

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN PEOPLE INSTALLED IN

Project footprints

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MINISTRY OF OIL, ENERGY AND RENEWABLE ENERGIES

ATINKOU PROJECT (CIPREL5)

COMPONENT:

CONSTRUCTION OF A 400 Kv TABOTH LINE

AKOUBE ZEUDJI

Page 2

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

‰

: Percent

AFD

: French Agency for Development

ANDE

ANADER

:

:

National Environment Agency

National Agency for Rural Development Support

ADB

: African development bank

BHCI

: Housing Bank of Ivory Coast

BNETD

: National Bureau of Technical Studies and Development

BNI

: National Investment Bank

THIS

: European Community

ECOWAS

: Economic Community of West African States

CI-ENERGIES: Ivory Coast Energies

DAAF

: Directorate of Administrative and Financial Affairs

DGE

: General Directorate of Energy

DGH

: General Directorate of Hydraulics

DGI

: General management of taxes

DGTCP

: Directorate General of the Treasury and Public Accounting

ECP

: Emerging Capital Partners

ESIA

: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

FCFA

: Franc from the African Financial Community

Ha

: Hectare

HT

: Duty free

kV

: Kilo Volt

MEF

: Ministry of Economy and Finance

MINADER

: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

MINEDD

: Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development

MPEDER

: Ministry of Petroleum, Energy and Renewable Energy Development

MW

: Mega Watt

NGO

: Non-Governmental Organization

PAP

: Person Affected by the Project (*plural* : PAPs)

BY

PROPARCO

CSR

SFI

:

:

:

:
Resettlement Action Plan
Promotion and Participation for Economic Cooperation
Social responsibility of the business
International Finance Corporation

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DEFINITION OF TERMS 1

Resettlement assistance : Assistance to be provided to displaced persons physically through the implementation of the project. Assistance may include, in particular,

subsidy to buy a new work tool; accommodation, payment of transport, food aid or various services which a displaced person could need. It can also be compensation for the inconvenience suffered due to the resettlement and will have to cover all costs related to the relocation and resettlement.

Beneficiary: Anyone affected by the project and who, by that very fact, is entitled to a compensation. This definition does not exclude people who derive their income from the presence of a work.

Compensation: Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource acquired or affected by the project.

Cut-off date : Deadline for granting rights or **cut-off date** determined on the basis of the timetable for carrying out the PAPs and inventories of property impacted, and notified by the publication of the declaration of public utility of the area of project. People occupying the project area after the deadline cannot be subject compensation or request resettlement assistance. Similarly, real estate (such as buildings, crops, fruit or forest trees) established after the date limit are not compensated.

Economic Displacement : Loss of sources, income or livelihood due to acquisition of land or restrictions on access to certain resources (land, water, forest), due to construction or operation of the project or its ancillary facilities. The people economically displaced do not necessarily need to move because of the Project.

Involuntary displacement or resettlement : It occurs in the event of involuntary taking of land resulting in: relocation or loss of shelter; loss of property or access to property; the loss access to sources of income or livelihoods, if affected people are to move to another location.

Physical Displacement: Loss of accommodation and property due to land acquisitions by the project, requiring the affected person to move to a new site. The people physically displaced must move because of the Project.

Vulnerable groups: People who, because of their gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disabilities, or economic or social factors, may be found more affected by the displacement and resettlement process, or whose the ability to claim or receive resettlement assistance and other benefits may arise find limited.

Expenses: Evaluation of the real estate affected by the project.

¹ Definitions are based on the IFC RAP Development Manual (2002) and Ivorian legislation.

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Household: It is made up of all related or unrelated people who usually live in the same accommodation, share the meal prepared on the same fire, manage jointly

all or part of their resources and recognize the authority of the same person called

head of household. It generally consists of the husband, his / her wife / s and their child / ren,

with or without other dependents (family members, friends, servants, etc.).

Renter households: these are households that live in a house, built by an owner resident or non-resident in the right of way of the project, against payment of a monthly rent.

Households owning buildings : these are households whose heads have carried out the buildings they inhabit.

Resettlement Action Plan (PAR) : Detailed plan which describes and defines the whole process of resettlement of persons following involuntary displacement

Project Affected Person (PAP): Any person negatively affected by the project.

Consequently, these are people who, as a result of the Project, lose property, use,

or other rights to a building, land (residential, agricultural or pasture), crops annual or perennial, or any other movable or immovable property, in whole or in part and of

permanently or temporarily. PAPs are not necessarily all displaced due to the

Project. Among the PAPs: (i) some are Physically Displaced Persons; (ii) others are

Economically Displaced / Affected Persons.

Livelihood Restoration: Improvement or Restoration Process of the displaced persons.

Resettlement: Resettlement of people affected by the project on another site following a involuntary displacement.

Involuntary resettlement: The set of measures undertaken with the intention of mitigating the negative impacts of the Project: compensation (compensation), relocation (resettlement), and economic rehabilitation.

Full replacement value or full replacement cost: For homes and structures, the replacement cost is the cost of a new structure, without deducting the amount depreciation, nor the value of materials from the old building that will be recovered for the construction of the new structure. For land, crops, trees and other goods, the cost of replacement is the current market value.

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ABSTRACT

1 Context for the development of the RAP

Within the framework of the policy of diversification of the sources of energy production of

Ivorian government and in response to the growing need for electricity, it is planned to

implement a project to build a new thermal power plant

total of 390 MW, called ATINKOU, at Taboth, in the department of Jacqueville.

This project consists of 04 components, each of which is the subject of a RAP.

These components are:

✓ *Component 1* : Construction of the thermal power plant and the water pipeline;

✓ **Component 2** : Construction of works associated with the power plant, consisting of a electrical transmission line from the central unit to the connection point to the network

400 kV electric (Taboth-Akoupé Zeudji) + access tracks to the line corridor.

✓ *Component 3* : Construction of utility works at the power plant (Access path to the

power plant + an MV power supply line + a supply line for gas from the connection point to the existing gas pipeline (FOXTROT) near Avagou

to the power plant;

✓ *Component 4* : Construction of an unloading quay, through which the heavy materials that will be used to build the power plant.

This document relates to component 2 which relates to the construction of a line of

400kV transmission from Taboth to Akoupé Zeudji.

Beyond the economic and social opportunities offered by this project, the creation of a line

400kV will cause significant negative impacts on the human environment, in terms of loss of

land, housing, destruction of buildings, crops and disruption of activities economic.

In order to comply with current national regulations and the principles of donors

funds, the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is necessary.

This document complies with Ivorian legislation and international standards of the

SFI, AfDB and PROPARCO. It was developed by the BNETD, reviewed and corrected by the INSUCO firm.

2 Brief description of the project

The project consists of the construction of a 400kV power line and access tracks to the corridor

of the line over a distance of 43 km with a corridor 50 m wide. The access

roads have a width of eight (8) meters with variable length depending on their position relative to the corridor.

This study covers only the corridor of the 400kV line. The other components are

covered by separate RAPs produced separately.

3 Presentation of the impact zone

Work on the 400 kV line and access tracks to the corridor will be built in the South of the Coast

Ivory Coast, in the lagoon region, more precisely in the Jacqueline sub-prefectures,

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Songon, Anyama, and in the commune of Yopougon. The project crosses fourteen (14) localities

(villages) which are Taboth, Adoukro, Sassako, Abréby, Ndjèm, Tomatekro, Songon Dagbê, Songon Té,

Songon Agban Attié 1, Songon Agban Attié 2, Adonkoi 1, Adonkoi 2, Attinguié and Akoupé Dzeudji.

4 Potential impacts of the project

The impacts related to the work of the 400 kV power line and the access tracks to the corridor are also

both economic and physical movements, which are as follows.

4.1 Permanent loss of land

The construction of the 400 kV line and the access tracks to the corridor, involve a loss

definitive land at the level of pylon bases (10m x 10m), and in the right-of-way of

access tracks to the corridor, with no possibility of future use for landowners.

4.2 Restriction of access to land

The creation of easements around the pylons (25m on either side of the central line, i.e.

total width of 50m) implies a restriction of access to land as well during the works,

than in the operating phase.

During the works period, access to the corridor of the power line will be prohibited to farmers and owners of plots, while in the exploitation phase of works, land use will be limited to the practice of agricultural crops whose size respects health and safety conditions as prescribed by the provisions in force for the safety of electrical energy transmission works.

4.3 Crop destruction

The project area being heavily agricultural, the work to open the line corridor electric and access roads will require the destruction of the cultures present in the rights of way.

This will cause enormous damage to the owners of these crops, for whom compensation measures must be planned by the project.

4.4 Loss of accommodation

Construction work on the 400 kV line will result in the loss of housing for 03 households residing in the right of way of the project. A displacement of these households is therefore necessary for the project implementation. Among these households, 02 are tenants of the building that houses them.

4.5 Loss of buildings

The completion of the 400 kV line will destroy the buildings located in the right of way of the corridor of said line. Indeed, these are 15 buildings, 02 of which house resident households (02 for the owner resident household and 01 housing the resident tenant households) and 12 belong to non-resident households. *Note* : the building housing the tenant households,

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also belongs to a non-resident household in the right of way of the project. Hence a total of 10 households

non-residents.

4.6 Loss of income

The Project will result in loss of income from economic activities such as farms but also the jobs of agricultural workers.

Workers on farms will suffer direct impact from destruction crops, namely the loss of their main sources of income. This will cause loss of income for these farm workers.

The destruction of agricultural holdings also constitutes a loss of income for the farmers.

4.7 Loss of urban lots

The realization of the 400 kV line, will involve the modification of the plan of the subdivision of Adoukro, object of approved land title, although not enforced. Indeed, the project will occupy a space at the level

of the subdivision, planned for a road. The impact of this space leads to the modification of the

subdivision for the creation of another route. This implies a shortfall due to his need

modify the development plans to accommodate the layout of the power line.

For the Adoukro subdivision , the above impacts are applicable except for the points

following:

- The loss of soil associated with the installation of pylons is exacerbated by an increase of

the value of the land due to investments to arrive at land titles;

- The developer of the subdivision may suffer a shortfall due to his need to modify

development plans to accommodate the layout of the power line.

The table below indicates the areas of land types impacted and the number of PAPs per

locality.

Component

of the project

Type of land impacted

Area

(Ha)

Number

of PAPs

Locations

Corridor of the
line and tracks
access

Customary land

1.7012

102

Taboth, Ndjèm, Songon

Agban, Songon Agban

Attié 1 and 2, Adonkoi 1 and

2, Attinguié and Akoupé

Zeudji

Approved subdivision and
applied

4.03

23 Tomatékro

Approved subdivision and
unapplied

0.12

12 Adoukro

Unapproved subdivision

0.05

6

Taboth, Adonkoi 1 and

Akoupé Zeudji

Audoïn classified forest

0.13

1

Tomatekro

5 PAR objectives and studies carried out

The fundamental objective of the Action and Resettlement Plan is to ensure that the implementation of development projects do not cause uncompensated harm to populations. It's about avoiding the damage caused to part of the population during the implementation of projects that do not lead to their impoverishment and do not come to reduce or annihilate the expected benefits. The main activities carried out within the framework of the development of this RAP are as follows:

- Collection and processing of basic data;
- Public consultations;
- The field survey;
- The inventory of impacted goods;
- Data analysis and processing;

This PAR is valid for one year from October 18, 2019.

6 Legislative, regulatory and institutional framework

The involuntary displacement and resettlement of populations as part of the work of the construction of the 400kV power line, are done in accordance with Ivorian legislation and IFC, AfDB and Proparco standards.

7 Stakeholder engagement

During the various consultations, concerns addressed by stakeholders were shown in the table below.

Concerns

Project responses

Purge all the earth from the line corridor The laws relating to the electrical code will be applied

the promoter of the CIPREL 5 project must

build social infrastructure for

villages whose lands are crossed by

the project

This request is understandable, CI-ENERGIES will do what

is possible

The right to purge land must be
conforms to that applied in the District
from Abidjan, i.e. 2,000 CFA francs

Landowners will be approached to negotiate
with them the cost of acquiring land

Employ young people as a workforce
in line construction phase

This request is understandable, the company will do its
better for, with equal skills, promoting local employment

8 Socio-economic characteristics

A total of **781** people, classified in the categories indicated in the following
table, were identified

in the grip of the project:

Category

Total workforce

Landowners

278

including 115 on pylons rights-of-way

Owners of non-resident buildings

10 of which 01 owner of building housing

02 tenants

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Category

Total workforce

Resident households

03 of which 02 are building tenants the
sheltering

Farm owners (same people)
as above)

278

including 115 on pylons rights-of-way

Non-owner farmers

169

Agricultural workers

The income of the PAPs is based on agriculture, with the landowners exploiting their land, or non-owner farmers on their plots, and workers deriving part of their income by doing seasonal work in the right of way project (the majority of their income from other seasonal or permanent activities depending on case).

Agriculture represents the main economic activity of the populations of the villages crossed, with the main crops coconut, oil palm, rubber, cassava and crops market gardeners. Commerce is the second activity of the villages crossed, marked by the sale of cassava (Songon and Anyama), fish (Jacqueville), the presence of shops, scrub / restaurants, sewing workshops, mechanical garage, etc. In addition, fishing remains an important activity in the villages of the department of Jacqueville. The goods identified in the project right-of-way are perennial crops (rubber, cocoa, palm oil), fruit trees (coconut palms), food crops (cassava) and vegetable crops.

9 Eligibility

Those eligible for compensation are those with property on the project site at October 18, 2019, date of eligibility for this PAR. The PAR eligibility criteria are listed below.

below:

Type of harm

Compensation measure

Loss of land

Landowners will be compensated at full replacement cost on the current land market, in accordance with international standards.

Loss of crops

Compensation for the loss of crops will be made from a combination of MINADER decree 453 with the standards of the IFC and the AfDB; that is to say on the base of the market value of the high season practiced on the local market.

Housing loss

For the resident household owner of the building housing it, the main measure adopted in agreement with said household, is compensation at cost replacement as new without depreciation or weighting of coefficients execution, dilapidation, maintenance and remoteness.

For the 02 resident tenant households, they will be compensated at a level allowing to relocate under the same conditions prevailing displacement: rehousing assistance will be paid to them on the basis of twelve (12) months of rent. Their compensation for rehousing is fixed on the basis of the cost of rent actually paid.

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Loss of buildings

Compensation for loss of buildings is based on the cost of replacement as new without depreciation or weighting of coefficients execution, dilapidation, maintenance and remoteness.

Loss of income

Farm workers who lose their jobs will receive compensation in cash. For loss of income, compensation is made on the basis of wages lost during the period of adaptation of agricultural workers to the absence work at their former employer.

It is estimated that with the support provided in the recovery measures for livelihoods, a farm worker should be able to overcome the cessation of his old activities after one year (12 months). Since he was working only every 3 months in its former occupation. The amount of the compensation would correspond to 4 times the salary earned during his interventions semi-annually.

Shortfall due

to the

fresh

of

changes

of

subdivision

Approved subdivision developers who must modify their plans development to integrate the project infrastructure will be entitled to a

compensation in cash to cover the corresponding costs. The method calculation of the shortfall in agreement with the promoters, is based on the costs of modification of the layout plan and costs of working time the Topo expert.

Restoration

of

livelihood

All persons belonging to the three categories mentioned above, will receive support in kind or in cash for the restoration of resources of existence. Vulnerable groups will have support complementary.

10 Assessment and compensation for losses

The main measures and basis of compensation proposed according to the type of damage suffered

are summarized in the table below:

Type of harm

Principles of compensation

Compensation base

Loss of land

Cash compensation in

the framework of the common procedure

expropriation

Land value assessed cost

full replacement on

the current land market

in the project area, according to

type of land (subdivided or not)

Crop destruction

Cash compensation for

loss of culture

In accordance

at

the

combination between decree 453

of MINADER and the standards of

IFC and AfDB

Housing loss

Cash compensation in agreement with households. Indeed, the resident household owner of the building and the owner of the building housing the tenants, prefer compensation in cash in order to build a Building replacement value expert for the household resident owner
12 months rent indexed on cost of rent charged in the project area, depending on the type of built and depending on the number of room

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residential structure to their preference

Loss of buildings

Cash compensation in agreement with the owners of buildings

Replacement value of buildings appraised

Job Loss

Cash compensation for loss of workers' wages agricultural
3 times the declared salary for a quarter of work, for the temporary unemployment or the length of the suspension

of the activity

Modification of the plan
subdivision

Cash compensation for
plan modification fees
subdivision

price-based negotiation
market in this area

Compensation assessment methodologies, derived from Ivorian legislation and supplemented

recommendations of international standards have been calibrated to ensure that beneficiaries the equivalent of the cost of replacing the goods concerned at market price. In

in particular, the assessment of the cost of land for pylon rights-of-way is based on the conclusions of

the study of land prices in the municipality of Jacquenville carried out as part of the

construction of the power plant in June 2019.

