

Cameroon Electricity Transmission and Reform Project

Environmental and Social Monitoring Framework

Executive Summary

OBJECTIVES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) seeks to institute a consistent and effective environmental and social mainstreaming process for the planning, implementation and management of **electricity transmission and reform project's** sub-projects. Specifically, following are the objectives of the ESMF:

- to ensure that all sub-projects to be developed to strengthen the National Transmission Grid are screened for potential environmental and social impacts and appropriate mitigation, follow-up measures are identified with costs and implemented by qualified subcontractors and key stakeholders at the local and national levels;
- to support establishment and operationalization of SONATREL, which is an embryonic Cameroonian Electricity Transmission Company to develop an environmental, social and security function.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT'S ACTIVITIES

The proposed project consists of three main components: (1) establishment and operationalization of SONATREL; (2) strengthening of the national transmission grid; and (3) project management support and capacity building. It will then undertake the following activities:

- construction works for transmission lines (225 kV and 90 kV) and substations, strengthening of existing substations and reconstruction of substations, construction of access roads to substations. These activities will be implemented on the national transmission Networks (RIS, RIE and RIN);
- construction and operation of a workshop for servicing High Low Voltage transformers;
- establishment and operationalization of SONATREL;
- technical assistance and capacity building support to key sector stakeholders, including AER, ARSEL, and the Ministry of Water and Energy (MINEE) ;
- support the development of a "Smart Grid" component and strengthening of the supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA).

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Ministry in charge of the environment is the principle authority for the management of the environment. It coordinates, monitors, supervises and consults with relevant stakeholders on all activities in the protection of the environment and sustainable development. A number of legislations, policies and instruments are available to support environmental management and the Environmental and social Impact Assessment process in Cameroon. 1996 Environmental law and other sectoral texts are the key instruments that cover environmental management in all the sectors of development. Decree No 2013/0171/PM of 14 February 2013: establishes modalities for realization of Environmental and Social

Impact Assessment (ESIA) and more recently the Ministerial Order N° 00002/MINEPDED of 08 February 2016 provides procedures for screening smaller-scale investments for potential adverse environmental and social impacts. ESIA guidelines prescribe the process, procedures and practices for conducting an ESIA and preparing the ESIA reports. Although environmental regulations have been evolving in Cameroon, the main problem remains that of impact and compliance monitoring, which is in turn related to the country's institutional, financial and technical capacity for environmental management. The World Bank's OP 4.01, 4.12, 4.10, 4.11, 4.36 and OP 4.04 are most likely to be triggered.

However, as required by The World Bank's OP 4.01, the national legislation does not require prior public consultation for ESIA Terms of Reference (ToRs) and disclosure of summary ESIA reports (category B). In addition, it lacks standards for electric and magnetic fields. To close this gap, this EMSF is being prepared and proposed consultation of project affected groups and local Civil Society Organizations before the terms of reference for ESIA are finalized, online disclosure of summary ESIA reports and restitution workshops for those project affected groups who do not have access to internet. For electric and magnetic fields, the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) guidelines are recommended.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES IN PROJECT SITES

This project is nationwide geographic coverage and its component 2 (Strengthening of the National Transmission Grid) is likely to undertake sub-projects in urban settings as well as in farming and forest zones.

- Poor human settlement is the main feature in most urban settings to be affected by this project. Localizing infrastructures and acquiring wayleaves in such settings will be challenging. Corridors are likely to be reduced because of hangars, shops, warehouses, houses, etc. Poor human settlement will aggravate impacts on communities, on their assets and livelihoods.
- In rural areas, access to electricity is a biggest issue. The population is actively engaged in subsistence agriculture and related activities, and the main issue will be localizing infrastructures within farms, forest and swampy areas with minimum impacts. Project sites also hosted cultural and archeological sites that are of major concerns at the local, national and international levels.
- Pressure on natural resources is also an issue. Poaching, loss of habitat, land use conflicts, land degradation, degradation of forest resources, desertification, etc. are part of major environmental and social problems and challenges in subproject's sites.
- Some project sites (Far North, Littoral (Douala), West and North-West Regions) are subjected to frequent natural hazard events such as floods and landslide. In these areas, infrastructures will be more vulnerable to extreme weather events.
- Settlement on electricity transmission lines with associated safety and health risks is a common feature in urban and rural areas. Other environmental and social issues and challenges are more specific to some sites such as the presence of indigenous people settings, avifauna in forest and Sudano-Sahelian zones, the security situation in the Far North Region of Cameroon, and the risk of propagation of HIV/AIDs and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PROCESS OF SUBPROJECTS

