	**43 160**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0026** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0032_39	Agriculture	445	12 026	1 082	Peanut
			Land cultivation	445	1 782	160	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	2	25 000	2 250	Oranger(1-M), Ungrafted mango(1-M)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	10 000	900	Moringa Oleifera(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0031_39	Agriculture	2394	57 461	5 171	Mil
			Land cultivation	2394	9 577	862	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**205 846**	**18 526**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_0027** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0033_39	Agriculture	1978	47 479	4 273	Mil
			Land cultivation	1978	7 914	712	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	2			
			Total PAP		**125 393**	**11 285**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0001** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0001_40	Agriculture	268	53 514	4 816	Gardening
			Land cultivation	268	1 071	96	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**124 585**	**11 213**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0002**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0001_01_40	Agriculture	159	31 857	2 867	Gardening
			Land cultivation	159	638	57	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**117 495**	**10 575**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0005** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	6 1 1 0 *3*	90 000 25 000 25 000	8 100 2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0004_40	Agriculture	160	32 073	2 887	Gardening
			Land cultivation	160	642	58	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0004_01_40	Agriculture	38	7 523	677	Gardening
			Land cultivation	38	151	14	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**190 389**	**17 135**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0006** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	6	90 000	8 100	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0006_40	Agriculture	751	45 075	4 057	manioc
			Land cultivation	751	3 005	270	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	5	110 750	9 968	Banana tree(3-M), Oil palm tree(1-A), Western Anacardium(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	1			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0005_40	Agriculture	151	10 538	948	Rice
			Land cultivation	151	603	54	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**319 971**	**28 797**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0007** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0008_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**120 000**	**10 800**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0010** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	6	90 000	8 100	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0011_40	Agriculture	3986	797 256	71 753	autre,Gardening,Mil
			Land cultivation	3986	15 946	1 435	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	10	403 000	36 270	grafted mango tree(5-A), Ungrafted mango(1-A), Western Anacardium(4-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	3	90 000	8 100	Eucalyptus(1), Pterocarpus Erinaceus(2)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**1 451 202**	**130 608**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0011** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0012_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	3	110 750	9 968	grafted mango tree(1-A), Western Anacardium(1-A), Ungrafted mango(1-A)

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**225 750**	**20 318**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0012** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0013_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	8			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0013** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0014_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	9	421 000	37 890	Western Anacardium(8-A), Oil palm tree(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	33	807 500	72 675	Detarium Senegalense(5), Acacia Albida(2), Pterocarpus Erinaceus(19), Parkia Biglobosa(7)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	128	40 000	3 600	
			Number of forest trees	9			
			Total PAP		**1 273 500**	**114 615**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0014** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0015_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	43	254 750	22 928	Western Anacardium(7-M), Western Anacardium(36-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	132			
			Total PAP		**339 750**	**30 578**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0015** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	educational vulnerability		Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0016_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	34			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0016**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	0		0	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0017_40	Agriculture	1031	24 736	2 226	Mil
			Land cultivation	1031	4 123	371	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	8 000	720	Parkia Biglobosa(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of forest trees	18			
			Total PAP		**91 859**	**8 267**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0018** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0019_40	Agriculture	4265	102 359	9 212	Mil
			Land cultivation	4265	17 060	1 535	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	8 000	720	Parkia Biglobosa(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	18			
			Total PAP		**212 419**	**19 118**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0019** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0020_40	Agriculture	2134	57 628	5 187	Peanut
			Land cultivation	2134	8 538	768	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**136 166**	**12 255**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0019_R1** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0026_40	Agriculture	769	20 763	1 869	Peanut
			Land cultivation	769	3 076	277	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	34	866 000	77 940	Parkia Biglobosa(12), Pterocarpus Erinaceus(22)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	105			
			Total PAP		**979 839**	**88 186**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0020** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	

LCMC PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0021_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
		Land cultivation	0	0	0	
		Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
		Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	8	64 000	5 760	Parkia Biglobosa(8)
		Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
		Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
		Number of forest trees	600			
	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0092_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
		Land cultivation	0	0	0	
		Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
		Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
		Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
		Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
		Number of forest trees	47			
	GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0091_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
		Land cultivation	0	0	0	
		Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
		Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
		Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
		Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
		Number of forest trees	43			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**229 000**	**20 610**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0020_R1** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0027_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	34	704 000	63 360	Pterocarpus Erinaceus(16), Parkia Biglobosa(18)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	95			
			Total PAP		**824 000**	**74 160**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0021** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0095_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	6			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0094_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0022_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	5	175 000	15 750	Pterocarpus Erinaceus(5)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	254			
			Total PAP		**305 000**	**27 450**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0021_R1** Legal entity; forest						

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0028_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	95			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0022** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0023_40	Agriculture	9771	263 821	23 744	Peanut
			Land cultivation	9771	39 085	3 518	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	31 250	2 813	Western Anacardium(1-M)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	2			
			Total PAP		**424 156**	**38 174**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0022_R1** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*2*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0029_40	Agriculture	1539	41 558	3 740	Peanut
			Land cultivation	1539	6 157	554	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	16			
			Total PAP		**132 715**	**11 944**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0023** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0024_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	5 000	450	Ronier(1-M)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	7 500	675	Azadirachta Indica(1)

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	34			
			Total PAP		**82 500**	**7 425**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0023_R1** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0030_40	Agriculture	100	15 000	1 350	okra
			Land cultivation	100	400	36	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	4	75 500	6 795	Banana tree(3-A), Banana tree(1-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	1			
			Total PAP		**175 900**	**15 831**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0024** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0031_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	35			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0026** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0033_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0027** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	6	90 000	8 100	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0034_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	5 000	450	Ronier(1-M)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	27			
			Total PAP		**150 000**	**13 500**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0034** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0046_40	Agriculture	640	17 270	1 554	Peanut
			Land cultivation	640	2 559	230	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**104 829**	**9 435**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0057** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0070_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	2	50 000	4 500	Ungrafted mango(2-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	5	50 000	4 500	Adansonia Digitata(2), Zizyphus Mauritiana(3)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	74			
			Total PAP		**205 000**	**18 450**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0060** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0074_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	50	2 537 500	228 375	Western Anacardium(50-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	256	80 000	7 200	
			Number of forest trees	3600			
			Total PAP		**2 622 500**	**236 025**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_0061** Legal entity						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0075_40	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	2	101 500	9 135	Western Anacardium(2-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	3	25 500	2 295	Adansonia Digitata(1), Azadirachta Indica(1), Parkia Biglobosa(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	2			
			Total PAP		**152 000**	**13 680**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0001** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0002_41	Agriculture	35	945	85	Peanut
			Land cultivation	35	140	13	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**86 085**	**7 748**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0002** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0003_41	Agriculture	1412	38 113	3 430	Peanut
			Land cultivation	1412	5 647	508	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	2	51 750	4 658	Western Anacardium(1-J), Western Anacardium(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**165 510**	**14 896**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0004** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	0		0	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0005_41	Agriculture	35	945	85	Peanut
			Land cultivation	35	140	13	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**56 085**	**5 048**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0005** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0006_41	Agriculture	796	19 110	1 720	Mil
			Land cultivation	796	3 185	287	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	50 750	4 568	Western Anacardium(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**188 045**	**16 924**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0007** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	0		0	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0010_41	Agriculture	142	9 942	895	Rice
			Land cultivation	142	569	51	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	35 000	3 150	grafted mango tree(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**100 511**	**9 046**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0009** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	6	90 000	8 100	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0012_41	Agriculture	6746	161 900	14 571	Mil
			Land cultivation	6746	26 984	2 429	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	5	218 000	19 620	Western Anacardium(4-A), Oil palm tree(1-A)

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**551 884**	**49 670**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0010** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0013_41	Agriculture	1064	74 513	6 706	Rice
			Land cultivation	1064	4 258	383	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	6	128 250	11 543	Ungrafted mango(1-M), Oil palm tree(1-A), Ungrafted mango(2-A), Ungrafted mango(1-J), Western Anacardium(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**277 021**	**24 932**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0011** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	1	15 000	1 350	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0014_41	Agriculture	56	3 950	356	Rice
			Land cultivation	56	226	20	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	2	30 000	2 700	Oil palm tree(2-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**149 176**	**13 426**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0012** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_Wco_0015_41	Agriculture	2190	59 129	5 322	Peanut
			Land cultivation	2190	8 760	788	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	20	492 250	44 303	Western Anacardium(7-A), Citrus Xlimon(4-J), Oil palm tree(9-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	3			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**630 139**	**56 713**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0013** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0018_41	Agriculture	1503	105 203	9 468	Rice
			Land cultivation	1503	6 012	541	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**181 215**	**16 309**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0015** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	6	90 000	8 100	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0021_41	Agriculture	4107	98 574	8 872	Mil
			Land cultivation	4107	16 429	1 479	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	25	1 268 750	114 188	Western Anacardium(25-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	170			
			Total PAP		**1 528 753**	**137 588**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0016** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0022_41	Agriculture	2973	71 360	6 422	Mil
			Land cultivation	2973	11 894	1 070	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	100			
			Total PAP		**168 254**	**15 143**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0017** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	6	90 000	8 100	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0023_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	50 750	4 568	Western Anacardium(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	8 000	720	Parkia Biglobosa(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	100			
			Total PAP		**203 750**	**18 338**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0018** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0024_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	4	32 000	2 880	Parkia Biglobosa(4)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	20			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0026_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	13	104 000	9 360	Parkia Biglobosa(13)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	76			
			Total PAP		**276 000**	**24 840**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0019** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0025_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	1 000	90	Western Anacardium(1-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	2	43 000	3 870	Parkia Biglobosa(1), Pterocarpus Erinaceus(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**144 000**	**12 960**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0019_R1**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_Wco_0027_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	161			
			Total PAP		**100 000**	**9 000**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0020** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	4 1 1 0 *0*	60 000 25 000 25 000	5 400 2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0028_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	100	800 000	72 000	Parkia Biglobosa(100)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	200			
			Total PAP		**935 000**	**84 150**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0021** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0029_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	8	64 000	5 760	Parkia Biglobosa(8)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	125			
			Total PAP		**134 000**	**12 060**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0022** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	1	15 000	1 350	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0030_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	30 000	2 700	Orange tree(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	6	55 000	4 950	Azadirachta Indica(2), Adansonia Digitata(4)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	1			
			Total PAP		**185 000**	**16 650**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0023** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0035_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	8 000	720	Parkia Biglobosa(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	21			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0032_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	3			
			Total PAP		**98 000**	**8 820**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0025** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	6	90 000	8 100	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	1	15 000	1 350	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0036_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	1			
			Total PAP		**160 000**	**14 400**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0026** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0037_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	3	23 000	2 070	Azadirachta Indica(2), Parkia Biglobosa(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**93 000**	**8 370**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0028** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	8	120 000	10 800	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0039_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	13	113 000	10 170	Detarium Senegalense(2), Parkia Biglobosa(11)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	25			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**288 000**	**25 920**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0029** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0040_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	250			
			Total PAP		**90 000**	**8 100**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0030** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	300			
			Total PAP		**90 000**	**8 100**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0032** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_41	Agriculture	359	9 692	872	Peanut
			Land cultivation	359	1 436	129	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	2			
			Total PAP		**126 128**	**11 352**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0033** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0044_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	54			
			Total PAP		**130 000**	**11 700**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0035** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	6	90 000	8 100	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0046_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	50	50 000	4 500	Western Anacardium(50-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**195 000**	**17 550**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0038**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
	educational vulnerability		Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0049_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	16			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0051_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	350			
			Total PAP		**95 000**	**8 550**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0039**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
	educational vulnerability		Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0052_41	Agriculture	1427	38 535	3 468	Peanut
			Land cultivation	1427	5 709	514	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	50			
			Total PAP		**129 244**	**11 632**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0040** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0054_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	5	130 750	11 768	Western Anacardium(1-A), Oil palm tree(3-A), grafted mango tree(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**230 750**	**20 768**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0072** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0089_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	15			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0073** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0090_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	38	1 187 500	106 875	Western Anacardium(38-M)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**1 257 500**	**113 175**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0074** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0093_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	25			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0075** Legal entity						

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0096_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	26			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0076** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	1	15 000	1 350	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0097_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**130 000**	**11 700**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0077** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	0		0	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0098_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	35			
			Total PAP		**55 000**	**4 950**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0078** Public domain forest						
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0099_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of forest trees	99			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0079**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0100_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	72			
			Total PAP		**135 000**	**12 150**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0080**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0101_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	36			
			Total PAP		**135 000**	**12 150**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0081** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	0		0	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0102_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	65			
			Total PAP		**55 000**	**4 950**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0082** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0103_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	Watermelon
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0083** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0104_41	Agriculture	888	23 976	2 158	Peanut
			Land cultivation	888	3 552	320	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	1			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**97 528**	**8 778**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0084** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	0		0	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0105_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	59			
			Total PAP		**75 000**	**6 750**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0085** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0106_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	12			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0086** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	0		0	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0108_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	66			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0107_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	26			
			Total PAP		**60 000**	**5 400**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0087** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	0		0	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0109_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	25			
			Total PAP		**55 000**	**4 950**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0088** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0110_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	31			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0089**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
	educational vulnerability		Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0111_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	459			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0090**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0112_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	61			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0091**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0113_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	7			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0092** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0114_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	71			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0041_0093** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0115_41	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	42			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0001** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0001_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**115 000**	**10 350**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0002**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0002_42	Agriculture	58	4 047	364	Rice
			Land cultivation	58	232	21	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	1 000	90	grafted mango tree(1-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**105 279**	**9 475**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0003** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 1 0 *0*	15 000 25 000 25 000	1 350 2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0003_42	Agriculture	223	44 632	4 017	Gardening
			Land cultivation	223	893	80	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	15 000	1 350	Oil palm tree(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**130 525**	**11 747**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0004** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0004_42	Agriculture	325	22 759	2 048	Rice
			Land cultivation	325	1 301	117	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	25 000	2 250	Banana tree(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**119 060**	**10 715**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0007** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0007_42	Agriculture	5	350	32	Rice
			Land cultivation	5	20	2	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	35	532 500	47 925	Western Anacardium(10-A), Western Anacardium(25-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**632 870**	**56 958**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0008** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0008_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**135 000**	**12 150**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0008_R1**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0045_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	192	60 000	5 400	
			Number of forest trees	200			
			Total PAP		**190 000**	**17 100**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0009** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	2 1 1 0 *0*	30 000 25 000 25 000	2 700 2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0009_42	Agriculture	231	6 247	562	Peanut
			Land cultivation	231	926	83	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	6	105 500	9 495	Western Anacardium(2-A), Western Anacardium(4-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**197 673**	**17 791**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0010** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0010_42	Agriculture	913	22 824	2 054	Other
			Land cultivation	913	3 652	329	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	12	511 500	46 035	Western Anacardium(7-A), Western Anacardium(5-M)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**637 976**	**57 418**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0011** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0011_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	8	256 750	23 108	Western Anacardium(3-J), Western Anacardium(5-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	7 500	675	Azadirachta Indica(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**349 250**	**31 433**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0012** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0012_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0013**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0013_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	12 000	1 080	Acacia Albida(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**97 000**	**8 730**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0014** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 1 0 *0*	15 000 25 000 25 000	1 350 2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0014_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	30	1 522 500	137 025	Western Anacardium(30-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**1 612 500**	**145 125**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0015** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0015_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	50 750	4 568	Western Anacardium(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	8 000	720	Parkia Biglobosa(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**173 750**	**15 638**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0016** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0016_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	25			
			Total PAP		**85 000**	**7 650**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0019** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0019_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	192	60 000	5 400	
			Number of forest trees	600			
			Total PAP		**160 000**	**14 400**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0020**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0020_42	Agriculture	20221	545 955	49 136	Peanut
			Land cultivation	20221	80 883	7 279	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	27	775 250	69 773	Western Anacardium(5-M), Western Anacardium(10-J), Western Anacardium(12-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	3	32 000	2 880	Danielia Oliveri(2), Parkia Biglobosa(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	14			
			Total PAP		**1 524 088**	**137 168**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0021** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	3 1 1 0 *0*	45 000 25 000 25 000	4 050 2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0021_42	Agriculture	34686	936 530	84 288	Peanut
			Land cultivation	34686	138 746	12 487	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	38	1 177 500	105 975	Western Anacardium(10-J), Western Anacardium(15-A), Western Anacardium(13-M)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	7	62 000	5 580	Parkia Biglobosa(4), Adansonia Digitata(3)

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	128	40 000	3 600	
			Number of forest trees	5			
			Total PAP		**2 454 776**	**220 930**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0022** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0022_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	11	311 500	28 035	Western Anacardium(3-J), Western Anacardium(5-M), Western Anacardium(3-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	3	25 500	2 295	Parkia Biglobosa(1), Azadirachta Indica(1), Adansonia Digitata(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**457 000**	**41 130**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0023** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0024_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	3	152 250	13 703	Western Anacardium(3-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**237 250**	**21 353**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0024** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0025_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	128	40 000	3 600	
			Number of forest trees	800			
			Total PAP		**110 000**	**9 900**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0025** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0026_42	Agriculture	7425	200 475	18 043	Peanut
			Land cultivation	7425	29 701	2 673	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	4	38 000	3 420	Parkia Biglobosa(2), Zizyphus Mauritiana(1), Acacia Albida(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	5			
			Total PAP		**418 176**	**37 636**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0026** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0027_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	3	30 000	2 700	Adansonia Digitata(3)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	19			
			Total PAP		**165 000**	**14 850**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0028** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0029_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	43	825 000	74 250	grafted mango tree(10-M), grafted mango tree(15-J), grafted mango tree(18-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	19	190 000	17 100	Adansonia Digitata(19)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	125			
			Total PAP		**1 100 000**	**99 000**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0030** Legal entity: forest						

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0032_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	0	0	0	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	700			
			Total PAP		**0**	**0**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0030_R1**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0031_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	4	4 000	360	Western Anacardium(4-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	25			
			Total PAP		**89 000**	**8 010**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0042_0035**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0079_42	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	25	1 268 750	114 188	Western Anacardium(25-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**1 338 750**	**120 488**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0001**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	0		0	
	Sex: Female		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
	educational vulnerability		Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0001_43	Agriculture	349	69 858	6 287	Gardening
			Land cultivation	349	1 398	126	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**126 256**	**11 363**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0002** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*1*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0001_01_01_01_43	Agriculture	236	16 496	1 485	Rice
			Land cultivation	236	943	85	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**102 439**	**9 220**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0003** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0001_01_43	Agriculture	105	7 377	664	Rice
			Land cultivation	105	422	38	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**107 799**	**9 702**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0004** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0001_01_01_43	Agriculture	91	18 190	1 637	Gardening
			Land cultivation	91	364	33	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	2	1 000	90	Banana tree(2-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**104 554**	**9 410**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0005**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0001_01_02_43	Agriculture	1076	29 056	2 615	Peanut
			Land cultivation	1076	4 305	387	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	8	8 000	720	Western Anacardium(8-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**111 361**	**10 022**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0006**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
	educational vulnerability		Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_Sombri_WCo_0001_01_02_01_43	Agriculture	235	6 341	571	Peanut
			Land cultivation	235	940	85	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**77 281**	**6 955**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0007** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0001_02_43	Agriculture	1493	298 659	26 879	Gardening
			Land cultivation	1493	5 974	538	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	2	101 500	9 135	Western Anacardium(2-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**536 133**	**48 252**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0008** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0001_02_01_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	2	82 000	7 380	Western Anacardium(1-A), Western Anacardium(1-M)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**187 000**	**16 830**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0009** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	5	75 000	6 750	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0001_02_01_01_43	Agriculture	8096	218 579	19 672	Peanut
			Land cultivation	8096	32 383	2 914	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	19	964 250	86 783	Western Anacardium(19-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**1 365 212**	**122 869**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0011**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0001_02_01_01_01_01_01_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	2	24 000	2 160	Acacia Albida(2)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	4			
			Total PAP		**124 000**	**11 160**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0012** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0001_02_01_03_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	7	53 500	4 815	Parkia Biglobosa(2), Azadirachta Indica(5)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	17			
			Total PAP		**123 500**	**11 115**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0013** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0002_43	Agriculture	1695	40 683	3 661	Mil
			Land cultivation	1695	6 781	610	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	8	295 750	26 618	Western Anacardium(1-A), grafted mango tree(7-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**433 214**	**38 989**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0014** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0003_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	13	659 750	59 378	Western Anacardium(13-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**744 750**	**67 028**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0015**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0004_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	10			
			Total PAP		**70 000**	**6 300**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0016**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0005_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	2	15 000	1 350	Azadirachta Indica(2)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	38			
			Total PAP		**135 000**	**12 150**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0017** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	3 1 1 0 *0*	45 000 25 000 25 000	4 050 2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0006_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	35 000	3 150	grafted mango tree(1-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	3	25 000	2 250	Azadirachta Indica(2), Adansonia Digitata(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	10			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0007_43	Agriculture	17880	429 120	38 621	Mil
			Land cultivation	17880	71 520	6 437	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**685 640**	**61 708**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0018** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0008_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	23	362 500	32 625	Western Anacardium(15-J), Western Anacardium(3-M), Western Anacardium(5-A)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	4	40 000	3 600	Danielia Oliveri(2), Parkia Biglobosa(2)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	15			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Total PAP		**502 500**	**45 225**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0019**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
	educational vulnerability		Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0009_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	13	104 000	9 360	Parkia Biglobosa(13)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	325			
			Total PAP		**209 000**	**18 810**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0020**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
	educational vulnerability		Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0010_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	15	15 000	1 350	Western Anacardium(15-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	10 000	900	Adansonia Digitata(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**95 000**	**8 550**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0021** Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0011_43	Agriculture	129	9 013	811	Rice
			Land cultivation	129	515	46	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	1			
			Total PAP		**79 528**	**7 158**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0022** Legal entity						

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0012_43	Agriculture	1042	208 341	18 751	Gardening
			Land cultivation	1042	4 167	375	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	2			
			Total PAP		**217 508**	**19 576**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0023** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0013_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	8 000	720	Parkia Biglobosa(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	1			
			Total PAP		**98 000**	**8 820**	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0024** Sex: Female		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	1	15 000	1 350	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0014_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	1	8 000	720	Parkia Biglobosa(1)
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**108 000**	**9 720**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0025** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	1	15 000	1 350	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0015_43	Agriculture	2588	62 101	5 589	Mil
			Land cultivation	2588	10 351	932	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	2	15 500	1 395	Papaya (1-M), Ungrafted mango (1-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	1			
			Total PAP		**202 952**	**18 266**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0026** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0016_43	Agriculture	4351	117 483	10 573	Peanut
			Land cultivation	4351	17 405	1 566	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**219 888**	**19 790**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0027** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0017_43	Agriculture	10310	247 440	22 270	Mil
			Land cultivation	10310	41 240	3 712	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	5			
			Total PAP		**393 680**	**35 431**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0028** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	2	30 000	2 700	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0018_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	800			
			Total PAP		**105 000**	**9 450**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0029**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Female educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0019_43	Agriculture	294	20 614	1 855	Rice
			Land cultivation	294	1 178	106	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	1	15 000	1 350	Banana tree(1-M)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**136 792**	**12 311**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0030** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0020_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	480			
			Total PAP		**90 000**	**8 100**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0031** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	4	60 000	5 400	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0021_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	0	0	0	
			Number of forest trees	220			
			Total PAP		**115 000**	**10 350**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0032** Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	3	45 000	4 050	
			Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0022_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	635			
			Total PAP		**120 000**	**10 800**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0058**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	1	15 000	1 350	
	Sex: Male		Economic vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Social vulnerability	1	25 000	2 250	
			Physical vulnerability	0		0	
			Number of farming wife (s)	*0*			
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0051_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	128	40 000	3 600	
			Number of forest trees	28			
			Total PAP		**110 000**	**9 900**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0059**		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+)	0		0	

LCMC	PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
	Sex: Male educational vulnerability		Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 0 *0*	25 000 25 000	2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBrI_WCo_0052_43	Agriculture	5181	1 036 149	93 253	Gardening
			Land cultivation	5181	20 723	1 865	
			Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	321	2 136 000	192 240	Papaya(3-M), Papaya(15-A), Oil palm tree(1-A), Western Anacardium(3-J), Banana tree(10-J), Banana tree(25-M), Orange tree(38-J), Banana tree(50-A), pear tree 78-J), Papaya(98-J)
			Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
			Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
			Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
			Number of forest trees	0			
			Total PAP		**3 267 872**	**294 108**	
WCo	**GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0043_0060** Sex: Male		Gender Vulnerability (Women 16+) Economic vulnerability Social vulnerability Physical vulnerability *Number of farming wife (s)*	1 1 1 0 *0*	15 000 25 000 25 000	1 350 2 250 2 250 0	
		GA_L7_SomBri_WCo_0053_43	Agriculture	0	0	0	
			Land cultivation	0	0	0	

LCMC PAP	Parcel	Item	Quantity	Amount (F.CFA)	Amount (Dalasi)	Details
		Productive trees (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
		Logging forest trees, mature (right-of-way 20m)	0	0	0	
		Right-of-way and restrictions	1	5 000	450	
		Compensation fixed by pylons	64	20 000	1 800	
		Number of forest trees	5			
		Total PAP		**90 000**	**8 100**	

Annex 11:
Partnership Protocol between
ENDA ECOPOP and ADWAC



ADWAC



PROTOCOL OF AGREEMENT

On the management of awareness-raising activities to accompany the compensation operations of the populations concerned by the release of the OMVG Energy / Interconnection Project (Gambia River Development Organization) rights of way rights in The Gambia

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Co-production spaces of Popular Offers for Environment and Development in Africa (ENDA ECOPOP) – (Agency for Development of Women and Children ADWAC

PREAMBLE

The energy policy conducted jointly by the four member states (Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea and Senegal) of the Gambia River Development Organization (OMVG) provides for the implementation of an energy project. It is in this context that a high voltage energy transmission line will be realized. This line connects the four OMVG countries. The line is 1700 km long crossing the four (4) countries of the OMVG, including about 165 km in The Gambia. It also includes the construction of fifteen (15) electrical transformer substations including two (02) substations in The Gambia.

Settlements on the interconnecting line right-of-way are affected, although efforts are being made to minimize the number of people affected. These impacts particularly concern the loss of agricultural land and crops. This is why the populations who are concerned must therefore be compensated to be able to continue their activities. These populations affected by the project (PAP) of about 600 people are in the Brikama area (Brikama center, Sibanor Community, Bondaly District) and Soma area (Jarawest district, Farafina, Kwenella). These people have already been identified and are known by the OMVG and Gambian administrative and local authorities. This is the reason why two (2) missions had already been organized by OMVG in The Gambia. It is now a question of moving to the next stage of compensation for those affected over a period of two (2) phases. People (about 25) in the rights of way at the processing station will be compensated first over a period of ten days. In a second phase a few weeks later, the populations who are on the rest of the route of the line will then be compensated.

Therefore, in agreement with the project partners, the OMVG works with the international non-governmental organization Enda ECOPOP very experienced in this field, to ensure the work compensation of the people affected by the project in Senegal and The Gambia.

The implementation of the mission in The Gambia will be done in close collaboration with a local Gambian Organization, the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the OMVG, the administrative authorities, the local elected

representatives and the stakeholder leaders using a tailored technical approach, methodology and work plan.

The objective thus assigned to Enda ECOPOP is achievable in the project area with the support of a Gambian social organization, for the sake of complementarity and efficiency.

To this end, after consultation between the various partners of the Project (PMU/ OMVG, ENDA ECOPOP), it was selected for the implementation of the intervention in The Gambia, to involve local actors through a strategy articulated around information, sensitization and conciliation to facilitate the compensation for affected populations; in collaboration with the Gambian social organization, **Agency for Development of Women and Children (ADWAC)** mobilized by ENDA ECOPOP as part of the PAP support.

The intervention of ENDA ECOPOP and **Agency for Development of Women and Children (ADWAC)** integrates into its accompaniment approach the national policy rules of The Gambia, in relation with the directives of the project management of the mission. It also takes into account the operational safeguard policies of the World Bank and the African Development Bank regarding the benefit of the concerned populations, including in the management of their possible claims and complaints. Thus, the intervention will truly ensure that all PAP are consulted and involved in the planning and implementation of activities for fair and just compensation.

Special assistance will be given to women and other vulnerable PAP for adequate care and compensation.