The land acquisition is based on an over-the-counter negotiation between the parties, resulting in a

advantageous price per square meter for the seller. Crop compensation is based on a

decree of Ivorian legislation allowing to restart a plantation reaching the same productivity level. Workers' compensation is based on the calculation of wages during

an adaptation period corresponding to two (2) production cycles and covering a period

one year.

The table below presents the estimated compensation amounts. It should be noted

beyond these compensations, the PAPs will also benefit from livelihood restoration.

Total Unit
Modality P / U Total Unit
Tracks
access to
corridor
Customary land
Opening
tracks
access
48
Track
0.9012
Purge of customary rights
at market price
2000
FCFA
/ m2
18,024,000
Implantation
80
0.80 pylons
Purge of customary rights
at market price
2,000
FCFA
/ m2
16,000,000
Servitude
6
km
30.00
Implantation
5
pylons 0.05
Purge of customary rights
at market price
2,000
FCFA
/ m2
1,000,000
Servitude
2
km
10.00
57
3.44
6000
206 248 380
1
0.07
5000
3,675,550
3
0.22
15000
33,075,000
4
0.29
5500
16 170 605

Implantation

12

0.12 pylons

Purge of customary rights
at the increased market price

for land title

3,000

FCFA

/ m²

3,600,000

Servitude

4.5

km

22.50

Implantation

13

0.13 pylons

Compensatory reforestation 16,807,500 ft

16,807,500

Servitude

3

km

15.00

314,601,035

216,023,393

1 Households

owners

residents

12 times the monthly rent

practiced for the 2 pieces

(40,000 FCFA) in the

480,000 FCFA

/ PAP

480,000

2 Households

tenants

residents

04 times the monthly rent

practiced (20,000 FCFA)

in the project area

80,000 FCFA

/ PAP

160,000

14 Buildings

appraised value of

building (replacement value)

70 592 238 Ft

70,592,238

43 Worker

Equivalent of salary on a

transition year

300,000 FCFA

/ PAP

12,900,000

4 Grouping

worker

Equivalent of services

over a year

FCFA 180,000

/Ha

14,040,000
1 Promoter
subdivision
Modification of the plan
development
5,000,000 FCFA
/ lotis.
5,000,000
103,172,238
22
Order scale
Minader 2018
199 215 893
Audoin classified forest
1
Compensation and RME not applicable, because temporary occupation
All works combined
Total - land
Total - crops and
compensatory reforestation
Other impacts
Grand total
Land
Cultures
Other 633,796,666
Total - other
Purge of customary rights
at the increased market price
for land title
FCFA
/ m2
Approved subdivision,
unapplied
(Adoukro)
12
Compensation and RME not applicable, because temporary occupation
Approved subdivision
and applied
(Tomatekro)
Implantation
Lot
23
Line
electric
Customary land
80
447
Compensation and RME not applicable, because temporary occupation
Subdivision no
approved (Taboth
residential 2 and 3) and
Akoupé Zeudji
6
Compensation and RME not applicable, because temporary occupation
Land
Cultures
Nb. PAP
Compensation
Nb.
PAP

Compensation
Work
Type of property impacted
Activity
occasioning
the impact
Qty Unit
Sup (ha)

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It should be noted that beyond this compensation, the PAPs will also benefit from livelihood restoration measures.

11 Restoration of livelihoods

In addition to compensation for losses suffered, resettlement measures include also measures that will allow each category of eligible displaced person improve or restore livelihoods. Livelihood restoration measures are summarized below:

11.1 Assistance in housing reconstruction

For resident owner households: A transition allowance will be granted to them for cover the period necessary to find a place of residence (12 months' rent).

11.2 Assistance in the agricultural sector

For all landowners or not: advice on agricultural intensification with a view to allow them to obtain equivalent or even higher agricultural yields on areas slightly lower than they had before the project. In addition, they will benefit from advice and guidance by proposing retraining paths in the agricultural sector with a view to adaptation for loss of land and agricultural income.

11.3 Assistance with the reconstitution of the activity or the reconversion in the easements of bondage

For all PAPs: retraining program led by an NGO to enable them to develop a new activity (low or food crops or market gardening), in the easement except approved subdivision.

11.4 Assistance for securing compensation funds

For all PAPs: awareness of the opening of bank accounts, training, and counter consultation and monitoring to advise PAPs in the management of newly

acquired funds.

From experience, the payment of financial compensation can generate negative effects

wanted, especially for women and children. In order to minimize these perverse effects of

sudden availability of liquidity within households, the Project will provide training on

rational use and management of compensation before any compensation is paid.

From experience, some households receiving financial compensation for the loss of their

housing for the benefit of a project, abandon their homeless family (wife and children). The

compensation is used for the acquisition of goods other than the reconstruction of the building housing

family.

In addition, some households receiving large financial compensation may abandon

their old activities. If they don't use their compensation funds productively, they may end up having no viable sources of income.

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Also, the payment of financial compensation can generate negative effects wanted, especially for women and children.

The NGO in charge of social monitoring of PAPs will monitor these situations and will continue to

emphasize to those affected the importance of participating in the livelihood restoration.

Furthermore, in order to minimize the perverse effects of a sudden availability of liquidity within

of households, the NGO will provide training on the rational use and management of

compensation before any payment of compensation.

11.5 Assistance to vulnerable people:

Vulnerable people will benefit from the following support:

- Personalized assistance according to specific needs, such as moving the compensation teams for the sick worker in the event of immobility;
- Support by the CE-PAR for travel costs and support for the collection of checks;
- Support, assistance and supervision in the creation of new plantations;
- Help in understanding and monitoring RAP procedures and access to compensation

and support services for people.

The PAPs identified as vulnerable are presented below. They have been identified according to usual criteria of age, chronic illness, disability, and head of household status single or widowed:

Vulnerable PAP

Status

Description

Kind

1 BRAGAHI TCHE-JACOB

farmer

70 and over, seriously ill

M

2 BEUGRE KOUSSAN JEAN

farmer

seriously ill

M

3 LATTA N'DRIN ISAAC

farmer

70 and over

M

4 ALIFA DIABAKATE

farmer

71 and over

M

5 AKE AHUI

farmer

70 and over, seriously ill

M

6 SAWADOGO FATIMATA

farmer

Widow, seriously ill

F

7 OUEDRAOGO RASMATA

farmer

Widow, seriously ill

F

8 KODRO KOFFI FELIX

farmer

70 and over

M

9 ESSIEN DORCAS AHUI

Property owner

88 years old, seriously ill

F

10 ESSIEN JEANNE

Property owner

70 years old, seriously ill

F

Estimates of costs related to livelihood restoration measures are presented in the table below:

Livelihood Restoration Measures

Amount

1. Help with rehousing and associated procedures for households

- *Transition allowance*

480,000

- *Costs incurred when looking for new accommodation*

300,000

2. NGO support during the resettlement process

20,000,000

3. Agricultural technical assistance (MINADER and ANADER)

35 100,000

Amount

4. Support for the creation of income-generating activities (workers agricultural)

4,300,000

5. Training in securing compensation funds

39,000,000

6. Provision for assistance to vulnerable persons

5,000,000

Total amount

104,180,000

12 Grievance procedure

Conflicts may arise during resettlement operations. Grievances will be submitted to a specific body called the management and processing unit for requests, composed of sub teams at four levels:

- Level 1: local committees installed in each village crossed by the line, which will be managed by community liaison officers and including 01 notable, 01 responsible for young people and 01 responsible for women;
- Level 2: PAR Implementation Unit;
- Level 3: Administrative Commission for compensation and purging of customary rights;
- Level 4: Monitoring commission.

The processing procedure is transparent in its claims settlement operations. It is implemented to respond effectively and in a timely manner to concerns formulated by people affected or feeling affected by the project.

13 Organizational framework for RAP implementation

The delegated contracting authority of the PAR will be ensured by a Monitoring Committee (CS) while a PAR Implementation Unit (CE-PAR), placed under the supervision of the Monitoring Committee, will be set up to ensure the implementation of compensation and resettlement operations for PAPs. Note: **This is**

the monitoring committee and the RAP implementation unit of the plant

site which will be responsible for implementation of the RAP of associated works. An administrative commission will be responsible for purge of customary land rights.

The RAP implementation schedule is presented below:

Activities

Execution period

Month 1 Month 2 Month 3 Month 4 Month 5 Month 6

Taking and approving acts (DUP, creation orders and functioning of the organizational framework)

Implementation of the organizational framework (CS, CA and CE-PAR)

Validation and Adoption of the RAP

Mobilization of RAP financial resources

Information and awareness of PAPs on the measures compensation and security measures, and settlement of grievances

Information, Negotiation and Signature of Memorandum of Understanding with landowners for the purge of land rights

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Activities

Execution period

Month 1 Month 2 Month 3 Month 4 Month 5 Month 6

Information, Negotiation and Signature of certificates of compensation with PAPs

Payment of compensation for PAPs

Implementation of means restoration measures of existence

Release of project rights-of-way

Social monitoring of the execution of the RAP

Communication and consignment to court without compensation report

Assessment of the execution of the RAP

14 Costs and budget

The provisional budget for the Action and Resettlement Plan (RAP) for people affected by the

construction project for associated works (400kV power line + access tracks to the corridor)

is shown below. It covers all costs related to travel in the project right-of-way.

- PAPs compensation: 636,506,166 FCFA;
- Restoration of livelihoods: 73,380,000 FCFA;
- RAP implementation measures: 223,334,000 FCFA;
- Contingencies (15%): 139,983,475 FCFA.

15 Monitoring and evaluation

The project owner will entrust the monitoring and evaluation of the RAP to an independent consultant.

The main objective of RAP is to provide affected people with a standard of living and

living conditions equivalent or better than what they knew before the project was carried out,

monitoring and evaluating actions should focus on achieving the objectives following specific:

- ✓ General assessment of the compliance of the execution with the objectives and methods specified in the context of the RAP;
- ✓ Evaluation of the implementation procedures for compensation and displacement;
- ✓ Assessment of the adequacy of compensation measures in relation to losses suffered;
- ✓ Assessment of the impact of resettlement on income, living standards and livelihood ;
- ✓ Assessment of corrective actions to take if necessary as part of monitoring and assessment of changes to the strategies and methods used to compensation.

The terms of reference for the external evaluation of RAP implementation will include

in particular the organization of sample surveys with different representative categories in

within the population affected by the project, and thereby highlighting the degree of

satisfaction of any complaints. The assessor should be an individual or a

specialized firm

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in displacement of populations. Monitoring and performance indicators will be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RAP.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context for the development of the RAP

Within the framework of the policy of diversification of the sources of energy production of

Ivorian government and in response to the growing need for electricity, it is planned to

implement a project to build a new thermal power plant

total of 390 MW, called ATINKOU, at Taboth, in the department of Jacqueville.

This project consists of 04 components, each of which is the subject of a RAP.

These components are:

✓ *Component 1* : Construction of the thermal power plant and the water pipeline;

✓ **Component 2** : Construction of works associated with the power plant, consisting of a

electrical transmission line from the central unit to the connection point to the network

400 kV electric (Taboth-Akoupé Zeudji) + access tracks to the line corridor.

✓ *Component 3* : Construction of utility works at the power plant (Access path to the

power plant + an MV power supply line + a supply line for

gas from the connection point to the existing gas pipeline (FROXTROT) near Avagou

to the power plant;

✓ *Component 4* : Construction of an unloading quay, through which the

materials that will be used to build the powerhouse.

This document relates to component 2 which relates to the construction of a line of

400kV transmission from Taboth to Akoupé Zeudji.

Beyond the economic and social opportunities offered by this project, the creation of a 400 line

kV will cause significant negative impacts on the human environment, in terms of loss of

land, housing, destruction of buildings, crops and disruption of activities economic.

In order to comply with the national regulations in force and the principles of donors

funds, the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is necessary.

This document complies with Ivorian legislation and international standards of the

SFI, AfDB and PROPARCO. It was developed by the BNETD, reviewed and corrected by the INSUCO firm.

1.2 Status and scope of this document

The results of the socio-economic survey carried out as part of the social study show that

the execution of the project will lead to the destruction of all goods and usufructs located on and emanating from

the right-of-way of the 400 kV line and the access tracks to the corridor (agricultural, real estate and

land, income). This destruction will cause the economic and physical displacement of

people installed in the direct right of way of the project.

This Resettlement Action Plan (PAR) is drawn up by the National Studies Office

Techniques et de Développement (BNETD), with a view to proposing appropriate compensation measures

prejudices and to organize the consensual displacement of the populations concerned.

It is developed in accordance with Ivorian regulations in terms of land acquisition and property compensation in general, and with the guidelines of lenders, especially those of the International Finance Corporation (IFC: Performance Standards 5 - Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, and its annex A prepared on January 1, 2012), of the AfDB and PROPARCO, relating to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.

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2 . PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Brief description of the project

The project consists of the construction of a 400kV power line and access tracks to the corridor of the line over a distance of 43 km with a corridor 50 m wide. The access roads have a width of eight (8) meters with variable length depending on their position relative to the corridor.

This study covers only the corridor of the 400kV line. The other components are

covered by separate RAPs produced separately.

Given that the project stakeholders are often the same as those of the central, some briefings and consultations addressed the central case also.

2.2 Consistency of the work to be carried out

The works will consist of the installation of 115 pylons on 10 m by 10 m rights-of-way, with the opening of 48 access roads to the corridor with a total area of 0.9012 ha.

The pylons are spaced 300 to 400 m apart over a total distance of 43 km, accompanied by line drawing

400 kV electric cables between the pylons, on a 50 m wide safety corridor. In addition, the power line will cross rural and agricultural land, subdivisions (approved and non-approved) and the forest classified 2 of Audoin, whose limits were redefined by a decree. She crosses this classified forest over a distance of 5.1 km.

Figure 1: Illustration of pylons and line easements

²The forest in question is not a forest classified in the real sense of the term; it's a forest that was already cleared.

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2.3 Presentation of the impact zone

2.3.1 Location

The construction project for the works associated with the ATINKOU thermal power plant will be carried out in the village lands of Taboth, Sassako, Adoukro, N'djem, Abreby, Tomatekro, Songon Dagbè, Songon-Té, Songon Agban Attié 1, Songon Agban Attié 2, Adonkoi 1, Adonkoi 2, Attinguié and Akoupé Zeudji. These villages are located in the communal sector of Jacquville and in the sub-sectors prefectures of Songon and Anyama.

The corridor of the power line, 215 ha in total, was marked and then materialized by the installation of terminals, the position of which is taken by differential GPS.

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Map 1: location of the project right-of-way

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2.3.2 Socio-economic environment at local level

The associated works of the thermal power plant, in particular the 400 kV line

and the access tracks to the corridor will be built in the South of Côte d'Ivoire, in the lagoon region, in the prefectures of Jacqueville, Songon and Anyama. They pass through fourteen (14) localities (villages). This are the localities of Taboth, Ndjèm, Adoukro, Sassako, Abréby, Tomatekro, Songon Dagbê, Songon Té, Songon Agban Attié 1, Songon Agban Attié 2, Adonkoi 1, Adonkoi 2, Attinguié and Akoupé Zeudji, the socio-economic characteristics of which are summarized in Table 1 below.