Each sub-project will be assessed for potential environmental and social impacts. This process will be integrated as a routine activity within the sub-project cycle processes. Regulatory screening and analysis procedures outline different project categories and institutional responsibilities for environmental and social mainstreaming. **Category “A”** projects (Very High Voltage and High Voltage lines) will go through a full ESIA (Bank’s OP 4.01)/detailed ESIA (local regulation), whereas **Category** Substation sub-projects) will go through separate ESIA (Bank’s OP 4.01)/Summary ESIA (local regulation). Upgrading, adding transformers, replacing transformers, etc. according to local regulations will be subjected to smaller-scale investment environmental screening process called “Notice d’Impact Environnemental”. Each ESIA report will be sent to the World Bank for review and clearance purposes. Once the World Bank’s clearance is issued, reports will be approved following the national regulation framework, finally mitigation measures and environmental clauses/guidelines for contractors will be attached to the bidding documents to ensure environmentally and socially sound construction practices.

Substations and transmission lines will be subjected to hazard studies. These studies will be updated every 5 years. Hazard studies shall also identify vulnerabilities, interdependencies, capabilities, and cascading effects of impacts of extreme weather events on substations and transmission lines.

Sub-projects will be implemented in urban and peri-urban settings (very sensitive areas). Meaningful public consultation and involvement should be undertaken in urban areas to avoid social strike and involuntary resettlement. Sub-projects will also affect planted trees, agricultural and forest lands in various agro-ecological zones. EA processes will propose proper mitigation, compensation and realistic follow up measures.

As detailed in this ESMF, once the specific details and locations of the transmission lines and substations subprojects are known, each sub-project will undergo an environmental and social screening process to determine the appropriate level of environmental and social work required (i.e. whether an ESIA, hazard studies, prior environmental audit, resettlement action plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan... is required or not), and then categorized as per regulation. Notwithstanding the thoroughness of ESIA to be prepared, and the pursued objective of preserving the biophysical and functional features of locations of subprojects, a subproject will be financed only if:

- it does not entail risks of forest ecosystems degradation and/or fragmentation or critical natural habitats;
- it does not involve threats to the conservation of biodiversity;
- it does not entail risks of wetlands degradation or has received Ramsar National Authority;
- it is in line with objectives enshrined in the National Strategy for wetlands management or National Biodiversity Strategies;
- its planning and implementation were optimized such as to avoid any impact on communities, their assets and livelihoods, or to minimize this impact in case alternative options lack.

This ESMF also contains (i) Chance Find Procedures’ particularly where excavation works will take place, and (ii) environmental and social guidelines for the implementation of infrastructures. Chance Find Procedures’ will be attached to the bidding documents.

Procedures, guidelines and methodologies are set in this ESMF such as to enable mitigation efforts to have the following positive impacts:

- Knowledge and competences gained through this project will be used in other projects by SONATREL and sub divisional delegates involved;
- Soil erosion will be reduced due to the soil protection measures that will be instituted at every sub-project regardless of its nature. Proper drainages around substations, and access roads will continuously remind the communities and SONATREL of its use in contributing to control of erosion;
- Compliance with the labor code in force in Cameroon and payment of social security benefits will likely improve social acceptability and legitimate SONATREL social license to operate;
- Damages to artefact, archeological resources or burial will be reduced due to induction training and the implementation of the archeological chance find procedures proposed in this ESMF;
- The use of Environmental and social Guidelines for Contractors will ensure that environmentally and socially sustainable construction techniques are applied, and construction sites and temporary camp sites are properly managed;
- Damages to crops, trees and resettlement in urban areas will be reduced due to proper localization of facilities using technical (redesign), economic, environmental and social criteria. Where unavoidable, land owners where the line will be passing should be compensated on the market rates prices and with aim of ensuring livelihood restoration.