The good knowledge of the area of intervention of the mission and socio-cultural realities by the members of the mobilized team will make it possible to take into account from the outset: i) the great socio-cultural diversity; ii) local knowledge and skills; iii) traditional conflict management mechanisms in the conduct of the mission.

The proven experience of ENDA ECOPOP in supporting PAP and the implementation of similar activities is a major asset for the successful conduct of the mission.

This intervention will help to sensitize the populations and Authorities on the behavior to be held in relation to the obligations of liberation of the rights of way

of the project; and the need to compensate rights holders and thus minimize any constraints.

It is within this framework that this protocol is initiated

Enter

ENDA ECOPOP, represented by its Executive Coordinator, Mr Bachir KANOUTE
Address: Complex Sicap POINT / E Av CH.A.Diop X Canal 4 Dakar - Senegal
Email: ecopop@endatiersmonde.org
Such. (00221) 33.859.64.11
Fax: (00221) 33.864.68.32

Firstly,

And

(Agency for Development of women and children-(ADWAC)
Represented by its Director**: Mamsamba Joof**
Mailing Address: P.O.BOX 828
E-mail: msjoof2014@gmail.com
Telephone No: 00 220 7074943/00 220 9915217

On the other hand,

It was agreed and agreed as follows:

Article 1: Purpose of the Memorandum of Understanding

The purpose of this protocol is to define the implementation framework for the release of the energy / OMVG project rights-of-way in The Gambia through a participatory approach to the management of information and communication on the arrangements made.

Article 2: Implementation of the Right of Way Clearance Strategy

As part of the implementation of the rights-of-way clearing strategy, the ENDA ECOPOP facilitator NGO under contract with OMVG, under the supervision of the PMU, will ensure the coordination of the Execution of all the activities necessary for the proper implementation of the strategy (recruitment, equipment, supervision and reporting) in collaboration with (Agency for Development of women and children-(ADWAC)

Article 3: Commitments of ENDA ECOPOP

ENDA ECOPOP will make available to (Agency for Development of women and children-(ADWAC) the financial resources necessary for a good execution of the activities whose details are of ten (10) days, for the assumption of the remuneration of the Supervisor, the social animators, the social mediators, the Secretary, the assistant director, as well as for the mobilization of some equipment and execution of actions necessary for the mission (vehicle, premises, fuel, meetings, cameras, notepads and pens), in return for the necessary supporting documents.

The ENDA and OMVG teams will also be on site in the Gambia.

Article 4: Obligations of Agency for Development of Women and Children (ADWAC) and partners

(**Agency for Development of Women and Children (ADWAC)** has no responsibility for the impacted property of those affected by the OMVG project; neither in compensation;

The work of (**Agency for Development of Women and Children (ADWAC)** is mainly limited to support the teams of ENDA and OMVG in the sharing of

information with the populations concerned and help the populations to build their individual files (ID and cards already prepared) to receive their compensation paid by OMVG with the assistance of the administrative authorities of the zones;

- Participate in the training on how to implement the mission;
- Recruit the supervisor, secretary, drivers, animators and social mediators and their deployment in the field;
- The animators recruited by (**Agency for Development of Women and Children (ADWAC)** are working with the ENDA and OMVG teams who will also be on site;
- Recruit local animators who know how to talk to rural people. The information are provided by ENDA and OMVG;
- House the office where the intervention takes place;
- If necessary, facilitate possible meetings between the Gambian authorities and the leaders of Enda ECOPOP and OMVG;
- Report on the execution of all activities;
- Hold radio programs on the intervention;
- Help partners in establishing strategies, mechanisms and tools for preventing possible difficulties;
- Supervise and ensure the smooth running of activities;
- Give ENDA ECOPOP a detailed daily report;
- Hold periodic monitoring and evaluation meetings of field activities
- Enable effective participation of stakeholders in all stages of the Project;
- Participate in all scheduled meetings as part of the mission.;
- Set up multimedia elements (images, sounds, video, ...)

❖ ENDA ECOPOP will be responsible for:

- Lead the training on how to implement the mission;
- Lead the process of implementation, coaching, negotiation, complaint management and social communication around the Project, with the support of the OMVG;
- Hold the recruit of the social mediators and their deployment in the field;
- Hold radio programs on the intervention;
- Establish strategies, mechanisms and tools for preventing and managing social complaints;

- Supervise and ensure the smooth running of activities;
- Hold periodic monitoring and evaluation meetings of field activities
- Enable effective participation of stakeholders in all stages of the Project;
- ensure good social mobilization and appropriate ownership of the project by the actors;
- Encourage feedback from stakeholders, particularly to inform project design and stakeholder participation;
- Participate in all scheduled meetings as part of the mission.;
- Support the basic communities in their needs for economic reconversion;
- Set up a system and a capitalization mechanism from the start of the mission including multimedia elements (images, sounds, video,) and produce capitalization media (documents, films, ...).;
-

❖ OMVG will be responsible for:

- The legal responsibility for all the process is done is assumed by OMVG which itself compensate the populations with the administrative authorities in the areas concerned;
- Lead meetings between the Gambian authorities and the leaders of Enda Ecopop;
- Conduct the expropriation and compensation of the people affected by the energy project;
- Provide all necessary assistance for the implementation of the activities

Article 5: Financial means

The budget for all benefits is agreed upon in the terms set out in the Annex to the Protocol.

The headings supported by this budget for ten (10) working days, concern:

- the Supervisor's remuneration;
- the remuneration of the secretary and the drivers;
- the remuneration of the animators;
- the remuneration of social mediators;
- operating costs (fuel, rental of vehicles and motorcycles and work sites, stationery, etc.);

- the meetings ;
- upgrade session;
- communication expenses (animation, telephone, press releases, broadcasts);
- coordination of activities.

Article 6: Terms of payment of funds

The disbursement by ENDA ECOPOP in favor of (**Agency for Development of Women and Children (ADWAC)** will be as follows:

- 15% at startup;
- 35% at half of the intervention
- 30% at the end of the intervention
- 20% at the submission of the final report.

ENDA ECOPOP will thus provide (**Agency for Development of Women and Children (ADWAC)** with the financial resources necessary for the remuneration of the mobilized personnel (supervisor, animators and social mediators, secretary, Technical Assistant for Images and Sounds, drivers,) on the basis of the payment statements submitted to it and will ensure that it receives (**Agency for Development of Women and Children (ADWAC)**, for the validation of the payments to be made, the statements of the mobilized personnel. **Agency for Development of Women and Children (ADWAC)** will execute, under the supervision of ENDA ECOPOP, all related activities:

- recruitment of the Supervisor, animators, social mediators, secretary, Technical Assistant, drivers;
- their equipment;
- their installation;
- supervision;
- reporting.

✓ **Role of the supervisor:**
- Coordinate mission activities at the zone level
- Supervise the animators,

✓ **Role of animators**

- Provide information and awareness activities
- Accompany the PAPs in the constitution of compensation files

✓ **Role of the social mediators**
- Facilitate the dialog with the populations
- Support the treatment and resolution of any conflicts, complaints and claims

✓ **Role of the Secretary**
- perform document capture; organization of meetings, reception

✓ **Role of the Technical Assistant for Images and Sounds**
- Assist the team in the organization of meetings,
- Assists the entire team in collecting information with taking pictures, audio-visual recording of activities for the realization of the capitalization film

Article 7: Period of validity of the protocol

The duration of the protocol is two months.
This protocol covers the duration of the first step of the right of way clearance process for a period of 10 working days in accordance with the service order.

The duration may be extended for next steps at the end of this protocol upon agreement between the parties concerned.

Article 8: Dispute Resolution

The two (2) parties undertake to make every effort to amicably resolve disputes or disputes that may arise between them under this Memorandum of Understanding.

Article 9: Entry into force

This Memorandum of Understanding comes into effect upon signature by both parties.

Appendix 1: indicative work plan
Appendix 2: Estimated Budget For activities
Appendix 3: Interconnection line card

Done at The Gambia/Dakar, the 19/12/18

Read and approved

For ENDA ECOPOP
Bachir Kanouté
Executive Coordinator
ENDA ECOPOP

For: ADWAC
Mamsamba Joof
Executive Director
ADWAC

Annex 12:
Number of trees in the 40 m footprint in Gambia

Annex12 : Number of trees in the 40 m rights-of-way in The Gambia

Essence	Matures	Medium	Young	Total
Acacia Albida	8	78	23	109
Acacia albida (Kadd)	89	46	1	136
Acacia Laeta	2	0	0	2
Anacardier	2151	144	497	2792
Arbre forestier	8666	6278	6584	21528
Avocatier	8	0	0	8
Bambou	0	150	100	250
Banana tree	106	51	23	180
Bananier	10	5	1	16
Bantang	1	0	0	1
BantangNgo	5	0	0	5
Bantango	31	0	0	31
Baobab	102	25	1	128
Bori	200	50	20	270
Bransan	1	0	0	1
Brassan	1	0	0	1
Bujenkab	0	1	0	1
Bukayob	1	0	0	1
Bunkungo	31	15	0	46
Cacia plant	0	1	0	1
Cashew tree	1175	396	651	2222
Casia	9	2	0	11
Casier	0	2	0	2
Cheno	55	5	6	66
Citronnier	6	0	0	6
Cocotier	1	0	0	1
Dembah	10	0	0	10
Dita	51	0	0	51
Ditah (wolof)	8	0	0	8
Ditax	1	0	0	1
Douta koubo	1	3	2	6
Faara	1	6	1	8
Fara	11	0	20	31
Fara (mandinka)	25	0	0	25
Faraa	7	27	18	52
Farra	10	5	0	15
Forest tree	17025	4366	3244	24635
Gmelina	200	100	100	400
Hott boutell	0	32	7	39
Jalo	24	1	0	25
Jambakatango	15	90	0	105
Jujube	16	0	0	16
Jujubier	30	1	0	31
Kabba	3	0	0	3
Kembo	1	0	0	1
Kennoh	54	45	15	114
Keno	653	171	494	1318
Keno (Mandinka)	18	0	0	18
Kessengo	0	2	0	2
Kewungho	50	75	50	175
King killing (mandinka)	1	0	0	1
Kingkiliba	1	0	0	1

Kinkiliba	1	0	0	1
Kinkillyba	4	0	0	4
Koni	2	0	0	2
Lemon tree	0	0	7	7
Malaina	1743	1152	2299	5194
Maleina	624	71	0	695
Malena	118	101	150	369
Malin	2	0	0	2
Maline	2	0	0	2
Malinena	10	0	0	10
Mango tree grafted	99	28	33	160
Mango tree non grafted	190	2	2	194
Menthelat street	49	0	0	49
Methylated plant	1	0	0	1
Moringa	2	0	0	2
Natural Palm	69	5	3	77
Nebedie (wolof)	0	2	0	2
Nere	0	17	14	31
Néré (Oul)	715	280	273	1268
Nette	3	0	32	35
Netteh	18	4	1	23
Nim	66	20	8	94
Orange tree	2	0	75	77
Oranger	66	1	0	67
Oukonaou	8	0	0	8
Palmier	1	0	0	1
Natural Palmier	71	11	2	84
Papaya	30	7	195	232
Parinari macrophilla (new)	1	0	0	1
Pear	0	0	155	155
Prosopis	10	0	0	10
Ronier	1	7	27	35
Rosewood	3	0	0	3
Santang	69	0	50	119
Santang wolof	3	0	0	3
Santango	0	10	2	12
Santank	3	0	0	3
Sclérocarya (Berr)	3	0	0	3
Solom	4	0	0	4
Soto	52	0	0	52
Soto (mandinka)	1	0	0	1
Surro	2	0	0	2
Tabo	1	0	0	1
Taboo	9	0	0	9
Taboo (mandinka)	4	0	0	4
Talinbarr (mandinka)	1	0	0	1
Tamba (mandinka)	1	0	0	1
Tekk	12	0	0	12
Ungrafted Mango	59	18	8	85
Vein	0	25	0	25
Venn	86	48	93	227
Wolo	376	92	260	728
Wolo (mandinka)	50	0	0	50

(Extracted from the parcel survey database)

Annex 13:

TOR (Terms of Reference) for training and upgrading of NMC (National Monitoring Committee) and LCMC (Local Coordination and Monitoring Committee) in Gambia

TERMS OF REFERENCES

TRAINING OF:

MONITORING NATIONAL COMMITY (MNC)

MONITORING LOCAL COORDINATION COMMITY (CLCC)

1. Introduction

The Project Management Unit (PMU) in relation with the Environmental Climate Change office of the High Commissary of OMVG intend to start the training and enhancement of resources involved with MNC and CLCC in the national territories of its members.

2. Training objectives

This training will allow:

- Confirm roles and responsibilities of key players
    - PMU
    - MCN
    - CLCC
    - NGO facilitators
- Provide working tools to permanent members of MCN & CLCC as well as government technical services to assist the PMU in the implementation of Environment & Social Management Plans (ESMP) including Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
- Provide MCN & CLCC with all document and useful material for the implementation of all task define in their terms of reference (TOR).

The training will consist of 5 modules provided by PMUexperts in collaboration with the Environmental Climate Change office of the High Commissary of OMVG.

3. **Content of the training modules** of the CNS / CLCS permanent team is extended to government technical services.
    a. Module 1: -Introduction of the project permanent team
    -Presentation of the OMVG and its projects

    Facilitators: Sékou FOFANA and Mamadou Saliou DIALLO

    - Presentation of the permanent team to the representatives of the government technical services member of the CLCC
    - Defining roles and responsibilities of the permanent team and its interrelation with the technical services;
    - Presentation of the OMVG and its projects
        - Interconnection Line
        - Sambangalou Dam)
    - Definition intervention area of each CLCC.

b. Module 2: Environmental and Social Training Program

Facilitators: Amadou Matar DIOUF and Babacar Raymond MBAYE

- Environment aspects
  - Definitions and concepts (ESIA, PGES, PGESC etc ...)
  - Monitoring the ESMP;
  - CNS / CLCS role and responsibilities in the implementation of the ESMP and the construction ESMPs.
- PAR
  - Definition RAP / PR / CPR
  - Principles of RAP;
  - Eligibility criteria of the affected persons;
  - Deadline & cut off date;
  - CNS / CLCS role and responsibilities in the implementation of the RAP
  - Relation with the NGO in charge of information, sensitization and compensation;
  - Losses and Compensation
    - Identification and Types of losses
    - Rules for Compensation;
    - Compensation scale;
    - Payment procedure for compensation
  - Resettlement measures;
  - Management of grievances & complaints
    - Procedures of appeal and dispute settlement
  - Case studies and role plays;
    - Summery and distribution of available documents
      - List of ESMP tasks for CLCC
      - Summary guidance for RAP implementation
      - Etc ...

c. Module 3: Project Procedures (Implementation Manual)

Animator: Awa Dione CISSE

- Summary Table of Contents on Procedures
  - ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES
    - Staff management
    - Management of missions and displacements
    - Management of meetings and workshops
    - Mail processing
  - BUDGET PROCEDURES
    - Development of the AWPB
    - Budget execution
    - Budget Control
    - Presentation of activity reports

- FINANCIAL PROCEDURES
  - Management of bank accounts
  - Management of the fund
  - Accounting procedures
  - Fixed asset management
- ACQUISITION PROCEDURES
  - Direct purchases
  - Quotation purchases

d. Module 4: Training on Financial and Accounting Aspects

Moderator: Matar SARR

- Disbursement
- Accounting, etc.

e. Module 5: Communication Strategy

Moderator: DIOR Mbacked

4. Training schedule

Country	Dates of Training	Days	Site of Training	Numbers of participants	Observations
Guinée Bissau	October 15th to 17 th 2018	3	Mansoa		
Guinée	October 22nd to 26th 2018	5	Labé ou Linsan		
Gambie	October 29th to au 31st 2018	3	Brikama		
Sénégal	November 5th to 7th 2018	3	Tamba		

5. Training budget

Country	No. of participants	Allocated Budget
Guinea Bissau		
Guinea		
Gambia		
Senegal		

6. Documents to provide to the CLCS

a. - Information leaflets on OMVG Project;
b. - CLCC zoning plan (AO Format);
c. – Interconnection Project Plan (Format A0);
d. - Information leaflets on the PAR;
e. - List of all CLCC members

Annex 14:

Forest Protocol

PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

GAMBIA RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION (OMVG)
REPRESENTED BY
MR EL HADJ LANSANA FOFANA, HIGH COMMISSIONER

AND

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE GAMBIA, (DoF-MECCNAR)
REPRESENTED BY
MUHAMMED JAITEH, DIRECTOR

FOR:

THE MITIGATION OF THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF SUBSTATIONS AND THE INTERCONNECTION LINE OF THE OMVG ENERGY PROJECT ON FOREST COVERS THROUGH REFORESTATION AND RESTORATION IN 3 CLASSIFIED FORESTS

SEPTEMBER 2018

PREAMBLE

The Conference of Heads of State and Government of the OMVG has instructed the Organisation to implement the Energy Project which comprises two (2) major structures: (i) an interconnected network linking the power grids of the four (4) OMVG member countries (The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Senegal) consisting of a 225 kV line stretching across 1,677 km, and (ii) the Sambangalou hydroelectric dam on the river Gambia in Kédougou (Senegal) with an installed capacity of 128 MW and an annual production capacity of 402 GWh.

In The Gambia, the line stretches across a distance of 183 km over a width of 40 m and includes two (2) substations. It runs from Soma in the Lower River Region to Brikama in the West Coast Region.

The construction of these substations and the interconnection line undertaken by the OMVG shall impact part of the forest areas in the two (2) aforementioned regions along the line corridor. Activities including the releasing of rights-of-way, construction of access roads, and erection of pylons and poles may thus have a negative impact on the protective and ecological role of forests and on floral diversity.

Forest resources in The Gambia, which cover about 44% of the territory, mainly comprise savannah woodlands and shrubs as found in the bio-climatic zones of Sahelian and Sudanian ecosystems. Open forests and patches of dense forests converge in the project area, specifically in the East, Centre and South of the country, where there is production of timber.

They also include sites with a high density of animal and plant biodiversity which contribute to maintaining the balance in biogeochemical cycles and meeting the priority needs of populations in the spiritual, cultural and economic spheres.

The Forest also plays an important role in the supply of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and range lands which represent a substantial source of income for rural populations and, in particular, the most vulnerable groups (women and youths).

Analysis of the negative impacts that the electricity networks will have on forest cover reveals the vital need to address the conflict between the requirement to cut down trees for public interest and the ever-increasing demand of the population for timber and non-timber forest products so as to actively safeguard the protective and ecological role of forests.

In light of the fact that a participatory development of natural forests emerges as the main alternative, the OMVG and the Energy Project's technical and financial partners have decided to enlist the services of the **DoF-MECCNAR**, which has the mandate in The Gambia.

THEREFORE, THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN AGREED UPON

BETWEEN:

The Gambia River Development Organisation (OMVG), which includes The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and Senegal, and whose headquarters are located at: Immeuble Serigne Bassirou Mbacké, 5th Floor, Route de Ouakam - P.O. Box: 2353 – Dakar – RP – Senegal – Tel.: 33 859 28 39 – Email: omvg@omvg.sn, represented by Mr El Hadj Lansana FOFANA, OMVG High Commissioner, duly authorized for this purpose (hereinafter referred to as "OMVG"),

On the one hand,

AND

The Department of Forestry at the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR), located at 5 Marina Parade, P.O. Box 504 – Banjul, Tel. : (+220) 4201203, represented by its Director, Muhammed JAITEH, duly authorised for this purpose (hereinafter referred to as "**DoF-MECCNAR**")

On the other hand,

The DoF-MECCNAR and OMVG are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Parties" or individually as the "Party".

ARTICLE 1: PURPOSE

The purpose of this Partnership Agreement is to establish the partnership framework between DoF-MECCNAR and OMVG and lay down the terms and conditions for the release of rights-of-way and the restoration and/or compensation for the loss of forest areas estimated at 160.2 hectares including 16,339 forest trees in the two regions concerned by the interconnection line as indicated in Article 2 and Annex 2 (Excel spread sheet).

ARTICLE 2: PRESENTATION OF THE OMVG PROJECT

The Energy Project comprises two components, namely, the Sambangalou hydroelectric dam and the interconnection line.



The interconnection component, the subject matter of this Agreement, will provide the four member countries with electricity generated by the Sambangalou and Kaléta dams. The interconnection line stretches across 1,677 km.

In The Gambia, it covers a distance of 183 km and runs through the following localities: Soma, Mutaro Kunda Forest Park, Kalagi, Kangfenda, Bwiam, Sibanor, Kafuta, Sotokoi, Furuya and Brikama. It includes two substations in Soma and Brikama.

ARTICLE 3: OBLIGATIONS OF THE OMVG

The OMVG undertakes to:

- Contact the Regional heads of forestry services at the commencement of works for each Lot to present to them the line route and the schedule of works;
- Finance reforestation and restoration activities in 3 classified forests in compensation for losses due to works over a surface area of 160.2 hectares including 16, 339 forest trees;
- Provide the DoF-MECCNAR with all the necessary logistics to facilitate travel for implementation and monitoring restoration operations;
- Support field implementation and monitoring missions of DoF-MECCNAR officers within the context of implementing this project; and
- Conduct evaluation missions in the field in collaboration with DoF-MECCNAR to ensure the implementation of activities within the required time frame.

ARTICLE 4: OBLIGATIONS OF THE DoF-MECCNAR

The DoF-MECCNAR has already provided OMVG with clearance permit to fell trees covering the entire project zone.

It undertakes to:

- Develop, and submit to OMVG for approval, a detailed plan and budget and timetable for implementation to serve as the reforestation and restoration plan in compensation for losses due to the works being carried out;
- Ensure that alien species are not introduced deliberately or by accident in the intervention zones;
- Make available the fuel wood from felled trees to inhabitants in the villages along the line corridor for domestic use;
- All merchantable logs from state-owned forests must be commercialized by the Department of Forestry to generate revenue, the above procedure must be observed by Community Forest Management Committees as well
- Conduct monitoring missions in the field in collaboration with the OMVG to ensure optimal implementation of the Partnership Agreement;
- Prepare and submit to the OMVG monthly quarterly and annual technical and financial reports on activities undertaken to monitor the mitigation of forest degradation as a result of the project;
- Perform any activity for the effective implementation of the Partnership Agreement;
- Select, in agreement with the OMVG, a Professional Operator/Service provider with recognised expertise, who will be responsible for implementing the reforestation and restoration plan in compensation of forest losses due to the OMVG Energy Project.

The detailed costing schedule and timetable for implementation will focus on activities regarding the protection of reserved forest areas, Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR), firebreaks as well as the development and implementation of local conventions consisting of codes of conduct established on the basis of agreements with community-based populations and organisations for the conservation of targeted forest areas.

ARTICLE 5: Monitoring and evaluation of the Partnership Agreement

The DoF-MECCNAR shall be in charge of monitoring activities on the ground and measuring the performance of the operator in relation to the assigned objectives. The OMVG shall be responsible for the evaluation of the Agreement.

ARTICLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL OBLIGATIONS

The two (2) Parties undertake to strengthen the capacities of affected local authorities and communities to ensure preservation of restored areas as well as the implementation of environmental enhancement actions.
Each Party shall remain responsible for its activities. Consequently, this Partnership Agreement does not in itself create or imply any obligation of solidarity between the stakeholders.

ARTICLE 7: DURATION AND ENTRY INTO FORCE

This Partnership Agreement shall enter into force upon signature. It is entered into for a period of five (5) years.

Failing the full realisation of the Project within the aforementioned time frame, the Parties accept to extend the duration of this Agreement. In this case, the DoF-MECCNAR hereby waives all rights to any claim, as a result of this extension or renewal.

ARTICLE 8: FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

The implementation budget of this Partnership Agreement as well as the details will be provided in the costing schedule and timetable for implementation to be prepared.

The selected operator/service providers will sign a service provider contract with the OMVG to implement the reforestation and restoration programme in compensation for the loss of forest areas. The DoF-MECCNAR shall guarantee the adequate performance of the work to be accomplished within the required time frame.
The terms of payment are as follows:

- 25% of the amount shall be paid upon signature of the contract, subject to a security deposit acceptable to the OMVG, in the case of the private operator;
- 65% of the amount shall be paid based on the progress of works effectively accomplished, subject to certification by DoF-MECCNAR and approval by OMVG;
- 10% of the amount shall be paid after the completion report is validated by DoF-MECCNAR and approved by OMVG.

The terms of payment for DoF-MECCNAR activities to monitor and supervise the performance of the Operator are as follows:

- 30% of the amount shall be paid upon signature of this Partnership Agreement and following approval, by the OMVG, of the intervention plan;
- 70% of the amount shall be paid based on the progress of works, subject to approval by the OMVG of the monitoring reports.

ARTICLE 9: DETAILED COSTING SCHEDULE AND TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The detailed costing schedule and timetable for implementation is among the deliverables to be produced by the DoF-MECCNAR under this Agreement and will be submitted to Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) for approval after validation by the OMVG. It shall include the budget, detailed activities and implementation schedule.

ARTICLE 10: CONFIDENTIALITY

The Parties undertake to keep confidential all documents or information exchanged or communicated in the performance of their obligations under this Partnership Agreement.

In this regard, each Party undertakes not to disclose any confidential information to a third party, without the prior approval of the other Party, unless such disclosure or statement is required by prevailing laws or regulations, or is necessary in order to protect the interests of the Party concerned in respect of the settlement of a dispute, or is requested by the technical and financial partners of the project.

This confidentiality clause shall remain valid throughout the performance of this Agreement and up to five (5) years after its expiry, regardless of the reason for termination.

ARTICLE 11: AMENDMENTS

Any amendment to this Agreement shall be decided by mutual consent between the two Parties in writing and signed by the duly authorized representative of each Party.

ARTICLE 12: TERMINATION

In the event of default by one of the Parties in the performance of the obligations under the present Agreement, the non-defaulting Party shall serve the defaulting Party a formal notice to act. This notice shall be sent by registered mail with an acknowledgement of receipt or by email.
Where there has been no response to the letter of formal notice to act, the non-defaulting Party may terminate the Agreement within a period of three (3) months from the date of formal notice to act. However, the termination may be effective only after obtaining the opinion of the supervisory authorities.

In the event one of the Parties terminate this Agreement under the provisions of this Article, and should the timing of this termination have a significant impact on works, the Parties shall engage in consultations as regards the terms and conditions for the execution of the works prior to termination.

ARTICLE 13: SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

In the event of a dispute arising from or relating to this Agreement, including all matters regarding its existence, validity, termination or violation, the Parties undertake to meet and utilise their best efforts to settle this dispute by mutual consent.

To this effect, the requesting Party shall send a written notification to the other Party specifying:

- the subject of the dispute; and
- a proposal for a meeting to settle the dispute amicably.

The Parties expressly agree that failing settlement of the dispute within thirty (30) calendar days from the date of receipt of the written notification, it shall be submitted to the respective supervisory authorities of the Parties for arbitration.

ARTICLE 14: NOTIFICATION

All correspondences or notifications under this Agreement shall be delivered in person, by registered mail with an acknowledgement of receipt, by email or by fax to the following addresses:

For the OMVG:
Immeuble Serigne Bassirou Mbacké, 5th floor, Route de Ouakam
P.O. Box: 2353 - Dakar – RP - Senegal -Tel: 33 859 28 39
Email: omvg@omvg.sn

For the DoF-MECCNAR:
5 Marina Parade P.O. Box 504, Banjul
For the attention of: The Director
Email: modikaba2002@yahoo.com / mjaiteh016@gmail.com
Tel.: (+220) 4201203
Mob: (+220) 9879695/7979596/7689028

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have concluded this Partnership Agreement in four (4) original copies, all being equally authentic.

Done in Dakar: 27 September 2018

FOR THE OMVG
El hadji Lansana FOFANA
High Commissioner

P.O Abdoulaye NDIAYE
SG

For the DoF-MECCNAR
Muhammed JAITEH
Director

Annex 15:
Recruitment report of the
NGO ENDA ECOPOP

ORGANIZATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GAMBIA RIVER

OMVG ENERGY PROJECT

OPERATOR OF INDEMNIFICATIONS AND IN CHARGE INFORMATION, AWARENESS AND COMMUNICATION

INTERCONNECTION COMPONENT

SENEGAL

RESTRICTED LIST REPORT

Notice N °: 007/OMVG/PE-OMVG/UGP/SN/10-2017

Introduction

In order to establish a short list for the selection of facilitating structures for information, communication and awareness within the interconnection component of the OMVG energy project, an expression of interest was sent to Facilitating Structures in the four member states of OMVG.