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Table 1 : Socio-economic characteristics of the localities crossed by the project

Locations

Status of the locality

No.

inhabitants

Mode of management of land

Main activities economic

Connected to the network electricity

Connected to the network adduction

of water drinking

Religion

Existence of a

**center of
health
Existence
of a
school
primary
Existence
of
network
sanitation
autonomous or
evacuation
rainy waters**

Loti Village

N'DJEM

town

5,165

Land

managed according to the
modern law

by the

large

families

owners

earthlings

Agriculture:

coconut, rubber,

cassava and

cultures

market gardeners

Yes

Yes

Catholicism,

Protestantism,

Islam and

animism

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

ABREBY

town

945

Agriculture:

the coconut, the

cassava,

the rubber tree and the

market gardening

Yes

Yes

Catholicism, the

Protestantism,

Islam

and

animism

no

Yes

no

Yes

SASSAKO-

BEGNINI

town

1409

the

coconut,

the rubber tree,

the

cassava, the

But,

pineapple and

market gardening

Yes

Yes

Catholicism, the

Protestantism,
Islam
and
animism

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

ADOUKRO village

194

The Peach

no

no

Catholicism, the

Protestantism,

buddhism

and animism no

no

no

no

TABOTH

town

2000

Agriculture:

the coconut and

the rubber tree, the

cassava

Yes

no

Catholicism, the

Protestantism,

Islam and

animism

no

Yes

no

Yes

Locations

**Status of the
locality**

No.

inhabitants

**Mode of
management of
land**

**Main
activities**

economic

**Connected
to the network
electricity**

**Connected
to the network
adduction**

**of water
drinking**

Religion

**Existence
of a**

**center of
health**

**Existence
of a**

school

primary

**Existence
of**

**network
sanitation**

**autonomous or
evacuation**

rainy waters

Loti Village

SONGON

DAGBE

town

4000

Agriculture:

the rubber tree, the

cassava

Yes

Yes

Catholicism, the

Protestantism,

Islam and

animism

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

SONGON

AGBAN

ATTIE 1

camp

400

Agriculture:

the rubber tree,

yam,

palm tree

oil,

yam,

market gardeners

and cocoa no

no

Protestantism,

Islam and

animism

no

no

no

no

SONGON

AGBAN

ATTIE 2

camp

1000

Agriculture:

the rubber tree,

yam,

palm tree

oil,

yam,

market gardeners

and cocoa no

no

Protestantism,

Catholicism,

Islam and

animism.

no

no

no

no

ADONKOI 2 village

473

Agriculture:

the rubber tree, the

cassava and the

banana

plantain

Yes

Yes

Catholicism, the

Protestantism,

the harrist and

animism

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

ADONKOI 1 village

480

Agriculture:

the rubber tree, the

cassava and yes

no

Catholicism, the

Protestantism,

Islam, and

animism

Yes

no

no

Yes

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Locations

**Status of the
locality**

No.

inhabitants

**Mode of
management of
land**

**Main
activities**

economic

**Connected
to the network**

electricity

Connected

**to the network
adduction**

**of water
drinking**

**Religion
Existence**

**of a
center of
health**

**Existence
of a**

school

primary

**Existence
of**

network

sanitation

autonomous or

evacuation

rainy waters

Loti Village

palm tree

oil

ATTINGUIE village

7294

Agriculture:

the rubber tree, the

cassava and

palm tree

oil

Yes

Yes

Catholicism, the

Protestantism,

Islam, and

animism

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

AKOUBE

ZEUDJI

town

4622

Agriculture:

the rubber tree, the

cocoa, the

palm tree

oil, the

cassava and the

banana

plantain

Yes

Yes

Catholicism, the

Protestantism,

Buddhism,

Islam, the

Methodism-

united and

animism

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

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3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

3.1 Reminders of the main potential impacts of the project

The Taboth - Akoupé Zeudji power line construction project will certainly have impacts

positive, but also negative of major importance justifying the development of

this RAP.

work under the project will lead to both economic and physical displacement. Indeed, physical displacement refers only to instances where dwellings are displaced. According to the IFC (2012): “*Involuntary resettlement means both displacement*

physical (relocation or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of assets or

access to assets giving rise to a loss of source of income or livelihood) ” . So,

in the context of this project, the loss of agricultural land corresponds to economic displacement

and the loss of housing by households at the Songon Agban Attié 1 camp level, and

buildings under construction in Attinguié and Akoupé Zeudji, constitutes a displacement

physical. The losses in this project can be summarized as:

- Loss of land (6.03 ha, of which 1.70 ha is agricultural, 0.05 ha of unapproved subdivision,

- 4.03 ha of subdivision approved and applied, 0.12 ha of subdivision approved and not

- applied, 0.13 ha in the Audoin forest);

- Loss of housing (03 households including 02 tenants lose their residence);

- The loss of buildings; indeed, these are 15 buildings of which 03 house households

- residents (02 for the resident owner household and 01 for resident households tenants) and 12 belong to non-resident households. Note: the building housing the

- tenant households, also belongs to a non-resident household in the area of project. Hence a total of 10 non-resident households.

- The loss of farms (462 farms, managed by 425 farmers);

- Loss of income of agricultural workers (43 workers);

- temporary loss of access by temporary easements (106.51 ha).

The impacts due to the economic and physical displacement of the project are described as follows.

3.1.1 Economic travel

3.1.1.1 Customary lands

The power line impacts 0.80 ha and access tracks to the corridor of the line 0.90 ha, land

customary here denoting land owned by individuals according to village customs

concerned. They contain farms and fallows. The impacts of the project according to

the types of PAP concerned are:

▪ **For landowners:**

- The installation of pylons implies a permanent loss of land in their rights-of-way, estimated at 100 m² or 10 m by 10 m, with no possibility of future use for landowners;

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- The creation of easements around the pylons (25m on both sides, for a total width of 50 m along the length of the corridor) implies only a loss temporary land during works. These easements will be remitted to the provision of their owners for future use, although framed by easement conditions - including limiting the height of crops for do not interfere with the lines.

- The opening of access tracks to the line corridor implies a permanent loss of land in their grip, estimated at 9012 m² for all tracks.

▪ **For farmers:**

- The installation of pylons as well as works in easements (for example the pickling) involve the destruction of crops;

- Farmers whose fields are located in the area of pylons will permanently lose access to these lands for future exploitation - in the case of those who do not themselves own these lands (the impact of which is addressed

above), they may be harmed by the need to seek new land for their labors;

- Those whose fields are located in easements (implying a temporary loss land only) will retain access to the same land for farming future but will have to adapt to easement conditions (height limitation

cultures).

▪ **For agricultural workers:**

Installation of pylons as well as works in easements (for example stripping) involve the loss of income of individual farm workers or groups of workers working on affected rights of way.

3.1.1.2 Unapproved lots

The power line crosses four (04) subdivision projects (0.05 ha) not yet approved; he

these are the subdivisions of Taboth 2 and 3, then the subdivision of Adonkoi 2 and the subdivision of

the extension of Akoupé Zeudji. Due to the status still not approved and the nature of public utility of the

power line, they can still be considered equivalent to customary land.

The same impacts as those indicated in section 3.1.1.1 are applicable.

3.1.1.3 Approved subdivisions

The power line impacts two (02) approved subdivisions (4.18 ha). This is the subdivision

Adoukro which has been the subject of land title and approval, but which has not yet been applied,

and that of Tomatekro, which is approved and applied, of which 65 lots are affected.

Thus, the impacts of section 3.1.1.1 are applicable except on the following points for the

Adoukro housing estate:

✓ The loss of soil associated with the installation of pylons is exacerbated by an increase of

the value of the land due to investments to arrive at the land title;

✓ The developer of the subdivision may suffer a shortfall due to his need to modify

development plans to accommodate the layout of the power line.

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3.1.2 Physical movements

The power line corridor crosses sites that are built or under construction. These

sites are located in Songon Agban Attié 1; Attinguié and Akoupé Zeudji. In fact, 03 resident households are identified in Songon Agban Attié 1, and 09 owners of 12 buildings under construction, including 05 in Attinguié, 03 in Akoupé Dzeudji and 01 in Songon Agban Attié 1. Among the resident households, there are 02 who are tenants; and the building housing these 02 tenant households, belongs to another non-resident household. From which there are a total of 10 owners of non-resident buildings.

3.2 Alternatives considered to minimize impacts

For the passage of the 400 Kv line, three (03) layout options for the passage of the line were studied. They are as follows:

- Option 1: the route crosses an approved subdivision not applied (subdivision Adoukro) and the site reserved for the construction of a military camp at N'djèm level.
- Option 2: the route crosses shallows and part of the SICOR plantation, ceded to the villagers.
- Option 3: the route crosses the Sassako housing estate, which is a housing estate approved and applied, and runs along the sea.

A complete study of the alternatives of the lines drawn from the Taboth power station was developed by the BNETD, through meetings and interviews with the administrative authorities and customary, leading to the selection of the route presented in this report. Indeed, following the various interviews and meetings, option 1, is the route option, which is adopted by most administrative and customary authorities; but this plot option, crosses the Adoukro housing estate, which is a contentious site. Indeed, the customary authorities of Sassako and the developer of the subdivision from Adoukro claim ownership

of the site of subdivision. The approval of the Adoukro subdivision is not recognized by the village of Sassako, who would be the land owner of the space occupied by said subdivision. In addition, option 1 of the route was modified in May 2019, by CI-ENERGIES to avoid the site of FACI, at the level of the Audoin classified forest. However, this route option crosses the subdivision de Tomatekro, which is an approved and applied subdivision. The other route options (2 and 3), although they cross areas which are not the subject of litigation, would require more financial means, for the passage of the 400 kV line. Indeed, option 2 crosses shallows and option 3 is very long and would impact buildings. These two options, impact approved and applied subdivisions, which require the approval of owners of said subdivisions. To avoid or minimize additional impacts in the rights-of-way dedicated to the project (400kV line), it is agreed as follows :

The works must start as soon as possible after the release of the project right-of-way, in accordance with the timetable for carrying out the various operations;

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The companies in charge of the works must carry out their site installations in the rights-of-way dedicated to the project so as not to impact additional land; The companies will have to secure the works rights of way so as to effectively prohibit all access to the site, and the control offices will have to strictly monitor their applications. Formally, any report on the availability of the project right-of-way for companies

must clearly state that any relocation to the right of way and accidents which could result therefrom would fall under their responsibilities.

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4 PAR OBJECTIVES AND STUDIES

4.1 Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The fundamental objective of any Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to ensure that the implementation of development projects do not cause uncompensated harm to populations. Indeed, the damage caused to part of the population during the implementation of projects can lead to their impoverishment and thus reduce or destroy the expected benefits.

Although the project is undertaken in the name of the general interest, the impoverishment of a fringe of the population does not contribute to the sustainable development of the nation through the eradication of poverty.

On the contrary, the fact of harming a part of society for the benefit of others, goes to

against the spirit of equity and justice which must support all public actions.

In accordance with this fundamental objective, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Bank

African Development Bank (ADB) and the institution for Promotion and Participation for

Economic Cooperation (PROPARCO) have adopted sustainability standards environmental and social, intended for clients and promoters of projects in which they participate.

These Standards provide guidelines for the identification of risks and impacts, aiming

including avoiding, minimizing, mitigating and compensating for them. They also cover obligations

clients in terms of stakeholder consultation and information. Marks

Guidance on these Standards is also available.

According to the Declaration on Principles of Responsible Finance also known as the "Consensus of Rome" of 2009, the Association of European Bilateral Development Financial Institutions (EDFI, of which PROPARCO is a member) undertakes to ensure the conformity of its investments with IFC Performance Standards in the Context of Projects That May Have Impacts environmental or social. Similarly, after analysis (see Chapter 5), the ADB standards and in particular the operational backup OS2 of the Integrated Backup System (ISS) can be considered to be in line with the IFC Performance Standards. For these reasons and taking into account the status of IFC as a lead donor on the project, the present PAR primarily refers to IFC performance standards while maintaining the compliance of the project with the requirements of other donors. The relevant Performance Standard for this RAP is NP5 relating to Land Acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Performance Standard 5 recognizes that the acquisition of land and restrictions on their use by projects can have negative impacts on people and communities who use these lands. The main objectives of this standard are:

- Avoid, and whenever this is not possible, limit involuntary resettlement by considering alternative designs to projects.
- Avoid forced eviction.
- Anticipate and avoid, or when it is not possible to avoid, limit social impacts and negative economic outcomes from land acquisition or restrictions on its use by (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement price and by (ii)

ensuring that resettlement activities are accompanied by communication appropriate informed information, consultation and participation of

affected people.

- Improve the livelihoods and living conditions of displaced people.
- Improve the livelihoods of the people affected by the project.
- Improve the living conditions of physically displaced persons by providing adequate housing with security of tenure in resettlement sites.

The objectives, results and measures proposed by this RAP are valid for one year from

October 18, 2019.

4.2 Studies carried out

The main activities carried out as part of the development of this RAP are as follows:

- Collection and processing of basic data;
- Public consultations;
- The field survey;
- The inventory of impacted goods;
- Data analysis and processing.

4.2.1 Collection and processing of basic data

The collection of basic data relating to the project took place through a documentary review and site visits.

4.2.1.1 Documentary review

The document review consisted of collecting basic information relating to the description of the project, the socio-economic characteristics of the project area and the political context, institutional, legislative and regulatory in terms of environmental protection in the Coast ivory.

4.2.1.2 Site reconnaissance visit

The field missions were carried out as follows:

- CIPREL, ERM, ENVAL and CI-ENERGIE: December 12, 2018;
- BNETD and BOUYGUES: January 05, 2019;
- ENVAL, BNETD, BOUYGUES ENERGIES: March 21, 2019;
- CIPREL, CI-ENERGIES and BNETD: July 29, 2019.

These missions made it possible to:

- mark the line and above all to specify its final route over a length of approximately 43 km and a width of 50 m of right-of-way;
- locate and define the limits of the project area;
- identify establishments, infrastructures, equipment and riparian activities likely to be impacted by the project;
- identify the localities crossed by the project;
- take benchmarks to define the methodology of the field survey itself.

This route crosses the localities or the regions of the localities indicated in the table below.

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Table 2: Locations with people and / or property impacted in the 400 kV line corridor

Localities concerned

Characteristics

Administrative attachment

Taboth

Town

Municipality of Jacqueville

Adoukro

Abréby

Sassako

N'djèm

Tomatekro

Camp

Songon Dagbè

Town

Songon sub-prefecture

Songon-Té

Songon Agban Attié 1

Camp

Songon Agban Attié 2

Adonkoi 2

Town

Anyama Sub-Prefecture

Adonkoi 1

Attenuated

Akoupé Dzeudji

Source: Socio-economic survey / Census, BNETD, January, May, June 2019

Photos 1 and 2 : view of the participants in the various visits carried out in the right-of-way of the project

4.2.2 Public consultations

The objective of the study requires a strong participation of administrative authorities and

local residents, settled and / or having interests in the right of way of the project. The sessions

organized public information and consultation consisted of a series of interviews with

the various partners in the project in order to obtain their adhesion to its execution - the activities

Interaction with stakeholders is detailed in section 6.1.

4.2.3 Field surveys

The following activities were carried out as part of the field surveys:

- ✓ The socio-economic survey;
- ✓ The census of the occupants of the project right-of-way;
- ✓ The inventory of affected properties.

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In order to ensure their effective participation in the operation, the target populations were first informed through their different chefs.

4.2.3.1 Socio-economic survey

The socio-economic survey focused on knowledge of the area hosting the project. During

from this survey, the following different aspects were analyzed:

- ✓ The demographic situation and the social, land and administrative organization;

- ✓ Major economic activities, income and employment;
- ✓ Housing and living environment;
- ✓ Basic socio-economic infrastructure, particularly in health, education, drinking water supply, transport and roads.

4.2.3.2 *Census of PAPs*

The census of the populations within the scope of the works was carried out discontinuously from

08/21/17 to 06/19/2018, for the localities of Songon and Anyama and from January 16 to 25, 2019, then

May 18, 2019 and October 18, 2019 for the localities of Jacquville. A standard questionnaire (see

Annex 2) was designed to identify the occupants of the project right-of-way.

The questionnaire is

structured as follows:

- ✓ Identification of the respondent;
- ✓ Social characteristics of the respondent's household;
- ✓ Socio-economic situation of the household;
- ✓ Household housing conditions;
- ✓ Food consumption;
- ✓ Conditions of access to basic infrastructure;
- ✓ Cultural and religious practices;
- ✓ Inventory of goods in the right of way of the project;
- ✓ Assessment of damages and perception of the project.

Indeed, the census consisted of counting, identifying and profiling the occupants of the right-of-way

likely to be impacted by the project, based on a household survey. On the one hand, it allowed

to collect exhaustive information on these people and the activities carried out in the right-of-way

of the project and, on the other hand, to classify them by category according to their status of occupation of the site (farmers, farm workers, landowners).

The BNETD project team exchanged with the people listed on their opinions on the project, their resettlement expectations and aspirations.

On the basis of the data collected, an exhaustive list of the people listed has been established . The BNETD defined for this survey, five (05) categories of PAPs to be identified according to the impacts foreseeable major figures presented in the following table:

Table 3: Categories of PAPs according to major foreseeable impacts

CATEGORIES OF PAPs

PREDICTABLE MAJOR IMPACTS

Landowners

Loss of heritage (agricultural land, buildings and not built)

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CATEGORIES OF PAPs

PREDICTABLE MAJOR IMPACTS

Resident households

Loss of housing, loss of building, loss of lot

Non-resident building owners

Loss of buildings, loss of rental income

Farmers (owners and not land owners)

Loss of income from crops (farms agricultural)

Agricultural workers

Loss of income from wages

Subdivision promoters

Loss of earnings due to modification fees development plans

Source: Socio-economic survey / Census, BNETD, January 2019

4.2.3.3

Property inventory

The inventory of goods focused on the identification of land, buildings, plantations, crops, located in the grip of the project.