Institutional arrangement for the ESMF implementation

- **Project's implementation Unit:** it will be responsible for implementing and ensuring compliance with national and international environmental regulations and with the Bank's safeguard policies. SONATREL is the project engineer and will be supported by two experienced consultants as well as by an international technical assistance. A SONATREL's Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be put in place.
- **National authority in charge of environmental assessment:** It monitors the implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures. The Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) issues an Environmental Compliance Certificate (that indicates satisfactory completion of the environmental assessment) and ensures impact and compliance monitoring of Environmental and Social Management Plans through Divisional Committees.
- **National authority in charge of hazard studies:** it monitors the implementation of safety, human and asset protection measures. It approves hazard study reports.
- **Construction contractors:** they have the obligation to follow and implement environmental and social measures enshrined in Environmental and Social Management or safety management Plans. To facilitate environmental and social management of sub-projects, they will have in the field an experienced environmental specialist, will elaborate and implement environmental and social guidelines for their staff as well as a contextualized capacity building plan.
- **Local authorities:** they implement environmental management and natural resources management policies at the local level as per national laws and guidelines. They participate in the resettlement/compensation processes (censuses and surveys of assets), resolve and transform land conflicts and land use issues at the local level. Municipality authorities approve

“Notice d’Impact Environmental” reports after the ministry in charge of the environmental Divisional Delegate’s clearance.

- **Sectoral technical services** (Forest and Fauna; Land affairs; Public works; etc.): each of them shall deliver any license or authorization required for the implementation of project’s activities if required by the national regulation framework. e.g. the ministry in charge of land affairs will issue an order to declare that the project is for the benefit of the general public and will also approve reports by different Divisional Commissions in charge of evaluating assets, properties and crops. The Ministry of Public Works authorizes the construction of access roads; The Ministry of Water Resources and Energy in collaboration with SONATREL will ensure that the Ministry in charge of Economy disburses funds for compensation payment and administrative approval of Terms of reference and ESIA reports.
- **Prime Ministry and Presidency of Republic:** issues compensation decrees that trigger compensation payment.

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SONATREL

SONATREL is embryonic; it has a board but his operational organizational chart is still to be defined. A functional Environment, Social and Safety Department (ESSD) should be part of this chart under the Deputy General Manager Office. To ensure a smooth start-up and proper consideration of environmental and social impacts associated with sub-projects, an international technical assistance (ITA) shall be competitively recruited to train and assist SONATREL. ITA duties will include oversight of resettlement and citizen engagement processes, compensation and support for individual and institutional capacity building (development of a capacity building plan for SONATREL; elaboration of an environmental policy for an integrated ISO certification scheme; development of environmental and social management tools, etc.). ITA shall propose ESSD mandate, organizational chart, generic job profiles and logistics needed for a gradually deployment of an Environment, Social and Safety function at SONATREL.

The project will recruit and include in the Project Implementation Unit (PIU): an Environmental Specialist, a Social specialist and an occupational safety specialist for SONATREL. An induction training shall be held for Senior Divisional Officers and Divisional Delegates in project affected areas. Social issues were raised and they could be addressed through a foundation SONATREL could set up.

For a smooth implementation of mitigation measures, SONATREL will sign agreements with different institutional partners (MINAC, MINDCAF, MINDEF, MINMAP, MINMIDT, and University of Yaoundé I- Department of Archeology).