Overview of the facilitating structures that submitted an expression of interest

A total of 4 expressions of interest were received for Senegal. They are presented as follows in the table below.

NO.	NGO	COUNTRY
1	Enda ECOPOP	SENEGAL
2	HPR ANKH &CA-GES	SENEGAL
3	MS &Associé	SENEGAL
4	ICE	SENEGAL

Evaluation process

On 7 August 2017, the expressions of interest were evaluated taking into account the experience and the qualification of the facilitating structures to carry out the communication and the compensation process in The Gambia and Senegal.

The committee appointed to evaluate the bids and prepare a shortlist is composed as follows:

- Paul A. Turcotte, Environmental and Social Expert, PMU;
- Ndèye Dior Mbacké, communications specialist, PMU;
- Ngenarr Sosseh, Procurement Expert; UGP;
- Babacar Raymond Mbaye, Social Security Expert,

Evaluation criteria :

The following criteria were used to establish a short list:

- Experience in the field of information processes, communication, awareness
- Experience in the field of involuntary resettlement
- Experience with Resettlement Policy
- Experience in the country

Following the evaluation of the submissions, four (04) NGOs were selected in Senegal. The table below gives an overview of these four NGOs.

Summary of the Evaluations Results

No.	Country	NAME OF NGOs	Summary of experience and qualification
1	Senegal	Enda ECOPOP	ENDA ECOCOP has many references in the field of implementation of IEC program so certain related to the implementation of resettlement plan
2	Senegal	HPR ANKH & CA-GES	He has only one experience in the implementation of resettlement plan all the other experiences are in the preparation of the backup documents He does not have enough experience in the implementation of IEC program
3	Senegal	MS & Associé	They already have contracts for carrying out plot surveys. They cannot be part of these actions because of conflict of interest. Their experience is concentrated in the realization of PAR. He frequently subcontracts the communication aspects to ENDA - ECOPOP (comparison of the experiences of both organizations)
4	Senegal	ICE	Presents experiences in IEC outreach, communication in the field of health on infrastructure projects. They have a little experience with the RAPs.

Qualification and development of the list

a) Qualification

Following the evaluation of the expressions of interest, the following qualified NGOs have been pre-selected :

No.	NGO	COUNTRY
1	Enda ECOPOP	Senegal
2	ICE	Senegal
3	HPR ANKH & CA-GES	Senegal

MS &Partner has been invalidated for risk of conflict of interest

b) Conclusion

The evaluation of FRIENDS received from the various NGOs produced a short list of 3 NGOs. The committee carefully reviewed all submissions, noting the importance of selecting the NGOs with the highest skills for this project.

The Committee recommends that the Request for Proposal (RFP) be sent to **Enda ECOPOP** to obtain a technical and financial proposal within 14 days of receipt.

HAVE SIGNED

THE SHORT LIST EVALUATION COMMITTEE

Name	Title	Function within the Committee	Signature
Paul A. Turcotte	environmental and social expert, UGP	President	
Ndèye Dior Mbacké	Communications Expert	Assessor	
Babacar Raymond Mbaye	Social backup expert, UGP	Assessor	
Ngenarr Sosseh	Expert in Procurement	To guide the evaluation process	

Annex 16:
Experiences of the NGO ENDA ECOPOP

ORGANISATION POUR LA MISE EN VALEUR DU FLEUVE GAMBIE (OMVG)

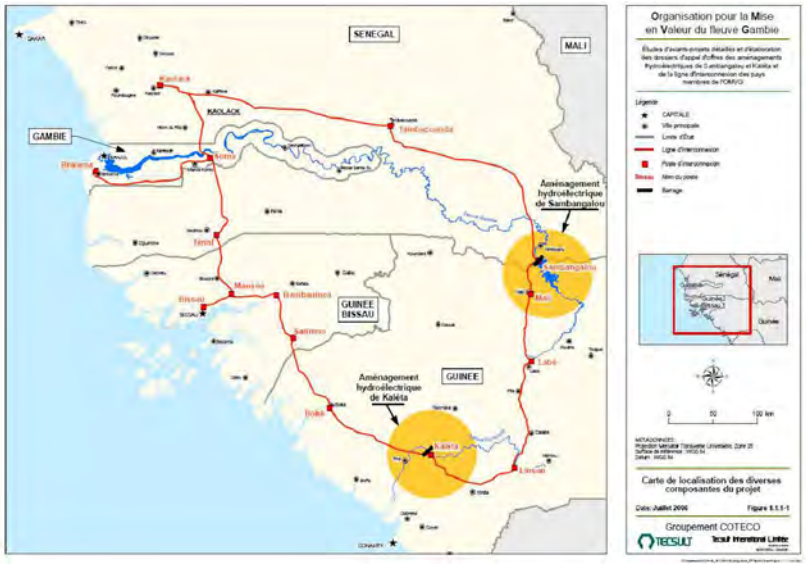
GAMBIA RIVER BASIN DEVLOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Unité de Gestion du Projet Energie

Cité Keur Gorgui – Villa N – R/03 – Rosy Sacré Cœur, DAKAR-SENEGAL

DEMANDE D'EXPRESSIONS D'INTERET

Manifestation d'intérêt pour sélection « Opérateur des indemnisations et chargé information, sensibilisation et communication - Composante interconnexion ».



Présentée par :

Enda ECOPOP ; Complexe Administratif Sicap POINT - E
Avenue Cheikh Anta DIOP x Canal 4, Bâtiment B, 2ème étage
BP : 3370 Dakar - Tél. : 33 859 64 11 ï Fax : 33 860 51 33
Email: ecopop@endatiersmonde.org Site web: www.endaecopop.org

Juillet 2017

Lettre de présentation

enda ECOPOP
plus d'un quart de siècle au service des collectivités territoriales pour le bien être des communautés de base
Espaces de Co-production des Offres POPulaires pour l'environnement et le développement en Afrique

EV/POP/17.247
Dakar, Le 25 juillet 2017

A Monsieur Le Coordonnateur
de l'Unité de Gestion du Projet Energie
Organisation pour la Mise en valeur du fleuve Gambie –(OMVG)
Cité Keur Gorgui – Villa N – R/03 – Rosy Sacré Cœur
DAKAR-SENEGAL

Objet : V/Lettre de Demande d'Expressions d'intérêt du 19 Juillet 2017
Réf : 170719/MKL/UGP/LT/000022
Opérateur des indemnisations et chargé information, sensibilisation et communication – Composante interconnexion.

Monsieur le Coordonnateur,

Suite à votre demande d'expressions d'intérêt en date du 19 Juillet 2017, nous manifestons notre intérêt et avons l'honneur de vous proposer les services de notre organisation ENDA ECOPOP, à titre de Consultant, pour les prestations de **« Opérateur des indemnisations et chargé information, sensibilisation et communication – Composante interconnexion ».**

Nous vous soumettons par la présente, des informations relatives à nos compétences pour exécuter ces services, dans le cadre des procédures prévues à cet effet. Cette proposition fournie en un (01) document original et deux (2) copies, est relative à nos références en matière d'ingénierie sociale et, de manière spécifique dans le domaine de la mission.
Elle comprend :

- une lettre de réponse à la manifestation d'intérêt ;
- une note de présentation de notre organisation et les Profils de ses ressources humaines.
- une présentation des expériences de notre organisation en ingénierie sociale en général et de manière spécifique dans le milieu socio culturel, ainsi que dans le domaine distinctif de la mission ;

Nous déclarons que toutes les informations contenues dans la présente proposition de services sont authentiques.

Veuillez agréer, **Monsieur le Coordonnateur**, l'assurance de notre considération distinguée.

Mamadou KANOUTE
Coordonnateur Exécutif

Avenue Cheikh Anta DIOP, Complexe SICAP Point E - Bâtiment B, 2ème étage - N.I.N.E.A : **005122495 OV9** - BP: **3370 Dakar**, Sénégal
Tel: +**221 33 859 64 11** - Fax: +**221 33 864 68 32** - email: **ecopop@endatiersmonde.org** site web : **www.endaecopop.org**

1ère Partie :
Organisation et Capacités

Enda ECOPOP









Complexe Administratif Sicap POINT E; Immeuble B, 2ème Etage Av. Cheikh A. DIOP
Email : ecopop@endatiersmonde.org - Téléphone : +221 33 859 64 11-
Fax : +221 33 860 51 33 ï BP: 3370 Dakar, SENEGAL
Site web : www.endaecopop.org

IDENTITE ET CONTACT DôENDA ECOPOP	
Dénomination de lôorganisation et forme juridique	Espace de co production et dôoffres populaires pour lôenvironnement et le développement ; -*Organisation Non Gouvernementale (ONG)*
Acronyme	**ENDA ECOPOP**
Siège social	Complexe Sicap POINT E ; Immeuble B ï 2ème Etage ; Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop X canal IV; Dakar Sénégal Email : ecopop@endatiersmonde.org Téléphone : +221 33 859 64 11 Fax : +221 33 860 51 33 Site web : www.endaecopop.org
Représenté (e) par le soussigné (Nom, prénom et qualité) :	Bachir KANOUTE Coordonnateur Exécutif bkanoute@endatiersmonde.org

t -NOTRE VISION ET NOS MISSIONS

Enda Tiers Monde est un Réseau Internationale dôorganisations non gouvernementale internationale qui **existe depuis 1972** et î uvre pour "**un monde solidaire et en paix, respectueux des droits et de la dignité humaine, de la justice sociale et de la diversité culturelle, où les différentes ressources sont réparties équitablement et gérées dans lôintérêt des générations actuelles et futures**".

Enda ECOPOP, est une organisation sans but lucratif membre du réseau international Enda Tiers Monde/ Elle a été créée en 1990, comme entité au sein de Enda Tiers Monde avant de se transformé en ONG à la faveur des mutations institutionnelles de Enda Tiers Monde. ECOPOP agit pour ***"Des collectivités territoriales africaines durables, respectueuses des droits humains et gouvernées de manière responsable"***. En développant une approche alternative du développement local basée sur la mobilisation et la valorisation des initiatives portées par les collectivités locales et les groupes de base en matière d'amélioration des conditions et du cadre de vie.

Enda ECOPOP concentre lôessentiel de ses activités sur des problématiques locales et intervient de manière spécifique pour lôémergence des collectivités territoriales durables en Afrique par la lutte contre la pauvreté, la gestion de lôenvironnement, la planification stratégique avec les communautés et les collectivités, la démocratie sociale et lôéconomie populaire.

t NOS AXES STRATEGIQUES DôINTERVENTION

Enda Ecopop articule sa mission autour de trois axes stratégiques:

1. Droits Humains, cadre de vie, prévention des catastrophes et des crises, adaptation aux changements climatiques ;
2. Développement Economique Local ;
3. Gouvernance Locale Participative pour le développement.

A travers ses programmes, Enda Ecopop cherche à allier action, réflexion, documentation, formation des acteurs locaux autour de trois grands axes qui caractérisent sa méthode de travail consistant notamment en:

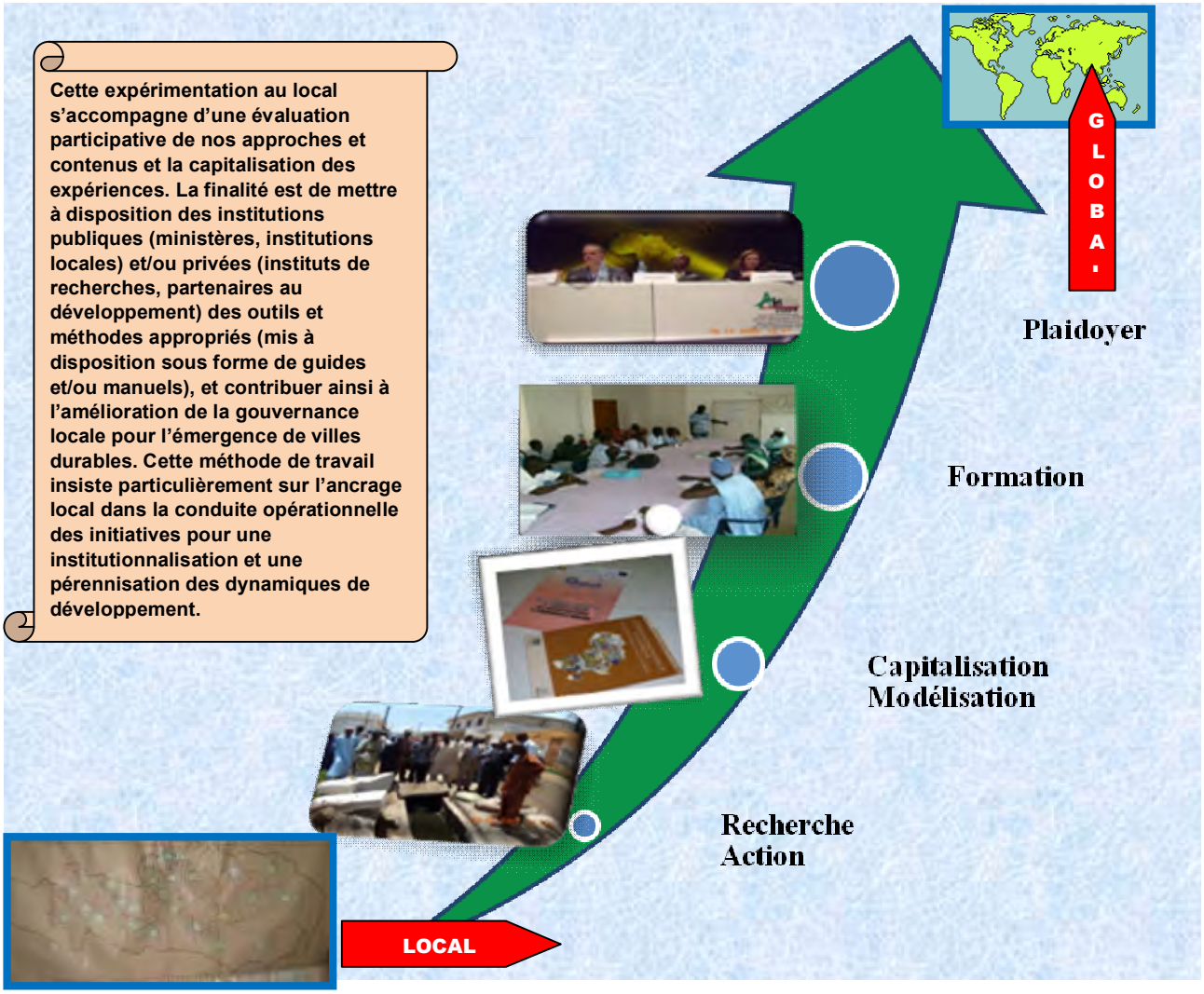
- lôappui à la maîtrise dôî uvre sociale : ingénierie sociale, assistance et accompagnement social, eau et assainissement ; planification urbaine ; urbanisme/gestion urbaine ; décentralisation ; développement économique local ; é
- la formation et le renforcement des capacités des acteurs locaux (élus et associatifs) ;
- lôappui à lôélaboration des plans locaux de développement.

Le travail dôEnda Ecopop repose avant tout sur lôaction menée dans les villes et les quartiers, en accompagnement des municipalités et des groupes de base, afin de soutenir et de renforcer le foisonnement dôinitiatives locales visant à améliorer les conditions de vie des populations.

t NOS PRINCIPES DE TRAVAIL POUR TOUCHER LE PLUS GRAND NOMBRE

Ecopop articule son intervention du **local** (niveau quartier) au **global** (niveau international), en passant par lôéchelle municipale et nationale. Ce cheminement est soutenu par:

- des **études - recherches**, **lôexpérimentation - action**,
- La **capitalisation** de nos actions et la **modélisation** pour mettre à disposition des outils pour l'action,
- la **formation** des acteurs pour renforcer leurs capacités d'intervention pour un changement social, et
- le **plaidoyer - échange** pour un changement des politiques urbaines.



Visant lôinnovation et lôémergence de politiques locales inclusives, Enda Ecopop intervient avec les communautés de base pour construire un discours cohérent et pertinent pour le plaidoyer, afin dôinfluer positivement sur les décisions touchant les citoyens à différentes échelles dôintervention.

¡ NOS RESSOURCES HUMAINES MOBILISEES

Enda Ecopop est **une équipe pluridisciplinaire composée de plus de 30 agents** spécialisés dans les domaines :

- l'**urbanisme**, **gestion territoriale et environnement** ;
- l'**aménagement** et **géographie** ;
- l'**anthropologie et** la **sociologie** ;
- l**'ingénierie sociale**, la **planification** et l'**animation** ;
- la **communication, le marketing social, la mobilisation sociale et communautaire** ;
- la **formation et développement des capacités d'intervention**.

L'équipe mobilise régulièrement, en fonction des interventions, un réseau de personnes ressources extérieures, des animateurs, facilitateurs et relais communautaires pour prolonger l'action dans les différentes sites d'intervention.

¡ NOS CAPACITES ORGANISATIONNELLES ET RESSOURCES MATERIELLES

Le **siège social et administratif** d'Enda ECOPOP est situé à Dakar au Sénégal (Complexe Sicap Point E, *Avenue Cheikh Anta DIOP x Canal 4, Bâtiment B, 2ème étage*).
L'organisation dispose également de **bureaux délocalisés** dans la banlieue de Dakar et dans les régions du Sénégal (Tama, , Kolda, etc), en rapport avec ses interventions. Elle dispose également d'un parc informatique, d'un **matériel de facilitation** des approches et ateliers participatifs (*valise et panneaux METAPLAN, des guides et outils d'animation et de formation*) et de **projection** (*vidéo et rétro projecteurs, magnétoscope, télévision*), de **véhicules** (tout terrain et voitures légères et motos de liaison), de **lignes téléphoniques**, de **télécopie** et d'une connexion **Internet haut débit.**

2ème Partie

EXPERIENCES SPECIFIQUES ET GENERALES DE ENDA ECOPOP

TABLEAU DES EXPÉRIENCES : DÉPLACEMENT INVOLONTAIRE DE POPULATIONS, FACILITATION SOCIALE, MARKETING SOCIAL, GESTION DURABLE D'OUVRAGES, DÉVELOPPEMENT LOCAL …

Description des projets	Période	Durée	Client	Assistance technique	accompagnement	Études	IEC/marketing social
1. Projet Train Express Régional (TER) /Dakar – Diamniadio-AIBD /APIX FACILITATION ET ACCOMPAGNEMENT DANS LE CADRE DE LA LIBERATION DE L'EMPRISE DU PROJET DE TRAIN EXPRESS REGIONAL (TER) SUR LE TRONÇON PIKINE	2017	11 mois	Agence pour la promotion des investissements au Sénégal /APIX - Banque Mondiale/AFD	X	X	X	X
2. **Projet Autoroute à Péage Dakar-Diamniadio/ Restructuration de Pikine Irrégulier Sud – (PIS)**	2016/2017	6 mois	Agence pour la promotion des investissements au Sénégal APIX - SA / BANQUE MONDIALE	X	X	X	X
3. **Projet Autoroute à Péage Dakar-Diamniadio/ Restructuration de Pikine Irrégulier Sud – (PIS)**	2016	6 mois	Agence pour la promotion des investissements au Sénégal APIX - SA / BANQUE MONDIALE	X	X	X	X
4. **Projet Autoroute à Péage Dakar-Diamniadio/ Restructuration de Pikine Irrégulier Sud – (PIS)**	2014/2016	24 mois	Agence pour la promotion des investissements au Sénégal APIX - SA / BANQUE MONDIALE	X	X	X	X
5. PROGEP (Projet De Gestion Des Eaux Pluviales Et D'adaptation Au Changement Climatique)	2016/2017	12 mois	Agence de Développement Municipal (ADM)/Banque Mondiale/Fonds Nordique	X	X	X	X
6. PROGEP (Projet De Gestion Des Eaux Pluviales Et D'adaptation Au Changement	2013/2016	30 mois	Agence de Développement Municipal	X	X	X	X

Description des projets	Période	Durée	Client	Assistance technique	accompagnement	Études	IEC/marketing social
Climatique)			(ADM)/Banque Mondiale/Fonds Nordique				
7. Projet d'autoroute à péage Dakar – diamniadio - Troncons - Patte d'Oie - Pikine /Addendum au PAR Patte d'Oie-Pikine Suivi de la réinstallation de PAP	2011/2012	6mois	Agence pour la promotion des investissements au Sénégal APIX - SA / BANQUE MONDIALE/Banque Africaine de Développement /BAD	X		X	
8. Projet d'autoroute à péage Dakar – diamniadio - Troncons - Patte d'Oie - Pikine /La facilitation et l'accompagnement dans le cadre du déplacement et de la réinstallation des populations touchées par le projet	2009/2011	24 mois	Agence pour la promotion des investissements au Sénégal APIX - SA / BANQUE MONDIALE/BAD	X	X		X
9. Projet UrbaPEJ Dalifort	2014/2017	32 mois	Cities Alliance, Banque Mondiale, ONU Habitat	X	X	X	X
10. **Projet test d'assainissement de Ouakam**	2001	12 mois	**Service de Coopération et d'action culturelle (Coopération Française)**	X	X	X	X
11. Elaboration des agendas 21 locaux	2005	12 mois	Le Programme des Nations Unies pour les Etablissements Humains (ONU HABITAT)/le Ministère de l'Urbanisme et	X	X		X

Description des projets	Période	Durée	Client	Assistance technique	accompagnement	Études	IEC/marketing social
			deAménagement du Territoire (M.U.A.T)				
12. Initiative régionale pour l'atteinte des objectifs du millénaire de développement au niveau local dans les domaines de l'eau et de l'assainissement (IROMDEL)	2003-2005	24 mois	Water Aid, Collectivité Locales Partenaires, Onu Habitat	X	X		X
13. Projet d'amélioration de l'accès a l'eau potable et l'assainissement (AEPA)	2000	12 mois	Unicef, Sones, et le Gouvernement Sénégalais	X	X		X
14. Projet de Développement Social Urbain De Quartier Et Promotion D'emplois Jeunes-Urbapej -Dalifort	2014	24 mois	Cities Alliance ONU Habitat, Banque Mondiale	X	X		X
15. Projet de Développement Social des Quartiers (Projet DSQ) de Pikine	2001	78 mois	- Unesco (programme MOST/Unesco - Coopération française	X	X		X
16. Projet de ville de Pikine : élaboration participative des monographies du plan local de développement dans 16 commues de Pikine : Guinaw rail nord Guinaw rail sud, Keur Massar, Mbao, Diamaguene Sicap Mbao, Tivaouane Diaksao, etc.	2000	24 mois	Ville de Pikine / CNUEH et Coopération française	X	X	X	
17. Projet d'amélioration continu de la qualité de l'école (PACQUE)	2000	24 mois	JICA/ETAT du Sénégal	X	X		X
18. Projet de mobilisation sociale	2004	24 mois	Ministère des Collectivités	X	X		X

Description des projets	Période	Durée	Client	Assistance technique	accompagnement	Études	IEC/marketing social
autour de la gestion participative des équipements communautaires dans les communes de (Yeumbeul Nord, Thiaroye sur mer, Nioro, Dioffior, Louga) :			locales/PADELU / Collectivités Locales				

Expérience 1.

Nom de la Mission : **Projet Train Express Régional (TER) /Dakar – Diamniadio- AIBD /APIX** **FACILITATION ET ACCOMPAGNEMENT DANS LE CADRE DE LA LIBERATION DE L'EMPRISE DU PROJET DE TRAIN EXPRESS REGIONAL (TER) SUR LE TRONÇON PIKINE**	**Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA)** : 81. 000.000
Pays : Sénégal **Lieu** : Département PIKINE (communes de Guinaw rail Nord, Guinaw rail Sud, Mbao, Dalifort, Pikine Est, Pikine Ouest, Yeumbeul Sud, Mbao, Keur Massar, Thiaroye Gare, Diameguene Sicap Mbao	**Durée de la mission (mois)** : 18
Nom du Client : Agence pour la promotion des investissements au Sénégal APIX - SA /	**Nombre total dôemployés/mois ayant participé à la Mission** : 18
Adresse : Rue Mouhamed 5 Dakar ; Senegal	**Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA)** :
Date de démarrage : 2016 **Date dôachèvement** : 2017	**Nombre dôemployés/mois fournis par les consultants associés** : -néant
Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels : néant	**Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées :** Mamadou Mansour Diagne, Superviseur Mission Khadidiatou Bodian , Chef de Mission ; Bakary diatta, Urbaniste ; Diakaria Diallo, Animateur ; Alassane Bâ, Animateur Alassane Ndiaye, Animateur; Maguette NDiaye , Animatrice Mor Djitté ; Animatrice NGaÎta Bâ, Animatrice Ousmane Ndiaye, Animateur Abdoulaye Touré, Animateur Mamadou Aliou Diop, Animateur Ousmane Ndiaye, Animateur Thioro Sarr, Animatrice Marième Sall, Animatrice Amadou Lamine Fall,Spécialiste Communication Moustapha Ly, Spécialiste Base de Données Lucie Sané, Animatrice

Description du projet :

LôEtat du Sénégal dans la mise en î uvre de sa politique gouvernementale pour un pays émergent, a opté pour la réalisation de grands projets dôinfrastructures. Côest pourquoi dans la perspective dôamélioration de la croissance économique et de la mobilité urbaine, de grands travaux dôaménagement urbain sont lancés. LôEtat, dans le prolongement de réalisations autoroutières, veut désormais axer sa démarche sur la promotion, la modernisation et la rationalisation des transports ferroviaires. Dans ce cadre, lôEtat a pour ambition de doter le triangle Dakar ï Diamniadio ï Thiès ï Mbour, dôun système de transport performant. Côest ainsi quôil a initié le Projet de Train Express Régional (TER) Dakar ï AIBD.

La particularité du projet TER, à la suite du projet autoroute, réside dans le fait quôil intervient dans un tissu urbain déjà constitué et nécessite un déplacement de populations.

Compte tenu de lôimportance du caractère social quôil donne à ce projet, lôEtat a mis en place une politique de déplacement par la création dôun dispositif opérationnel nommé Plan dôAction de Réinstallation (PAR). Il est créé pour que les populations frappées de servitude soient traitées dôune manière équitable et puissent aussi tirer avantage

des retombées du projet.

Les enseignements tirés du projet Autoroute à péage ont vu la nécessité de faire intervenir une ONG pour assurer une facilitation sociale dynamique pour la mise en î uvre du PAR du projet. La mission de lôONG ENDA ECOPOP sur le tracé du projet TER consiste essentiellement en lôinformation, la sensibilisation et lôencadrement des Personnes Affectées par le Projet (PAP), sur les objectifs du projet et les procédures du Plan dôAction de Réinstallation.

Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission : Les activités portent sur :

- Appui et fiabilisation du recensement (PAP agricoles, concessions, places dôaffaires, etc.)
- Conception, élaboration dôune stratégie dôinformation, de plaidoyer, sensibilisation, communication, médiation sociale auprès des populations en général, en particulier celles impactées par le projet ;
- Lôaccompagnement à la constitution des dossiers des Personnes affectées par le projet ;
- l'enregistrement, l'instruction et le traitement des conflits et réclamations portant sur le recensement, les compensations et les attributions de parcelles ;
- études de vulnérabilité et appui à lôaccompagnement social à travers lôidentification, aux fins d'assistance, des ménages les plus vulnérables qui pourraient avoir des difficultés particulières à la suite du déplacement et de la réinstallation ;
- la communication de proximité avec lôensemble de la population des zones dôintervention.
- appui/accompagnement des populations réinstallées dans la gestion des ordures, eaux usées ;
- appui aux passages de PA en commission de conciliation

Expérience 2.