It should be noted that the lands and plantations have been appraised by sworn agents of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER). They were lifted by GPS and the speculations produced there have been listed and photographed, in the presence of operators, neighboring neighbors and people mandated by the chiefdom to serve as witness the operation. In addition, the buildings were appraised by a real estate expert from BNETD.

4.2.4 Estimated losses

The estimation of losses consisted in evaluating the cost of replacing the impacted assets. The basics

of calculation used are presented below for each type of property affected:

✓ For agricultural and subdivided land: the evaluated area compared to the market cost in the

project area;

✓ For buildings: estimate of the cost of replacement or new reconstruction of impacted buildings, by applying a specific price to the total surface area square meter set according to the scale of the Ministry of Construction, Housing, and

Town Planning (MCLU) ³, and weighted with coefficients taking into account the quality of execution,

maintenance, obsolescence, and remoteness, to estimate the market value or value

actual building status;

✓ Loss of housing: especially for tenant households, estimation of rent charged in the project area according to the type of frame and according to the number of rooms.

✓ For agricultural speculations: The evaluation of losses for the main crops practiced in the project area is carried out in accordance with the scale fixed by the decree

Interministerial N ° 453 / MINADER / MIS / MIRAH / MEF / MCLU / MMG / MEER /

MPEER / SEPMBPE of 01 August 2018 fixing the scale of compensation for destruction or planned destruction of crops and other investments in rural areas and slaughter of farm animals;

✓ Losses of income of agricultural workers are based on workloads and amounts

declared by the interested parties over a compensation period estimated at one year;

³The MCLAU is responsible for appraising real estate on behalf of the State of Côte d'Ivoire. The prices applied are contained in the Guide for the Evaluation of Existing Buildings - January 1993.

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✓ The shortfall due to the costs of modifying subdivision development plans have been estimated on the basis of previous experience in similar activities.

4.2.5 Analysis and processing of data

The information collected during the field survey was processed and analyzed using

Word, Excel, MYSQL software. The coding grid on the questionnaire allowed the

fast entry and reliable processing of information in the database developed under MYSQL and Excel.

The basic data analyzed relate to the socio-economic situation of the respondents,

land use, characteristics of buildings in the right of way, knowledge of project and compensatory measures. The following parameters have been defined to analyze these

data:

✓ **Social parameters** : analyze the social situation of the respondents through gender, nationality, level of education, marital status, size and composition of the housework ;

✓ **Economic parameters** : assess the socio-economic situation of respondents from professional status and income earned;

✓ **The parameters linked to land and housing** : make it possible to analyze the land situation and property rights of respondents based on occupation status and mode acquisition;

✓ **The parameters relating to perceptions and expectations:** they allow to analyze the level of respondents' support for the project and the options envisaged in terms of compensation.

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5 LEGISLATIVE, REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The involuntary displacement and resettlement of populations, essential in the context of

construction of the 400 kV line and the access tracks to the corridor, are done in a framework

legislative, regulatory and institutional applicable in the matter at the national and international level.

5.1 Legislative and regulatory framework

5.1.1 *At the national level*

The objective of Ivorian legislation on involuntary displacement of populations is to

allow large infrastructure projects to be carried out under good conditions, ensuring that

environmental protection and the well-being of populations. To achieve this objective, the Coast

d'Ivoire has adopted a set of legal texts, the most significant of which to take into account

considerations for this project are:

- ✓ The fundamental law establishing the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire;
- ✓ The law on the environment code;
- ✓ The law establishing the electricity code;
- ✓ The law regulating the residential lease;

- ✓ The texts regulating the expropriation for reasons of public utility;
- ✓ The law on the transfer of powers to local authorities.

5.1.1.1 Law establishing the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

Law n ° 2016-886 of 08 November 2016 establishing the Constitution of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

adopted by referendum on October 30, 2016e sets the general framework for the protection of the environment.

It stipulates that the right to a healthy environment is recognized by all and that the protection of the environment and the promotion of quality of life are a duty for the community and for each natural or legal person. This law also provides that “the home is inviolable.

Infringements or restrictions can only be made by law ", then that" the right to ownership is guaranteed to all. No one shall be deprived of his property except for reasons of utility public and subject to fair and prior compensation ”.

This legal text is relevant in the context of this project, in the sense that it constitutes the the basis of all of the State's duties with regard to expropriation and resettlement involuntary populations. It fixes the procedure and modalities.

5.1.1.2 Law n ° 96-766 of October 3, 1996 relating to the environment code

The Environment Code is a text of law made up of all the definitions and general principles applicable to the preservation of the environment in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.

It constitutes an Environmental and Social Management Framework to guide the aspects and social issues relating to the thermal power station and substation construction project

populations.

Indeed, it recommends, in its article 35, the application of the principles of precaution, substitution, preservation of biological diversity, non-degradation of natural resources, of the polluter payer, the right of public participation in all proceedings and decisions that may have a negative effect on the environment.

In addition, it requires in its article 35.5 the project promoter to raise awareness and inform

populations on environmental problems linked to the actions to be developed: "Any

everyone has the right to be informed of the state of the environment and to participate in procedures prior to the taking of decisions likely to have harmful effects on the environment".

This article lays down the procedures and procedures for informing and public participation in the environmental impact assessment process. In the context of displacement and involuntary resettlement of PAPs, the public concerned by the project will benefit from a large openness regarding his participation in the process.

Finally, it also defines, in a more precise manner, certain modalities, in particular the obligation to

carry out an environmental impact study: any project likely to have an impact on

the environment must be the subject of a prior impact study (Article 39).

Dispositions

relating to the performance of an ESIA are specified by Decree No. 96-894 of November 8, 1996

determining the rules and procedures applicable in the matter, namely:

The projects listed in Annex 1 are subject to the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

and those located on or near risk or ecologically sensitive areas (Annex III, Article

2),

Annex IV, Article 12: describes the content of an ESIA, an ESIA model, The project under study in the ESIA is subject to a public inquiry. The ESIA is made public in

part of this process and is part of the file created for this purpose.

In its appendices, this decree also specifies the particularities linked to studies relating to

the environment (Article 16).

5.1.1.3 Law n ° 2014-132 of March 24, 2014 relating to the electricity code

The Electricity Code is a legal text made up of all the definitions and principles of organization, operation and development applicable to the sector of electricity in Ivory Coast.

This legal text is relevant in the context of this project, because it fixes on the one hand, the rules of practice

activities in the electricity sector, in particular production, transport, dispatching,

import, export, distribution and marketing of electrical energy (Article 5).

On the other hand, it regulates the occupation of the areas of territorial influence and implantation

necessary for the realization of the declared means of transport and distribution of electricity

in the public interest (Articles 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39).

At this level, it stipulates that all of the rights of way and territorial establishments necessary for the

realization of the means of transport and distribution of electricity declared of public utility, made

part of the public domain of the State (article 35). The concessionaire body has the right to appeal,

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through the State in the expropriation procedure, after declaration of public utility by

works or works of production, transport, dispatching or distribution as well as their rights of way and locations, in accordance with the regulations in force

(article 36).

Any operator can be authorized to (article 37):

✓ Establish on public property transport works declared of public utility, to the occupy, overhanging them (...) as a servitude;

✓ Pass the electrical conductors over private property, subject to compliance with safety, road and town planning regulations.

In addition, subject to respecting the safety and convenience of the inhabitants, (...), the organization

concessionaire, once obtained the declaration of public utility, has the right to establish on the

private property the production, transport and distribution works necessary to the accomplishment of its mission, to occupy them or to overhang them by way of servitude. He has the

right of pruning, limbing and felling of trees and shrubs on these private properties in view

ensure the security and continuity of public service (Article 38). Only compensation is due to

owner who experiences current, direct and certain damage as a result of easements (article 39).

Remember that the easement constitutes an obligation made to the owner of the land and therefore entails

limits to the right of ownership and use of the land. The exercise of easements for crossing a line

electric will not lead to any dispossession of the owner who retains ownership and

enjoyment of the land on which the line is located.

5.1.1.4 Law n ° 2018-575 of June 13, 2018 relating to the residential lease

Law n ° 2018-575 of June 13, 2018 relating to the residential lease, regulates the rental or

rental of a building or local in Ivory Coast.

This law stipulates in its article 9 that the lessor cannot demand the payment of more than two months of

rents in advance to the candidate for the rental, at the conclusion of the lease contract for use

residential. And in the article of the same law, the rental contract can provide

for a deposit to the tenant's responsibility, which cannot exceed two months' rent to guarantee the performance of his obligations at the end of the contract, in particular damage, unpaid bills and various failures which could arise from its fact.

This law will apply in the context of the rehousing of resident households in the right of way of the project.

5.1.1.5 Texts regulating expropriation for reasons of public utility

The works associated with the Taboth power station (power line) will be expropriated at through a declaration of public utility (DUP).

Several legal texts intervene in Ivory Coast, to regulate the expropriation for cause of public utility. Those that could serve as a reference for this project are:

✓ The decree of 25 November 1930 regulating expropriation for reasons of public utility

and temporary occupation in French West Africa;

✓ Interministerial decree N ° 453 / MINADER / MIS / MIRAH / MEF / MCLU / MMG / MEER /

MPEER / SEPMBPE of 01 August 2018 fixing the scale of compensation for

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destruction or planned destruction of crops and other investments in rural areas and slaughter of farm animals;

✓ Decree n ° 71-74 of February 16, 1971, relating to state and land procedures;

✓ Decree No. 2014-25 of January 22, 2014 amending Decree No. 2013-224 of March 22, 2013

regulating the purging of customary rights on the ground for general interest.

a) Decree of 25 November 1930 regulating expropriation for reasons of utility public

Expropriation for reasons of public utility is governed in Côte d'Ivoire by the Decree of November 25

1930 which specifies the conditions and the procedure applicable for the expropriation, namely that:

✓ Public utility must be legally established: this is the purpose of the Declaration of Utility

Public (DUP) than legally finding this usefulness,

✓ Everything must be done to avoid expropriation: expropriation can only be declared

"If not for public utility",

✓ Compensation is a condition of expropriation,

✓ It must be fair,

✓ It must be prior.

This decree provides in its first article that: "*the expropriation for reasons of public utility takes place in French West Africa by the authority of justice*". It is therefore up to the court of

pronounce an expropriation judgment and not only for the Administration.

The main points of the Ivorian expropriation procedure are reflected in the following acts:

✓ "Act authorizing operations", Art. 3, al. 1

✓ "Act which expressly declares public utility", Art. 3, al. 2

✓ "Commodo and Incommodo Inquiry", Art. 6

✓ Transferability order, Art. 5. This decree designates the properties to which the expropriation is

applicable. The publication and the deadline are defined by articles 7 and 8.

✓ Appearance of interested parties before the Administrative Commission on Expropriation (Art. 9)

to reach an amicable settlement on compensation. The agreement is the subject of a report

compensation.

✓ Payment of compensation (Art. 9) if amicable agreement. This payment is the right of entry into

possession of the property by the Administration, Art 24.

✓ If no amicable agreement, communication of the file to the District Court which establishes

compensation for expropriation on the basis of an appraisal, Art. 12 to 16.

✓ Pronunciation of the judgment: it is enforceable by provision notwithstanding appeal and

provided that the compensation is paid, Art. 17.

This procedure only applies to PAPs benefiting from legal property rights (in particular a land title).

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b) Decree and decree fixing the rules for crop compensation

At the agricultural level, the Ivorian State has created the conditions for compensating the populations within the framework

projects of public utility, which conditions are governed by interministerial decree N ° 453 /

MINADER / MIS / MIRAH / MEF / MCLU / MMG / MEER / MPEER / SEPMBPE of 01 August 2018 bearing

fixing the compensation scale for destruction or planned destruction of crops and others

investments in rural areas and slaughter of farm animals, thus repealing all previous provisions, in particular decree No. 247 / MINAGRI / MEF / MPMB of June 17, 2014 on

fixing of the scale of compensation for destroyed crops.

The principle of crop compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, i.e.

tell the asset valuation method that determines the amount sufficient to replace the losses suffered. The determination of the replacement value takes into account the

following items:

- ✓ The area destroyed (S) in (ha);
- ✓ The cost of setting up the hectare (FCFA / ha) for perennial crops (Cm);
- ✓ The recommended density (number of plants / ha) (perennial crops) (d);
- ✓ The cumulative maintenance cost per hectare of crop (CEC) (FCFA / ha);
- ✓ Yield per hectare (kg / ha) (RN);
- ✓ The field price (FCFA) in force at the time of destruction (P);
- ✓ The age of the plantation (a);
- ✓ The number of years of immaturity required before entry into production (N);

✓ The moral damage suffered by the victim (u).

c) Decree relating to state and land procedures

Decree No. 71-74 of February 16, 1971, relating to state and land procedures, completes the

provisions of [the decree of July 9, 1936](#) which define the formalities for occupying land

rural and urban. He must justify any legal occupation of land by the possession of a title

provisional or final concession (Article 1).

d) Decree No. 2014-25 regulating the purging of customary rights on the soil

As part of the expropriation procedure for public utility, Decree No. 2014-25 of January 22, 2014 amending Decree No. 2013-224 of March 22, 2013

regulating the

purge of customary rights on the ground for general interest, helps limit negative impacts

on the rights of indigenous peoples. It applies to land held on the basis of rights customary, highlighted or not and included in the perimeters of urban plans or development operations of general interest, the delimitation of which will have been the subject of an order of

Minister responsible for town planning (article 2 of the decree).

Under the terms of article 6 of this decree, the purging of customary land rights gives rise, for

the holders of these rights, to compensation, in particular to compensation in cash or

nature.

Article 7 (new) fixes the maximum cost of the purge for the loss of rights linked to the use of the land,

as following :

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✓ 2,000 FCFA per square meter for the Autonomous District of Abidjan,

✓ 1,500 FCFA per square meter for the Autonomous District of Yamoussoukro,

✓ 1000 FCFA per square meter for the regional capital,

- ✓ 750 FCFA per square meter for the Department,
- ✓ 600 FCFA per square meter for the Sub-prefecture.

Costs below the maximums thus fixed may be negotiated by the parties for the purging of rights related to the loss of soil.

Article 8 (new) stipulates that costs below 2000 FCFA can be negotiated by the parts. For any public utility project, the costs of purging the plots concerned are determined by subsequent texts.

Article 9 indicates that an administrative commission, established for the operation, is responsible identify the land concerned and its holders, and propose compensation (from scale fixed in article 7 new) to the Ministry in charge of Town planning and to the Ministry in charge of Economy and Finance.

This commission includes the representatives of the technical ministries (Urbanism, Economy and Finance, Economic Infrastructure, Agriculture, Interior), the Mayors of the Communes concerned and the designated representatives of the communities concerned (see Article 10). According to

Article 11 (new), its role is to:

Identify the land included in the perimeter after a contradictory investigation. the proposed operation which are subject to customary law and to the identification of the holders of these rights;

Propose compensation according to the parcel concerned from the scale fixed in articles 7

(new) and 8 (new);

Finally, draw up a report including the list of lands to be purged, of holders customary rights on these lands, indemnities and compensations proposed from the scale

set out in Articles 7 (new) and 8 (new). This state is the subject of a report drawn up by the

Secretary of the Commission and signed by each of its members.

5.1.1.6 Texts regulating the public domain and utility easements

public

The associated facilities, subject of this RAP, will be designated as public areas and

easements of public utility through a declaration of public utility (DUP) according to the nomenclature

next :

Public domain: The rights-of-way of line pylons and other permanent works where a future

use by the original owners and usufructuaries is prevented by the project;

Public utility servitude: The rest of the security corridors of associated equipment where none

permanent surface structure is only built, where after temporary occupation by the project (by

example for access and works), the owners and / or usufructuaries can return for

undertake activities under easement conditions (for example, height restriction crops under power lines).

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The regulation of the public domain and easements of public utility is defined in Ivory Coast

by the Decree of September 29, 1928, regulating the public domain and easements

of public utility in Ivory Coast modified by Decree of September 7, 1935 and Decree of No. 52-679 of 3

June 1952. The following extracts in particular are relevant to the project:

3.— (Decree of June 3, 1952). - Land and buildings on private property are subject to all

the easements of passages, implantation, support and circulation required by the development

sewage pipes and communication protection devices, or by

establishment, maintenance, operation of telegraph and telephone lines, overhead lines

radio stations, including their supports, anchors, power lines, devices

decoupling or adaptation and their dependencies and conductors of electrical energy or hydraulic power classified in the public domain. In case of doubt or contestation on the limits of the public domain or the extent of the easements established under article 2 and of this article, it is ruled by decree of the Minister responsible for Domains.

5. — No compensation is due to the owners because of the easements established under the Articles 2,3 and 4 above.