Below is the estimated cost of running the Environmental and Social Management Framework Plan of the project.

Item	Quantity	Total cost (CFA francs)
Realization of detailed ESIA	5	420,000,000
Realization of Summary ESIA	4	80,000,000
Realization of hazard studies and conduct of public surveys	9	108, 000,000
Approval of (ToR and reports) detailed ESIA	5	35, 000,000
Approval of (ToR and Reports) summary ESIA	4	18, 000,000
Approval of hazard study reports	9	13, 500,000
Impact monitoring and compliance by Divisional committees in charge of monitoring ESMPs	Lump sum	20, 000,000
Decentralized project to maintain and secure corridors	Lump sum	50, 000,000
Survey of physical cultural resources	Lump sum	25, 000,000
Audit activity	Lump sum	30, 000,000
Capacity building and salary for safeguards staff	Lump sum	1, 635, 390,000
Environmental and social information and communication activities	Lump sum	135, 000,000
Total cost		2, 569, 890, 000

Cameroon Electricity Transmission and Reform Project

Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework

Executive Summary

▪ Short outline on the Project

The Electricity Transmission and Reform Project is part of a widest plan which contributes to improve the growth of electricity that the Cameroonian Government aims for: (i) to support the electricity demand and production coming from the works of production of electricity envisaged by 2016-2022 horizon; (ii) to improve the quality of service in terms of capacity, efficiency and stability of Cameroon's electricity public transport network ; and (iii) to ensure the integration of new sources of production.

The program will consist of: (i) achieve the interconnections to increase the supply of electricity towards the large urban centers and to ensure N-1 safety of this supply; (ii) to make safe and reinforce the supply of the transport network in the cities of Douala and Yaoundé; (iii) to reinforce and make safe the three interconnected networks, in particular, that of Northern (RIN), South (RIS) and East (RIE); (iv) to ensure the evacuation of the thermal power plants towards the centers of consumption under conditions which ensure the reliability and stability of the supply; (v) to modernize and upgrade the dispatching of RIS, and (vi) to build a new dispatching to control the RIN.

The Project thus covers the three inter-connected transport networks of Cameroon namely: (i) RIS which extends in six regions gathered in three sectors: the Center (Center and South), the Littoral (Littoral) and West (West, South-west and North-west); (ii) RIN which extends in the three northern regions (Adamawa, North and Far-north); and (iii) RIE which covers the region of the East.

▪ Context and objectives of the IPPF

The indigenous populations planning framework (IPPF) fulfills the requirements of the safeguard policy OP 4.10 on indigenous peoples. This policy aims to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development that fully respects the dignity, the human rights, the economic systems and the indigenous cultures, so that they profit from social and economic welfare compatible with their cultural framework and that they do not suffer from harmful effects during the development process. Under the project, indigenous people likely to be affected are the Bagyeli / Bakola pygmies met in the South region, Ocean and Ntem Valley Divisions on the RIS, and the Baka pygmies on the RIE. The Bororo are not indigenous people but they are treated as part of this document as a marginalized group in Cameroon. They met on the RIN, the RIE and RIS.

This version of the IPPF was the subject of a feedback meeting on May 16th, 2016 with stakeholders at Mont Febe Hotel in Yaounde. This version took into account the whole of the recommendations resulting of the workshop, in particular the integration of Bororo communities in the analyses of the IPPF, and analysis of aspects of the indigenous peoples extended to the whole of the project.