Nom de la Mission : PROJET AUTOROUTE A PEAGE DAKAR ï DIAMNIADIO/RESTRUCTURATION DE PIKINE IRREGULIER SUD ï (avenant 2)	**Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA)** : 42. 000.000
Pays : Sénégal **Lieu** : Communes de Gunaw rail Nord, Gunaw rail Sud, Diameguene Sicap Mbao, Thiaroye Gare, Tivaouane Diacksao)	**Durée de la mission (mois)** : 06
Nom du Client : Agence pour la promotion des investissements au Sénégal APIX - SA / BANQUE MONDIALE	**Nombre total dôemployés/mois ayant participé à la Mission** : 15
Adresse : Rue Mouhamed 5 Dakar ; Senegal	**Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA)** : 21.000.000
Date de démarrage : 2016 **Date dôachèvement** : 2017	**Nombre dôemployés/mois fournis par les consultants associés** : -5
Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels : MS et Associés	**Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées :** Mamadou Mansour Diagne , Chef de Mission du Groupement MSA/ENDA ECOPOP; Bakary diatta, Urbaniste ; Diakaria Diallo, Animateur ; El hadji Doudou Ndiaye, Animateur Abdoul Aziz Niang, Animateur; Madjiguène Dieng , Animatrice Mareme sall ; Animatrice Gisèle Tavarez, assistance administrative Thoiro Sarr, Animatrice Maguette Ndiaye Alassane NDiaye

Description du projet :
Le passage de lôaxe autoroutier Dakar-Diamniadio en plein Pikine Irrégulier Sud est à lôorigine dôune importante opération de recasement de la population située dans lôemprise de lôautoroute, une infrastructure qui nécessite la mise en place de mesures dôaccompagnement permettant lôamélioration des conditions de vie de la population de la zone qui vit dans des conditions très difficiles: Guinaw rail Nord et Sud, Thiaroye Gare, Diameguene Sicap Mbao, Yeumbeul Sud

Le programme de restructuration de la zone de Pikine Irrégulier Sud a pour objectif dôatténuer les répercussions négatives de la traversée de lôautoroute à péage Dakar-Diamniadio sur la population et les activités économiques de la zone. Le programme retenu est scindé en trois composantes : Composante 1 : concerne la mise hors dôeau de la zone par la réalisation dôun système de drainage des eaux pluviales ; Composante 2 : relative à la mise à niveau du réseau viaire de la zone en vue dôaméliorer la mobilité des personnes et des biens ; Composante 3 qui consiste au développement dôéquipements socio-collectifs structurants permettant lôamélioration des conditions de vie de la population et la création de nouvelles sources dôemploi.

Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission : Les activités portent sur :

- Recensement complémentaire des PAP ;
- Conception, élaboration dôune stratégie dôinformation, de plaidoyer, sensibilisation, communication, médiation sociale auprès des populations en général, en particulier celles impactées par le projet ;
- l'enregistrement, l'instruction et le traitement des conflits et réclamations portant sur le recensement, les compensations et les attributions de parcelles ;
- lôidentification, aux fins d'assistance, des ménages les plus vulnérables qui pourraient avoir des difficultés particulières à la suite du déplacement et de la réinstallation ;
- la proposition dôactions dôamélioration et de mesures dôaccompagnement pour les populations de Pikine Sud ;

- la communication de proximité avec lôensemble de la population des zones dôintervention.
- lôaccompagnement des populations réinstallées dans la construction de leurs maisons ;
- appui/accompagnement des populations réinstallées dans la gestion des ordures, eaux usées ;
- Le suivi accompagnement des PAP de PIS et de Pikine-Keur Massar dans la construction de logements et les branchements à lôégout ;
- accompagnement des populations du site de réinstallation dans la disponibilité des services eaux, électricité et assainissement, et gestion des équipements réalisés dans les sites de départ
- suivi de la réinstallation sur le site de recasement

Expérience 3.

Nom de la Mission : PROJET AUTOROUTE A PEAGE DAKAR ï DIAMNIADIO/RESTRUCTURATION DE PIKINE IRREGULIER SUD ï (avenant1)	**Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA)** : 42. 000.000
Pays : Sénégal **Lieu** : Communes de Gunaw rail Nord, Gunaw rail Sud, Diameguene Sicap Mbao, Thiaroye Gare, Tivaouane Diacksao)	**Durée de la mission (mois)** : 06
Nom du Client : Agence pour la promotion des investissements au Sénégal APIX - SA / BANQUE MONDIALE	**Nombre total dôemployés/mois ayant participé à la Mission** : 16
Adresse : Rue Mouhamed 5 Dakar ; Senegal	**Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA)** : 21.000.000
Date de démarrage : 2015 **Date dôachèvement** : 2016	**Nombre dôemployés/mois fournis par les consultants associés** : 5
Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels : MS et Associés	**Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées :** Mamadou Mansour Diagne , Chef de Mission du Groupement MSA/ENDA ECOPOP; Bakary diatta, Urbaniste ; Diakaria Diallo, Animateur ; El hadji Doudou Ndiaye, Animateur Abdoul Aziz Niang, Animateur; Madjiguène Dieng , Animatrice Mareme sall ; Animatrice Gisèle Tavarez, assistance administrative Thoiro Sarr, Animatrice Maguette Ndiaye Alassane NDiaye

Description du projet :

Le passage de lôaxe autoroutier Dakar-Diamniadio en plein Pikine Irrégulier Sud est à lôorigine dôune importante opération de recasement de la population située dans lôemprise de lôautoroute, une infrastructure qui nécessite la mise en place de mesures dôaccompagnement permettant lôamélioration des conditions de vie de la population de la zone qui vit dans des conditions très difficiles: Guinaw rail Nord et Sud, Thiaroye Gare, Diameguene Sicap Mbao, Yeumbeul Sud

Le programme de restructuration de la zone de Pikine Irrégulier Sud a pour objectif dôatténuer les répercussions négatives de la traversée de lôautoroute à péage Dakar-Diamniadio sur la population et les activités économiques de la zone. Le programme retenu est scindé en trois composantes : Composante 1 : concerne la mise hors dôeau de la zone par la réalisation dôun système de drainage des eaux pluviales ; Composante 2 : relative à la mise à niveau du réseau viaire de la zone en vue dôaméliorer la mobilité des personnes et des biens ; Composante 3 qui consiste au développement dôéquipements socio-collectifs structurants permettant lôamélioration des conditions de vie de la population et la création de nouvelles sources dôemploi.

Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission : Les activités portent sur :

- Conception, élaboration dôune stratégie dôinformation, de plaidoyer, sensibilisation, communication, médiation sociale auprès des populations en général, en particulier celles impactées par le projet ;
- l'enregistrement, l'instruction et le traitement des conflits et réclamations portant sur le recensement, les compensations et les attributions de parcelles ;
- lôidentification, aux fins d'assistance, des ménages les plus vulnérables qui pourraient avoir des difficultés particulières à la suite du déplacement et de la réinstallation ;
- la proposition dôactions dôamélioration et de mesures dôaccompagnement pour les populations de Pikine Sud ;
- la communication de proximité avec lôensemble de la population des zones dôintervention.

- lôaccompagnement des populations réinstallées dans la construction de leurs maisons ;
- appui/accompagnement des populations réinstallées dans la gestion des ordures, eaux usées ;
- Le suivi accompagnement des PAP de PIS et de Pikine-Keur Massar dans la construction de logements et les branchements à lõégout ;
- accompagnement des populations du site de réinstallation dans la disponibilité des services eaux, électricité et assainissement, et gestion des équipements réalisés dans les sites de départ
- suivi de la réinstallation sur le site de recasement

Expérience 4.

Nom de la Mission : PROJET AUTOROUTE A PEAGE DAKAR ï DIAMNIADIO/RESTRUCTURATION DE PIKINE IRREGULIER SUD -	**Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA)** : 159. 767.000
Pays : Sénégal **Lieu** : Communes de Gunaw rail Nord, Gunaw rail Sud, Diameguene Sicap Mbao, Thiaroye Gare, Tivaouane Diacksao)	**Durée de la mission (mois)** : 18
Nom du Client : Agence pour la promotion des investissements au Sénégal APIX - SA / BANQUE MONDIALE	**Nombre total dôemployés/mois ayant participé à la Mission** : 28
Adresse : Rue Mouhamed 5 Dakar ; Senegal	**Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA)** : 79.500.000
Date de démarrage : 2013 **Date dôachèvement** : 2015	**Nombre dôemployés/mois fournis par les consultants associés** : -14
Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels : MS et Associés	**Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées :** Mamadou Mansour Diagne , Chef de Mission du Groupement MSA/ENDA ECOPO; Mamadou Boye Diallo, Sociologue, chef de bureau Bakary diatta, Urbaniste ; Diakaria Diallo, Animateur ; El hadji Doudou Ndiaye, Animateur ; Madjiguène Dieng , Animatrice Awa Konaré ; Animatrice Awa Cissé, Animatrice

Description du projet :
Le passage de lôaxe autoroutier Dakar-Diamniadio en plein Pikine Irrégulier Sud est à lôorigine dôune importante opération de recasement de la population située dans lôemprise de lôautoroute, une infrastructure qui nécessite la mise en place de mesures dôaccompagnement permettant lôamélioration des conditions de vie de la population de la zone qui vit dans des conditions très difficiles: Guinaw rail Nord et Sud, Thiaroye Gare, Diameguene Sicap Mbao, Yeumbeul Sud

Le programme de restructuration de la zone de Pikine Irrégulier Sud a pour objectif dôatténuer les répercussions négatives de la traversée de lôautoroute à péage Dakar-Diamniadio sur la population et les activités économiques de la zone. Le programme retenu est scindé en trois composantes : Composante 1 : concerne la mise hors dôeau de la zone par la réalisation dôun système de drainage des eaux pluviales ; Composante 2 : relative à la mise à niveau du réseau viaire de la zone en vue dôaméliorer la mobilité des personnes et des biens ; Composante 3 qui consiste au développement dôéquipements socio-collectifs structurants permettant lôamélioration des conditions de vie de la population et la création de nouvelles sources dôemploi.

Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission : Les activités portent sur :

- Conception, élaboration dôune stratégie dôinformation, de plaidoyer, sensibilisation, communication, médiation sociale auprès des populations en général, en particulier celles impactées par le projet ;
- l'enregistrement, l'instruction et le traitement des conflits et réclamations portant sur le recensement, les compensations et les attributions de parcelles ;
- lôidentification, aux fins d'assistance, des ménages les plus vulnérables qui pourraient avoir des difficultés particulières à la suite du déplacement et de la réinstallation ;
- la proposition dôactions dôamélioration et de mesures dôaccompagnement pour les populations de Pikine Sud ;
- la communication de proximité avec lôensemble de la population des zones dôintervention.
- lôaccompagnement des populations réinstallées dans la construction de leurs maisons ;
- appui/accompagnement des populations réinstallées dans la gestion des ordures, eaux usées ;
- Le suivi accompagnement des PAP de PIS et de Pikine-Keur Massar dans la construction de logements
- accompagnement des populations du site de réinstallation dans la disponibilité des services eaux, électricité et assainissement , et gestion des équipements réalisés dans les sites de départ
- suivi de la réinstallation des PAP

Expérience 5.

Nom de la Mission : La facilitation et lôaccompagnement dans le cadre du déplacement et de la réinstallation des populations touchées par le projet dôautoroute à péage Dakar ï diamniadio	**Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA)** : 143 026 014 FCFA
Pays : Sénégal **Lieu** : Département de Pikine (Troncon Patte dôOie ï Pikine)	**Durée de la mission (mois)** : 24 mois
Nom du Client : Agence nationale chargée de la promotion de lôinvestissement et des Grands Travaux (APIX) /BANQUE MONDIALE/Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD)	**Nombre total dôemployés/mois ayant participé à la Mission** : 18
Adresse : 54, Rue Mohamed 5, Dakar Sénégal	**Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA)** : 143 026 014FCFA
Date de démarrage : 2009 **Date dôachèvement** : 2011	**Nombre dôemployés/mois fournis par les consultants associés** : NEANT
Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels : NEANT	**Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées** - Nfally BADIANE, Sociologue, - Mamadou Mansour DIAGNE, Expert Communication, supervision de programme - Pape BEYE, Socio économiste, - Cheikh Sadibou SIDIBE, Génie Civil,

Description du projet :

Pour parer aux désagréments et pertes économiques engendrés par lôengorgement de la Route nationale n°1, lôEtat du Sénégal, avec lôappui de la Banque Mondiale, a lancé le projet de construction de lôAutoroute à péage Dakar Diamniadio pour le trafic plus fluide et entre Dakar, sa banlieue et le reste du Sénégal et renforcer la compétitivité économique de la région et du pays.

Intervenant dans un tissu urbain déjà constitué, le projet comportait dôimportants impacts sociaux et à impliqué la mise en î uvre de PAR (plan dôaction de réinstallation). Le volet ingénierie sociale occupe une place privilégiée dans la mise en î uvre du Plan dôActions de Réinstallation(PAR).

Description des services effectivement fournis par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission :

- Mise à niveau des acteurs sur le Mécanisme Indépendant dôInspection de la Banque Africaine de développement (MII/IRM)
- Mise en place dôune stratégie de communication;
- Complément et validation du recensement des populations concernées, ;
- Déploiement dôune campagne dôinformation et de communication auprès de lôensemble des populations
- la vérification et la validation des listes du recensement constituant la base de données de 1800 PAP
- lôinstruction et le traitement des conflits et réclamations portant sur le recensement, les attributions des indemnisations et les compensations ;
- lôélaboration dôune base de données des PAP ;
- appui à la constitution de dossiers pour les PAP ;
- lôappui conseil et lôaccompagnement des PAP pour leur passage en commission de conciliation ;
- lôorganisation de Commissions de Conciliation ;
- la résolution des problèmes dans le cadre des comités de médiation sociale ;
- lôidentification et assistance des ménages les plus vulnérables ;
- la mise en place dôun cadre de concertation entre promoteurs fonciers et PAP.

Nom de la Société : Enda ECOPOP

Expérience 6.

Nom de la Mission : LA FACILITATION ET LôACCOMPAGNEMENT DANS LE CADRE DU DÉPLACEMENT ET DE LA RÉINSTALLATION DES POPULATIONS TOUCHÉES PAR LE PROJET DôAUTOROUTE À PÉAGE DAKAR ï DIAMNIADIO/ ADDENDUM PAR-	**Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA)** : 14 025 000 F CFA
Pays : Sénégal **Lieu** : Malick Sy- Patte d'Oie - Pikine	**Durée de la mission (mois)** : 3 mois
Nom du Client : Agence nationale chargée de la promotion de lôinvestissement et des Grands Travaux (APIX) /BANQUE MONDIALE	**Nombre total dôemployés/mois ayant participé à la Mission** : 5
Adresse : 54, Rue Mohamed 5, Dakar Sénégal	**Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA)** : 14 025 000 F CFA
Date de démarrage : 2010 **Date dôachèvement** : 2010	**Nombre dôemployés/mois fournis par les consultants associés** : NEANT
Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels : NEANT	**Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées** - Bachir KANOUTE, Coordinateur - Mamadou Mansour DIAGNE, Sociologue, Chef dôéquipe - Hélène Dang, Animatrice, - Ndèye Binta Sy, Animatrice, - Alassane Ndiaye, Animateur,

Description du projet :

Pour parer aux désagréments et pertes économiques engendrés par lôengorgement de la Route nationale n°1, lôEtat du Sénégal, avec lôappui de la Banque Mondiale, a lancé le projet de construction de lôAutoroute à péage Dakar Diamniadio pour le trafic plus fluide et entre Dakar, sa banlieue et le reste du Sénégal et renforcer la compétitivité économique de la région et du pays.

Intervenant dans un tissu urbain déjà constitué, le projet comportait dôimportants impacts sociaux et à impliqué la mise en î uvre de PAR (plan dôaction de réinstallation). Le volet ingénierie sociale occupe une place privilégiée dans la mise en î uvre du Plan dôActions de Réinstallation(PAR).

Description des services effectivement fournis par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission :

- Mise en place dôune stratégie de communication;
- Complément et validation du recensement des PAP concernées,
- lôinstruction et le traitement des conflits et réclamations portant sur le recensement, les attributions des indemnisations et les compensations ;
- lôinformation des populations sur les procédures de règlements des réclamations;
- le suivi de lôindemnisation des PAP impactées et indemnisées,
- le suivi du processus de réinstallation des PAP ,
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Nom de la Société : Enda ECOPOP

Expérience 7.

Nom de la Mission : PROGEP (PROJET DE GESTION DES EAUX PLUVIALES ET DôADAPTATION AUX CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES) / Assistance De Facilitateurs Sociaux A La Mise En í uvre De Projets Dôinvestissements Communautaires Dans Le Secteur Dalifort Thiourour	**Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA)** : **61 232. 000 FCFA**
Pays : Sénégal **Lieu** : Départements de Pikine et Guédiawaye : communes de Djida Thiaroye Kao, Yeumbeul Nord, Yeumbeul Sud, Hann Bel Air (Dakar) , Dalifort Foirail, Ville de Pikine ; Wakhinane Nimzatt, Medina Gounas ; Ville de Guédiawaye	**Durée de la mission (mois)** : 12
Nom du Client : ADM/ Agence de développement Municipal/Banque Mondiale/Fonds Nordique	**Nombre total dôemployés/mois ayant participé à la Mission** : 15
Adresse : Dakar Senegal	**Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA)** : **61 232. 000 FCFA**
Date de démarrage : 2016 **Date dôachèvement** : 2017	**Nombre dôemployés/mois fournis par les consultants associés** : ----------
Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels : ----------	**Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées :** - Mamadou Mansour Diagne, Ingénieur social, Chef de mission - Mamadou Lamarana Barry, Chargé mobilisation sociale - Djibril Mangane Chargé suivi évaluation- Formation Jean Charles Diedhiou, superviseur animation sociale Moctar Diallo, Génie civil- Alassane Ndiaye, Animateur Abdoulaye Touré, Animateur Lucie Sané, Animatrice
Description du projet : Le Gouvernement du Sénégal, dans le cadre de sa politique de développement urbain, bénéficie de lôappui financier de l'Association Internationale pour le Développement (AID) ï Banque Mondiale, pour mettre en î uvre le Projet de Gestion des Eaux Pluviales et dôAdaptation au Changement Climatique (PROGEP). Lôexécution de ce programme est confiée à lôAgence de Développement Municipal (ADM). Le PROGEP vise principalement à améliorer le drainage des eaux pluviales dans les quartiers périphériques de lôagglomération de Dakar. Il englobe, essentiellement, quatre (4) composantes : Composante A : le renforcement des capacités de gestion du drainage des eaux pluviales ainsi que lôintégration de la dimension risque dôinondation dans la planification urbaine ; Composante B : le développement dôinfrastructures prioritaires de drainages primaires ; Composante C : Engagement et mobilisation communautaires ; Composante D : gestion et coordination du projet	
Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission : Les activités conduites portent sur la mise en î uvre de la Composante C du PROGEP : la promotion de lôengagement des organisations communautaires dans la réduction des risques dôinondation et lôadaptation au changement climatique. A travers la mise en î uvre dôune mission de facilitation sociale pour une bonne prise en charge de tous les aspects liés à la maîtrise dôî uvre sociale des infrastructures de drainage des eaux pluviales, il sôagit de développer des stratégies de : - Maitrise des zones dôintervention (Situation de référence physique et socioéconomique; Profils et jeux des acteurs) dans 6 communes (Pikine Guédiawaye, Dakar); - Information, éducation, communication (IEC) pour lôappropriation du PROGEP et pour le changement de comportements, attitudes et pratiques (CAP) à risques inondations et insalubrité ; - Appui à la réalisation des ouvrages dôeaux pluviales dan les départements de Pikine et Guédiawaye; - marketing social pour la gestion communautaire durable des ouvrages et équipements connexes de drainage des eaux pluviales ; - Réalisation dôémissions radiophoniques (information et sensibilisation des acteurs communautaires) et production de spots de sensibilisation ; - Mise en place de 7 comités communautaires pour lôengagement et la mobilisation sociale ;	

- Renforcement des capacités techniques et organisationnelles des acteurs;
- Veille et Management des risques communautaires liés à la réalisation des travaux ;
- et Accompagnement des acteurs;
- Formulation et accompagnement à la réalisation de 50 microprojets communautaires ;
- Accompagnement processus Opérations Quartiers Propres (OQP)
- Suivi évaluation des travaux des projets d'investissement communautaires :

Expérience 8.

Nom de la Mission : PROGEP (PROJET DE GESTION DES EAUX PLUVIALES ET DôADAPTATION AUX CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES) / Assistance De Facilitateurs Sociaux A La Mise En í uvre De Projets Dôinvestissements Communautaires Dans Le Secteur Dalifort Thiourour (Dalifort foirail, Hann Bel Air, Djida Thiaroye Kao, Médina Gounass, Yeumbeul Nord, Yeumbeul Sud, Wakhinane Nimzatt)	**Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA)** : **165. 937. 500 FCFA**
Pays : Sénégal **Lieu** : Villes de Pikine ; Ville de Guédiawaye	**Durée de la mission (mois)** : 30
Nom du Client : Agence de développement Municipal/Banque Mondiale/Fonds Nordique	**Nombre total dôemployés/mois ayant participé à la Mission** : 24
Adresse : Dakar Senegal	**Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA)** : **165 937 500 FCFA**
Date de démarrage : 2013 **Date dôachèvement** : 2017	**Nombre dôemployés/mois fournis par les consultants associés** : ----------
Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels : ----------	**Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées :** - Mamadou Mansour Diagne, Ingénieur social, Chef de mission - Mamadou Lamarana Barry, Chargé mobilisation sociale - Djibril Mangane Chargé suivi évaluation - Formation - Cheikh Sadibou Sidibé, Génie civil

Description du projet : Le Gouvernement du Sénégal, dans le cadre de sa politique de développement urbain, bénéficie de lôappui financier de l'Association Internationale pour le Développement (AID) ï Banque Mondiale, pour mettre en î uvre le Projet de Gestion des Eaux Pluviales et dôAdaptation au Changement Climatique (PROGEP).

Lôexécution de ce programme est confiée à lôAgence de Développement Municipal (ADM). Le PROGEP vise principalement à améliorer le drainage des eaux pluviales dans les quartiers périphériques de lôagglomération de Dakar. Il englobe, essentiellement, quatre (4) composantes : Composante A : le renforcement des capacités de gestion du drainage des eaux pluviales ainsi que lôintégration de la dimension risque dôinondation dans la planification urbaine ; Composante B : le développement dôinfrastructures prioritaires de drainages primaires ; Composante C : Engagement et mobilisation communautaires ; Composante D : gestion et coordination du projet

Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission : Les activités conduites portent sur la mise en î uvre de la Composante C du PROGEP : la promotion de lôengagement des organisations communautaires dans la réduction des risques dôinondation et lôadaptation au changement climatique. A travers la mise en î uvre dôune mission de facilitation sociale pour une bonne prise en charge de tous les aspects liés à la maîtrise dôî uvre sociale des infrastructures de drainage des eaux pluviales, il sôagit de développer des stratégies de :

- Maitrise des zones dôintervention (Situation de référence physique et socioéconomique; Profils et jeux des acteurs) dans 6 communes (Pikine Guédiawaye, Dakar);
- Information, éducation, communication (IEC) pour lôappropriation du PROGEP et pour le changement de comportements, attitudes et pratiques (CAP) à risques inondations et insalubrité ;
- Appui à la réalisation des ouvrages dôeaux pluviales dan les départements de Pikine et Guédiawaye;
- marketing social pour la gestion communautaire durable des ouvrages et équipements connexes de drainage des eaux pluviales ;
- Réalisation dôémissions radiophoniques (information et sensibilisation des acteurs communautaires) et production de spots de sensibilisation ;
- Mise en place de 7 comités communautaires pour lôengagement et la mobilisation sociale ;
- Renforcement des capacités techniques et organisationnelles des acteurs;
- Veille et Management des risques communautaires liés à la réalisation des travaux ;
- et Accompagnement des acteurs;
- Formulation et accompagnement à la réalisation de 50 microprojets communautaires ;
- Accompagnement processus Opérations Quartiers Propres (OQP)
- Suivi évaluation des travaux des projets dôinvestissement communautaires :

Nom de la Société : Enda ECOPOP

Expérience 9.

Nom de la Mission : PROJET DE VILLE DE PIKINE : ELABORATION PARTICIPATIVE DES MONOGRAPHIES DU PLAN LOCAL DE DEVELOPPEMENT DANS 16 CA : DONT CELLES DE GUINAW RAIL NORD ET SUD, KEUR MASSAR, MBAO, DIAMAGUENE SICAP MBAO, TIVAOUANE DIAKSAO	**Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA)** : 300.407.890 FCFA
Pays : Sénégal **Lieu** : 16 CA de Pikine	**Durée de la mission (mois)** : 34 mois
Nom du Client : Ville de Pikine / CNUEH et Coopération francaise	**Nombre total dôemployés/mois ayant participé à la Mission** : 102
Adresse : Dakar ; Senegal	Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA) : 42.000.000
Date de démarrage : mars 1998 **Date dôachèvement** : décembre 2000	Nombre dôemployés/mois fournis par les consultants associés : NEANT
Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels : NEANT	**Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées** - Mohamed SOUMARE, Coordinateur - Bachir KANOUTE, Chargé de programme, chef dôéquipe - Evariste DJETEKE, Chargé de programme
Description du projet : Ce programme mis en î uvre en partenariat avec les Cités Unies de France sôest fixé comme objectifs majeurs : *(1)* de susciter et dôappuyer lôélaboration de politiques concertées de développement local, *(2)* dôappuyer le renforcement organisationnel et institutionnel des acteurs sociaux associatifs, et des élus, *(3)* de favoriser la mise en place de cadres de concertation, *(4)* de capitaliser de manière permanente les expériences et innovations en matières de lutte contre la pauvreté.	
Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission : la mise en î uvre du projet a permis dôobtenir es résultats suivants : ▪ lôélaboration pour chacune des seize (16) communes dôarrondissements de Pikine dôune monographie et dôun Programme dôActions Prioritaires de développement local ; ▪ la mise en place et lôappui dans toutes les communes dôarrondissement des Comités locaux de suivi (CLS) ; ▪ la mise en place et lôappui au niveau de la ville de Pikine dôune commission technique et de cinq (5) Commissions Thématiques Spécialisées (CTS) ; ▪ lôorganisation de plusieurs sessions thématiques de formation au bénéfice des groupements de femmes, des OCB, des élus et des techniciens municipaux (Secrétaires Municipaux, agents techniques, présidents des commissions des communes, etc.).	

Nom de la Société : Enda Ecopop

Expérience 10.

Nom de la Mission : **Projet test d'assainissement de Ouakam**	**Nom de lôIntervenant** : Enda ECOPOP
Pays : **Sénégal** Lieu : **Quartier Gouye Sor à Ouakam**	- Nom du Client/Partenaire : **Service de Coopération et d'action culturelle (Coopération Française)** - Adresse : Dakar Sénégal.
Période : **2000-2001**	

Description du projet :

il s'agit d'un projet qui vise à tester un système rénové d'assainissement suivi collectif (mise en place de fosses industrielles, canalisation d'eaux usées et de puits)

Description des services effectivement rendus par notre personnel dans le cadre de la mission :

- **formation des relais communautaire à lôéducation à lôhygiène,**
- **Animation, sensibilisation des communautés de base dans le quartier,**
- **Réalisation de fosses septiques en plastiques et d'un réseau à faible diamètre**
- **Suivi technique** ; **Evaluation**

Nom de la Mission : Elaboration des agendas 21 locaux	**Nom de lôIntervenant** : Enda ECOPOP
Pays : Sénégal **Lieu** : Louga, Saint-Louis, Guédiawaye, Tivaouane, et Matam.	**Nom du Client/Partenaire** : Le Programme des Nations Unies pour les Etablissements Humains (ONU HABITAT) et le Ministère de l'Urbanisme et de l'Aménagement du Territoire (M.U.A.T)
Période : 2005- 2006	

Description du projet : Le programme qui est basé sur une bonne compréhension des interactions développement/environnement, a pour objectif principal de renforcer les capacités de planification environnementale et de gestion urbaine.

Lôagenda 21 local est à la fois un document stratégique et opérationnel : côest un projet local à long terme qui se décline en programmes dôactions soumis à une évaluation régulière. Ce projet résulte dôun large débat organisé à lôéchelle de chaque collectivité locale concernée.

Le projet AL 21 au Sénégal est une initiative du Ministère de lôUrbanisme et de lôAménagement du Territoire soutenue par ONU- HABITAT. Il est porté conjointement par ENDA ECOPOP en partenariat avec lôInstitut Africain de Gestion Urbaine (IAGU) et lôAssociation des Maires du Sénégal (A.M.S) et les Maires des collectivités locales concernées.