9. — Holders of land included in the Public Domain who possess by virtue of titles regular and definitive prior to the promulgation of the decrees of July 20, 1900 cannot be dispossessed, if the public interest so required, only upon payment or deposit of a fair and prior compensation. The same would apply if the public interest required the exercise of the easements provided for in articles 2,3 and 4 the demolition of constructions or the removal fences or plantations established by said holders prior to the promulgation of above-mentioned decrees.

From the analysis of these texts, it emerges that:

The project will acquire land only in the rights-of-way of permanent structures (pylon) because they these imply that no other future use can be made of it, thus justifying the acquisition

as just and prior compensation;

Apart from the permanent works, the project will not acquire the land because their occupation will be only temporary for the duration of the work, and the owners or usufructuaries may do so

return at the end of the work - the possible change of crops that can be done there due to the terms

of easement (limitation of the height of crops) will be addressed by an

accompaniment

technical assistance for the development of these areas under these conditions; In all cases, the destroyed crops must be compensated as fair and prior compensation.

5.1.1.7 Law on the transfer and distribution of powers from the State to CT

The current transfer of powers from the State to local authorities (CT) is governed by law 2003-

208 of 07 July 2003 relating to the transfer and distribution of powers from the State to the Communities

Territorial. This law grants powers in matters of planning, town planning and housing for local communities, especially the Communes. These must develop and

execute municipal investment plans, urban master plans, details of the concerted development, urban renewal and

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consolidation, subdivisions, their extension or restructuring, the issuance of permits

build, prior agreements, town planning certificates and demolition permits, the issuance of

permit to fence, permit to cut and fell trees, authorization to install and various works.

The involvement of local communities in the development programs linked to the project is therefore

essential in the resettlement process. These communities must be involved in the process

resettlement insofar as they have authority in the management of the land domain (diagrams

planning and town planning directors, town planning and restructuring plans, building permit, installation authorization, etc.).

As part of this project, the municipality of Jacquville, the Songon sub-prefectures and

of Anyama who house the project are privileged actors, in particular for

research and implementation
provision of resettlement sites for PAPs to be moved.

5.1.2 International

At the international level, the PAR will be based on the standards of the IFC, the AfDB and PROPARCO.

5.1.2.1 IFC performance standards

Member of the World Bank Group and dedicated exclusively to the development of the sector private company, the International Finance Corporation has adopted Performance Standards for environmental and social sustainability, the latest version of which has been in effect since January 1

2012. These standards are intended for clients and promoters of projects in which it participates. They provide guidelines for the identification of risks and impacts, in particular to avoid, minimize, mitigate and compensate for them. They also cover the obligations of clients in stakeholder consultation and information. Guidance notes on these Performance standards are also available.

The relevant Performance Standard for this RAP is NP5 relating to Land Acquisition and involuntary resettlement.

Performance Standard 5 recognizes that land acquisition and restrictions on its use

use by projects can have negative impacts on people and communities who use these lands. Involuntary resettlement is both physical displacement (relocation or loss of a shelter) and economic displacement (loss of assets or access to

assets giving rise to loss of source of income or livelihood) as a result of acquisition of land and / or restriction of land use related to the project.

Resettlement

is considered involuntary when the persons or Communities affected have not the right to refuse and that the acquisition of their land or restrictions on the use of their

land lead to physical or economic displacement. This situation arises in

following cases: (i) legal expropriation or permanent or temporary restrictions on the use of land; and (ii) negotiated transactions in which the buyer can use the expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations fail with the seller.

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If not managed properly, involuntary resettlement can have consequences and the impoverishment of the people and Communities affected, as well as damage to the environment and social tension in the regions to which these populations have been displaced. For these reasons, involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized as much as possible. If involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, appropriate measures to minimize the negative impacts on IDPs and Host communities need to be carefully prepared and implemented. The government often plays a central role in the land acquisition and resettlement process, particularly in fixing compensation, and is therefore an important third party in many situations. Experience has shown that the direct participation of the client in the activities of resettlement can result in cost-effective, efficient and rapid implementation, as well as innovative approaches to improve the livelihoods of affected people. To help avoid expropriation and eliminate the need to use powers to impose relocation, clients are encouraged to use regulations traded that meet the requirements of this Performance Standard, even if they have the means legal to acquire the land without the seller's consent. The main objectives of this standard are:

- ✓ Avoid, and whenever this is not possible, limit involuntary resettlement by considering alternative designs to projects.
- ✓ Avoid forced eviction.

✓ Anticipate and avoid, or when it is not possible to avoid, limit social impacts and

negative economic outcomes from land acquisition or restrictions on its use by: (i) providing compensation for the loss of assets at the replacement price and by

(ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are accompanied by communication appropriate informed information, consultation and participation of affected people.

✓ Improve or at least restore the livelihoods and living conditions of displaced people.

✓ Improve the living conditions of physically displaced persons by providing adequate housing with security of tenure in resettlement sites.

Performance Standard 5 applies to physical and / or economic travel related to following types of land transactions:

✓ Land rights or right to use land acquired by expropriation or by others binding procedures in accordance with the host country's legal system;

✓ Land or land use rights acquired by regulations negotiated with the owners or people who have a legal right to the land if the expropriation or another compulsory legal procedure resulted from the failure of negotiations;

✓ Some projects where unintentional restrictions on land use and access to natural resources cause a community or groups within a community to lose community access to the use of resources in areas for which they have recognized customary or traditional use rights;

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✓ Some projects requiring the eviction of people occupying land without having rights

customary, traditional or recognized use;

✓ Restriction of access to land or use of other resources, particularly natural resources and communal goods, such as marine and aquatic resources, wood and non-wood forest products, freshwater, medicinal plants, areas hunting, gathering, grazing and farming.

The performance standard does not apply to resettlement resulting from land

transactions

voluntary (i.e. market transactions, in which the seller is not obliged to sell and the buyer cannot resort to expropriation or other procedures the legal system of the host country if negotiations fail.)

It also does not apply to situations where the impacts are indirect or not attributable to project-induced changes in land use by groups or communities affected.

When the impacts of the project on land, property or access to property become significantly negative, the client will comply with the requirements of this Performance Standard, even if the project does not include land acquisition or restrictions on the use of land.

The requirements formalized in the 54-point guidance note (NO21 to NO74) relate to:

- ✓ Project design;
- ✓ Compensation and benefits for displaced persons;
- ✓ Community engagement;
- ✓ The grievance mechanism;
- ✓ Planning and implementation of resettlement and restoration of resources of existence;
- ✓ Displacement, in general, and particularly physical displacement and displacement economic ;
- ✓ The responsibilities of the private sector in the context of resettlements supported by the government.

5.1.2.2 AfDB standards

The African Development Bank (SGI) Integrated Guarantee System was adopted on 17

December 2013 by the AfDB to serve as a cornerstone for its strategy to promote a

socially inclusive and ecologically sustainable growth. Guarantees operational (GO) are a set of five requirements that constitute the cornerstone of the

AfDB Integrated Guarantee System (IMS). Their goal is to promote growth socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable. Bank customers must respect these operational guarantees in terms of impact and social risk assessment and environmental. They apply to all the Bank's lending operations, both public than private sector, and to projects funded by other financial instruments but managed by the bank.

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Among these operational guarantees, Operational Guarantee 2 (GO2) on resettlement involuntary, land acquisition, population displacement and compensation, discussed above below, is specifically relevant to this PAR. This GO covers all components of a project, including activities resulting from involuntary resettlement that are directly and significantly linked to a project supported by the Bank and necessary for the realization of its objectives - whether government-sponsored or private developer resettlement or by both, and carried out or planned to be carried out simultaneously with the Project. It aims to clarify all questions related to physical and economic displacement but which are not specifically related to land acquisition. This GO relates to the economic, social and cultural impacts associated with projects funded by the Bank, which involve the involuntary loss of land, the involuntary loss of other assets, or restrictions on land use and access to local natural resources likely to train:

- ✓ Relocation or loss of housing by people residing in the area influence of the project;
- ✓ The loss of assets (in particular the loss of buildings and property of cultural

importance,
spiritual and social) or the restriction of access to assets, in particular national parks and protected areas or natural resources;

✓ The loss of sources of income or means of subsistence as a result of the project, that the affected people are called to move or not.

When a project requires temporary relocation of populations, the activities of relocation must be compatible with GO, while taking into account the temporary nature

displacement. The objectives are to minimize disruption for those affected, to avoid irreversible negative impacts, to provide satisfactory temporary services and, if necessary

where appropriate, to compensate for difficulties related to the transition.

The specific objectives of GO 2 are:

✓ Avoid involuntary resettlement as much as possible, or minimize its impacts when the

involuntary resettlement is inevitable, after all of the alternative designs of the project have been considered;

✓ Ensure that displaced persons are genuinely consulted and that they have been given

the opportunity to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement;

✓ Ensure that displaced persons receive substantial assistance for their resettlement as part of the project, so their standard of living, their ability to generate

income, their productive capacities, and all of their livelihoods

be improved beyond what they were before the project;

✓ Provide borrowers with clear guidelines on the conditions that must be met regarding involuntary resettlement issues in Bank operations, in order to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and resettlement, actively facilitate

social development and building a viable economy and society;

✓ Guard against poorly prepared or poorly implemented resettlement plans in establishing a mechanism for monitoring the performance of involuntary resettlement in Bank operations to find solutions to problems as they arise.

The AfDB policy on involuntary resettlement is broadly aligned with the IFC policy described in the previous section.

5.1.2.3 PROPARCO standards

A subsidiary of the French Development Agency (AFD) dedicated to the private sector, Proparco intervenes for 40 years in favor of development in the countries of the South. It plays an essential role within

AFD group and the French cooperation mechanism: funding and support for projects of companies and financial institutions in developing and emerging countries -

from SMEs to regional banking groups, including microfinance institutions. Sustainable development is at the heart of AFD group activity. Intervention priorities

respond to consideration of environmental concerns: support a sustainable urban development in sub-Saharan Africa, limiting the environmental footprint

rapid growth in Asia, reconciling development and the fight against climate change,

particularly in emerging countries. These challenges are reflected in the strategies

of transversal, sectoral and geographic intervention. AFD Group wishes to adopt the

best practices in its businesses. It has a sectoral and normative exclusion list which

indicates the types of projects which it refuses a priori to finance because of ethical criteria,

regulatory, environmental and social. In addition, for any development operation

likely to harm the environment and / or people, the AFD group ensures that the commitment of counterparties to mitigate these risks and impacts. In this

logic, the granting of financing is subject to the implementation, by the contracting authorities, of preventive actions or corrective measures with regard to these risks. The definition of these actions results from an evaluation environmental and social reasoned projects carried out during their instruction called due diligence.

As for the Group's environmental policy relating to its operation, it is in line with a national, European and international regulatory and incentive framework. It revolves around following axes: evaluation of the direct environmental footprint, implementation of measures of mitigation, adaptation and compensation of this impact as well as the awareness of the agents in the matter.

According to the Declaration on Principles of Responsible Finance also known as the "Consensus of Rome" of 2009, the Association of European Bilateral Development Financial Institutions (EDFI, of which Proparco is a member) undertakes to ensure the conformity of its investments with the IFC Performance Standards in the Context of Projects with Potential Impacts environmental or social.

5.1.3 Comparison between Ivorian legislation and international directives

The national legal framework and the directives of the development partners define clearly the procedures to follow to develop a travel plan

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involuntary populations. Comparing the requirements of these partners with the procedures and Ivorian practices when carrying out projects that involve expropriation

and the involuntary displacement of populations reveals points of divergence and convergence.

5.1.3.1 Convergences

The national legal framework is largely in line with the requirements of donors international. Indeed, Ivorian legislation provides the legal framework, specifies the rules and procedures of expropriation. IFC performance standards specify obligations and terms in which can be operated "the physical displacement of people and / or the displacement economic ".

The customs in force in Côte d'Ivoire, in terms of involuntary displacement of people are comply with IFC performance standards when considering the following: Expropriations and even more displacement are avoided as much as possible and must be exceptional by law;

In the event of expropriation, the law stipulates that the compensation for expropriation must, in whatever form, compensate for the damage suffered by the expropriated party and that this must be perceived before the expropriation;

Compensation for expropriation may take the form of financial compensation or take the form

form of a land swap with compensation to cover resettlement costs;

The expropriated party can seize the competent court in case of disagreement on the terms of the compensation.

IFC performance standards extend the scope of measures to loss of partial and / or temporary enjoyment, as well as alterations to the productive heritage which could be caused by the investments supported by the project.

5.1.3.2 Discrepancies

The most significant points of divergence relate to the following elements:

✓ **The categories of people eligible for compensation** : In the Ivorian context, the affected people are limited to owners of lost property and land

following the completion of a project for public utility. If these owners are compensated for the losses incurred, whether in whole or in part, it is considered that

compensation is "fair";

✓ **Informal or illegal occupants** are not recognized as eligible for compensation

by Ivorian law, contrary to IFC standards for which people affected by the project include both owners and tenants, as well as holders of locally legitimate land rights (customary rights), and occupiers who are often among the poorest categories of the population. They have all entitled to compensation, regardless of their occupation status, provided that they

are impacted;

✓ **Eligibility for community compensation** : Ivorian law does not provide for special provisions for communities that permanently lose their land and / or access to goods, unlike international standards;

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✓ **Special assistance to vulnerable groups** : Contrary to standards international organizations who suggest giving special assistance or attention specific to the specific needs of vulnerable people within populations displaced, these are not specifically provided for in Ivorian legislation.

✓ **Restoring livelihoods**: Ivorian legislation does not provide mandatory re-establishment of livelihoods, but simply adherence to terms of compensation. The project will have to fill this gap.

The table below summarizes in a summarized form the similarities and points of divergence

between Ivorian legislation and international standards applied by the project lenders.

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Table 4: Comparison between national legislation and Performance Standards for resettlement

Topic

Ivorian legislation

AfDB operational backup

SFI performance standard

Comparison and adjustment

Definition of

PAP

Ivorian legislation defines the

PAP as a person whose

goods or activities are

affected by the project, as long as it

can demonstrate ownership

or the right of usufruct through the

modern or customary law - this

which excludes irregular occupants

SO defines PAP as a set of "*People*

who, because of the project, risk losing all or part of their

material and non-material goods, such as houses,

community goods, productive land, resources

such as forests, pastures, fishing areas,

important cultural sites, commercial properties,

locations, sources of income and networks and activities

social and cultural ". (Paragraph 5.2 and SO glossary)

IFC defines PAP as "Anyone

who, due to the implementation of a project, loses the

right to own, use or otherwise draw

advantage of construction, land

(residential, agricultural or pasture), crops

shrubs and other annuals or perennials, or

any other fixed or movable property, whether in

in whole or in part, permanently or

temporary. (See Glossary of the IFC Handbook)

Divergence between legislation

Ivorian and standards

international.

The project recognizes

irregular occupants like

PAP eligible for

compensation and

support.

Census

occupants

and identification

goods to

compensate for

Ivorian legislation requires

only the census of

occupants and property
directly affected, without need
to look at the conditions
socioeconomic because none
additional support from
restoration of means
is not compulsory

SO2 requires A census of the people to be displaced,
indicating their socioeconomic status, and the value of their
goods and other means of subsistence (Annex A point 6).

NP5 requires a census of data
socio-economic measures intended to identify
people who will be displaced by the project, to
determine who will be entitled to a
compensation and help as well as discouraging
opportunistic occupiers who are not entitled to
compensation (para. 12).

Divergence between legislation
Ivorian and standards

The project
identifies socio-economic status
economic development of PAPs aimed at
provide support if necessary
complementary to
compensation to ensure the
maintenance or improvement of
livelihood

Eligibility for
a

compensation
Ivorian legislation recognizes
displacement concepts
physical and economic in
the spirit, if not in the letter

SO2 provides a right to compensation for all persons
having undergone physical or economic displacement due to
project (paragraphs 4.1.4 and 4.1.5)

Anyone physically displaced or
economically following the acquisition of
land linked to the project, is entitled to compensation
(Paragraph 9)

Concordance between
Ivorian legislation and the
international standards.

Compensation
lands

Ivorian legislation regulates the

usual practice of CI-Energies of only acquire right-of-way lands pylons in a corridor electric line ; she considers the rest of the corridor as a easement not requiring of land acquisitions - in all cases it requires compensation fair and prior cultures SO2 does not contain specific indications for cases of corridor of power lines, as long as compensation actually cover all types of PAP losses from fair and prior to the work, it considers the well managed travel

NP5 does not contain specific indications power line corridor, as long as compensation actually covers all types of PAP losses fairly and prior to the work, it considers the déplacement bien géré Concordance between Ivorian legation and the international standards.