▪ **Characterization of Pygmies and Bororos**

The results of the documentary diagnosis helped to characterize the Bagyeli / Bakola, Baka Pygmies and the Bororo of Cameroon in the project intervention areas. It shows that:

- The Bagyeli and Bakola estimated 3700 people form the second largest group met in the ocean and the Ntem Valley in the southern region, while the Baka are the majority with an estimated population of 40 000 people in the regions of East and South. Pygmy culture rests entirely in their relationship with the forest. They are characterized by their nomadic way of lifestyle, based mainly on the exploitation of natural resources of the forest, to which they are strongly attached and which guide their mobility and activities. Pygmies essentially practice hunting for food, and also live by fishing and gathering. The Pygmy settlements are not always served by basic social infrastructures; even when they are established in accessible areas especially along the highways.
- The Bororo are not indigenous in the sense of OP 4.10. In Cameroon, they are considered more as "marginal populations", estimated at nearly 1.5 million. They are mainly found in regions of the Far North, North and Adamawa (RIN). They are also present in the Eastern Region (RIE). Some are established and almost settled for decades in the North-west and West (RIS). The Bororo are traditionally nomadic herders / transhumance and merchants. They do not have either of attachment points. Their only good is the herd consists of "cows" and oxen. The cow has an important place not only in food and the economy of households, but also in social relations and in mythology. The property of the cattle passes through the woman. Living with host populations has always been peaceful. However, these last years, the Bororo are regularly persecuted in grazing areas. Bororo communities have not always sufficient access to the essential services and infrastructures for their blooming. In order to defend their interests, the Bororo have created an association called MBOSCUDA to optimize their rights and to promote the development of their community. Several Bororo communities are now equipped with drilling through this association that acts only with the means available.

▪ **Potential impacts of the Project on the Pygmies and Bororos**

The main positive impact of the Project on these two social groups could be the particular job opportunity in particular their recruitment as labor when needed during the phase of construction of the transport lines of electricity. The main negative impact would be the disruption of their environment, and not taking into account their interests and rights during the delimitation of the hold of transport lines of electricity and during the operations of inventory of affected goods. For this purpose, the Project will be made aware of Operational Policy 4.10 and especially on the lifestyle and approach of intervention near these social groups.

Moreover, the awareness of the Pygmies and Bororo on issues and activities of the Project will be judicious. Furthermore, the Project may provide a support to contribute to the improvement of the access of Pygmies and Bororo to the basic social services (water supply points and electrification of certain localities where they are almost sedentary) and to the training of young people on the employment opportunities in the electricity sector.

- **Recommendations**

The Indigenous Action Plans (IPP) will be developed once the layout of the transport line of electricity and the sites of transformer stations will be known. In addition, the implementation of this IPPF and IPP in the future will involve the concerned divisional delegations of social affairs (MINAS), as well as the Pygmies and Bororo themselves.

- **Budget of implementation of the IPPF**

The total estimated budget of the implementation of this IPPF amounted to 210.1 million CFA francs; or 323,221 US Dollars. It only includes costs related to the development of IPPs, capacity building of stakeholders, and the evaluation at mid-term and at the end of the Project.

Costs of community support are difficult to estimate at this stage of Project formulation, as well as the associated cost in support of MINAS in the monitoring of the implementation of the proposed actions towards indigenous people.

This budget will have to be part of the overall cost of the Project and to be integrated in the annual work and budget plans (PTBA) during the implementation of the Project.

Cameroon Electricity Transmission and Reform Project

Resettlement Policy Framework

Executive Summary

▪ Presentation of the Electricity transmission and reform project

The Government of Cameroon currently prepares the Electricity transmission and reform project for the period 2016-2022 in order to make up for delays of investment in the transport network these last years, to improve quality of service in terms of capacity, efficiency and stability of the public electricity transmission network in Cameroon, and to ensure the integration of the new sources of production. The Project will finance priority investments to upgrade and expand the public electricity transmission networks and enhance the reliability of electricity supply of interconnected power systems.

The Project will consist with: (i) to carry out the interconnections to increase the supply of electricity towards the large urban center and to ensure N-1 safety of this supply; (ii) to secure and reinforce the supply of the transport network of the towns of Douala and Yaounde; (iii) to reinforce and secure the three interconnected networks (RIN, RIS and RIE); (iv) to ensure the evacuation of the power stations of production (Nachtigal, Memve'ele, Kribi, etc.) towards the centers of consumption under conditions which ensure the reliability and the stability of the supply; and (v) to modernize and upgrade the dispatching of RIS, and build a new dispatching to control the RIN.