Le projet Agenda 21 local vise à soutenir le développement des capacités des collectivités locales et de leurs partenaires, pour monter des projets et mobiliser les ressources nécessaires à la mise en î uvre des plans dôactions prioritaires, à travers la conduite de processus participatifs d'élaboration d'agendas 21 locaux

Description des services effectivement rendus par notre personnel dans le cadre de la mission : Les activités conduites ont porté sur :

- la sensibilisation des acteurs locaux,
- l'évaluation des besoins de formation,
- la définition d'une stratégie de formation des cinq (5) communes,
- l'édition et la validation de manuels de formation adaptés aux besoins des élus,
- la formation des élus et leaders locaux des communes ciblées,
- la capitalisation et le partage des enseignements tirés de ce processus,
- l'évaluation d'impact des sessions de formation.

Dans le cadre de la mise en î uvre de ce programme **:**

- 147 personnes dont **110 élus** parmi lesquels **45 femmes** ont été formées sur **les textes de lois** dans les Communes de Guédiawaye, Tivaouane, Louga, Saint Louis et Matam en 2004

- 161 personnes (**55 élus** et **54 leaders dôOCB)** ont été formées **sur le leadership local** dans les Communes de Guédiawaye, Tivaouane, Louga, Saint Louis et Matam en 2005

Expérience 11.

Nom de la Mission : Initiative régionale pour lôatteinte des objectifs du millénaire de développement au niveau local dans les domaines de lôeau et de lôassainissement (IROMDEL)	**Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA)** : 360.086.300 FCFA
Pays : Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Mauritanie, Nigéria, Sénégal **Lieu** : Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Mauritanie, Nigéria, Sénégal	**Durée de la mission (mois)** : 24 mois
Nom du Client : Water Aid, Collectivité Locales Partenaires, Onu Habitat	**Nombre total dôemployés/mois ayant participé à la Mission** : 15
Adresse : Londres, Grande Bretagne, Nairobi Kenya	**Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA)** : 114.291.339 FCFA
Date de démarrage : Avril 2003 **Date dôachèvement** : Mai 2005	**Nombre dôemployés/mois fournis par les consultants associés** : Néant
Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels : Néant	**Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées** : - Bachir KANOUTE, Coordinateur - Adji A. THIAW, chargée de programme, - Seydou N. SOW, chargé de programme,

Description du projet :

La présente Initiative Régionale pour la Gouvernance Locale vers lôatteinte des Objectifs du Millénaire de Développement, sôinscrit dans ce cadre et se veut un axe dôaccompagnement et une composante soft des projets et programmes mis en î uvre pour la lutte contre la pauvreté et plus spécifique dans les domaines de lôaccès à lôeau potable et lôassainissement.

Ses objectifs sont :

-- Renforcer le leadership et les capacités des élus à concevoir, mettre en î uvre et évaluer des projets dôamélioration de lôaccès des populations à lôeau potable et lôassainissement;

- Élaborer des plans locaux de développement et mettre en î uvre de projets démonstratifs ;

Informer et Sensibiliser les autorités locales sur les objectifs du Millénaire de Développement, rôles et responsabilité des acteurs locaux

- Conduire des études et recherches (état des lieux et situation de référence, niveau de couverture et gap, panorama et contexte de décentralisation) ;

- Assurer le suivi et évaluation des progrès réalisés en matière d'accès et de couverture des besoins en eau potable et assainissement ;

- Capitaliser les enseignements et leçons tirées des expériences nationales en vue dôinfluer qualitativement sur le cadre institutionnel de la décentralisation et du transfert des compétences liées à lôeau et à lôassainissement.

Nom de la Société : Enda ECOPOP

Expérience 12.

Nom de la Mission : Projet dôamélioration de lôaccès a lôeau potable et lôassainissement (AEPA)	**Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA)** : 31.859.340 FCFA
Pays : Sénégal **Lieu** : Matam, Fatick, Vélingara, Ziguinchor, Saint-Louis, Diourbel, Dakar, Ourossogui, ...	**Durée de la mission (mois)** : 13 mois
Nom du Client : Unicef, Sones, et le Gouvernement Sénégalais	Nombre total dôemployés/mois ayant participé à la Mission :
Adresse :	**Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA)** : 7.200.000 FCFA
Date de démarrage : Mars 2000 **Date dôachèvement** : Mars 2001	Nombre dôemployés/mois fournis par les consultants associés
Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels : Néant	Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées (indiquer les postes principaux, par ex. Directeur/Coordonnateur, Chef dôéquipe) :
Description du projet : Ce projet est une initiative soutenue par lôUnicef et le Gouvernement Sénégalais. Il a été mis en î uvre par Enda Ecopop avec lôappui de la SONES, lôONAS et la Direction de lôHydraulique de mars 2000 à mars 2001	
Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission : Ce projet a permis la mise en place de : ▪ vingt cinq mille (25 000) mètres linéaires de réseau dôadduction dôeau potable ; ▪ deux cent vingt et une (221) bornes fontaines pour seize mille six cent quatre vingt (16 680) personnes ; ▪ mille deux cent soixante dix sept 1 277 branchements sociaux ; ▪ la formation de quarante cinq (45) relais et des agents du service dôhygiène aux techniques de mobilisation sociale et gestion participative des équipements communautaires (MARP, SARAR, Plaidoyer).	

Nom de la Société : Enda ECOPOP

Expérience 13.

Nom de LA MISSION : PROJET DE DEVELOPPEMENT SOCIAL URBAIN DE QUARTIER ET PROMTION DôEMPLOIS JEUNES-URBAPEJ -DALIFORT	**Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA)** : 120. 000. 000 FCFA
Pays : Sénégal **Lieu** : Dalifort Foirail	**Durée de la mission (mois)** : 24 mois
Nom du Client : Cities Alliance ; Banque Mondiale, ONU HABITAT	Nombre total dôemployés/mois ayant participé à la Mission : 30
Adresse : CITIES ALLIANCE Rond Point Schuman 6 ; 1040 Brussels, Belgium	**Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA)** : 120. 000.000 FCFA
Date de démarrage : Mars 2014 **Date dôachèvement** : Mars 2016	Nombre dôemployés/mois fournis par les consultants associés
Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels : Néant	**Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées (indiquer les postes principaux**, par **ex. Directeur/Coordonnateur, Chef dôéquipe) :** Bachir Kanouté, Superviseur Mamadou Mansour DIAGNE ; Coordonnateur Djibril Mangane, Chargé de projet ; Jean Charles Diédhiou, Animateur ;
Description du projet : Ce projet est une initiative concertée de Cities Alliance et ENDA ECOPOP, soutenue par la Banque Mondiale et ONU HABITAT. Le projet UrbaPEJ-Dalifort vise à favoriser une insertion socioprofessionnelle des jeunes et lutter contre la pauvreté urbaine par lôaffermissement de la vie communautaire, lôamélioration du cadre de vie urbain et de la sécurité publique des populations de la ville de Dalifort.	
Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission : **De manière plus spécifique,** lôintervention intègre la mise en place de : - 135 emplois jeunes créés dans les métiers de lôassainissement, la sécurité publique, lôenvironnement, lôhygiène publique (économie verte); - 2 comités de gestion sont créés pour la Case Foyer des jeunes et le camion de vidange - 10 Comités de salubrité/sécurité publique; - 10 brigades de sécurité urbaine sont créés ; - aménagement de site de Dépôt de transit des ordures - Plan Communal Environnemental et Cadre de vie - 1 Groupe Communal Environnement et Cadre de vie . - 1 Plan Communal Sécurité et Prévention de la Délinquance - 1 Groupe Communal Sécurité et Prévention de la Délinquance - "Guide pour la Gestion des déchets liquides en zones péri urbaines - « Guide pour la sécurité communautaire en zone périurbaine» - 4 Plans collectifs stratégiques et opérationnels mis en place (gestion ordures, vidange fosses, sécurité publique, Case Foyer). - formation des opérateurs communautaires en marketing social et hygiène - formation en exploitation et maintenance des équipements - réunions dôautoévaluation collective des sous projets sont organisées aux échelles quartiers et commune - appui aux initiatives locales dôinsertion socio économique des jeunes au sein des associations sportive et culturelle et à la promotion du civisme communautaire - Campagne de sensibilisation des populations par les jeunes (éducation à lôenvironnement, lôhygiène et promotion de la santé publique) - Appui institutionnel pour le fonctionnement durable des équipements et organisations - Enquêtes auprès des ménages et des jeunes (sôagit il dôEnquêtes ménages pour mesurer ï ou enquêtes de perception) dôimpact projet - réunions dôautoévaluation collective des sous projets organisées aux échelles quartiers et commune	

Expérience 14.

Nom de la Mission : Projet de Développement Social des Quartiers (Projet DSQ) de Pikine	**Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA)** : 145.722.551 FCFA
Pays : Sénégal **Lieu** : Malika, Yeumbeul nord et sud	**Durée de la mission (mois)** : 72 mois
Nom du Client : - Unesco (programme MOST/Unesco - Coopération française	**Nombre total dôemployés/mois ayant participé à la Mission** : 3
Adresse : Paris, France	**Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA)** : 145.722.551 FCFA
Date de démarrage : 1996 **Date dôachèvement** : 2001	**Nombre dôemployés/mois fournis par les consultants associés** : NEANT
Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels : NEANT	**Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées** - Mohamed SOUMARE, Coordinateur - Bachir KANOUTE, chargé de programme - Pape BA, Chargé de projet

Description du projet : Gestion des transformations sociales et de lôenvironnement qui est une contribution apportée aux stratégies de lutte contre la pauvreté et de promotion dôune culture démocratique). Ce projet a axé son intervention autour de trois volets essentiels : lôamélioration du cadre de vie avec un accès facilité à lôeau potable et à lôassainissement, lôinsertion socio économique des jeunes et des femmes, la mise en place des infrastructures sociales de base et la promotion de la citoyenneté.

Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission : La mise en î uvre de ce projet a permis de réaliser :

- dix neuf (19) bornes fontaines dans des quartiers déficitaires ;
- cinquante trois (53) latrines ;
- deux cent cinquante deux (252) puisards ;
- 600 mètres linéaires de tuyaux dôadduction dôeau potable (ce qui ramène le nombre de bénéficiaires directs accédant à lôeau potable à plus de 10 240 personnes ;
- mise en place dôun système communautaire de pré collecte des ordures ménagères avec dix (10) véhicules hippomobiles,
- mise en place dôun véhicule de vidange de fosses septiques ;
- la formation et lôappui de cinquante (50) groupements de promotion féminine dans la banlieue dakaroise pour la mise en place des mutuelles et dôune boutique communautaire ;
- la construction et lôappui à lôéquipement, à la gestion et à la maintenance dôun centre polyvalent socio éducatif à Yeumbeul ;
- la formation des organisations communautaires pour la mobilisation sociale de lôensemble de la communauté scolaire (élèves, parents dôélèves et enseignants), des écoles de lôIDEN de Pikine après des séances dôanimation avec les élèves et enseignants sur lôanalyse des situations clés à risque sanitaires. Cette mobilisation a conduit à la réalisation, avec lôappui financier dôEnda et lôUnesco, dôun bloc dôédicules publics et dôun point dôeau aménagé et auto géré.

Nom de la Société : Enda ECOPOP

Expérience 15.

Nom de la Mission : Projet de ville de Pikine : élaboration participative des monographies du plan local de développement dans 16 ca : dont celles de Guinaw rail nord et sud, Keur Massar, Mbao, Diamaguene Sicap Mbao, Tivaouane Diaksao	**Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA)** : 300.407.890 FCFA
Pays : Sénégal **Lieu** : 16 CA de Pikine	**Durée de la mission (mois)** : 34 mois
Nom du Client : Ville de Pikine / CNUEH et Coopération francaise	**Nombre total dôemployés/mois ayant participé à la Mission** : 102
Adresse : Dakar ; Senegal	Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA) : 42.000.000
Date de démarrage : mars 1998 **Date dôachèvement** : décembre 2000	Nombre dôemployés/mois fournis par les consultants associés : NEANT
Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels : NEANT	**Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées** - Mohamed SOUMARE, Coordinateur - Bachir KANOUTE, Chargé de programme, chef dôéquipe - Evariste DJETEKE, Chargé de programme
Description du projet : Ce programme mis en î uvre en partenariat avec les Cités Unies de France sôest fixé comme objectifs majeurs : *(1)* de susciter et dôappuyer lôélaboration de politiques concertées de développement local, *(2)* dôappuyer le renforcement organisationnel et institutionnel des acteurs sociaux associatifs, et des élus, *(3)* de favoriser la mise en place de cadres de concertation, *(4)* de capitaliser de manière permanente les expériences et innovations en matières de lutte contre la pauvreté.	
Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission : la mise en î uvre du projet a permis dôobtenir es résultats suivants : ▪ lôélaboration pour chacune des seize (16) communes dôarrondissements de Pikine dôune monographie et dôun Programme dôActions Prioritaires de développement local ; ▪ la mise en place et lôappui dans toutes les communes dôarrondissement des Comités locaux de suivi (CLS) ; ▪ la mise en place et lôappui au niveau de la ville de Pikine dôune commission technique et de cinq (5) Commissions Thématiques Spécialisées (CTS) ; ▪ lôorganisation de plusieurs sessions thématiques de formation au bénéfice des groupements de femmes, des OCB, des élus et des techniciens municipaux (Secrétaires Municipaux, agents techniques, présidents des commissions des communes, etc.).	

Nom de la Société : Enda Ecopop

Expérience 16.

Nom de la Mission : Projet dôamélioration continu de la qualité de lôécole (PACQUE)	**Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA)** : 199.456.699 FCFA
Pays : Sénégal **Lieu** : 103 écoles élémentaires localisées à Dakar, Thiès, Louga, Fatick et Kaolack	**Durée de la mission (mois)** : 48 mois
Nom du Client : JICA / Etat du Sénégal	**Nombre total dôemployés/mois ayant participé à la Mission** : 18
Adresse : Dakar Sénégal	**Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société dans le cadre du contrat (en francs CFA)** : 43.000.000 FCFA
Date de démarrage : 2001 **Date dôachèvement** : 2005	**Nombre dôemployés/mois fournis par les consultants associés** : Néant
Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels : Néant	**Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées :** - Bachir KANOUTE, Coordination des activités ; - Birama NDIAYE, Chargé de projet ; - Bachir DIENG, Chargé de projet ; - Jean Charles Diédhiou, Chargé de projet

Description du projet : Ce projet sôinsère dans le cadre du Programme Décennal pour lôEducation et la Formation (PDEF) à travers lequel le Gouvernement sénégalais sôest fixé comme objectif la scolarisation universelle dôici lôan 2015 et accorde la priorité à la construction de salles de classe dans les écoles élémentaires. Il a permis de construire et/ou de réhabiliter 103 écoles élémentaires dans cinq régions (Dakar, Thiès, Louga, Kaolack et Fatick).

Le projet sôest appuyé sur un important programme de formation et de sensibilisation visant lôéducation à lôhygiène pour faire acquérir aux acteurs communautaires les bons réflexes quant à lôutilisation des équipements tels que les points dôeau, les sanitaires dôune part, et la maintenance et lôentretien des équipements et infrastructures dôautre part. Dôautre part, il a permis de mettre en place en place et/ou de redynamiser les structures de fonctionnement et de gestion (Comité de Gestion, Cellules Qualité, etc.) pour le développement de lôécole.

Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel dans le cadre de la mission : La réalisation du projet a permis :

- la mise en place et/ou le renforcement du système de maintenance et les initiatives dôentretien des infrastructures et équipements scolaires dans 104 écoles ;
- la sensibilisation des acteurs de la communauté scolaire pour un changement des comportements liés à lôhygiène et à la salubrité en milieu scolaire ;
- la mobilisation des partenaires de lôécole (autorités locales, OCB, partenaires au développement, leaders dôopinion) pour une implication et un appui sans failles à lôamélioration de la qualité de lôécole ;
- le renforcement des capacités de cent dix huit (118) enseignants et de quarante (40) personnes ressources (OCB, ONG, élus locaux).

Nom de la Société : Enda Ecopop

Expérience 17.

Nom de la Mission : Projet de mobilisation sociale autour de la gestion participative des équipements communautaires dans les communes de (Yeumbeul Nord, Thiaroye sur mer, Nioro, Dioffior, Louga) :	**Valeur approximative du contrat (en Francs CFA)** : 42.256.087 FCFA
Pays : Sénégal **Lieu** : Yeumbeul Nord, Thiaroye sur mer, Nioro, Dioffior, Louga	**Durée de la mission (mois)** : 36 mois
Nom du Client : PADELU / Collectivités Locales	**Nombre total dôemployés/mois ayant participé à la Mission** : 06
Adresse : Dakar Sénégal	**Valeur approximative des services offerts par votre société**: 9.000.000 FCFA
Date de démarrage : 2004 **Date dôachèvement** : 2007	**Nombre dôemployés/mois fournis par les consultants associés** : Néant
Nom des consultants associés/partenaires éventuels : Néant	**Nom des cadres professionnels de votre société employés et fonctions exécutées** - Bachir KANOUTE, Coordinateur des activités ; - Cheikh T. SARR, Chef dôéquipe - Mamadou DIA, Chargé projet - Birama NDIAYE, Chargé Projet; - Bachir DIENG, Chargé Projet;; - Jean Charles Diédhiou, Chargé Projet;

Description du projet :

La finalité visée par le projet est le respect du principe du droit des communautés de base aux services sociaux de base, mais aussi du devoir des bénéficiaires de gérer et dôutiliser de manière durable les équipements communautaires.

En dôautres termes, il sôagit de renforcer les capacités de gestion, dôentretien et de maintenance des acteurs locaux ainsi que leurs capacités dôinitiative, dôorganisation et de communication autour de la problématique que constitue la gestion des équipements et infrastructures communautaires.

Description des services effectivement rendus par votre personnel :

Le projet a permis dôobtenir les résultats suivants entre 2004 et 2005 dans les communes dôarrondissement de Yeumbeul Nord, de Thiaroye sur Mer, les communes de Louga, de Diofior et de Nioro.

- Plus de 1000 personnes sensibilisées ;
- Formation de 250 membres dôorganisations de la société civile**,** en comptabilité simplifiée ;
- 30 cadres de concertation (comité de gestion, cellule de suivi qualité de service) installés ;
- Elaboration de plans dôaction participatifs dans 7 écoles primaires ;
- Elaboration dôun plan dôactions participatif pour la gestion du foyer des jeunes et collège ;
- 7 ateliers communautaires de planification de stratégies dôentretien et de maintenance pour les Equipements et Infrastructures communautaires.

Nom de la Société : Enda Ecopop

3ème Partie

PERSONNEL MOBILISABLE EN RAPPORT AVEC LES TERMES DE REFERENCE DE LA MISSION

1. PERSONNEL TECHNIQUE CLE DE GESTION MOBIISABLE

Postes	Références	Tâches
Chef dôéquipe indemnisation	- Expert en économie rurale - Formation bac+5 en économie ou développement agricole, sociologie ou équivalent - 10 ans dôexpérience dans la conduite dôopérations dôindemnisation ou le financement - dôactions de développement rural (microcrédit, tontine, etc.)	- Responsable du cadre stratégique de la mission: - Assure le contact avec lôUnité de Gestion du projet (UGP) et des acteurs locaux . - Représentant général de lôEquipe dôanimation - Assure le contrôle de qualité de lôintervention - Appui-conseil et coaching de lôéquipe - Coordonne les opérations avec les PAP et lôUGP - Coordonne la production des livrables (rapports, etc) -
Chargé de communication	- Spécialiste communication - Formation Bac+3 en minimum en communication ou équivalent - 5 ans dôexpérience en tant que chargé de plan de consultation, communication et - dôinformation aux parties prenantes, au public - Il devra communiquer en Français et en langue locale.	- Sous la supervision du chef dôéquipe, coordonne lôélaboration et la mise en î uvre de la stratégie de communication et de marketing social. - gère la campagne dôinformation et de sensibilisation des PAP et du public en relation avec les autres membres de lôéquipe animateurs. - Participe au suivi évaluation
Comptable	- Expert-comptable - Formation bac+5 en comptabilité - 5 ans dôexpérience dans le suivi comptable dôopérations dôindemnisation ou le suivi - dôactivité de petites entreprises en milieu rural	- assure la gestion de toutes les opérations - procède au monitoring financier
Logisticien	- Logisticien - Formation bac+3 en économie, commerce, gestion ou équivalent - 5 ans dôexpérience dans lôacheminement de biens dans les zones reculées	- Assure la gestion logistique des opérations

2. PERSONNEL DôAPPUI MOBILISABLE

Postes	Tâches
Personnel dôappui en rapport avec besoins définis par les Termes de référence de la mission : Géomètre, socio économiste, aménagiste, informaticien, animateurs/relais, chauffeur, etc)	Assistance technique et Appui conseil : - Gestion base de données/TIC ; - animation communautaire : - aménagement et gestion parcellaire ; - gestion de projet et plans dôaffaires, renforcement de capacités ; - gestion technique et opérationnelle de la mission

Annex 17:
Experiences of NGO ADWAC

Agency For The Development of Women and Children, Gambia (ADWAC)

Information:

ADWAC Gambia is a registered non-governmental organisation which was established in 1996. Their main objective is to increase the capacity of women and children to overcome poverty in their agricultural communities by utilising a multi-sectoral approach.

Its main areas of community intervention are in food security, school education, training of women, healthcare, HIV/Aids information, women's enterprise development, community resources management, microfinancing and loans, literacy campaigns and adult education.

For example in carrying out marketing research for growers of garden vegetables in Kerewan in 2008 in order to evaluate the commercial viability of their crops and to formulate appropriate strategies to overcome hurdles faced by female growers.

As the strategic partner of gorta in Gambia ADWAC has developed a water storage pond in Njabba Kunda Eco-Zone in the North Bank. This was followed by a small scale village watershed management program. A study of the target area was made to look at water movement which caused erosion and the fast run-off. This was later scaled up to programs used to increase ground penetration, tree planting exercises, management of water transit points to reduce erosion and the development of gullies.

Over time it is hoped these best practices will create sustainable agriculture and improve the productivity of the Njabba Kunda horticultural area as well as the lives of the local villagers.

Agence pour le développement des femmes et des enfants

Qui nous sommes

Nous sommes une organisation qui travaille avec les communautés et les partenaires pour améliorer de manière durable la qualité de vie des femmes et des enfants vivant dans les communautés rurales en créant un accès à des installations pour l’alimentation, l’éducation et des soins de santé.
Pourquoi faisons-nous ce que nous faisons

L'Agence pour le développement des femmes et des enfants (ADWAC) a été créée en septembre 1996 par les Gambiens à la suite de la fermeture de Save the Children USA, une organisation internationale qui exerce ses activités à North Bank pendant 14 ans. Le personnel national, qui représente 98% de la main-d'œuvre de Save the Children, a créé ADWAC pour continuer à améliorer les conditions de vie en milieu rural.

Notre vision

Les femmes et les enfants pauvres et marginalisés sont autonomisés et la pauvreté est atténuée sur la rive nord.

Comment nous travaillons

Nous nous concentrons sur la création de moyens de subsistance durables. Nos principaux domaines d'expertise sont: la santé, en particulier le VIH / sida et le paludisme, l'éducation pour encourager l'alphabétisation fonctionnelle des femmes. Sécurité alimentaire et gestion de l'environnement Nous avons reçu des fonds des donateurs Oxfam, ActionAID International, Gorta, Irlande, New Field, Terre Nouvelle Monde) et Catholic Relief Service (CRS) pour nos projets.

ADWAC a contribué à ...



Trousse d'outils d'adaptation - page de navigation

ENDA-TM, SEI et des partenaires locaux en Gambie ont co-développé une boîte à outils pour la vulnérabilité et l'adaptation. Cela a été testé et amélioré pour son utilisation par les praticiens locaux.

Lire la suite



Adaptation au changement climatique

Lire la suite



Évaluation de la vulnérabilité aux changements climatiques et adaptation à celle-ci dans l'agglomération de Banjul, en Gambie

Lire la suite

Annex 18:
Profile of the NGO ADWAC

(Agency for Development of women and children-(ADWAC)
Represented by its Director**: Mamsamba Joof**
Mailing Address: P.O.BOX 828
E-mail: msjoof2014@gmail.com
Telephone No: 00 220 7074943/00 220 9915217

ADWAC

ADWAC'S PROFILE SUMMARY

Introduction

ADWAC was set up in September 1996 by Gambians following the closure of Save the Children –USA, an international organization that operated in the NBD for 14 years. ADWAC is a registered non-sectarian, non-partisan development organization that pursues a programme of integrated rural development to bring about sustainable improvement in rural living conditions, with particular emphasis being placed upon the wellbeing of women and children. ADWAC works in the North Bank Region and has its headquarters in Kerewan the regional capital. It has field based staffs posted at strategic locations within each district of the north bank region.

Mission:

To facilitate sustainable improvements in the lives and livelihoods of the poor, especially women and children in North Bank Region

Vision:

The poor and marginalized, especially women and children, are empowered and poverty is alleviated, in the North Bank Region

Development approach: eco-zone concept

The inception of ADWAC and the formulation of it's strategic development plans, challenged ADWAC to create a viable approach that makes it not only distinctive from other similar organization but an approach that addresses development needs from a broader perspective. Consequently, ADWAC adopted the eco-zone concept as it's key strategic approach for the implementation of a broad range of programs. In the past, efforts to address development needs of communities for instance in tackling the problems relating to food security and environmental degradation have been carried out separately or in a rather piecemeal manner. Many development organisations targeted specific problems of food security affecting specific communities without due consideration for the impact of environmental degradation within the same community and those within the same watershed area.

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E-mail: msjoof2014@gmail.com
Telephone No: 00 220 7074943/00 220 9915217

ADWAC

ADWAC takes the view that since the factors influencing an area's ecology transcend the boundaries of individual communities, it is necessary to look at the broader picture, rather than at the individual, isolated elements of it. This means focusing attention on all the inter-related environmental issues that may impact on food security and other related socio-economic factors within a given environmental unit. Sustainable development that will impact greatly on the lives of the people can best be achieved from a broader spectrum. All development issues are inter-related and interconnected and to meaningfully address the issue of sustainable development the problem must be viewed from that holistic perspective

Broadly speaking, ADWAC works within a multi sectoral framework called the eco-zone approach[1] in which each component part within this multi sectoral framework compliments the efforts of other components. Within this framework, a cross sectoral linkage is forged between the various program activities to compliment and consolidate each other which together 'gel' into a holistic approach to improving the quality of life of women and children

The Eco-Zone concept is based on a community centered strategy designed to enhance the planning, co-ordination and implementation of a multi sectoral development program within a delineated watershed area. The concept embraces all ADWAC's broad sectors of work namely: Mother and Child Healthcare, Food security and Environmental Management (Agriculture and Natural Resources), Education, Women's rights and Micro credit (Women's enterprise development) as a way of providing complimentarity and synergy of efforts.

The eco-zone is based on ADWAC's believe that sustainable development is best achieved if community people are given a lead role in determining their needs as well as in addressing those needs. Thus the rationale behind the concept can be summarized as follows:

- Giving local people the opportunity to identify their own needs and to play an active role in addressing them through a holistic development program in a way that is culturally sensitive and community-centred.

[1] An eco-zone is the total landmass within a watershed in which a number of villages share similar and inter-related socio economic problems

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E-mail: msjoof2014@gmail.com
Telephone No: 00 220 7074943/00 220 9915217

ADWAC

- Working with people who share the same /common/ identical problems through integrated development programmes

- It is an intervention strategy in which communities (that share the same environmental area) are given equal opportunity and access to a wide range of development choice visa a- vie health, education, agriculture, economic empowerment/production/ etc…

- Communities living in the same locality that share similar problems, plan and implement development activities together for positive social and economic change.

- Integrated strategy designed to encourage people to participate in their own development activities to bring about sustainable improvement in their lives.