The project classifies project components in public domain and easements public while ensuring fair compensation and prerequisite for both cases

Production of a PAR

Ivorian legislation recognizes the PAR concept but does not specify the applicability criteria or of elaboration

SO2 requires the development of a comprehensive resettlement plan (PCR) for any project involving the displacement of "a large number "of people, with loss of property or access to

When a project involves travel involuntary physical or economic people or communities in the given territory, a PAR must be carried out. (Paragraph 1)

Divergence between legislation Ivorian and standards international. The project

goods, or reduced livelihoods (paragraph 3.4.6)

develop and execute a RAP at international standards

Deadline of eligibility

Ivorian law does not specify not the date of eligibility for compensation related to economic displacements or physical

The resettlement plan must indicate “a deadline for eligibility for compensation”(paragraph 4.1.4) and must be clearly communicated to the PAP (paragraph 3.4.3).

people encroaching on the project area after the date limit are not entitled to any form of assistance

Reinstallation (paragraph 3.4.3).

In the absence of procedures established by the State host, the client will set an eligibility date.

deadline information will be fine documented and disseminated throughout the project (paragraph 12). The customer is not required to compensate or assist those who encroach on the project area after the deadline of eligibility, provided that the deadline has clearly established and rendered (paragraph 23)

Divergence between legislation

Ivorian and international standards

The project sets a date of eligibility and communicates it to stakeholders.

Occupants

irregular

Ivorian legislation does not recognize that the occupants are regular with modern titles or customary property rights or enjoyment

SO2 provides resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation, for people who have no rights legal or otherwise, likely to be recognized on the land that they occupy, but on condition that they have occupied the site of the project before a deadline set by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank (paragraph 3.4.3).

If some people do not have rights over

land they occupy, paragraph 5 requires nonetheless that their non-land related assets are retained or replaced or be compensated, be reinstalled with security of tenure and that they be compensated for the loss of their means of subsistence.

Divergence between legislation Ivorian and standards international.

The project recognizes irregular occupants like PAP eligible for compensation and support.

Compensation cash

Ivorian legislation recommends cash compensation for certain types of goods (crops for example) without removing the compensation in kind.

The amounts are not necessarily price-indexed replacement on the market (cf. deduction for obsolescence)

Financial compensation can be one of the forms of compensation loss of livelihood (paragraph 4.1.5)

Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace land and the like lost property at full replacement cost on local markets (paragraph 21)

Divergence between legislation Ivorian and standards international.

The project fixes the amounts on the replacement price on the market

Compensation in nature

Ivorian legislation recommends cash compensation for certain categories of goods (cultures for example) without set aside compensation in kind.

Land compensation is the often preferred form, land remaining property of the community group. Likewise,

compensation in kind could be considered for the loss of common goods such as marine and river resources, lake or forest (para. 4.1.6).

Compensation in kind will be considered instead of cash compensation. The client will offer PAP the choice between a replacement housing of equal or greater value, security of occupancy in places, characteristics and location benefits or a cash compensation, if applicable (para. 21)

Concordance between Ivorian legislation and the international standards.

The project explores the possibility of compensation in kind and offers it as an option if feasible

Alternatives to compensation

Ivorian legislation recommends cash compensation for certain categories of goods (cultures for example) without

Description of the possible forms of compensation that will be offered and others

resettlement grants to be provided must be documented on documents and be discussed

The preferences of displaced people in resettlement in communities and groups already existing will be considered. The institutions social and cultural issues of displaced persons and

Concordance between Ivorian legislation and the international standards.

The project explores various compensation terms and

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set aside compensation in kind or other alternatives

with displaced persons, in particular to collect their preferences (Annex B, para. 3).

host communities will be respected (para. 20).

In the case of physically displaced, the client will offer them the choice between several options, adequate housing with security of tenure in the premises so that they can resettle legally without running the risk of being deported (para. 22).

subject to acceptability of PAP

Evaluation of land

Ivorian legislation, in absence of DUP, mandates a consensus between buyer and seller for land valuation

The plan should describe the legal basis and the procedures to be followed for expropriation and compensation at replacement cost full of land and other property (para. 4.1.6).

Cash compensation levels will be sufficient to replace land and other property lost at full replacement cost on local markets (para. 21).

Concordance between Ivorian legislation and the international standards.

Participation

Ivorian legislation states PAR in the context of the ESIA which requires consultations

public and a survey ccommodo-incommodo

Affected populations and host communities must be involved in the design of the resettlement plan. The community participation helps to ensure that compensation measures, resettlement sites, development and service delivery take into account needs, priorities and aspirations for the development of affected populations and their hosts. All parties stakeholders, in particular the affected populations, host communities and their representatives, must be fully informed, consulted and effectively involved in all stages of the project cycle (para. 4.1.3).

Relevant information must be disclosed; the consultation of affected people, including host communities, must be done from the start of the project and continue during the development of the project. You also have to pay attention peculiar to women. The process of

consultation should enable women to do know their point of view and ensure that account for their interests in all aspects of planning and executing resettlement. Assessment of impacts on living conditions may require analysis within households if these impacts are not the same for women and men. It will be necessary to examine preferences of men and women, from the point view of compensation mechanisms, for example, compensation in kind rather than cash (para. 10).

Concordance between Ivorian legislation and the international standards.

The project ensures information and consultation of stakeholders in all steps

Groups

vulnerable

Ivorian legislation does not advocate no attention specific to groups vulnerable

Particular attention should be paid to the needs of disadvantaged groups among displaced populations, in especially those whose income is below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, as well as those who have no legal title to property, and women-heads of families. Appropriate assistance should be given to these disadvantaged categories so that they can coping with the effects of dislocation and improving their condition.

Providing health care, especially to women pregnant and young children can be important
The customer must pay particular attention and providing assistance to the poor and groups vulnerable (para. 6).

Divergence between legislation Ivorian and standards international.

The project defines and identifies the vulnerable groups and dedicates them measurements

support

particular

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during and after resettlement to prevent increase the rate of morbidity and mortality due to malnutrition, the psychological stress linked to uprooting and growth risk of disease (para. 3.3.e).

Litigation

Ivorian legislation does not provide no separate mechanism existing legal provisions for the settlement of disputes

Dispute resolution procedures must be agile enough to settle disputes over evaluation. D appropriate grievance mechanisms and accessible, operating in the form of local committees formed informally and composed of representatives of main stakeholder groups should be created to resolve any dispute arising during the proceedings compensation. Where affected populations have no land titles, cadastral surveys may need to be conducted to determine the basis of compensation, and procedures must be defined to regularize and recognize land rights, including those arising from the law customary and traditional use (para. 4.1.6).

Obligation to establish a settlement mechanism grievances for receiving and responding to specific concerns about compensation and the resettlement, including a redress mechanism aimed at resolving disputes in a way impartial (para. 11)

Divergence between legislation Ivorian and standards international.

The project sets up a management mechanism PAR specific regulations and according to the provisions of international standards all leaving the way open existing legal

Rehabilitation economic

Ivorian legislation recommends approaches and / or scale for compensation (by mutual agreement for

lands, MINADER scale 2014
for crops) without requiring
assistance beyond, in the sense
economic rehabilitation

Agricultural land or pastures made available under
compensation must be of quality equal to or greater than
that of lost land or pasture, allow in particular
supply of drinking water or irrigation water for
agricultural land. Other infrastructure and public services
such as access roads, community centers,
education and health services, must be provided in the
to the extent that they are necessary to improve the conditions for
lives of displaced populations and host communities.

Plot allocation procedures must be
transparent and agreed with families. When
rural communities are displaced, they can take away
their pets. Adequate provisions must
be taken so that these animals can be watered,
supplied and sheltered at the temporary resettlement site. A
serious reflection must be carried out and appropriate measures
taken to mitigate environmental and social impacts
negative on the resettlement site (para. 4.1.7).

We need to provide transitional economic assistance,
such as access to credit, training or
employment opportunities (para. 12).

Divergence between legislation
Ivorian and standards
international.

The project proposes measures
restoration of means
of existence intended to ensure
that compensation, well
that fair and prerequisite, may
maintain otherwise
improving means
existence of PAPs

Monitoring and
Evaluation

Ivorian legislation does not specify
arrangements for monitoring
economic trips or
physical

Follow-up activities should focus on compliance with the plan
resettlement, with regard to social and
reached or maintained within populations
displaced and host communities. The plan and agreement of
loan should specify monitoring needs and

and their distribution over time (para. 4.3.20).
Monitoring and evaluation should be continuous during and after resettlement. The implementation of a resettlement plan will be considered complete when the negative effects of the relocation will have been corrected in a way consistent with the objectives cited in the Plan as well
Divergence between legislation Ivorian and standards international.
The proposed project offers a follow-up program and assessment going beyond the

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Where possible, qualitative and quantitative should be included as benchmarks for assess these conditions at decisive linked intervals the progress of the execution of the overall project. The final evaluation must be scheduled on a target date scheduled for plan completion, defined as the date on which expects the standards of living that the plan was supposed to favor be achieved. This evaluation will be an opportunity to assess the appropriateness of this target date, and determine whether activities related to resettlement should be continue beyond this to achieve the objectives of this policy. Independent supervision and evaluation multidisciplinary will be performed depending on the complexity the resettlement plan (para. 4.3.21).
that the objectives of this of this performance standard. Depending on the size and / or the complexity of physical displacement or economic as part of a project, the client may need to have an external audit of the Resettlement action plan to determine if requirements have been met (para. 15)
release of rights of way for ensure that the negative effects of displacement be corrected

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In the case of the construction of the 400 kV power line and the access tracks to the corridor (work

partner), if there is a difference between national legislation and international standards, the project will opt to apply the most restrictive.

5.2 Institutional framework

The institutional framework covers all institutions (ministries, central administrations or decentralized, and communities) involved in the resettlement process because of their attributions or missions.

5.2.1 National public and private institutions

The main national public institutions involved or likely to be involved in the PAR implementation are as follows:

- ✓ The Ministry of Petroleum, Energy and Renewable Energy (MPEER);
- ✓ The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF);
- ✓ The Ministry to the Prime Minister in charge of the Budget and the State Portfolio (MPMBPE);
- ✓ The Ministry of Construction, Housing and Town Planning (MCLU);
- ✓ The Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MINATD);
- ✓ The Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEDD);
- ✓ The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER);
- ✓ Deconcentrated local authorities;
- ✓ Côte d'Ivoire Energies of (CI-ENERGIES);
- ✓ The ERANOVE Group.

5.2.1.1 Ministry of Petroleum, Energy and Renewable Energies (MPEER)

The Ministry of Petroleum, Energy and Renewable Energies (MPEER), is responsible for the implementation implementation and monitoring of the Government's energy and petroleum policy. Through its specialized technical structures including the General Directorate of Energy (DGE) and the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) and in liaison with the various departments, he initiated several actions for which he is responsible. Among other actions, we can cite:

- ✓ The implementation of measures to ensure security of supply in Energy and Hydrocarbons from Côte d'Ivoire;
- ✓ The establishment of an institutional and legal framework to strengthen competitiveness and competition for the development of the petroleum and energy sectors;
- ✓ The rational and sustainable use of energy resources;
- ✓ The establishment of regulations, control and orientation of production, transport and distribution of conventional energies and new and renewable energies;
- ✓ The implementation and follow-up of the Government's policy on the economy energy and promotion of renewable energy;
- ✓ The implementation and monitoring of a program of total coverage of the national territory in electricity.

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The MPEER has under its supervision several structures including ANARE and CI-Energies. Apart from these actions and attributions, the MPE also initiates large-scale projects whose realization is today a priority and a major challenge to be met.

In the context of this project, the MPEER only intervenes as technical supervision of the Master of delegated work that is CI-ENERGIES.

5.2.1.2 Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)

The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) created by decree n ° 2011-222 of September 07

2011, in charge of managing the economy and finances of the State of Côte d'Ivoire. With a view to carry out its tasks, the MEF has several bodies including:

The main departments: the Directorate General of the Treasury and Public Accounting (DGTCP), the Directorate General of Taxes (DGI), etc.

The attached structures: the General Inspection of Finances (IGF), the Business Department

Administrative and Financial (DAAF) and the Inter-administration Communication Service.

The different structures under supervision: the National Investment Bank (BNI), the Caisse Savings (CE), etc.

As part of this project, the MEF will provide financial supervision for the implementation of the RAP.

5.2.1.3 Ministry to the Prime Minister in charge of Budget and State Portfolio (MPMBPE)

The MPMBPE is responsible for ensuring the implementation of government policy in

budgetary, customs and fiscal matters. Through its General Directorate of Budget and Finance

(DGBF), it will be responsible for monitoring and controlling the execution of the PAR budget.

5.2.1.4 Ministry of Construction, Housing and Town Planning (MCLU)

This Ministry is responsible for the design and execution of Government policy in

urban planning and housing. The MCLU also conducts all related operations the development of platforms throughout the territory. As such, he will assist the Master

of work in the clarification of the land status of the project site, as well as in the development of

administrative acts necessary in the context of the procedure of expropriation for reasons of utility

public.

5.2.1.5 Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization

He is in charge of implementing and monitoring the government's policy in matters

administration and decentralization. Its mission:

✓ to organize and ensure the exercise of the responsibilities of State supervision over communities

territorial;

- ✓ coordinate technical and financial support for local authorities;
- ✓ ensure the capacity building of local authorities;
- ✓ carry out inspections and controls of local authorities in conjunction with the General Inspection of Territorial Administration services;

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✓ ensure monitoring and evaluation of the transfer of powers from the State to the communities

territorial;

- ✓ assist and supervise local authorities in the areas of development, equipment and local development;
- ✓ provide support for the activities of local authorities in terms of cooperation decentralized.

As part of this project, he will ensure respect and maintenance of public order, through his

decentralized entities (Autonomous District of Abidjan, Prefecture of Abidjan) and its communities

decentralized, in particular its various municipalities including Jacquville, Songon and Anyama which

house the right-of-way of the project, ensuring that all project stakeholders will find it

their account.

5.2.1.6 Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development

This Ministry (MINEDD) is responsible for the development, planning, implementation, monitoring

and monitoring the implementation of the Government's protection policy environment, urban health and sustainable development.

It assumes its various responsibilities through several services and structures including the ANDE,

ANAGED, etc., and in collaboration with the various ministerial departments concerned. His

main responsibilities are:

- ✓ Ensure the protection and development of aquatic, fluvial and lagoon

ecosystems

and coasts, as well as wetlands;

- ✓ Ensure the promotion and protection of public parks and gardens;
- ✓ Coordinate the management of major natural risks, household waste;
- ✓ Participate in the development of sanitation and drainage policies, control of operation of sewerage and drainage networks, in conjunction with the Minister of

Construction, Housing, Sanitation and Town planning;

- ✓ Assist, advise cities, districts and municipalities and contribute to the development of regulations on roads and sanitation in the environment urban;

- ✓ Ensure the integration of sustainable development objectives in the development and implementation

implementation of all policies conducted by the Government and their environmental assessment;

- ✓ Propose any measure likely to improve the quality of life;

- ✓ Contribute to the development of the policy intended to involve citizens in the

determination of choices concerning projects having a significant impact on the environment.

- ✓ By virtue of his attributions, he will be involved in the realization of this project to the extent

where this project, which is likely to harm the environment, must require authorization prior to the start of work.

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5.2.1.7 Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER)

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is in charge of the development and implementation

implementation of the agricultural policy in Côte d'Ivoire, particularly in terms of rural development,

of agricultural production, food security and plant protection and to coordinate the activities of the central directorates.

As part of the project, MINADER will intervene in the formulation of

prescriptions necessary for monitoring and advisory support for improving technical itineraries of farmers affected by the project.

5.2.1.8 Deconcentrated local authorities

The [local authorities](#) , administrative entities with legal personality and financial autonomy, are constituted, under the terms of article 36 of ordinance n° 2011-262 of

September 28, 2011 orientation on the general organization of the territorial administration of the State,

by region and municipality. They are carried out around the [administrative districts](#) which are the

district, [region](#) , department, sub-prefecture and village. Their missions are, in the

limit the powers expressly assigned to them, to organize collective life and the participation of populations in the management of local affairs, to promote and achieve

local development, modernize the rural world, improve the living environment, manage the land

and the environment.

As part of the infrastructure construction project associated with the power plant, the administration

decentralized territorial (made up of the Prefect of Jacqueville, the sub-prefect of Jacqueville), thus

that of the Mayor of Jacqueville and all the heads of the villages located in the area

expropriation) will mediate between the coordination of the project and the populations

concerned.

5.2.1.9 Côte d'Ivoire Energies (CI-ENERGIES)

Côte d'Ivoire Energies (CI-Energies) was created by Decree No. 2011-472 of December 21, 2011. It

aims, in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire and abroad, to monitor the management of

movements of electrical energy as well as project management of works returning to the state as

that Licensing Authority.