The Control of Work of the Project will be ensured by the National Company of Electricity Transmission (SONATREL), which could be supported by a consulting firm duly recruited. The total costs of the Project rise to 1.6 billion dollars US (about more than 800 billion CFA francs) on 5 to 6 years (2016-2022). Three donors are currently positioned to provide these funds; it is the African Development Bank (AfDB), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the China Exim Bank.

▪ Background and objectives of Resettlement Policy Framework of the Project

In respect of its policy of social safeguard OP 4.12 on the involuntary resettlement of the populations, the World Bank requires each borrower of its funds the preparation of a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The RPF is necessary when a project is likely to have impacts on people, land, their goods and livelihood without these impacts being able to be precisely defined before the evaluation of the project by the Bank; and this with a view to prevent the multiform negative impacts of the investments of the project on the populations in cases of forced displacement.

The implementation of certain investments of the Project, in particular those concerning construction and/or the reinforcement of the transport lines of electricity and the stations of transformers will require an acquisition of lands for their establishment, which may well lead to

the expropriation of the have-rights, the loss of goods (cultures, trees, buildings, tombs, etc.) located in the influences of work, leading to the involuntary displacement of the affected people, and the access restrictions to certain economic resources to the affected communities.

To mitigate these inconveniences and to allow the living conditions of affected people and communities are improved or at least maintained after construction works, the World Bank required that the Government of Cameroon the development of this RPF, in order to conform the Project to the requirements of the policy of safeguard OP 4.12 on the involuntary resettlement.

This RPF is essentially intended to specify the principles to be used to resettle and compensate the displaced people, and to present the institutional and relocation procedures of resettlement, in accordance with the directives of the OP 4.12, in coherence with the Cameroonian legislation as regards expropriation due to public utility and of compensation for the affected people. The main goal is to provide the guidelines for the preparation of the specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) that must be implemented to the satisfaction of the Bank before the beginning of all work of civil engineer.

▪ **Methodological approach used**

The realization of this RFP was based on the exploitation of the documentation and especially on a broad consultation of stakeholders from 23rd April to 26th May 2016 in five regions, nine departments and twenty-three councils that may be covered by the BIRD component. The selection of council consulted was based on the proximity of those located along certain highways on the RIS and RIN. The categories of stakeholders consulted included administrative, municipal executive, traditional authorities, leaders of the people and the leaders of decentralized technical services concerned.

Discussions with local communities were carried out through meetings organized for some in the meeting rooms of the relevant sub-divisions, and other in the halls of the relevant councils. The calling and holding of these meetings were facilitated by the active involvement of the administrative authorities and communal executives concerned; to which the mission its sincere thanks. As for the institutional actors, including officials of technical services concerned, they were met at their respective offices.

Each discussion or meeting was the subject of a report whose whole is consigned in the consultation and community engagement report. An attendance list was signed by the people resources met.

This version of the RFP was the subject of a restitution May 16th, 2016 with stakeholders at Mount Febe Hotel in Yaounde. This version has taken into account the whole of the recommendations resulting from this workshop.

▪ **Impacts of the investments of the Project on people and goods**

The main impacts of the implementation of the investments of the Project on the people and the goods are presented below.

The detailed technical concept note of the investments planned by the Project is not yet sufficiently advanced. Indeed, their summary and detailed projects, as well as their declarations due to Public Utility (DUP) are not yet available. Thus, it is not easy at this stage of preparation

of the project to proceed under the present RFP, a precise quantification: (i) the number of people affected; (ii) areas of land to release; (iii) the number and type of planted crops and trees that will be affected; (iv) the number of buildings that will be affected; (v) the nature and number of socio-community infrastructures that will be affected; (vi) the level of livelihood and activities will be disrupted.