- A strategy to address problems affecting watershed areas that have similar environmental and socio economic problems

Intervention areas:

ADWAC adopts a multi-dimensional approach to development that combines efforts to address the immediate practical needs of communities as well as their long term strategic needs and these is translated into major thematic intervention areas as follows:

Thematic intervention areas:

1. **Food security and Environmental Management**

   This sector aims at enabling communities to increase food security and improve the environment. A holistic approach is adopted and key intervention programmes include upland and lowland conservation works. More specifically, dike construction, water harvesting, contour bunds and diversions, mangroves rehabilitation/regeneration, community forestry, agro-forestry activities, woodlot establishment, land reclamation, improving crop yields and the introduction of improved farming practices and training are among the measures being implemented with beneficiaries. An environmental sponsorship scheme is also implemented in which school children are encouraged to plant trees for food and

fuel annually and all their education expenses paid for each academic year. In addition fishing, poultry and animal fattening projects are also supported. An energy component which seeks to promote the use of improved stoves to reduce deforestation and dependency on our limited forest resources is also promoted as a supplementary programme to other interventions under the sector.

Other complementary activities geared towards strengthening impact and effects of our intervention in food security and environment includes adult and early child hood education, Health and development, gender and women's right, governance at local level, water and sanitation as well as micro-credit for promotion of local enterprises development especially for women. More details of what we do to supplement food security and environmental management programmes are as follows:

2. **Education and youth** –

This sector aims to improve quality education for all children and enhance youth participation and leadership in national development. The sector focuses on promoting, through advocacy, the education of female children by helping to overcome existing religious, cultural and economic obstacles. The sector also encourages functional literacy for women and youth thereby enabling them acquire useful life skills and gainful employment. In addition, the promotion of early childhood care and development is a key focal area for support. Teacher training particularly for female teachers is also supported.

3. **Micro-enterprise development**–

This sector aims at providing access to interest-free small-scale credit for women to improve their economic status through engagement in enterprise development activities. These are community-managed revolving loan schemes, which offer opportunities for women to access loans for diverse economic activities.

4. **Women's empowerment**

ADWAC realized that reducing the inequalities between men and women requires bringing the issue of gender into all its development work. Thus ADWAC took on a new and explicit commitment to make gender empowerment a

key part of the foundations of its program work and its organizational practices. The women's right unit is tasked with the responsibility of coordinating a vigorous campaign on women's right issues. The unit is a cross cutting program that provides gender expertise to other program areas of the agency.

5. **Water and sanitation**

This programme focuses on providing portable drinking water for communities both for domestic consumption and for livestock. It involves the construction, installation of solar powered bore hole and tank. In addition concrete lined wells are also provided in women's gardens for vegetable production

6. **Governance / Advocacy**

This is a new development approach in ADWAC that it tries to incorporate in its development activities for the benefit of the beneficiaries. ADWAC strongly believed that the people it serve matters a lot in attaining its set goal. That development is demand driven and the farmer is a key player in the process. This program focuses on building the capacity of local authorities and grassroots institutions to inculcate good governance and democratic culture amongst them.

7. **Health and development**

ADWAC support the national health strategy where women are entitled the right to health information and services as well as affordable and accessible quality health services. This includes family planning information and services. Key among the health intervention programs of ADWAC includes malaria prevention, awareness creation on HIV AIDS, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), nutrition education, conduct evident based research on key reproductive related areas such as early marriage and gender based violence to inform program actions and management decision making.

Partners

In implementing all of its programme activities ADWAC maintains a close

collaboration with various Departments of The Gambia Government. To enhance better and more structured partners with key government institutions ADWAC signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with these institutions. Amongst these national Institutions that ADWAC work closely with are: Department of Community Development, Department of Agricultural Services, Department of Forestry, National Environment Agency, Department of Livestock Services, Regional Health Teams, Department of state for Education, Local Government Authorities, Department of Water Resources etc.

At the sub-region level ADWAC has worked with Allianza Por Solidaridad (APS), FODDE (Senegal) and APPRODEL (Guinea-Bissau) in the implementation of a five year cross-border project (2011-2016) on Energy and Environment, Land Management and Food Security funded by the Spanish Cooperation (AECID) .

In addition ADWAC works with a range of past and current donors/partners on specific projects and these includes Oxfam America-USA, Action Aid International, Gorta-Ireland, Global Fund for Malaria and HIV/AIDS, SOLIDAGRO- Belgium, New Field Foundation-USA, European Union, FAO, Roots For Life and Catholic Relief Services. In addition we receive Volunteers from Canada and Ireland; and from VSO to compliment staff skills in various ways.

ADWAC is also a member of several sub regional and national networks including The Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (TANGO)-Gambia, West Africa Network for Peace (WANEP), Child protection Alliance (CPA), SADIO and West Africa Food security Network

Annex 19:
Contract between OMVG and ENDA ECOPOP (Operator in Gambia)

ORGANISATION POUR LA MISE EN VALEUR DU FLEUVE GAMBIE

PROJET ÉNERGIE OMVG

CONTRAT

Intitulé du Projet : Projet Énergie de l'OMVG

Projet N° : P146830

Crédits N° : 5659 GM, 5660 GN, 5661 GW et 5662 SN

Objet : Services de consultant « Sélection de l'opérateur de sensibilisation et d'indemnisation » Gambie

Montant du Marché : **66 462 500** FCFA

Délai d'exécution : 01 mois

Date d'approbation : 14 Mai 2018

Financement : Association Internationale pour le Développement (AID)/Banque Mondiale

Attributaire : ENDA - ECOPOP

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CONTRAT DE SERVICES DE CONSULTANT

À rémunération forfaitaire

Titre du Projet : Projet Energie de l'OMVG

Contrat N°. 16/2018/PE-DP

Entre

L'Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du fleuve Gambie (OMVG)

Et

ENDA-ECOPOP

Date : 18 Juliet 2018

Modèle de Contrat

REMUNERATION FORFAITAIRE

Le présent CONTRAT (ci-après désigné le "Contrat") est passé le **18 Juliet 2018** entre, d'une part, **l'Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du fleuve Gambie (OMVG),** organisation interétatique régie par ses textes institutifs, ayant son siège social à Immeuble CTIMM, 5ème Étage, 5D, Mermoz, sis Route de Ouakam, BP 2353 Dakar (Sénégal) (ci-après dénommé le "Client"), et, d'autre part, **ENDA ECOPOP** ayant son siège social a BP 3370, Complex SICAP Point E, Avenue Cheikh Anta Diop, Dakar - Senegal (ci-après appelé le "Consultant").

ATTENDU QUE

(a) le Client a demandé au Consultant de fournir certains services de consultant tels que définis dans le présent Contrat (ci-après dénommés les "Services");

(b) le Consultant, ayant démontré au Client qu'il possède les compétences professionnelles requises, ainsi que les ressources humaines et techniques, a accepté de fournir les Services selon les termes et les conditions stipulés dans le présent Contrat;

(c) le Client a reçu un prêt crédit de l'Association Internationale de Développent (AID), (ci-après dénommée la "Banque") en vue de contribuer au financement du Coût des Services et se propose d'utiliser une partie du crédit pour les paiements autorisés dans le cadre du présent Contrat, étant entendu que (i) les paiements par la Banque [ou par l'Association] ne seront effectués qu'à la demande du Client et sur approbation de la Banque [ou par l'Association], (ii) que ces paiements seront soumis à tous égards aux termes et conditions de l'Accord de crédit, y compris les suspensions de retraits du compte du crédit pour tout paiement aux personnes et entités, ou pour toute importation, à la connaissance de la Banque, interdite par la décision du Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies prise en vertu des dispositions du Chapitre VII de la Charte des Nations Unies et (iii) aucune Partie autre que le Client ne peut se prévaloir de l'Accord de crédit, ni prétendre détenir une créance sur les fonds du crédit;

EN CONSÉQUENCE, les Parties ont convenu de ce qui suit :

1. Les documents suivants ci-joints sont considérés comme faisant partie intégrante du Contrat :
   (a) Les Conditions Générales du Contrat (y compris l'Annexe 1 "Politiques de la Banque – Corruption et Pratiques frauduleuses);
   (b) Les Conditions Particulières du Contrat;
   (c) Les Annexes:
   Annexe A: Termes de Référence
   Annexe B: Personnel clé
   Annexe C: Ventilation des prix du Contrat

En cas de différence entre les documents ci-avant, l'ordre de priorité ci-après prévaudra pour leur interprétation : les Conditions particulières du Contrat ; les Conditions générales du Contrat, y compris l'Annexe 1 ; l'Annexe A ; l'Annexe B ; l'Annexe C ; l'Annexe D. Toute référence au présent Contrat comprendra, lorsque le contexte le permet, la référence à ses Annexes.

2. Les droits et obligations réciproques du Client et du Consultant sont ceux figurant au Contrat ; en particulier :

(a) le Consultant fournira les Services conformément aux dispositions du Contrat ; et
(b) le Client effectuera les paiements au Consultant conformément aux dispositions du Contrat.

EN FOI DE QUOI, les Parties au présent Contrat ont fait signer le présent Contrat en leurs noms respectifs les jour et an ci-dessus.

Pour et au nom du l'OMVG

Commission pour la mise en valeur du fleuve Gambie – Le Haut Commissaire – The High Commissioner – Gambia River Basin Development Organization

M. El Hadj Lansana FOFANA, Haut-Commissaire de l'OMVG

Pour et au nom de Enda-ECOPOP

ENDA-ECOPOP – BP 3370 DAKAR - SENEGAL

Mamadou Bachir KANOUTE
Coordonnateur Exécutif Enda-ECOPOP

Conditions Générales du Contrat

DISPOSITIONS GENERALES

1. Définitions

1.1. A moins que le contexte ne le requière différemment, chaque fois qu'ils sont utilisés dans le Contrat, les termes ci-après ont les significations suivantes:

(a) Directives applicables" désigne les Directives pour la sélection et l'emploi des consultants par les emprunteurs de la Banque Mondiale dans le cadre des prêts de la BIRD et des crédits & dons de l'AID, datées de janvier 2011 ("Directives pour les Consultants").

(b) "Droit applicable" désigne les lois et autres instruments ayant force de loi dans le pays du Gouvernement ou dans tout autre pays indiqué, le cas échéant, dans les **Conditions particulières du Contrat (CPC)**, au fur et à mesure de leur publication et de leur mise en vigueur.

(c) "Banque" désigne la Banque Internationale pour la Reconstruction et le Développement (BIRD) ou l'Association Internationale pour le Développement (AID).

(d) "Emprunteur" désigne le Gouvernement, une agence gouvernementale ou une autre entité ayant signé l'accord de financement avec la Banque.

(e) "Client" désigne l'agence d'exécution qui a signé le Contrat de services avec le Consultant sélectionné.

(f) "Consultant" désigne la personne morale, ou l'entité, professionnel légalement établi, sélectionnée par le Client pour fournir les services en vertu du Contrat.

(g) "Contrat" désigne l'accord écrit signé entre le Client et le Consultant engageant légalement les deux Parties et qui comprend tous les documents indiqués au paragraphe 1 du Modèle de Contrat (les Conditions Générales (CGC), les Conditions Particulières (CPC), et les Annexes).

(h) "Jour" signifie jour ouvrable sauf indication contraire.

(i) "Date d'entrée en vigueur" signifie la date à laquelle le Contrat entre en vigueur et prend effet conformément à la Clause CGC 11.

(j) "Personnel" désigne collectivement Personnel clé, ou tout autre personnel du Consultant, du sous-traitant ou des membres du Groupement affecté par le Consultant pour assurer tout ou partie des services en vertu du Contrat.

(k) "Monnaie étrangère" désigne toute monnaie autre que la monnaie du pays du Client.

(l) "CGC" désigne les présentes Conditions Générales du Contrat.

(m) "Gouvernement" désigne le Gouvernement du pays du Client.

(n) "Groupement" signifie une association, avec ou sans personnalité légale distincte de celle de ses membres, de plus d'une entité, dans laquelle un membre est habilité à conduire toutes les affaires pour et au nom de chacun et de tous les membres du Groupement, et dans laquelle les membres du Groupement sont conjointement et solidairement responsables vis-à-vis du Client dans l'exécution du Contrat.

(o) "Personnel clé" désigne le personnel spécialisé du Consultant dont les compétences, les qualifications, les connaissances et les expériences sont déterminantes pour la réalisation des services prévus au Contrat et don le Curriculum Vitae (CV) a été pris en compte dans l'évaluation technique de la Proposition du Consultant.

(p) "Monnaie nationale" désigne la monnaie du pays du Client.

(q) "Autre personnel" désigne une personne fournie par le Consultant ou son sous-traitant pour assurer tout ou partie des services en vertu du Contrat.

(r) "Partie" désigne le Client ou le Consultant, selon le cas; et, "Parties" désigne les deux à la fois.

(s) "CPC" désigne les Conditions Particulières du Contrat par lesquelles les CGC peuvent être amendées ou complétés mais pas réécrites.

(t) "Services" désigne le travail à exécuter par le Consultant en vertu du Contrat, tels que décrits en Annexe A jointe.

(u) "Sous-traitant" désigne toute personne physique et morale avec laquelle le Consultant passe un accord de sous-traitance d'une partie des services, le Consultant demeurant responsable vis-à-vis du Client de l'exécution du Contrat.

(v) "Tiers" désigne toute personne physique ou morale autre que le Gouvernement, le Client, le Consultant ou les Sous-traitants.

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Relations entre les Parties

2.1 Aucune disposition figurant au Contrat ne peut être interprétée comme créant une relation de commettant à préposé, ou établissant un lien de subordination d'employé à employeur entre le Client et le Consultant. Dans le cadre du Contrat, le Consultant est pleinement responsable du Personnel exécutant les Services et de ses Sous-traitants, le cas échéant, et des Services exécutés par ces derniers ou en leur nom.

Droit applicable au Contrat

3.1 Le Contrat, sa signification, son interprétation, et les relations s'établissant entre les Parties seront régies par le Droit applicable.

Langue

4.1 Le Contrat a été rédigé dans la langue indiquée dans les **CPC**, qui sera la langue faisant foi pour toutes questions relatives à la signification ou à l'interprétation du Contrat.

Titres

5.1 Les titres ne limiteront, ne modifieront, ni n'affecteront en rien la Signification du Contrat.

Notifications

6.1 Toute notification, demande ou approbation faite en vertu du Contrat devra l'être sous forme écrite dans la langue spécifiée dans la Clause CGC 4. Une telle notification, demande ou approbation sera considérée comme ayant été effectuée lorsqu'elle aura été transmise en personne à un représentant autorisé de la Partie à laquelle cette communication est adressée, ou lorsqu'elle aura été envoyée à cette Partie à l'adresse indiquée dans les **CPC**.

6.2 Une Partie peut changer son adresse aux fins de notification en donnant à l'autre partie notification écrite envoyée à l'adresse indiquée dans les **CPC**.

Lieux

7.1 Les Services sont exécutés sur les lieux indiqués à l'**Annexe A** jointe et, lorsque la localisation d'une tâche particulière n'est pas précisée, en des lieux que le Client approuvera, dans le pays de son Gouvernement ou à l'étranger.

Autorité du membre responsable

8.1 Si le Consultant est constitué d'un Groupement de plus d'une entité, les membres autorisent par la présente l'entité indiquée dans les **CPC** à exercer en leur nom tous les droits, et remplir toutes les obligations envers le Client en vertu du Contrat et à recevoir, notamment, les instructions et les paiements effectués par le Client.

Représentants habilités

9.1 Toute action qui peut ou qui doit être effectuée, et tout document qui peut ou qui doit être établi en vertu du Contrat par le Client ou par le Consultant, pourra l'être par les représentants désignés dans les **CPC.**

Corruption et pratiques frauduleuses

10.1 La Banque exige le respect de ses politiques concernant la corruption et les pratiques frauduleuses tel qu'édictées dans l'**Annexe 1** des CGC.

a. Commissions et rétributions

10.2 Le Client exige du Consultant qu'il déclare toutes les commissions et rétributions qui pourraient être ou qui seront payées à des agents ou à toute autre partie en rapport avec le processus de sélection ou de l'exécution du Contrat. L'information donnée doit comprendre au moins le nom et l'adresse de l'agent ou de l'autre partie, le montant et la monnaie, et l'objet de la commission, prime ou rétribution. Si le Consultant manque à l'obligation de fournir les renseignements ainsi exigés sur les commissions et rétributions, le Client a le droit de résilier le Contrat et la Banque a le droit d'appliquer les sanctions prévues.

COMMENCEMENT, EXECUTION, MODIFICATION ET RESILIATION DU CONTRAT

Entrée en vigueur du Contrat

11.1 Le Contrat entrera en vigueur à la date ("Date d'entrée en vigueur") de la notification faite par le Client au Consultant de commencer à fournir les Services. Cette notification confirmera que les conditions d'entrée en vigueur du Contrat, le cas échéant, énumérées dans les **CPC** ont été remplies.

Résiliation du Contrat par défaut d'entrée en vigueur

12.1 Si le Contrat n'est pas entré en vigueur dans les délais indiqués dans les **CPC** à partir de la date du Contrat signé par les Parties, chacune des Parties peut, par préavis notifié par écrit de vingt-deux (22) jours au moins adressés à l'autre Partie, déclarer le Contrat nul et non avenu, auquel cas aucune Partie ne pourra élever de réclamation du fait du Contrat envers l'autre Partie.

Commencement des Services

13.1 Le Consultant confirmera la disponibilité des Personnels clé et commencera l'exécution des Services dans le délai suivant la Date d'entrée en vigueur indiquée dans les **CPC**.

Achèvement du Contrat

14.1 A moins qu'il n'ait été résilié auparavant conformément à la Clause CGC 19 ci-après, le Contrat prendra fin dans le délai suivant la Date d'entrée en vigueur indiquée dans les **CPC**.

Contrat formant un tout

15.1 Le Contrat contient toutes les clauses, stipulations et dispositions convenues entre les Parties. Aucun agent ou représentant des Parties n'a le pouvoir de lier les Parties par une déclaration, promesse, engagement ou accord qui ne soit contenue dans le Contrat.

Avenant

16.1 Aucun avenant aux termes et conditions du Contrat, y compris toute modification ou variation du volume des services, ne peut se faire que par accord écrit entre les Parties. Toutefois, chaque Partie prendra en considération toutes les propositions de modification ou de variation faites par l'autre Partie.

16.1. Dans tous les cas de modifications ou variations substantielles, le consentement préalable et écrit de la Banque est requis.

Force Majeure

Définition

17.1 Aux fins du Contrat, "Force majeure" signifie tout événement hors du contrôle d'une Partie , qui n'est pas prévisible, qui est inévitable et qui rend impossible l'exécution par une Partie de ses obligations, ou qui rend cette exécution si difficile qu'elle peut être considérée comme étant impossible dans de telles circonstances; et sous réserves de ces exigences, comprennent, mais ne sont pas limités à : guerres, émeutes, troubles civils, tremblements de terre, incendies, explosions, tempêtes, inondations ou autres catastrophes naturelles, grèves, occupations ou autres actions revendicatives ou toute autre action confiscatoire des agences du Gouvernement.

17.2 Ne constituent pas des cas de Force majeure: (i) les événements résultant d'une négligence ou d'une action délibérée d'une des Parties ou d'un de ses Sous-traitants, agents ou employés, (ii) les événements qu'une Partie agissant avec diligence aurait été susceptible de prendre en considération au moment de la conclusion du Contrat et d'éviter ou de surmonter dans l'exécution de ses obligations contractuelles.

17.3 L'insuffisance de fonds et le défaut de paiement ne constituent pas des cas de Force majeure.

Non rupture de Contrat

17.4 Le manquement d'une Partie à l'une quelconque de ses obligations contractuelles ne constitue pas une rupture de Contrat, ou un manquement à ses obligations contractuelles, si un tel manquement résulte d'un cas de force majeure, dans la mesure où la Partie placée dans une telle situation a pris toutes précautions, et mesures raisonnables, pour lui permettre de remplir les termes et conditions du Contrat.

Dispositions à prendre

17.5 Une Partie faisant face à un cas de Force majeure doit continuer de s'acquitter, dans toute la mesure du possible, de ses obligations en vertu de ce Contrat et doit prendre toutes les dispositions raisonnables pour minimiser les conséquences de tout cas de Force majeure.

17.6 Une Partie affectée par un cas de Force majeure doit en avertir l'autre Partie dans les plus brefs délais et en tout état de cause au plus tard quatorze (14) jours après l'apparition de l'événement; apporter la preuve de l'existence et de la cause de cet événement; et de la même façon notifier dans les plus brefs délais le retour à des conditions normales.

17.7 Tout délai accordé à une Partie pour l'exécution de ses obligations contractuelles sera prorogé d'une durée égale à la période pendant laquelle cette Partie aura été mise dans l'incapacité d'exécuter ses obligations par suite d'un cas de Force.

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17.8 Pendant la période où il est dans l'incapacité d'exécuter les Services à la suite d'un cas de Force majeure, le Consultant, sur instructions du Client, doit:

(à) cesser ses activités et démobiliser, auquel cas il sera remboursé des coûts raisonnables et nécessaires encourus et de ceux afférents à la reprise des Services si le Client le lui demande, ou

(b) continuer l'exécution des Services autant que faire se peut, auquel cas, le Consultant continuera d'être rémunéré conformément aux termes du Contrat; il sera également remboursé dans une limite raisonnable pour les frais additionnels nécessaires qu'il aurait encourus.

17.9 En cas de désaccord entre les Parties quant à l'existence ou à la gravité d'un cas de Force majeure, le différend sera tranché conformément aux Clauses CGC 44 et 45.

Suspension

18.1. Le Client a le droit de suspendre les paiements au Consultant en lui envoyant une lettre de notification de suspension si le consultant manque de s'acquitter de ses obligations contractuelles, y compris la fourniture des Services; cette lettre de notification de suspension (i) précisera la nature du manquement et (ii) demandera au Consultant de rechercher à y remédier dans un délai ne dépassant pas 30 jours après la réception de la notification de suspension par le Consultant.

Résiliation

19. 1 Le Contrat peut être résilié par chaque Partie selon les dispositions ci-après:

Par le Client

19.1.1 Le Client a le droit de résilier le Contrat à la suite de l'un quelconque des événements indiqués aux paragraphes (a) à (f) de la présente Clause. En pareil cas, le Client remettra un préavis par notification écrite d'au moins trente (30) jours calendaires au Consultant pour les cas visés sous (a) à (d), de soixante (60) jours calendaires pour le cas visé sous (e) et de cinq (5) jours calendaires pour le cas de l'événement visé sous (f):

(a) si le Consultant ne remédie pas à un manquement à ses obligations contractuelles, comme spécifié dans la notification de suspension suivant la Clause CGC 18;

(b) si le Consultant (ou, si le Consultant est constitué par plusieurs entités juridiques, l'un de ses Membres) devient insolvable ou fait faillite ou entre en règlement judiciaire, en liquidation ou redressement judiciaire, que ce soit volontairement ou non;

(c) si le Consultant ne se conforme pas à la décision finale prise à la suite d'une procédure d'arbitrage engagée conformément aux dispositions de la Clause CGC 45.1;

(d) si, suite à un cas de Force majeure, le Consultant est placé dans l'incapacité d'exécuter une partie substantielle des Services pendant une période supérieure à soixante (60) jours calendaires;

(e) si le Client, de sa propre initiative et pour quelque raison que ce soit, décide de résilier le Contrat;

(f) Si le Consultant manque à son obligationde confirmer la disponibilité des Personnels clé comme exigé à la Clause CGC 13.

19.1.2 En outre, si le Client s'aperçoit que le Consultant s'est livré à des manœuvres de corruption, frauduleuses, collusoires, coercitives ou obstructives, lors de la soumission ou de l'exécution du Contrat, le Client a le droit de résilier le Contrat, après notification écrite de quatorze (14) jours calendaires au Consultant.

Par le Consultant

19.1.3 Le Consultant a le droit de résilier le Contrat, par notification écrite effectuée dans un délai qui ne saurait être inférieur à trente (30) jours calendaires, suivant l'un des cas décrits aux paragraphes (a) à (d) ci-après.

(a) si le Client ne règle pas, dans les quarante-cinq (45) jours suivant réception de la notification écrite du Consultant d'un retard de paiement, les sommes qui sont dues au Consultant, conformément aux dispositions du Contrat, et non sujettes à contestation conformément aux dispositions de la Clause CGC 45.1.

(b) si, à la suite d'un cas de Force majeure, le Consultant se trouve dans l'incapacité d'exécuter une partie substantielle des Services pendant une période d'au moins soixante (60) jours calendaires.

(c) si le Client ne se conforme pas à la décision finale prise suite à une procédure d'arbitrage rendue conformément aux dispositions de la Clause CGC 45.1.

(d) si le Client a manqué à ses obligations contractuelles et n'y a pas remédié dans un délai de quarante-cinq (45) jours (ou tout délai additionnel que le Consultant aurait accepté par

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écrit) après réception de la notification faite par le Consultant de ce manquement.

Cessation des Droits et Obligations

19.1.4 Tous droits et obligations contractuelles des Parties cesseront, à la résiliation du Contrat conformément aux dispositions des Clauses CGC 12 ou CGC 19, ou à l'achèvement du Contrat conformément aux dispositions de la Clause CGC 14, à l'exception (i) des droits et obligations qui pourraient demeurer à la date de résiliation ou d'achèvement du Contrat, (ii) de l'obligation de réserve définie dans la Clause CGC 22 ci-après, (iii) de l'obligation qu'a le Consultant d'autoriser l'inspection, la copie et la vérification de leurs comptes et écritures, conformément à la Clause CGC 25 ci-après, et (iv) des droits qu'une Partie pourrait conserver conformément aux dispositions du Droit applicable.

Cessation des Services

19.1.5 Sur résiliation du Contrat par notification de l'une des Parties à l'autre conformément aux dispositions des Clauses CGC 19a ou CGC 19b ci-dessus, le Consultant devra, dès l'envoi ou la réception de cette notification, prendre les mesures permettant de conclure au mieux les Services et tenter de restreindre dans toute la mesure du possible les dépenses correspondantes. En ce qui concerne les documents préparés par le Consultant, et les équipements et autres contributions du Client, le Consultant procédera comme indiqué aux Clauses CGC 27 ou CGC 28 ci-après.

Paiement à la suite de la Résiliation

19.1.6 Suite à la résiliation du Contrat, le Client réglera au Consultant les sommes suivantes :

(a) la rémunération au titre des Services qui auront été effectués de manière satisfaisante avant la date de la résiliation;

(b) dans le cas de résiliation selon les paragraphes (d) et (e) de la Clause 19.1.1 ci-dessus, le remboursement dans une limite raisonnable des dépenses résultant de la conclusion rapide et en bon ordre du Contrat, y compris les dépenses de rapatriement des Personnels du Consultant.

OBLIGATIONS DU CONSULTANT

Dispositions générales

Normes d'exécution

20.1 Le Consultant exécutera les Services et remplira ses obligations de façon diligente, efficace et économique conformément aux techniques et pratiques généralement acceptées; pratiquera une saine gestion; utilisera des techniques de pointe appropriées et des équipements, machines, matériels et procédés sûrs et efficaces. Dans

le cadre de l'exécution du Contrat ou des Services, le Consultant se comportera toujours en conseiller loyal du Client, et défendra en toute circonstance les intérêts légitimes du Client dans ses rapports avec les Tiers.

20.2 Le Consultant emploiera et fournira des Personnels qualifiés et expérimentés et des sous-traitants tels que requis pour effectuer les prestations.

20.3 Le Consultant peut sous-traiter une partie des Services dans la limite et avec les Personnels clé et sous-traitants qui auront été approuvés au préalable par le Client. Nonobstant cette approbation, le Consultant conservera la pleine responsabilité des Services.

Droit applicable aux Services

20.4 Le Consultant exécutera les Services conformément au Contrat et au Droit applicable et prendra toute mesure possible pour que tous son Personnel et ses Sous-Traitants respectent le Droit applicable.

20.5 Durant l'exécution du Contrat, le Consultant respectera les interdictions d'importation de biens et services dans le pays du Client, lorsque ;

(a) la législation ou la réglementation publique du pays de l'Emprunteur interdit les relations commerciales avec un pays, ou

(b) en application d'une décision prise par le Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies au titre du chapitre VII de la Charte des Nations Unies, le pays de l'Emprunteur interdit tout paiement à des personnes physiques ou morales d'un pays.

20.6 Le Client fera connaître par écrit au Consultant les coutumes locales qu'il devra respecter et, après une telle notification, le Consultant devra respecter ces coutumes.