To this end, it is responsible for:

- ✓ planning of supply and demand in electrical energy, in coordination with the energy ministry;
- ✓ project management of investments in terms of extension, strengthening and renewal of the rural transport and electrification network;
- ✓ monitoring the management of the purchasing, transport and movement of energy functions electric;
- ✓ administrative, accounting and financial management of all the elements making up the public and private sector, the works and equipment constituting the assets and state fixed assets;
- ✓ monitoring the management of the operation of the concessioned service;

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- ✓ the contracting authority for works relating to infrastructure, works and equipment of the electricity sector;
- ✓ management in the name and on behalf of the state of the fee provided for by the public service concession for production, transport, distribution, import and export of electricity;
- ✓ the keeping of the consolidated accounts and the control of the financial balance of the electricity.

CI-Energies will be the contracting authority for the implementation of this RAP.

5.2.1.10 ERANOVE Group

a) Presentation of the Group

ERANOVE, pan-African industrial group, active in the management of public

services and production

potable water and electricity in Africa. Since 1960, the Eranove group has been present in the Côte

ivory. It already owns and operates a thermal power plant in Côte d'Ivoire through its subsidiary

CIPREL.

As part of the Ivorian government's access to electricity policy and in response to

growing electricity needs of Ivory Coast, the ERANOVE company plans to increase the

group's electricity production capacity by building a power plant in Jacquville, precisely at Taboth. As the initiator of the project, ERANOVE through its subsidiary CIPREL

is in charge of the project for the construction of the power plant and associated works (line

400 kV)

ERANOVE or its subsidiaries CIPREL or ATINKOU will not participate directly in the implementation

of this PAR, which is the responsibility of CI-Energies.

Group CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) Policy

The Eranove group develops tailor-made and innovative solutions helping to make

accessible the essential services of life to the greatest number in compliance with standards

international corporate social responsibility. Social Responsibility policy

Group Corporate Responsibility (CSR) is as follows.

Building on strong governance: benefiting from the CSR experience of Emerging Capital Partners

(ECP), reference shareholder of Eranove, the Eranove group has set up a governance in accordance with practices promoted by socially responsible investors.

Make essential life services accessible: for the Eranove group, make accessible electricity and water to the greatest number requires optimized operation and maintenance

production, transport and distribution infrastructures, supported by the

development of customer relations. Then, the group develops capacities in a sustainable way of production ; Eranove also undertakes to extend access to the most disadvantaged and develop most innovative services. Preserving the environment and integrating climate change: this is, for Eranove, rationalize consumption of raw materials, encourage customers to consume sustainable, to control discharges and to fight climate change.

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Develop human capital: for the group, it is about encouraging fair and sustainable jobs, ensure social protection for its employees, guarantee health and safety at work and invest in the formation.

Contribute to local development: Eranove intends to develop public-private partnerships balanced, respond to public health challenges, nurture close ties (ex: participate in development of host communities), training its partners in the CSR approach.

5.2.2 Analysis of the capacities of national public and private institutions involved in the resettlement process

It should be noted that all public and private institutions involved in the process of displacement of the PAPs within the framework of the construction project of the works associated with the power plant thermal, as part of the CIPREL 5 project (ATINKOU), have experience or good knowledge of the procedures for the displacement and resettlement of populations affected by a project.

Indeed, the State of Côte d'Ivoire, through the entities mentioned in point 5.2.1, has carried out

development, which required the displacement and resettlement of populations.

It's the case

the Soubré electric dam construction project, CIPREL 1 to 4 projects, the construction of the Jacquville bridge, the construction project for the 3rd Abidjan bridge, etc.

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6 COMMITMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS

6.1. Identification of relevant stakeholders

For the RAP, the identified stakeholders include:

- The populations and groups of people in the villages affected by the project, namely:
 - o The villages of Taboth, Adoukro, N'djèm, Abréby, Sassako, Songon Dagbè, Songon-Té, Adonkoi 1, Adonkoi 2, Atinguié, Akoupé Dzeudji, and Tomatekro camps and Songon Agban Attié 1, Songon Agban Attié 2, part of which is part of the right of way of the project;
 - o People who have properties (land, real estate, agricultural, etc.) on which the project will have an impact on the scope of the project.
- Local, national, and customary political, administrative authorities:
 - o The Prefectures of Abidjan and Jacquville;
 - o The town hall of Jacquville;
 - o The Songon and Aanyama sub-prefectures;
 - o The Ministries in charge of energy, environment, agriculture, animal and fishery, construction and town planning resources;
 - o Traditional representatives, such as village chiefs, tribal chiefs, ethnic and religious;
- The project promoter, CI-Energies.

6.2 Public consultation

As part of the social study, public information and consultation sessions were held

organized in collaboration with ATINKOU and CI-ENERGIES. They consisted in the organization of a

series of interviews with the various partners in the project in order to obtain their adherence to its execution.

The matrix below presents all the stakeholder engagement activities carried out to date: censuses, surveys, studies, surveys, public consultations and other meetings with stakeholders.

Table 5: Stakeholder engagement activities matrix

Dated

Description

Lead

Participants

Objective of the activity

Results

of activity

11/13/2018 Meeting

public of

launch of

project

CIPREL, CI-

ENERGIES,

BNETD

Authorities

administrative

and customary

Inform the population

and the authorities of the

project implementation

Authorities

administrative and

customary are

informed of

project

11/14/2018 Interview with

the heads of

service

BNETD
Heads of
service
Collect reviews and
chef's suggestion
service, option
of the corridor chose
Les
recommendations
heads of
service are
known

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12/12/2018
and
01/05/2019
Visit of
recognition
of the grip
of the project
CIPREL, CI-
ENERGIES,
BNETD,
BOUYGUES
CIPREL, CI-
ENERGIES,
ERM, ENVAL,
BNETD,
BOUYGUES
Know the limits
and the type
of occupation of
the influence of the project
The limits of
the grip of

project are
known
13 to
11/14/2018
and
01/16/2019
Meeting
public with
populations
at local level
BNETD
Populations of
Taboth,
Ndjèm,
Abréby,
Sassako-
Begnini,
Adoukro,
Inform the population
local realization
of the project ; collect
advice and suggestion
populations in
general and PAPs in
particular
Populations
in general and
PAPs in
particular are
informed and their
notice and
suggestions are
known
01/11/2019 Interview with
the initiators
of the subdivision
Adoukro

BNETD
BNETD,
INSUCO, chef
earthen
Adoukro
Inform
initiators of
Adoukro housing estate,
of the project, of its
Goals ; collect them
opinions and suggestions of
initiators of
subdivision
The initiators of
subdivision are
informed and their
notice and
suggestions are
known

16 to

01/25/2019

Socio-survey

economic

BNETD

PAPs

Collect the

socio-information

relative economic

to PAPs

The socio-profile

economic

PAPs is known

11/28/2018

and

01/17/2019

Investigation

locality

BNETD

Authorities

customary

Collect the data

socio-economic

relating to localities

housing the project

The data

socio-

economic

localities

crossings are

saved

09 to

01/23/2019

Information,

sensitization

PAPs

MINADER PAPs

Explain to PAPs and

to notability the

mission entrusted to the

Direction

Departmental of

Agriculture of

Jacqueville

PAPs and

populations are

informed of

mission of the

direction

departmental

of agriculture

Survey of

properties

agricultural in

the grip of

project
Delimit using
Manual GPS
crop areas
to destroy, and
determine their ages
then identify them
owners

Areas
plots are
known, ages
cultures and
owners are
known

03/21/2019 Visit to the
section
modified from
corridor of the
line

CIPREL, CI-
ENERGIES,
BNETD
CIPREL, CI-
ENERGIES,
BNETD and
chiefdom of
Tomatekro

In order to finalize the
sensitivity studies,
stakeholders
have decided to perform
a site visit and
meet by the
same occasion the
chiefdom of
Offers
of plot are

presented and a
calendar of
next
steps is established

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Tomatékro, village
adjoining the land of
FACI, and impacted by
the proposals of
deviation.

06/06/2019 Meeting with
population
from Tomatékro

CIPREL, CI-
ENERGIES,
BNETD

PAPs

Presentation of the route
adopted and
census of
lot owners
impacted

The new route
is presented and
adopted with
adjustments to
do then

realization of a
compulsive for
identify the
owners of
lots affected

10/18/2019 Meeting with
the
owners

lots
impacted by
Tomatékro
THIS-
ENERGIES
and BNETD
CI-ENERGIES,
BNETD and PAPs
Inform and
educate
lot owners
impacted by
Tomatekro,
Have the letters signed
CI's commitment
ENERGIES
The owners
lots of
Tomatekro are
informed and
sensitized on the
project
The owners
lots are
profiles and
letters
of engagement
are signed

6.2.1

*Public meeting with administrative authorities and authorities
customary*

A public meeting was organized by ATINKOU on February 24, 2017 in Songon and Anyama, then on November 13, 2018, with the participation of local residents in the project area, representatives of CI-Energies, ERM, ENVAL, TRACTEBEL, administrative authorities and

customary Jacqueville. It was chaired by Madame, the prefect of the department of Jacqueville. The ATINKOU representative took the lead of the meeting, while recognizing the presence of CI-Energies as contracting authority for the PAR for the power line and pipeline gas.

During this meeting, ATINKOU presented the project, noting that it this is the construction of a thermal power station for the production of electricity from gas, and its associated works that are the 400kV power line and the pipelines gas supply. The manager of ATINKOU points out that this plant will be built on an area of 30 ha in Taboth, currently being acquired. In addition, the manager de ATINKOU explains that the objective of the public meeting is to carry out the ESIA and the PAR. AT for this purpose, it requests the contribution of the population for the passage of the 400kV line, which will leave from the thermal power plant. Three layout options for crossing the line are presented.

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Photos 3, 4, 5 and 6:: view of the participants in the public meeting in Jacqueville

6.2.2

Public meeting with local populations

In collaboration with the customary authorities of the villages crossed by the project, meetings were organized on November 13, 14, 16, 2018 and January 16, 2019 as part of the project to collect the opinions, suggestions and expectations of the populations. The customary authorities, young people, women, village communities participated in the meetings villages crossed and the CIPREL 5 project team. The discussions focused mainly on:

- ✓ The project and its objectives;
- ✓ The route of the 400kV line corridor and the passage of the gas pipeline;
- ✓ The content of the social study and the BNETD experts responsible for conducting it;
- ✓ The objectives and the methodology used;
- ✓ The participation of people installed or having interests in the rights of way of the project;
- ✓ The deadline for the census and the complaint management mechanism;
- ✓ Impacts in the right-of-way of the line corridor;
- ✓ The expectations of the population regarding the project;
- ✓ The benefits of the project for the population;
- ✓ The intervention schedule of the BNETD project team;
- ✓ The land situation of the project site.

In addition, the populations interviewed pointed out that they expect a lot from the realization of the CIPREL5 project. This mainly concerns the employment of young people and women during construction phases of the 400kV line; then the creation of social infrastructure (school, health center, rural electrification, etc.) The majority of young people are unemployed; the realization of the CIPREL 5 project is a job opportunity.

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Photo 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11: view of participants in local public meetings

6.2.3

Interview with customary and administrative authorities

Interviews were carried out with the customary authorities of the villages of Taboth, Avagou, Sassako, Adoukro, Tomatekro, Songon Agban, Songon Dagbè, Attinguié, Akoupé zeudji villages residents of the project right-of-way, administrative officials from Sogon, Anyama, the service technical of the Jacqueville Town Hall, the Departmental Directorate of

Construction, then the Departmental direction of agriculture. With these authorities and officials, we discussed land status of the project area and the route option to be adopted for the passage of line 400
Kv. The results of these interviews are as follows.

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6.2.3.1

Interviews with customary authorities

a) Interview with the customary authorities of Attinguié, Akoupé zeudji, Songon Agban, Songon Dagbè

The BNETD project team in collaboration with CI-ENERGIES and CIPREL, have undertaken sessions of information and awareness of the populations of the villages of Attinguié, Akoupé zeudji, Songon Agban, Songon Dagbè. During these meetings held over the period of July 11 2017 to September 09, 2017, the project and its objectives were presented to the populations. Otherwise, the team explained the intervention methodology of the BNETD project team. In return, the populations wanted him to have compensation for the goods they will lose profit from the project.

b) *Interview with the customary authorities of Avagou*

The team composed of the BNETD expert and the heads of the Departmental Direction of Agriculture, met on Tuesday November 13, 2018 at 5.30 p.m., with the customary authorities of Avagou.

For the land status of the project area, the customary authorities noted that any the area of Avagou is divided. They point out that the shallows are also good for the extension of the village. They also explain that the subdivision of Avagou

is approved and that each lot to an owner. The authorities note that the approved subdivision was carried out on an area of 1,222 ha. The route option for the passage of the 400 Kv line, adopted by the chiefdom of Avagou is the one that goes through the shallows (Option 2). Because for these customary authorities, this option will impact fewer crops (coconut groves, cassava, etc.); it will lead to less compensation and will save in terms of compensation. Customary authorities believe that the adoption of option 1 of the route, will require more financial means to compensate the crops.

c) Interview with Taboth customary authorities

A working session was held with the customary authorities of Taboth; it was also discussed the land status of the project area and the route option adopted by the village, for the passage of the 400 Kv line.

Taboth village authorities note that there are 13 large families in Taboth; and the space dedicated to the construction of the thermal power plant, would have been granted by 04 families. By elsewhere, the customary authorities of Taboth consider that option 1 of the route for the passage of the 400 Kv line, is the best; because it is the option adopted by the technicians of the Direction departmental building and Jacqueville town hall. In addition, they recommended to approach the customary authorities of Adoukro, for documents relating to the subdivision Adoukro. Taboth authorities note that Adoukro is a TABOTH camp, and that part of the functions of the chief of land were bequeathed to the chief of the village of Adoukro. All the decisions relating to land management in Adoukro are made under the

supervision of the land chief of Taboth.

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d) Interview with the customary authorities of Sassako

The BNETD team met with the customary authorities of Sassako, Wednesday, November 14, 2018

at 9:00 a.m., to discuss the route option to be adopted for the passage of the 400 Kv line. AT

the beginning of the meeting, the authorities of Sassako, noted that Adoukro is a camp of

Sassako; and that the chief of Sassako has a resident representative in Adoukro.

In addition, the authorities

de Sassako, point out that the space used for the subdivision called Adoukro is the land of

Sassako. The subdivision of Adoukro, was carried out without the consent of the customary authorities

from Sassako. This subdivision is certainly approved but not recognized by the village of Sassako.

customary authorities say they will not authorize the application of this approval.

Adoukro being a Sassako camp, does not hold more than 51.06 ha of land.

Then,

the interview reveals that there were 75 oppositions, when there was the investigation of commodo and incommodo.

The report of this investigation cannot be found.

The village of Sassako has adopted the route option which crosses the Adoukro housing estate. Because this

route option would be best because it crosses a less marshy area. However,

the customary authorities request that after the adoption of a definitive route for the line corridor,

that they be associated when identifying landowners and crops in sight

avoid compensating those who are not entitled.

e) Interview with the customary authorities of Adoukro

The meeting with the customary authorities of Adoukro, took place at the BNETD, Friday 16 November 2018 at 10 h 10. The community of Adoukro was represented by ODA Edouard and BONNY Clovis. During this meeting, the representatives of Adoukro, pointed out that there are two types of approvals; approval of the structure diagram (project development of tracks and others) and approval relating to the subdivision (allotment). In as part of the Adoukro subdivision, according to representatives of Adoukro, there were 02 types approval. Approval for the structure diagram can only be changed for 100 years after compared to subdivision approval, which can be changed by order ministerial. They point out that the structures planned as part of the Adoukro subdivision are unchangeable. Furthermore, they explain that the subdivision of Adoukro was done in 02 tranches. The 1st tranche concerned 1251 ha and 2nd tranche concerned 1 170 hectares. In addition, representatives d'Adoukro point out that a land title has been issued for each subdivision. Then, it is indicated that the area of the subdivision of Adoukro, has been declared of public utility. At term of the exchanges, the community of Adoukro, showed a contract which it signed with the BNETD for the servicing of the subdivision site. The route option, adopted by the community of Adoukro, for the corridor of the 400 Kv line, is that crossing the shallows, because it would impact fewer lots and crops. In short, for representatives of the community of Adoukro, the passage of the 400 Kv line, through the subdivision Adoukro, would not be possible, because the order approving the development of the site would have been taken and could not be changed.

f) Interview with the customary authorities of N'djèm

The BNETD team met with the people and customary authorities of N'djèm on Wednesday 16

January 2019 at 1:15 p.m., to explain that the Ivorian Electricity Company (CIPREL), is considering

the construction of a thermal power station in Taboth, from where a 400 Kv High Voltage line will leave,

in a 50 m wide and approximately 15.6 km long corridor. To this end, the BNETD is responsible

identify the people and property in the project right-of-way; it is also for BNETD

assess their assets and propose compensation measures.