✓ Loss of land

This impact may be caused by: (i) Permanent acquisition of land necessary for the construction of the planned works; (ii) Temporary occupation of land during the work for the needs of the building sites.

This impact will be significant and therefore of great importance on the level as of urban centers may be affected. Indeed, in view of the prices currently practiced on the sale of square meter, land is a scarce and much snuffed in cities of intervention areas the Project. Following technical studies, the different variants of structures are known, and it would be wise to consider the variant with the least impact on land acquisitions.

✓ Loss of buildings and infrastructures

This loss can be caused by: (i) Destruction of the various buildings and houses, as well as infrastructure established on holds of structures; (ii) Destruction of other types of structures (shelters, shops, market sheds, etc.).

This impact will be significant and therefore of great importance on the level of the urban centers may be affected. Indeed, most of cities of intervention areas of Project are characterized by the high density of buildings and constructions especially in height (Yaounde, Douala, Bafoussam, Bamenda, etc.). Moreover, current transformer stations are bordered in their immediate proximity to residential houses. It follows that the extensions planned for these positions will also have a strong impact. For this purpose, technical studies will allow to consider the variant(s) of sites of establishment of the works having less impact on buildings (houses, buildings, etc.). The compensations envisaged will allow to mitigate the level of magnitude of the impact on the affected people and communities.

✓ Loss of crops and farmlands

This loss may be related to: (i) Destruction of crops on land acquired permanently; (ii) Damage caused with crops during the building work.

The analysis of the extent of this impact shows that the loss of food crops will be of low importance particularly in the construction of electricity high voltage transmission lines (over 10 meters high).

Indeed, these food crops practically will not be destroyed but they will lose the space dedicated to their usual practice. Moreover, SONATREL will grant sufficient time for farmers to harvest their food crops before starting work: this time is statutorily six months at least (Law of 1987 on expropriation due to public utility). This approach will be adjusted according to the season and new discouraged crops if their harvest falls after this period.

The impact is more important on the cultivated trees, because they will be automatically destroyed. But the compensations envisaged will allow to reduce the magnitude on the affected people.

✓ Moving and / or risk of destruction of cultural sites and relics and tombs

This impact will be able to occur in the event of: (i) Acquisition of the cultural sites and relics, as well as tombs established in the influences of the works; (ii) Damage caused on these goods during building work.

The impact of the construction of the works on the tombs, the cultural sites and relics would remain limited to the only sites of establishment of the posts and space needed for the establishment of the stations of transformers. The measures taken on the OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of the Project will apply. Indeed, taking into account the extreme sensitivity of the tombs, the alternatives will be actively required to avoid the damage or the displacement of the tombs especially.

The lines passing far above the ground (about 10 m above the ground), it could be considered as part of the Project to leave these goods in the influences and to just give advices of access to the owners concerned. In addition, it would be wise to modify the layout of any line or the site of establishment of any station of transformer, which would appear on a sacred site or a cultural relic.

✓ Livelihood Loss

The loss of livelihoods could be caused by: (i) Reduction of cultivable surfaces and the spaces formerly exploited for agricultural purposes; (ii) Reduction in space for collecting of non-timber forest products, or service wood (heating, construction, etc.).

This impact will be insignificant on livelihoods in terms of the space that will be used (influence limited enough for the works) and especially because these livelihoods could be easily reconstituted by the Project thanks to community support to the affected communities as proposed in the present RPF.

✓ Disturbances of certain economic activities (commerce, trades, etc.)

The possible disturbances could occur because of: (i) Destruction of the buildings sheltering the shops and trades; (ii) Loss of the usual customers; (iii) Changing of the usual site of practice of the activities concerned.

This impact will be of low magnitude as those affected will be informed in advance and will have enough time (at least six months) to gradually move their activities and inform their customers of new sites. They also benefit from the assistance to involuntary resettlement in accordance with the requirements of OP 4.12 for this category of people affected. This usually includes the displacement and resettlement of their shops or buildings used for their business.