Conflits d'intérêts

21.1 Le Consultant protègera avant tout les intérêts du Client sans prendre en compte l'éventualité d'une mission future et évitera strictement tout conflit d'intérêts avec d'autres missions ou avec les intérêts de sa propre société.

Consultant ne devant pas bénéficier de commissions, rabais, etc.

21.1.1 Le paiement du Consultant, qui sera versée conformément aux dispositions des Clauses CGC F (Clauses CGC 38 à 42), constituera la seule rémunération versée au titre du Contrat et, sous réserve des dispositions de la Clause CGC 21.1.3 ci-après, le Consultant n'acceptera pour lui-même aucune commission à caractère commercial, rabais ou autre paiement de ce type lié aux activités conduites dans le cadre du Contrat ou dans l'exécution de ses obligations contractuelles, et le Consultant

s'efforcera à ce que les sous-traitants, ainsi que leur personnels et leurs agents, ne perçoivent pas de rémunération supplémentaire de cette nature.

21.1.2 Si le Consultant, dans le cadre de l'exécution de ses Services, est chargé de conseiller le Client en matière d'acquisition de biens, travaux ou services, le Consultant se conformera aux Directives sur la passation des marchés de la Banque et exercera en toutes circonstances ses responsabilités de façon à protéger au mieux les intérêts du Client. Tout rabais ou commission obtenu par le Consultant dans l'exercice de ses responsabilités en matière de passation des marchés sera crédité au Client.

Non-participation du Consultant et de ses associés à certaines activités

21.1.3 Le Consultant, ainsi que ses affiliés ou Sous-Traitants et leurs affiliés, s'interdisent, pendant la durée du Contrat et à son issue, de fournir des biens, travaux ou services (autres que services de consultants) destinés à tout projet découlant des Services fournis pour la préparation ou la mise en œuvre du projet, sauf mention contraire dans les **CPC**.

Interdiction d'activités incompatibles

21.1.4 Le Consultant, et sous sa responsabilité ses Sous-Traitants et leur personnel, ne devront pas s'engager, soit directement ou indirectement, dans des activités commerciales ou professionnelles qui pourraient être incompatibles avec les activités qui leur ont été confiées en vertu du Contrat.

Obligation de signaler tout risque potentiel de conflit d'intérêt

21.1.5 Le Consultant, et sous sa responsabilité ses Sous-Traitants et leur personnel ont l'obligation de signaler au Client toute situation réelle ou potentielle de conflit d'intérêt qui pourrait avoir un impact sur leur capacité à servir au mieux les intérêts du Client, ou qui pourrait être perçue comme telle. Tout manquement à signaler une telle situation peut conduire à la disqualification du Consultant ou à la résiliation du Contrat.

Obligation de réserve

22.1 Le Consultant et sous sa responsabilité son personnel, s'engagent à ne divulguer à aucune personne ou entité des informations confidentielles relatives aux Services ou les recommandations formulées lors de l'exécution des Services ou qui en découleraient, sans autorisation préalable écrite du Client.

Responsabilité du Consultant

23.1 Sous réserve des dispositions supplémentaires figurant, le cas échéant dans les **CPC**, les responsabilités du Consultant en vertu du Contrat sont régies par le Droit applicable.

Assurance à la du Consultant

24.1 Le Consultant (i) souscrira et maintiendra, et fera en sorte que ses Sous-traitants souscrivent et maintiennent à ses frais (ou aux frais des Sous-traitants, le cas échéant), mais conformément aux termes et

conditions approuvés par le Client, une assurance couvrant les risques et pour les montants indiqués dans les **CPC**, et (ii) à la demande du Client, lui fournira la preuve que cette assurance a bien été souscrite et maintenue et que les primes ont bien été réglées. Le Consultant s'assurera que cette assurance est en place avant de commencer les Services, comme indiqué dans la Clause CGC 13.

Comptabilité, Inspection et Audits

25.1 Le Consultant tiendra à jour et de façon systématique la comptabilité et la documentation relative aux Services, selon des principes de comptabilité généralement reconnus, et sous une forme suffisamment détaillée pour permettre d'identifier clairement toutes les dépenses et coûts, et la base sur laquelle ils ont été calculés ; il veillera à ce que ses sous-traitants agissent de la même manière.

25.2. Le Consultant (et sous sa responsabilité tout Sous-Traitant), autorisera l'inspection périodique par la Banque ou par ses représentants du site du projet et l'examen de la comptabilité et de la documentation relative aux Services et à la présentation de la Proposition relative audits Services, et accordera la possibilité aux auditeurs désignés par la Banque de vérifier ladite comptabilité et lesdits documents, si la Banque en fait la demande. L'attention du Consultant est attirée sur la Clause 10 ci-avant qui stipule, entre autres, que le fait d'entraver l'exercice par la Banque de son droit d'examen et de vérification tel que prévu par la présente clause constitue une pratique interdite pouvant conduire à la résiliation du Contrat (ainsi qu'à la l'exclusion dans le cadre du régime en vigueur concernant les sanctions de la Banque).

Obligations en matière de rapports

26.1 Le Consultant fournira au Client les rapports et documents indiqués dans l'**Annexe A** ci-jointe, dans la forme, les délais et selon les quantités indiquées dans cette Annexe.

Droits de propriété du Client sur les rapports et archives

27.1 Sauf disposition contraire dans les **CPC**, tous les rapports et renseignements se rapportant aux Services, cartes, plans, dessins, spécifications, bases de données, autres documents et logiciels, et tous matériaux collectés ou préparés par le Consultant pour le compte du Client en vertu du Contrat auront un caractère confidentiel et deviendront et demeureront la propriété du Client. Le Consultant remettra tous ces documents au Client avant la résiliation ou l'achèvement du Contrat, avec l'inventaire détaillé correspondant. Le Consultant pourra conserver un exemplaire de ces documents, données et/ou logiciels, mais ne les utilisera pas pour des motifs sans relation avec le Contrat sans avoir obtenu l'accord écritpréalable du Client.

27.2 Si le Consultant doit passer un accord de brevet avec des tiers pour la conception de ces plans, dessins, spécifications, conception, bases de données, autres documents et logiciels, le Consultant devra obtenir l'approbation écrite préalable du Client pour ces accords et le

Client aura le droit, à sa discrétion, de demander à recouvrer le coût des dépenses relatives au développement des programmes concernés. Toutes autres restrictions pouvant concerner l'utilisation de ces documents et logiciels à une date ultérieure seront, le cas échéant, indiquées dans les **CPC**.

Equipements, véhicules et fournitures

28.1 Les équipements, véhicules et fournitures mis à la disposition du Consultant par le Client ou achetés en tout ou en partie grâce à des fonds fournis par le Client, seront propriété du Client et seront marqués en conséquence. Après résiliation du contrat ou à son achèvement, le Consultant remettra au Client un inventaire de ces équipements, véhicules et fournitures et les traitera conformément aux instructions du Client. Le Consultant, sous réserve d'instructions écrites contraires du Client, prendra une assurance pour les équipements, véhicules et fournitures qui demeurera en place tant que ces biens resteront en sa possession, aux frais du Client et pour un montant égal à leur valeur de remplacement.

28.2 Les équipements et fournitures apportés par le Consultant ou son Personnel dans le pays du Gouvernement et utilisés soit aux fins de la mission ou aux fins d'usage personnel resteront propriété du Consultant ou de son Personnel, selon le cas.

PERSONNEL DU CONSULTANT ET SOUS-TRAITANTS

Description des Personnels clé

29.1 Les titres, la description des tâches, les qualifications minimales et les estimations de la durée d'engagement nécessaire à l'exécution des Services pour chacun des Personnels clé du Consultant sont décrits dans l'**Annexe B**.

Remplacement des Personnels clé

30.1 Sauf dans le cas où le Client donne son accord par écrit, aucun changement ne sera apporté au Personnel-clé.

30.2 Nonobstant ce qui précède, le remplacement de Personnel clé pendant l'exécution du Contrat ne pourra être envisagé qu'après demande écrite formulée par le Consultant et pour des raisons indépendantes de la volonté du Consultant, notamment sans y être limitées, le décès ou l'incapacité médicale. Dans ce cas, le Consultant devra fournira obligatoirement comme remplaçant une personne de qualification et d'expérience équivalentes ou supérieures, et au même taux de rémunération.

Retrait d'Experts clé supplémentaires

31.1 Si le Client découvre qu'un des membres du Personnel ou sous-traitant s'est rendu coupable d'un manquement sérieux ou est poursuivi pour crime ou délit, ou si le Client établit qu'un des membres du Personnel ou sous-traitant s'est livré à la corruption ou à des pratiques frauduleuses, collusoires, coercitives ou obstructives

lors de l'exécution des Services, le Consultant doit pourvoir à son remplacement, sur demande écrite du Client.

31.2 Si le Client estime qu'un des membres du Personnel clé, autre personnel ou sous-traitant n'a pas la compétence nécessaire ou se révèle incapable de remplir ses fonctions, le Client a le droit de demander son remplacement, en spécifiant les motifs.

31.3 Tout remplacement d'un personnel ou d'un sous-traitant doit être effectué par un remplaçant dont les qualifications et l'expérience sont supérieures à celles du personnel remplacé et acceptables par le Client.

31.4 Le Consultant devra prendre en charge tous les frais encourus lors du remplacement et/ou retrait de personnel.

OBLIGATIONS DU CLIENT

Assistance et exonérations

32.1 Sauf indication contraire dans les **CPC**, le Client fera son possible pour :

(a) assister le Consultant dans l'obtention des permis de travail et autres documents qui lui sont nécessaires dans le cadre de l'exécution des Services.

(b) assister le Consultant pour obtenir rapidement, pour son Personnel et, le cas échéant, leurs familles, les visas d'entrée et de sortie nécessaires, les permis de résidence, n et tous autres documents requis pour leur séjour dans le pays du Client pendant l'exécution des Services.

(c) faciliter le dédouanement des biens nécessaires à l'exécution des Services et des effets personnels appartenant aux Personnels et à leurs familles.

(c) donner aux agents et représentants officiels du Gouvernement les instructions et les informations nécessaires à l'exécution rapide et efficace des Services.

(d) assister le Consultant, ses Sous-Traitants et leur personnel à obtenir une exonération de toute obligation d'enregistrement, ou toute autorisation d'exercer leur profession en société ou à titre individuel dans le pays du Client, conformément aux dispositions du Droit applicable.

(e) assister le Consultant, ses Sous-Traitants et leur Personnel, conformément aux dispositions du Droit applicable, à obtenir les autorisations d'importer dans le pays du Client des montants en monnaie étrangères raisonnables au titre de l'exécution des

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Services et des besoins du Personnel, et de réexporter les montants en monnaie étrangères qui ont été versés au Personnel au titre de l'exécution des Services.

(f) accorder au Consultant toute autre assistance indiquée dans les **CPC**, le cas échéant.

Accès au site du projet

33.1 Le Client garantit au Consultant l'accès libre, gratuit et sans entrave aux sites dont l'accès est nécessaire pour l'exécution des Services. Le Client sera responsable pour tout dommage aux biens, meubles et immeubles qui peuvent en résulter, et exonérera le Consultant et son Personnel de la responsabilité de tels dommages, à moins qu'ils ne résultent d'un manquement ou de la négligence du Consultant, Sous-Traitants ou leur Personnel.

Modification du Droit applicable concernant les impôts et taxes

34.1 Si, après la date de signature du Contrat, le Droit applicable aux impôts et taxes dans le pays du Client est modifié, et qu'il en résulte une augmentation ou une diminution des coûts à la charge du Consultant au titre de l'exécution des Services, la rémunération et les dépenses remboursables payables au Consultant en vertu du Contrat, augmenteront ou diminueront en conséquence par accord entre les Parties, et les ajustements correspondants seront portés au montant du Contrat figurant à la Clause CGC 38.1.

Services, Installations et propriétés du Client

35.1 Le Client mettra gratuitement à la disposition du Consultant et du Personnel, aux fins de l'exécution des Services, les services, installations et propriétés indiqués à l'**Annexe A** aux dates et selon les modalités figurant à cette Annexe.

Personnel de contrepartie

36.1 Le Client mettra gratuitement à la disposition du Consultant, le Personnel de contrepartie et d'appui qu'il aura lui-même sélectionné, aidé des conseils du Consultant, si cela est spécifié dans l'Annexe A.

36.2 Le personnel de contrepartie cadre et d'appui, à l'exclusion du personnel de liaison du Client, travaillera sous la direction exclusive du Consultant. Si un membre du personnel de contrepartie n'exécute pas de façon satisfaisante les tâches qui lui sont confiées par le Consultant dans le cadre du poste auquel il a été affecté, le Consultant pourra demander qu'il soit remplacé; à moins d'un motif sérieux, le Client ne pourra pas refuser de donner suite à la requête du Consultant.

Obligation de paiements

37.1 Le Client effectuera les paiements au Consultant au titre des livrables spécifiés à l'**Annexe A** et de la manière prévue dans la Clause CGC F ci-dessous.

PAIEMENTS VERSES AU CONSULTANT

Prix du Contrat

38.1 Le montant du Contrat est fixe et est déterminé dans les **CPC**. La ventilation du montant total du Contrat est donnée dans l'**Annexe C**.

38.2 Aucune modification au montant total du Contrat mentionné à la Clause 38.1 ne peut être effectuée sans l'accord des deux Parties aux fins de réviser l'étendue des Services selon la Clause 16 des CGC, et d'amender par écrit les Termes de Référence dans l'Annexe.

Impôts et taxes

39.1 Sauf indication contraire dans les **CPC**, le Consultant, les Sous-Traitants et le Personnel paieront les impôts, droits, taxes et autres charges imposés en vertu du Contrat.

39.2 A titre d'exception à ce qui précède, et comme indiqué aux **CPC**, les impôts indirects identifiables (identifiés comme tels lors des négociations du Contrat) seront remboursés au Consultant ou seront payés par le Client au nom du Consultant.

Monnaie de paiement

40.1 Les paiements au titre du Contrat seront effectués dans la (les) monnaie(s) du Contrat.

Modalités de facturation et de paiement

41.1 Le montant total des paiements au titre du Contrat ne doit pas dépasser le montant du Contrat donné dans la Clause CGC 38.1.

41.2 Les paiements dans le cadre du Contrat seront des montants forfaitaires au titre des livrables identifiés dans l'Annexe A. Les paiements seront versés au compte du Consultant sur la base du calendrier présenté dans les **CPC**.

41.2.1 *Avance* :Dans les délais prévus après la date d'entrée en vigueur, le Client versera au Consultant une avance du montant indiqué dans les **CPC**. Sauf mention contraire dans les**CPC**, l'avance sera payée après constitution par le Consultant d'une garantie bancaire émise en faveur du Client auprès d'une banque qui lui est acceptable, pour un montant (ou des montants) en la (ou les) monnaie(s) précisée(s) dans les **CPC**; cette garantie devra (i) rester valide jusqu'à ce que l'avance ait été entièrement remboursée, et (ii) se présenter sous la forme définie dans **l'Annexe D** ou sous toute autre forme que le Client aura approuvée par écrit. L'avance sera récupérée par le Client en montants égaux correspondant aux paiements forfaitaires progressifs spécifiés dans les **CPC** jusqu'à ce que l'avance ait été totalement remboursée

41.2.2 *Paiements forfaitaires progressifs*: Le Client versera au Consultant dans le délai de soixante (60) jours à compter de la réception par le Client du (des) livrable(s) et de la facture pour le montant forfaitaire correspondant. Le paiement ne sera pas

effectué si le Client n'approuve pas le(s) livrable(s) présenté(s) comme satisfaisant(s), auquel cas le Client fera part de ses remarques au Consultant dans le même délai de soixante (60) jours. Le Consultant apportera rapidement les corrections nécessaires, puis la procédure ci-avant sera réitérée.

41.2.3 *Paiement final*: le paiement final effectué au titre de la présente Clause ne pourra être versé qu'après remise par le Consultant du rapport final et son approbation par le Client comme étant satisfaisant. Les Services seront alors considérés achevés et acceptés par le Client. Le dernier montant forfaitaire sera réputé avoir été approuvé pour paiement par le Client dans les quatre-vingt-dix (90) jours suivant réception par le Client à moins que celui-ci dans ce même délai de (90) jours calendaires ne notifie par écrit au Consultant les insuffisances et les inexactitudes qu'il aurait relevées dans l'exécution des Services ou dans le Rapport final. Le Consultant apportera immédiatement les changements et les corrections nécessaires et la même procédure sera réitérée.

41.2.4 Tous les paiements effectués au titre du Contrat seront versés aux comptes du Consultant qui sont spécifiés dans les **CPC**.

41.2.5 A l'exception du paiement final visé au 41.2.3 ci-dessus, les paiements ne constituent pas preuve d'acceptation des Services et ne libèrent pas le Consultant de ses obligations au titre du Contrat.

Intérêt pour retard de paiements

42.1 Si le Client ne règle pas dans les quinze (15) jours suivant la date à laquelle le paiement est dû en vertu de la Clause 41.2.2, les sommes qui sont dues au Consultant, des intérêts seront versés au Consultantpour chaque jour de retard au taux annuel indiqué dans les **CPC.**

EQUITE ET BONNE FOI

Bonne foi

43.1 Les Parties s'engagent à agir de bonne foi vis-à-vis de leurs droits contractuels réciproques et à prendre toute mesure possible pour assurer la réalisation des objectifs du Contrat.

REGLEMENT DES DIFFERENDS

Règlement Amiable

44.1 Les Parties chercheront à résoudre tout différend à l'amiable par consultation mutuelle.

44.2 Dans le cas où une des Parties fait objection à une action ou défaut d'action de l'autre Partie, la première peut notifier par écrit à la

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seconde les motifs du différend, en fournissant tous détails nécessaires. La Partie qui se voit ainsi notifier le différend examinera celui-ci et répondra par écrit dans les quatorze (14) jours à date de la réception de la notification. Si elle ne répond pas dans les quatorze (14) jours, ou si le différend ne peut être résolu dans les quatorze (14) jours suivant la réponse,, la Clause CGC 45.1 s'appliquera.

Règlement des différends

45.1 Tout différend qui pourrait s'élever entre les Parties en raison des ou lié aux dispositions contractuelles et qui ne pourrait être réglé à l'amiable sera soumis par l'une ou l'autre Partie à un règlement conformément aux dispositions spécifiées dans les **CPC**.

II. Conditions Générales

Annexe 1: Politiques de la Banque – Corruption et pratiques frauduleuses

Directives pour la sélection et l'emploi de Consultants par les emprunteurs de la Banque Mondiale dans le cadre des prêts de la BIRD et des crédits et dons de l'AID, datées de janvier 2011 :

"Fraude et Corruption"

1.23 La Banque a pour principe, dans le cadre des marchés qu'elle finance, de demander aux Emprunteurs (y compris les bénéficiaires de ses prêts), aux consultants et leurs agents (qu'ils soient déclarés ou non), aux sous-traitants, aux prestataires de services, ainsi qu'aux personnels de ces entités, d'observer les règles d'éthique professionnelle les plus strictes, lors de la passation et de l'exécution des marchés financés par la Banque [Note : Dans ce contexte, toute action entreprise par un consultant ou un de son personnel, ou ses agents, ou ses sous-traitants, prestataires de services, fournisseurs, et/ou leurs employés, pour influencer le processus de sélection ou l'exécution du contrat pour un avantage indu, est inacceptable]. En vertu de ce principe, la Banque :

(a) aux fins d'application de la présente disposition, définit comme suit les expressions suivantes:

(i) est coupable de « corruption » quiconque offre, donne, sollicite ou accepte, directement ou indirectement, un quelconque avantage en vue d'influer indûment sur l'action d'une autre personne ou entité[1];

(ii) se livre à des «manœuvres frauduleuses» quiconque agit, ou dénature des faits, délibérément ou par imprudence intentionnelle, ou tente d'induire en erreur une personne ou une entité afin d'en retirer un avantage financier ou de toute autre nature, ou se dérober à une obligation[2];

(iii) se livrent à des «manœuvres collusoires» les personnes ou entités qui s'entendent afin d'atteindre un objectif illicite, notamment en influant indûment sur l'action d'autres personnes ou entités[3];

(iv) se livre à des «manœuvres coercitives» quiconque nuit ou porte préjudice, ou menace de nuire ou de porter préjudice, directement ou indirectement, à une personne ou à ses biens en vue d'en influer indûment les actions[4] ;

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[1] Aux fins de cet alinéa, le terme "une autre personne ou entité" fait référence à un agent public ou une autorité publique agissant dans le cadre de l'attribution ou de l'exécution d'un marché public. Dans ce contexte, ce terme inclut le personnel de la Banque et les employés d'autres organisations qui prennent des décisions relatives à la passation de marchés ou les examinent.

[2] Aux fins de cet alinéa, le terme « personne ou entité » désigne tout participant ou agent public ; les termes « avantage » et « obligation » se réfèrent au processus d'attribution ou d'exécution ; et « agit ou s'abstient d'agir » fait référence à tout acte ou omission visant à influencer l'attribution ou l'exécution du contrat..

[3] Aux fins de cet alinéa, le terme « personne ou entité » fait référence à tout participant à la procédure de passation (y compris les agents publics) qui entreprend par lui-même ou par l'intermédiaire d'une autre personne ou d'une autre entité qui ne participe pas au processus de sélection ou d'attribution, de simuler une procédure concurrentielle ou d'établir le montant des offres à un niveau artificiel ou non compétitif, ou qui entretient une relation de connivence avec les autres participants ou tout autre manquement..

[4] Aux fins de cet alinéa, le terme « personne » fait référence à tout participant lors d'une procédure d'attribution ou lors de l'exécution d'un contrat.

(v) se livre à des « manœuvres obstructives »

(aa) quiconque détruit, falsifie, altère ou dissimule délibérément les preuves sur lesquelles se fonde une enquête de la Banque en matière de corruption ou de manœuvres frauduleuses, coercitives ou collusoires, ou fait de fausses déclarations à ses enquêteurs destinées à entraver son enquête; ou bien menace, harcèle ou intimide quelqu'un aux fins de l'empêcher de faire part d' informations relatives à cette enquête, ou bien de poursuivre l'enquête; ou

(bb) celui qui entrave délibérément l'exercice par la Banque de son droit d'examen ;

(b) Rejettera la proposition d'attribution du marché si elle établit que le consultant auquel il est recommandé d'attribuer le marché, ou tout membre de son personnel, de ses représentants ou de ses fournisseurs, de ses prestataires de services , ou de ses sous-traitants, et/ou de leurs employés, est coupable, directement ou indirectement, de corruption ou s'est livré à des manœuvres frauduleuses, collusoires, coercitives ou obstructives en vue de l'obtention de ce marché ;

(c) déclarera la passation du marché non conforme et annulera la fraction du prêt allouée à un marché si elle détermine, à un moment quelconque, que les représentants de l'Emprunteur ou d'un bénéficiaire des produits du prêt s'est livré à la corruption, à des manœuvres frauduleuses, collusoires, coercitives ou obstructives pendant la procédure de passation ou l'exécution du marché en question sans que l'Emprunteur ait pris, en temps voulu et à la satisfaction de la Banque, les mesures nécessaires pour remédier à cette situation, y compris en manquant à son devoir d'information de la Banque lorsqu'il a eu connaissance desdites pratiques ;

(d) sanctionnera à tout moment une entreprise ou un individu, en application des procédures de sanctions de la Banque[5], y compris en déclarant publiquement cette entreprise ou cet individu exclu indéfiniment ou pour une période déterminée : i) de toute attribution de marché financé par la Banque : et ii) de la possibilité d'être retenu comme sous-traitant, consultant, fournisseur, ou prestataire de service[6] au profit d'une entreprise par ailleurs susceptible de se voir attribuer un contrat financé par la Banque.

[5]Une entreprise ou un individu peut être exclu de l'attribution de marchés financés par la Banque à la suite : i) de l'achèvement des procédures de sanctions de la Banque, y compris entre autres, de l'exclusion croisée convenue avec les autres Institutions Financières Internationales dont les Banques Multilatérales de Développement et de l'application des procédures de sanctions pour fraude et corruption relatives à la passation des marchés du Groupe de la Banque Mondiale ; et ii) d'une suspension temporaire ou d'une suspension temporaire rapide liée à des procédures de sanctions en cours. Voir la note de bas de page 14 et le paragraphe 8 de l'Annexe 1 des présentes Directives.

[6]Un sous-traitant, fournisseur ou prestataire de services retenu est celui qui a été soit: i) inclus par le soumissionnaire dans sa proposition en raison de l'expérience particulière et essentielle et du savoir-faire qui ont été pris en compte dans l'évaluation technique de la proposition du consultant ; ou ii) désigné par l'Emprunteur.

Conditions particulières du Contrat

Numéro de la Clause CG	Modifications et compléments aux Clauses des Conditions Générales du Contrat
1.1(b) and 3.1	**Le Contrat sera interprété conformément au Droit du** Sénégal, pays du siège de l'Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du fleuve Gambie (OMVG).
4.1	**La langue est : Français**
6.1 and 6.2	**Les adresses sont :** Client : Haut-Commissariat de l'Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du fleuve Gambie (OMVG). Téléphone : +221 33 859 28 80 E-mail :omvg@omvg.sn **Attention** : M. El Hadj Lansana FOFANA, Haut-Commissaire de l'OMVG. Consultant : ENDA-ECOPOP Téléphone : +221 33 859 64 11 E-mail : ecopop@endatiersmonde.org **Attention** : Bachir KANOUTE Coordonnateur Exécutif
9.1	**Les représentants habilités sont** : Pour le Client : **Haut-Commissariat de l'Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du fleuve Gambie (OMVG)** Pour le Consultant :**ENDA-ECOPOP**
11.1	**Les conditions de mise en vigueur sont les suivantes** : dès sa signature par les Parties.
12.1	**Résiliation du Contrat par défaut d'entrée en vigueur :** **Le délai est de** trois *mois*

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13.1	**Démarrage des prestations :** **Le nombre de jours sera au** maximum sept (7) jours calendaires après la date de mise en vigueur. La confirmation de la disponibilité des Personnels clé pour démarrer la mission sera donnée par écrit au Client sous forme de déclaration écrite signée par chaque Personnel clé.
14.1	**Achèvement du Contrat :** La période considérée sera 1 mois.
21 b.	**Le Client se réserve le droit de déterminer au cas par cas si le Consultant doit être disqualifié pour la fourniture de biens, travaux ou de services autres que les services de consultant en raison d'un conflit de la nature décrite dans la Clause CGC 21.1.3** Oui
23.1	**Aucune disposition additionnelle.**
24.1	**La couverture d'assurance contre les risques sera comme suit**: (a) Assurance de responsabilité professionnelle, avec une couverture minimale qui ne devrait pas être inférieure au montant total du contrat ; (b) Assurance automobile au tiers pour les véhicules utilisés par le Consultant, leur Personnel clé ou Sous-traitants, dans le pays du Client, pour une couverture minimum « en conformité avec les dispositions du droit applicable » ; (c) Assurance au tiers, pour une couverture minimum « en conformité avec les dispositions du droit applicable »; (d) Assurance patronale et contre les accidents de travail couvrant les Experts et les Sous-traitants, conformément aux dispositions légales en vigueur dans le pays du Client, ainsi que, pour ce qui est des Personnels, assurance vie, maladie, voyage ou autre, selon le cas; et (e) Assurance contre les pertes ou dommages subis par (i) les équipements financés en totalité ou en partie au titre du Contrat, (ii) les biens utilisés par le Consultant pour la fourniture des Services, (ii) les biens du Consultant utilisés dans l'exécution des

	prestations et (iii) les documents préparés par le Consultant pour l'exécution des Services.
27.1	Non applicable
27.2	Le Consultant ne pourra utiliser ces documents et/ou logiciel à des fins sans rapport avec le présent Contrat, sans autorisation préalable écrite du Client.
38.1	**Le montant total du Contrat est : <u>FCFA 66 462 500 HT/HD/HTVA</u>**
39.1 and 39.2	Le Client garantit que le Consultant, les Sous-traitants et le Personnel clé seront exonérés de tous impôts, droits, taxes indirectes, et autres charges imposées, en vertu de la législation en vigueur dans le pays du Client, sur le Consultant, les Sous-traitants et leur Personnel au titre de: (a) tout paiement effectué au Consultant, aux Sous-traitants et au Personnel (autres que les ressortissants ou résidents permanents du pays du Gouvernement) au titre de l'exécution des Services; (b) tous équipements et fournitures apportés dans le pays du Client par le Consultant ou leurs Sous-traitants dans le cadre de l'exécution des Services et qui, importés, seront par la suite réexportés par le Consultant; (c) tout équipement, matériaux et fournitures importés dans le cadre de l'exécution des Services, payé sur des fonds fournis par le Client et considéré comme étant la propriété du Client; (d) tout bien importé dans le pays du Client par le Consultant, les Sous-traitants, leur Personnel et leurs familles (à l'exception des ressortissants ou des résidents permanents du pays du Client) pour leur usage personnel, et qui en sera par la suite réexporté lorsqu'ils quitteront le pays du Client, à condition que: i) le Consultant, les Sous-traitants, leur Personnel et leurs personnes à charge respectent les procédures douanières en vigueur pour l'importation des biens dans le pays du Client; et

	si le Consultant, les Sous-traitants, leur Personnel et leurs personnes à charge ne réexportent pas ces biens importés en franchise de droits et taxes mais en disposent dans le pays du Client, (a) ils s'acquitteront de ces droits et taxes conformément à la réglementation du pays du Client, ou (b) ils rembourseront au Client ces taxes et droits si ce dernier les avait payés au moment de l'introduction de ces biens dans le pays du Client.
41.2	Calendrier des paiements : **Phase 2 :** **1er paiement :** quarante pour cent **(40%)** du coût total de la Phase 2 sur la base du plan de travail valide par chacune des parties. **2 ème paiement :** soixante pour cent **(60%)** du coût total de la Phase 2 au dépôt du rapport d'indemnisation/ paiement des PAP identifiées par l'ensemble des PAR **Phase 3 :** **3ème paiement :** quarante pour cent **(40%)** du coût total de la Phase 3 avec la remise du draft du rapport de final de mission **4ème paiement :** soixante pour cent **(60%)** du coût total de la Phase 3 avec la remise du rapport de final de mission
41.2.4	**Les intitulés de comptes sont :** Pour les paiements en monnaie nationale : **Intitulé de Compte : ENDA ECOPOP** **Code Banque : SN094** **Code guichet : 01015** **Numéro de compte : 141020988801** **RIB : 05** **SWIFT CODE :ECOCSNDA** **IBAN : SN094 01015 141020988801 05** **BANQUE** : ECOBANK SENEGAL Telex: 21621 Tél: 859 99 99 Fax: 859 99 98 **VILLE :**DAKAR **PAYS** : SENEGAL
	Le taux d'intérêt annuel est : taux d'escompte de la BCEAO en vigueur majoré d'un (01) point si le Client retarde le paiement de plus de 75 jours après la réception de la facture.

45.1	**Les différends seront soumis à arbitrage conformément aux dispositions suivantes :** 1. Choix des arbitres. Les différends soumis à arbitrage par une Partie devront être réglés par un arbitre unique ou par un groupe de trois arbitres, conformément aux dispositions suivantes : (a) Lorsque les deux Parties reconnaissent que le différend est d'une nature technique, elles peuvent s'entendre pour désigner un arbitre unique ou, à défaut d'accord sur le choix de cet arbitre unique dans les trente (30) jours suivant réception par l'autre Partie d'une proposition de nomination effectuée par la Partie qui a engagé la procédure, chacune des Parties pourra demander à la Fédération internationale des ingénieurs-conseils (FIDIC) de Lausanne, Suisse une liste d'au moins (5) noms. Chacune des Parties supprimera à son tour un nom de cette liste et le dernier nom subsistant sur la liste sera celui de l'arbitre unique chargé du règlement du différend. Si la sélection finale de l'arbitre n'a pas été faite dans les soixante (60) jours suivant la réception de cette liste, à la Fédération internationale des ingénieurs-conseils (FIDIC) de Lausanne, Suisse nommera sur demande de l'une ou l'autre des Parties, et à partir de cette même liste ou bien d'une autre, l'arbitre unique chargé du règlement du différend. (b) Si les Parties ne tombent pas d'accord sur le fait que le différend est de nature technique, chacune d'entre elles désignera un (1) arbitre et ces deux arbitres s'entendront sur la désignation d'un troisième arbitre qui présidera l'arbitrage. Si les arbitres désignés par les Parties ne parviennent pas à s'entendre sur la nomination d'un troisième arbitre dans les trente (30) jours suivant la nomination par les Parties des deux premiers arbitres, le troisième arbitre sera nommé à la demande de l'une ou l'autre des Parties par [nommer une autorité internationale appropriée chargée de la désignation, ex., le Secrétaire Général de la Cour Permanente d'Arbitrage, La Haye ; le Secrétaire Général du Centre international pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements (CIRDI), Washington DC.; la Chambre de Commerce Internationale, Paris, etc.]. (c) Si, dans le cas d'un différend soumis aux dispositions du paragraphe (b) ci-dessus, l'une des Parties ne désigne pas son

	arbitre dans les trente (30) jours suivant la désignation de l'arbitre par l'autre Partie, cette dernière pourra demander à [nommer la même autorité de désignation dans ledit paragraphe (b)] de désigner un arbitre unique et l'arbitre ainsi désigné sera seul chargé du règlement du différend en question.
	2. Règles de procédure. En l'absence de dispositions contraires, l'arbitrage se déroulera conformément aux règles de procédure d'arbitrage de la Commission des Nations Unies pour le droit commercial international (CNUDCI) en vigueur à la date du Contrat. 3. Arbitres suppléants. Si, pour quelque raison que ce soit, un arbitre ne peut exercer ses fonctions, son suppléant sera désigné de la même manière que lui. 4. Nationalité et qualifications des arbitres. L'arbitre unique ou le troisième arbitre désigné conformément aux dispositions des paragraphes 1(a) à 1(c) ci-dessus seront des experts de renom international légaux ou techniques particulièrement compétents dans le domaine du différend en question et ne seront pas ressortissants du pays d'origine du Consultant ni du Gouvernement. Aux fins de la présente Clause, "pays d'origine" aura la signification suivante : (a) la nationalité du Consultant ;où (b) le pays dans lequel le Consultant [ou l'un quelconque de ses Membres ou Parties] a son établissement principal; ou (c) le pays dont sont ressortissants la majorité des actionnaires du Consultant [ou ses Membres ou Parties]; ou (d) le pays dont le Sous-traitant concerné est ressortissant, lorsque le différend concerne une sous-traitance.
	5. Dispositions diverses. Dans le cas d'une procédure d'arbitrage réglée par les dispositions de la présente Clause : (a) à moins qu'il n'en ait été convenu autrement, la procédure se déroulera en (b) le français sera la langue officielle à toutes fins utiles ; et

	(c) la décision de l'arbitre unique ou de la majorité des arbitres (ou du troisième arbitre en l'absence d'une telle majorité) sera définitive, obligatoire, exécutoire devant les tribunaux compétents. Les Parties excluent par la présente Clause toute objection ou toute réclamation fondée sur une immunité relative à l'exécution du jugement.

Annexes

ANNEXE A – TERMES DE REFERENCE

ANNEXE 0. Introduction / objectif

Le développement de l'interconnexion et de l'aménagement hydroélectrique (AHE) de Sambangalou s'inscrit dans la mise en œuvre d'une politique énergétique menée conjointement par les républiques de Gambie, de Guinée, de Guinée-Bissau et du Sénégal. Ces Etats Membres ont défini, dans le cadre de l'Organisation de la Mise en Valeur du fleuve Gambie (OMVG), un projet Energie comprenant l'AHE de Sambangalou sur le fleuve Gambie au Sénégal, et l'interconnexion des réseaux électriques entre les quatre Etats Membres.

Les travaux de l'interconnexion, commenceront en 2017. Afin de s'assurer que les exigences des partenaires techniques et financiers soient respectées lors de la mise en œuvre du projet, l'OMVG souhaite disposer d'une équipe pour la mise en œuvre de la compensation s'appuyant sur une campagne adéquate d'information, de sensibilisation et de communication.

ANNEXE 0. Le projet

Le projet énergie comporte deux composantes, l'Aménagement hydroélectrique (AHE) de Sambangalou à cheval sur le Sénégal et la Guinée et une ligne haute tension d'interconnexion de 1700 km sur 4 pays (Sénégal, Guinée, Gambie et Guinée Bissau). Les présents TDR ne concernent que la composante relative à l'interconnexion. Le corridor de la ligne a été identifié et cartographié, le tracé précis sera défini au stade des études d'exécution, il devrait permettre d'éviter en priorité les habitations. Les impacts concerneront essentiellement la réquisition ponctuelle de terrains agricoles pour l'implantation des pylônes et des routes d'accès ainsi que la destruction des cultures pérennes hautes.

Le contexte de la prestation

Contexte réglementaire

Le processus d'indemnisation et de réinstallation devra être mis en œuvre en conformité avec les législations des différents pays concernés.

Par ailleurs, le projet étant financé par des bailleurs de fonds internationaux, notamment la Banque Africaine de Développement et la Banque Mondiale, la prestation devra être réalisée conformément aux standards des partenaires techniques et financiers du projet, notamment les points suivants devront guider l'opérateur (OP 4.12 de la Banque mondiale) lors de la réalisation de sa prestation :

- Respect de la procédure et des critères d'éligibilité pour recevoir une aide ;
- Information et consultation des populations indemnisées et compensés (populations impactées par les composantes du projet et population hôte) de façon à ce quele type des mesures nécessaires à atténuer les impacts négatifs soit déterminé conjointement avec la participation des personnes déplacées ;
- Transparence du mécanisme d'indemnisation et de compensation ;
- Mise en place d'un mécanisme de règlement de plaintes ;
- Prise en compte des personnes vulnérables et de la question du genre.

La méthodologie du consultant devra présenter les dispositions prises pour s'assurer que la prestation est conforme aux standards.

Organisation de la mise en œuvre du PAR

L'opérateur d'indemnisation interviendra dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre générale du PAR qui sera assurée par l'OMVG à travers l'Unité de Gestion du Projet assistée par la maîtrise d'œuvre du projet. Ces acteurs assureront la mise en œuvre de l'ensemble des mesures de compensation et la réalisation des déplacements prévus par le PAR. Ils assureront par ailleurs l'encadrement de l'activité de l'opérateur d'indemnisation et chargé ISC[7].

Le recensement des PAP situés dans l'emprise de la ligne n'a pas encore été réalisé, il sera assuré par les entrepreneurs responsables de la construction des différents tronçons, encadrés par l'ingénieur conseil responsable du suivi des travaux. L'opérateur devra donc travailler en étroite collaboration avec ces acteurs en respectant les conditions établies dans la OP 4.12 à cet égard.

Données de base

La compensation des populations déplacées se fait dans un contexte dont les principaux éléments sont les suivants :

- Un Cadre de Politique de réinstallation a été réalisé en 2007 et mis à jour en 2014 ;

[7]Information, sensibilisation et communication

- Dans le cadre du projet d'interconnexion, il n'est pas prévu au stade actuel des études, de déplacement physique de population, les compensations / indemnisation concerneront essentiellement des terrains et des cultures. Une étude parcellaire combinée avec une enquête socio-économique sera réalisée avant le début des travaux de construction par un sous-traitant de l'entrepreneur. Les travaux de construction seront divisés en 7 lots qui progresseront en parallèle ;
- Un relevé LIDAR a été réalisé au moins de juin 2017, il permet d'identifier l'occupation du sol du couloir de la ligne haute-tension sur les 1700 km ;
- Sur le plan institutionnel, la coordination globale socio-environnementale est assurée par l'OMVG et le projet est géré quotidiennement par la cellule environnement de l'Unité de Gestion de Projet de l'OMVG, appuyée sur le terrain par les Comité Locaux de Coordination et de Suivi (CLCS). Les CLCS ont déjà été créés officiellement, mais un renforcement de capacité est en cours.

Le nombre de PAPs concernés par les différentes composantes du projet est le suivant :

- 3 ménages situés à proximité des postes dont les déplacements devraient pouvoir être évités. Ceci devra toutefois être confirmé par les études d'exécution,
- Sous la ligne, les données du recensement ne sont pas encore disponibles, toutefois, seules les cultures devraient être touchées et il n'est à priori pas prévu de déplacements physiques importants. Le nombre personnes touchées économiquement le long de la ligne d'interconnexion est estimé sommairement à 3 500.

Le tableau ci-dessous récapitule les principales données préliminaires concernant les personnes affectées par le projet déplacées ainsi que les principes d'indemnisation / compensation retenus. Les quantités compensées n'ont pas été déterminées suite à un recensement précis mais ont été évaluées sur la base des données relatives à l'occupation du sol et les surfaces consommées par le projet.

Type de bien perdu	Quantités compensées	Type de compensation
Foncier (terres arables)	8,22 ha	En nature
Préparation des terrains agricoles	8,22 ha	Numéraire
Cultures annuelles	2,7 milliards FCFA	En numéraire ou en équivalent nature (produits alimentaires)
Cultures pérennes	4258 arbres	En nature (plants) et Numéraire (production perdue)
Perte temporaire de revenu	41,7 millions FCFA	Numéraire

Objet de la prestation

L'objet de la prestation qui sera confiée à l'opérateur est (i) la gestion de l'information préalablement à la mise en œuvre du processus de compensation et (ii) le paiement des compensations aux ménages affectés par le projet de ligne haute-tension d'interconnexion. La prestation porte pour l'instant sur les indemnisations financières ou en nature des biens suivants :

- Préparation des terrains agricoles,
- Petits bâtiments et constructions secondaires dans les cas de compensation en numéraire seulement,
- Cultures annuelles,
- Cultures pérennes,
- Perte temporaire de revenu.

L'opérateur interviendra de l'information et l'identification sur le terrain des personnes recensées dans le plan d'indemnisation et de réinstallation à la transmission à l'OMVG des preuves signées de paiement.

Cette prestation n'est donc qu'une partie de la mise en place du PAR de l'interconnexion, qui comprend en plus de l'indemnisation en numéraire, la mise en œuvre de mesures d'accompagnement, y compris les mesures d'amélioration ou du moins de rétablissement de moyens d'existence et du niveau de vie des PAP, les éventuelles réinstallations, la mise en place des compensations en nature et le suivi des PAP.

Description des tâches à réaliser

Information, sensibilisation et communication

Les objectifs de cette tâche sont les suivants :

- L'information et la sensibilisation des populations affectées par le projet sur toute la longueur de la ligne avant le début de l'étude parcellaire. Cette ISC est requise pour annoncer la venue des enquêteurs ;
- La consultation des PAP sur les diverses options de réinstallation, leur planification, mise en œuvre et suivi ;
- La mise en place d'un mécanisme accessible de gestion de doléances ;
- La planification, l'organisation et la mise en œuvre, en rapport avec le maître d'œuvre, d'une série d'ateliers de validation des PARs dans chacun des CLCS. Cette démarche est requise avant de soumettre les PARs aux partenaires techniques et financiers (PTFs).

Pour ce faire, au début et tout au long du processus d'indemnisation, l'opérateur assurera la communication avec les PAP, notamment sur (i) la procédure de paiement et de compensation, (ii) le fonctionnement des établissements bancaires dans lesquels seront placés les fonds. Il notera

également toute remarque ou demande particulière faite par les PAP pour les transmettre à l'UGP. Il devra s'assurer à l'échelle du ménage, que les PAP femmes sont informées au même niveau que les hommes et disposent de toutes les informations utiles relatives au processus d'indemnisation. On prêtera une attention particulière aux femmes et aux autres personnes déplacées identifiés comme vulnérables par rapport notamment aux risques de ne pas être protégées en matière de compensation. Des mesures pertinentes seront mises en place par rapport aux compensations des personnes vulnérables et leur accès aux aides.

Les principales tâches à réaliser par le prestataire concernant l'information, la sensibilisation l'éducation et la communication avec les PAP sont les suivantes :

- Identifier les principaux acteurs, groupes, communautés, organisations qui ont un intérêt direct ou indirect sur le projet ou une influence sur celui-ci ;
- Procéder à l'analyse des outils de sensibilisation déjà en place à l'UGP, identifier les forces et les faiblesses, proposer des options et les adapter au contexte spécifique du projet ainsi qu'aux principaux acteurs cibles. Elle proposera à ce niveau un programme de communication et de consultation ;
- Mettre en place et exploiter les moyens et les outils d'information et de sensibilisation nécessaires et pertinents à sa mission (rencontres communautaires, ateliers, médias publics et privés, affiches, séminaires, conférences, panneaux, brochures, supports audiovisuels, spots publicitaires etc.). Ceci peut comprendre des consultations spécifiques avec les personnes identifiées comme vulnérables (par exemple, les femmes) ;
- Poursuivre la conscientisation des PAP en expliquant les modalités de calcul et de paiement des indemnités et des appuis, les étapes de mise en œuvre, les mécanismes de gestion des griefs et les recours prévus dans le PAR ;
- Informer les PAP sur l'existence, le fonctionnement et les modalités d'accès au mécanisme de règlement de doléances ;
- Sensibiliser l'administration et les populations de la zone d'action du projet sur les risques et les mesures de protection (électrocution, champs électromagnétiques) ;
- Sensibiliser l'administration et les populations sur les risques et les mesures de protection mises en place par rapport à l'afflux éventuel de travailleurs dans la zone d'action du projet ;
- Sensibiliser la population sur l'impact socio-économique du projet pour le pays en général et pour les populations de la zone du projet en particulier, ainsi que sur les impacts environnementaux et sociaux positifs et négatifs du projet identifiés ;
- Elaborer un plan de communication qui sera validé par l'UGP et approuvé par l'OMVG ;
- Identifier les besoins logistiques, préparer les supports appropriés de communication selon les populations ou groupes ciblés et animer les ateliers de validation.

L'opérateur présentera dans sa proposition les méthodes de consultation, d'information, d'éducation/sensibilisation et communication en précisant l'organisation générale, les thèmes abordés et les supports utilisés.

Préparation, validation des données de recensement et suivi des plaintes

L'opérateur d'indemnisation extraira des différents recensements réalisés sous la ligne d'interconnexion, les chiffres clefs permettant de calculer la somme à payer à chaque PAP. Sur la base de ces chiffres, il prépara des fiches individuelles de compensation présentant les normes et les quantités à compenser.

L'opérateur validera avec les populations les normes retenues pour le calcul des indemnisations ainsi que les quantités de biens à indemniser. Il appuiera l'OMVG, l'UGP et la maîtrise d'œuvre du PAR dans la réalisation des tâches suivantes :

- Informer les autorités et les communautés locales sur le processus de validation des données ;
- Vérifier les résultats du recensement et des dossiers PAP en y intégrant les omissions et réclamations fondées ;
- Établir et publier la liste nominative des PAP ;
- Continuer à décliner de manière précise les procédures de traitement des réclamations ;
- Recueillir la liste des plaignants et la nature des plaintes ;
- Transmettre les réclamations des PAP à l'UGP et aux CLCS avec l'information de l'OMVG ;
- Mettre à la disposition de l'UGP et des CLCS toutes les informations dont elles auront besoin pour le traitement des réclamations ;
- Organiser au besoin les visites de terrain avec l'UGP et les CLCS ;
- Informer régulièrement les PAP du traitement de leur dossier ;
- Approuver et mettre à jour la base de données, le SIG, les fiches PAP et les données permettant le suivi du traitement des plaintes.
- Définir en rapport avec l'OMVG les pièces administratives requises pour la constitution des dossiers individuels des PAP avant passage en commission de conciliation.
- Appuyer les CNS et CLCS dans la constitution des dossiers individuels des PAP, (facilitation dans l'obtention des pièces administratives ou autres, etc.)
- Assurer en relation avec les CNS et CLCS la mobilisation des PAP devant passer en commission de conciliation pour la fixation de la nature et des éléments de l'indemnisation.
- Contribuer à la capitalisation du processus de mise en œuvre des PAR

L'opérateur d'indemnisation présentera dans sa proposition (i) un exemple de fiche individuelle de compensation, (ii) les méthodes de validation des normes, (iii) les méthodes de validation des quantités de biens à indemniser.

Ouverture des comptes bancaires et paiement

L'opérateur d'indemnisation prendra en charge toute la procédure d'ouverture des comptes bancaires et de paiement des indemnisations. Il assurera notamment :

- La mobilisation des établissements financiers,

- La définition du circuit financier et des modalités de paiement : versement compte à compte, paiement par chèque, paiement en liquide pour les sommes en-dessous d'un certain montant,
- L'ouverture des comptes bancaires, l'accompagnement des PAP dans leurs démarches administratives pour leur permettre d'obtenir une carte d'identité ou tout autre document administratif nécessaire à ouvrir un compte bancaire (au niveau de l'institution financière locale choisie par l'OMVG) et/ou à remplir toutes autres formalités qui pourraient faciliter le paiement des compensations. Dans le cadre de sa mission le Consultant est tenu de fournir une attention particulière à l'accompagnement aux femmes et autres groupes vulnérables,
- Le paiement des indemnisations,
- La production des preuves de paiement exhaustives.

L'opérateur d'indemnisation présentera dans sa proposition l'organisation des activités à effectuer pour réaliser cette tâche. Il identifiera les éventuels risques et problèmes pressentis ainsi que l'approche envisagée afin de garantir la transparence du processus.

Organisation de l'approvisionnement des indemnisations en nature

L'opérateur d'indemnisation organisera l'approvisionnement des indemnisations en nature, en assurant notamment :

- L'organisation de l'achat des biens, du transport et de la distribution,
- L'attribution des biens de compensation,
- La production des preuves d'attribution.

L'opérateur d'indemnisation présentera dans sa proposition l'organisation des activités à effectuer pour réaliser cette tâche. Il identifiera les éventuels risques et problèmes pressentis ainsi que l'approche envisagée afin de garantir la transparence du processus.

Appui aux PAP pour la reconversion économique

En appui aux PAP qui souhaitent opérer une reconversion économique, l'opérateur mènera les actions suivantes :

- Identification et montage des projets, évaluation de leur viabilité, et formation adaptée,
- Mise en place d'un dialogue interactif avec les PAP afin d'identifier des mesures d'accompagnement social adaptées,
- Accompagnement des CNS/CLCS, l'UGP/OMVG à la libération des emprises.

Appui aux PAP vulnérables

Pour les PAP identifiés comme vulnérables, les actions menées par le prestataire seront les suivantes :

- Validation du statut de vulnérable pour toutes les PAP déclarées comme tel en combinant certains critères ou indicateurs de vulnérabilité,

- Mise en place de mesures d'accompagnement adaptées à chaque cas confirmé et identification des compétences à développer des activités et des besoins en renforcement de capacités ou soutien économique/matériel.

Suivi et évaluation

En coopération avec l'UGP et la maîtrise d'œuvre du PAR, l'opérateur d'indemnisation participera à la production d'un plan de suivi de la réinstallation et la mise en place d'un système de suivi qui couvre toutes les exigences de l'OP 4.12.

Il veillera plus particulièrement à s'assurer que les PAP ont intégralement reçu les compensations financières ou en nature dont il a la charge.

L'opérateur présentera dans sa proposition les indicateurs et la méthodologie de suivi et d'évaluation préconisée.

Production de la documentation

L'ensemble du processus de paiement devra être documenté et consigné dans une base de données qui contiendra pour chaque PAP (liste non exhaustive) :

- Les éléments d'information permettant d'identifier les PAP ;
- Les paiements effectués : montant, date, lieu ;
- Les indemnisations en nature effectuées : nature, quantité, date, lieu ;
- Les preuves de paiement et d'indemnisation (documents signés par les PAP) ;
- Les questions et remarques formulées par les PAP ;

L'opérateur produira également tous les documents comptables permettant de contrôler les paiements réalisés.

L'opérateur prévoira d'apporter un appui ponctuel à la cellule de gestion des conflits, en cas de besoin afin de lui fournir toutes les informations collectées pendant le processus de paiement qui pourraient lui être utiles à la résolution de conflits.

L'opérateur présentera dans sa proposition une première ébauche de base de données qu'il compte mettre en place et une liste des documents comptables qu'il juge nécessaires.

L'opérateur veillera à produire la documentation requise selon le calendrier prévu, de façon à ce que les dossiers soient complétés si nécessaire par les organes pertinents du projet[8] et présentés de façon consolidée aux partenaires techniques et financiers.

[8] Les organes du projet doivent veiller à ce que les dispositions pertinentes en matière de législation nationale et de sauvegarde soient respectées lors de la mise en œuvre du projet.

Contenu des rendus

L'opérateur d'indemnisation et chargé ISC produira les documents suivants :

- Rendu 1 : rapport de démarrage présentant l'organisation détaillée des équipes, et le calendrier de mise en œuvre prévisionnel ;
- Rendu 2 : rapports intermédiaires de suivi du processus d'information/sensibilisation et d'indemnisation. Ce rapport sera produit tous les mois, il présentera l'avancement du processus, les activités réalisées, les principaux chiffres issus de la base de données de suivi des indemnisations, les difficultés rencontrées et les solutions envisagées ;
- Rendu 3 : rapport final de suivi et d'évaluation du processus d'indemnisation

ANNEXE B – PERSONNEL CLE

N°	Nom	Poste		L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	Temps alloué (en jours ouvrables) Siège	Site	Total
PERSONNEL CLE											
C1	**Mamadou Mansour Diagne**	Chef Equipe Indemnisation	*Siège*	1	6	5	3	5	20		**78**
			Site	6	14	14	14	10		58	
C2	**Mouhamed Moudjtaba Kane**	Chargé de Communication	*Siège*	1	6	5	2	1	15		**77**
			Site	6	18	17	14	8		62	
C3	**Cheikhou Koné**	Comptable	*Siège*	1	5	7	5	0	18		**70**
			Site	6	15	15	16	0		52	
C4	**Papa Serigne Aliou Ségnane**	chargé logistique	*Siège*	1	3	5	3	0	12		**72**
			Site	6	20	19	18	0		60	
SOUS TOTAL									**70**	**242**	**297**
AUTRES PERSONNEL											
N1	personnel disponible	superviseurs (4)	Siège	7	35	5	0	0	45		**360**
			Site	40	100	35	140	0		315	
N2	à recruter	Animateurs (14)	Siège	0	0	0	0	0	0		**264**
			Site	24	78	81	81	0		264	
N3	à recruter	Relais (14)	Siège	0	0	0	81	0	162		**732**
			Site	24	78	81	234	0		570	
N4	à recruter	Chauffeurs (4)	Siège	0	0	0	0	0	0		**90**
			Site	15	30	20	25	0		90	
N5	à recruter	Secrétaires (1)	Siège	7	24	21	24	0	76		**76**
			Site	0	0	0	0	0		0	
SOUS TOTAL									**283**	**1239**	**1 522**
TOTAL									**348**	**1471**	**1819**

ANNEXE C – VENTILATION DU MONTANT DU CONTRAT

Négociations :

Initial prix proposé du contrat : FCFA
Phase 1: 42 595 100
Phase 2: 42 502 100
Phase 3: 13 100 000

Montant du Contrat total proposé : **98 197 200**

Prix contractuel négocié : FCFA
Phase 2: 46, 632, 500
Phase 3: 19,830,000

Montant du Contrat total négocié : **66 462 500**

Phase 2 :

Formulaire FIN-2-2 Etat RECAPITULATIF des coûts

Objet	Coût en F CFA HTHD
Coût de la Proposition financière	
Y compris:	
(1) Rémunération	24,220,000
(2) Frais remboursables	22,412,500
Coût total de la Proposition financière:	**46,632,500**
Estimation des taxes locales indirectes dans le pays du Client– à discuter et à finaliser lors des	
(i) TVA	8,393,850
Estimation totale des taxes locale indirectes:	**8,393,850**

Phase 3 :

Formulaire FIN-2-3 Etat RECAPITULATIF des coûts

Objet	Coût en F CFA HTHD
Coût de la Proposition financière	
Y compris:	
(1) Rémunération	11,140,000
(2) Frais remboursables	8,690,000
Coût total de la Proposition financière:	**19,830,000.00**
Estimation des taxes locales indirectes dans le pays du Client– à discuter et à finaliser lors des négociations si le Contrat est attribué	
(i) TVA	3,569,400
Estimation totale des taxes locale indirectes:	**3,569,400.00**