▪ **Principles for the implementation of the resettlement process**

At the conclusion of the various exchanges, lessons drawn from the other projects, and discussions resulting from the workshop of restitution of this document, the project has incorporated the following principles:

- The implementation of the proposed works will have to respect as much as possible the principles of involuntary resettlement namely: (i) minimize as much as possible the involuntary physical displacement and destruction of assets; (ii) realize an equitable and adequate compensation of the affected communities and people based on the value of replacements; (iii) prioritize variants (site works) with low-impact in particular sites where the densities of development are less or almost worthless (which would avoid engaging a complex relocation); (iv) integrate the sites of establishment in the occupation and urbanization plan of the affected localities.
- The request for the DUP will be done as soon as possible and the budget for the work of the Commission of report and evaluation of goods (CCE) confirmed by the MINDCAF and Employer Master. DUP will be requested for each work and the establishment of the CCE is done in each division.
- A resettlement plan (RSP/RAP) will be prepared for each project. They will be carried out by consultants (individuals or firms). To ease the procurement process for achieving these RSP/RAP, public procurement on RSP/RAP will be grouped based on the size of projects (works) envisaged. For a greater efficiency in the expected results, a consultant should not be awarded more than one public contract. Moreover, for each RSP/RAP, the contracted consultant will conduct the assessment of affected goods and people affected in close collaboration with the competent CCE.
- This RPF and the RSP/RAP to be produced will have to be published in the national level on the Web sites of the SONATREL and the MINEE, in the communes and localities affected, and in international level on the Infoshop site of the World Bank before the evaluation of the project.
- The process of information, consultation and participation of the affected populations and communities will have to constitute the main words of the approach throughout the resettlement process, in order to collect their opinions and consensus. This process has just been started in particular with the wide consultation of the stakeholders which was organized during the preparation of the environmental and social management framework, of the social evaluation and this RPF as remembered in the methodological section above.
- Compensation and resettlement must imperatively precede the start of any work in the field. The compensation shall be made in cash or in kind, the method of calculating the affected goods (land, buildings, crops, tombs, trees, community infrastructures, etc.) will be made on the basis of existing laws, taking into account of requirements of OP 4.12 for compensation as noted in this document. For the immaterial cultural or community goods, the nature and level of compensation will be determined by negotiations with the affected communities and the amount of compensation will be determined jointly.
- With regard to vulnerable groups (disabled, chronically ill, young people who are unemployed, elderly, single women, Bororo, displaced victims of Boko Haram, etc.),

failing to save their displacement, the Project will bring to them besides the various compensations recognized at all in the right conditions, a specific assistance adapted to their specific needs.

- Concerning the complaint management mechanism, a monitoring committee of relocation will be set up in each municipality. Each committee should have local representatives of all stakeholders in the resettlement process. The recourse to justice will be the last alternative in which affected communities and people may require. Monitoring the complaint management mechanism will be the responsibility of the Social Expert Project with the support of the Monitoring Committee.
- The central responsibility for the design, planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement policy will be for the SONATREL who will have to initiate and respect it. Affected communities will also be closely involved throughout the monitoring committee mentioned above, as well as the World Bank through its supervision missions.
- All actors identified as having a role to play in the resettlement process including members of all the CCE, will see their capacities strengthened on involuntary resettlement and on the requirements and principles of operational policies of the World Bank.

▪ **Budget of the implementation of the RPF and funding**

The estimated budget of the relocation process of the whole Project amounts to **1,430,000,000 (One Billion Four Hundred Thirty million) CFA francs, or about 2.2 million US dollars**. This is a rolling budget according to the scale and type of displacement and relocation (temporary or permanent). This budget will be integrated into the overall cost of the Project, except the costs of compensation for expropriated lands for public purposes as these will be covered by the SONATREL. The annual Plans and budget work of the Project must take into account the activities under this framework. The implementation of the main sequences of involuntary relocation process will occur over an estimated period of 20 months or 1 year 8 months.