During this meeting, the population and the customary authorities expressed their support

to the project, and wished to know the date of the start of work, the possibility of making fields

under high voltage lines, the duration of socio-economic surveys.

To these concerns, the BNETD project team noted that the date of the work will be

communicated by the project promoter. In addition, the project team notes that it is not

allowed to develop high crops (7 m high), but rather low crops. For the socio-economic surveys, the project team noted that they will last ten (10)

days; at-

beyond this date it will not be possible to register a person. Hence the need to respect

this delay.

g) Interview with the Abréby customary authorities

The BNETD project team met with the customary authorities of Abréby on Wednesday, January 16

2019 at 3.10 p.m., to explain that the Ivorian Electricity Company (CIPREL), is considering the

construction of a thermal power station in Taboth, from where a 400 Kv High Voltage line will leave,

in a 50 m wide and approximately 15.6 km long corridor. To this end, the BNETD is responsible identify the people and property in the project right-of-way; then she is responsible for doing the profiling of those affected. In addition, BNETD explained that it is also about assessing the properties affected and propose compensation measures. During this meeting, the customary authorities expressed their support for the project, and notes that the entire population of the village of Abréby has been informed of the completion of the project CIPREL5. Customary authorities note that residents of the village were asked, to welcome the agents of the departmental direction of agriculture, for all those who have their plantations impacted by the project. Finally, the notability wished that the land purge is done at the same cost as that applied in the district of Abidjan, that is to say 2,000 CFA francs per meter square. In addition, the notability wished that the promoter of the project, rehabilitate the primary school of the village, and completes the construction of the village multi-purpose center. To these grievances, the BNETD project team noted that they will forward them to the promoter, who will act in accordance with its CSR policy.

h) Interview with the customary authorities of Tomatekro

The BNETD project team, in collaboration with CIPREL and CI-ENERGIES met the authorities Tomatékro customs.

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At this meeting, it was explained to them that a modification to the line corridor is planned in the Tomatékro area, in order to avoid crossing the FACI plot. To this end, it

has been presented to the customary authorities, the proposed diversion through the subdivision of Tomatékro, through one of the main arteries. In return, the chiefdom asked for either bypassing the Tomatékro housing estate or the burial of the 400kV line for the portion crossing said subdivision. CI-ENERGIES, informed the chiefdom that the cost per kilometer of 400kV line, double dull, buried can climb up to ten times that of the same line installed overhead. In addition, the parties have agreed to continue discussions in order to minimize the impacts on the subdivision.

6.2.3.2

Interviews with administrative authorities

a) Interview with the heads of the Departmental Directorate of Agriculture

As part of the land clarification of the site dedicated to the project, the BNETD team had an interview with the Departmental Direction of Agriculture of Jacqueville, Wednesday November 14, 2018 in 12 h 00. During this meeting, the departmental direction of agriculture, pointed out that since the advent of the Jacqueville bridge, there have been land disputes in the riding of Jacqueville. Several subdivisions are initiated by the populations; what is source, sometimes conflict, due to the fact that the landowners are either not associated or the boundaries of the land villagers are not respected; or land is sold without the consent of family members, landowner. In addition, the interview with the departmental direction of agriculture, reveals that the area of project would be a contentious area. Indeed, a member of Adoukro, would have subdivided more than 1000 ha of land without involving the landowning families. The Department of Agriculture was

mandated to the identification of the families landowners within the framework of the allotment of Adoukro; but the populations opposed. The riverside villages each claim to own the space off. And to date, there has been no outcome of this dispute. A land survey initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture in the said area could not be completed. The interview also reveals that he there is a double-headedness at Adoukro; the inducted chief is not recognized by the population; what is believed to be partly responsible for the land disputes in the project area. The BNETD team did not able to obtain a copy of the minutes of the commodo and incommodo investigation, in order to check whether there has been opposition or not. The departmental management points out that a copy of this report has not been forwarded to said management. In addition, the interview revealed that certificates of planting had been issued in the area of certain farmers, who have made the request. Also, those responsible for departmental direction of agriculture, they point out that the coastline is part of the area Planning Abidjan Abidjan; from which it is not authorized to issue land certificates in the sub-prefecture of Jacquville unlike that of Atoutou (2nd sub-prefecture of department of Jacquville), which is not part of AZAD.

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It is the route option, crossing the shallows, which has been adopted by the departmental management of agriculture, for the passage of the 400 kV line. For her, this route crosses an area which is not not in dispute.

-
Photo 12: view of the working session with the Departmental Directorate of Agriculture
b) Interview with the officials of the Departmental Directorate of Construction

The interview with the departmental construction directorate reveals that the subdivision

Adoukro is approved and not applied; that is to say that this subdivision is not materialized on

field ; therefore the supervisory ministry may issue an amending order for the modification of

dimensions of lots near the right of way of the project. So the route option crossing the

Adoukro subdivision is the best unlike the other plot options (2 and 3) which cross approved and applied subdivisions. For these subdivisions, the lots are materialized

in the field, and some of these lots are awarded; it would therefore not be possible to have a decree

modification of these subdivisions.

During the interview, it was revealed that Adoukro's subdivision is approved but not yet

applied because there is a dispute over said subdivision; the villages of Adoukro and Sassako,

claim authorship of the site housing the subdivision of Adoukro.

c) Interview with the Jacqueville Town Hall

The Town Hall of Jacqueville, through its surveyor, points out that the subdivision of Adoukro, is a

2,500 ha project; and that Adoukro is a Sassako camp.

For the Town Hall, the route option, crossing the Adoukro housing estate, is the one to adopt

for the passage of the 400 kV line. Indeed, for this option, no batch is impacted.

Because the route

borrows a space of 50 m wide provided for a track. However, lots could be impacted at the level of the RIAD subdivision, which is located near the Adoukro subdivision. By

elsewhere, the space provided for the special forces project would also be impacted.

For the route option, crossing the shallows (option 2), the impacts are recorded as SICOR plantations, for an area of 10 ha, the subdivision of Avagou (around 120 lots will be impacted). The Town Hall notes that the subdivision of Avagou is approved and applied. By elsewhere, the route option, crossing the shallows, will have an impact on Sassako, the reserve

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administrative (reserve of social projects). In addition, the Sassako extension 3 subdivision will be impacted (approximately 130 lots will be impacted). The said subdivision is applied but not approved.

The route option, along the sea (option 3), according to the Town Hall, will impact the SICOR plantations, for an area of 10 ha. It will impact administrative reserves, and around 150 lots at level of the Avagou subdivision. The said subdivision is approved and applied; some lots of this subdivision have been sold. Route option 3, for the passage of the HT line, would impact also buildings at the level of the village of Avagou.

In addition, the interview reveals that the entire area of Avagou is allotted and that the landowners of this space would be from Sassako. In addition, it is stated that the lots in the project area are with an area of around 500 m².

6.2.4

Interview with the initiators of the Adoukro subdivision

As part of the clarification of the land status of the project right-of-way, interviews were held conducted with those responsible for the Adoukro subdivision. These interviews took place on 11 and

January 21, 2019, at BNETD premises.

During these various meetings, they pointed out that the village of Adoukro, represented by

its village chief is the holder of the land rights of the Adoukro housing estate site. By

elsewhere, the initiators of the Adoukro subdivision, demand that the compensation for crops and

land is paid to the villagers but the receipts must be paid to the SGIR (Société de Gestion,

Investment and Realization), promoter of the subdivision; then they ask compensation for the entire corridor.

In addition, during this meeting, it was requested that the SGIR structure, promoter of the subdivision

and the village chief of Adoukro, are seized by a mail to inform them of the passage of the line

of the CIPREL 5 project, at the subdivision level. Also, those responsible for the subdivision,

asked that the technicians of SGIR and CIPREL or CI-ENERGIES, meet to study

the possibilities of crossing the 400 Kv line at the subdivision level.

Also, it was indicated by the initiators of the subdivision that the planned development cannot be

amended. For the environmental and social impact, the subdivision managers asked

meet with CIPREL and CI-ENERGIES managers to discuss them.

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Photo 13, 14, 15 and 16: view of the participants in the interviews with the initiators of the Adoukro housing estate

6.2.5

Main complaints or recurring comments from the parties stakeholders

During the various consultations, stakeholders' grievances were noted. They are shown in the table below.

Table 6: Matrix of grievances or recurring comments during consultations

Grievances or comments

recurring

Project response

Period / Timing

Purge all the earth from
line corridor

Laws relating to the code of
electricity will be applied

During the development period
from PAR

the project promoter

CIPREL 5 must carry out
social infrastructure

for villages whose

land crossed by

the project

This request is understandable,
CI-ENERGIES, will do what is possible

Two (02) months after start-up

Works

The right to purge

land must conform

to that applied in the

Abidjan district that is

say 2,000 fcfa

Landowners will

approached in order to negotiate with them

the cost of land acquisition

Two (02) months before validation

from PAR

Employ young people

as a workforce in

construction phase of

line

This request is understandable,
society will do its best to, at

equal skills, foster
local employment
Three (03) months before the works
Bury the section of the
400 kV line crossing the
Tomatékro housing estate
The cost per kilometer of 400kV line,
double dull, buried can go up
up to ten times that of the same
overhead line. So
continue deviation studies
from the FACI camp
Seven (07) days before implantation
pylons

6.2.6

Stakeholder engagement plan

The stakeholder engagement plan in the implementation and subsequent phases is presents as follows. Its objective is to keep the PAPs informed of the different stages of the project, their roles and rights so that they can fully participate in and benefit from the process.

This is to ensure that the PAR maintains at least their standard of living, and if possible improves it.

Table 7: Matrix of stakeholder engagement plan

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Actions to be taken

Responsible

Publish the list of PAPs at village level

CI-ENERGY

Inform the PAPs of the method of calculating compensation

NGO / CI-ENERGIES

Inform the PAPs of the compensation payment method

NGO / CI-ENERGIES

Inform the PAPs of the complaints or grievance management mechanism
NGO / CI-ENERGIES

Inform the PAPs of the start of works
CI-ENERGIES

Inform PAPs of the bank account opening process
NGO / CI-ENERGIES

Assist PAPs in the search for fertile land
ANADER

Inform the PAPs of the support services available:

- Support for adaptation to changes in the living environment and retraining professional if desired
- Support for access to compensation and subsequent rational management of these over time
- Support for research and development of new land
- Support for the development of low crops for PAPs outside of

Adoukro housing estate

NGO / CI-ENERGIES

Provide technical support to PAPs for the creation of new
crop plots

MINADER

Bring social monitoring to PAPs

CI-ENERGIES

Present the different stages of the construction works
associated (line and gas pipelines)

CI-ENERGIES

These actions will be managed mainly by the PAR implementation unit, in particular through the NGO selected to monitor the implementation of the RAP.

6.2.7

Tools and methods for disseminating RAP information and its implementation

6.2.7.1

Specific objectives

The objectives of the dissemination of information are:

- to provide reliable, clear, transparent and culturally appropriate information about

project activities and effects

- to stabilize the messages towards the stakeholders

These two objectives must therefore help to avoid rumors from the stakeholders and the misinformation on the project side.

6.2.7.2

Press releases and use of the mass media

The project may use press releases (such as local radios) to provide information or respond to specific concerns expressed through the press or other. They can also respond to direct requests from journalists (press written, radio, TV and national news websites). Press releases are delivered directly to the press for dissemination, and can be conveyed by the written press, the radio and television, as well as on social networks such as Facebook or Twitter, depending on the nature of information.

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6.2.7.3

Means of informal communication and relay community

The involvement of development committees, grassroots or village development committees, will be an important means of information dissemination. These committees are recognized by populations; information should flow there smoothly. Community managers are important players in the communities. For certain aspects of communication they can be good relays with the populations.

6.2.7.4

The display

Posting will also be an important means of communication, especially during the construction. Billboards will be installed on access roads to all entrances

works and other signs will be installed in public places, such as establishments schools, the health center and the home of the village chief as well as at the town hall and the prefecture.

Table 8: Example of documents to display

Documentation

Target audience

Display locations

Specific provisions

**Map display
or summary sheets of
elements**

no

study techniques

Populations

affected

and

local authorities

Town hall, Sub-prefecture, Chez le
village chief, Center

Medico-social, Schools

In French and as much as possible in
pictogram or drawings

Date display

take limit

staff account

for the PAR

People

affected by the

project

At the village chief's, Center

Medico-social, Schools

In French and in local language

Program

of

site - restrictions

Traffic

planned

and

alternatives

proposed

Inhabitants

and

holding

of

activities

bordering on

project

At the entrance of the site, At home

chef, radio releases

regular

In French and in local language and

with the maximum of drawings and

of pictograms.

In the local language.

Vigilance rule in

trackside

access to construction sites

Residents

and

users of the

affected roads

by works

Site of the site where

information is the most

accessible to target audience

Awareness campaign and

information in schools, and

villages etc.

Pollution and accident aspects

Favor illustrations over

help images (targeting children

and people with mobility

scaled down)

In French and in local language

6.2.7.5

Communication tools specific to women

Women are followed in health centers where they go for treatment or

consultations. We could make it available to women during visits or

consultations

some communication media: leaflets, drawings or others depending on the message and needs.

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Information may also be disseminated via market places or groups of producer.

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7 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter presents the main socio-economic data describing only the people affected by the project (PAPs). This information was collected by BNETD in

parallel to asset inventory activities, from November 2018 to October 2019.

7.1 Enumeration and classification of PAPs in the line right-of-way and access roads

A total of **781** people, classified in the categories indicated in the following tables (Table 9 and Table 10), were identified in the right-of-way of the line corridor and the access roads.

people listed can fall into several categories at once.

Table 9: Enumeration by category of people identified in the right-of-way of the line corridor

Village / camper Operator

agricultural

Owner

land

Housework

resident

tenant

Housework

resident

Owner

of frame

Owner

of frame no

resident

Workers

agricultural

Ndjèm

45

23

0

0

0

21

Abreby

2

3

0

0

0

1

Sassako

30

21

0

0

0

3

Taboth

33

19

0

0

0

12

Tomatekro

02

23

0
0
0
Songon Dagbè
27
13
0
0
0
Songon Agban (Attié 1 and 2, Songon Té)
109
57
02
01
01
04
Anyama (Adonkoi 1 and 2, Attracted, Akoupé Zeudji)
177
97
0
0
09
02
Total workforce
425
256
02
01
10
43

Source: Socio-economic survey / Census, BNETD, January and May 2019

It should be noted that 256 of the landowners in the line corridor exploit their

land

- thus among the aforementioned farmers, 256 also own the inventoried lands. We note 97 to Anyama (Adonkoi 1, Adonkoi 2, Akoupé Dzeudji, Attinguié), 57 to Songon Agban (Attié 1 and 2, songon Té), 23 at Tomatekro, 13 at Songon Dagbè, 23 at N'djèm, 03 at Abréby, 21 in Sassako and 19 in Taboth.

One hundred and fifteen (115) of them are located in the right-of-way of the pylons and are eligible for compensation for their land, the others being in easements and able to take it back

possession of their land after the temporary occupation of the project.

In the right-of-way of the access tracks to the line corridor, there are 22 farmers owners of the land they farm, i.e. 22 landowners.

Table 10: Enumeration by category of people identified in the right of way of access roads

Village / camp

Farmer

Property owner

Songon Agban Attié 1

02

02

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Village / camp

Farmer

Property owner

Songon Agban Attié 2

01

01

Adonkoi 2

01

01

Adonkoi 1

01

01

Koloukro

01

01

Attenuated

08

08

Akoupé Dzeudji

04

04

Songon Dagbè

01

01

Songon Agban

01

01

Songon Kassemblé

02

02

Total workforce

22

22

Source: Socio-economic survey / Census, BNETD, June 2018

It should be noted that the above-mentioned land owners (22) operate their land.

7.2 Socio-economic profile of PAP in the area covered by the line and access tracks

7.2.1 Landowners

The socio-economic survey coupled with the land and agricultural survey carried out by the Directorates departmental of agriculture of Jacqueville and Abidjan, and supplemented by the compulsive of CI-ENERGIES, reveals the existence of 278 landowners (including 23 lot owners) in the right-of-way of the line corridor and access tracks. Among these

landowners,
counts 115 in the pylons rights-of-way.

7.2.1.1 Social characteristics

a) Nationality and gender

76.98% of landowners (i.e. 214 people) identified in the corridor and access roads, are men against 23.02% (or 64) of women. Among them, there are 269

nationals and 09 nationals of ECOWAS.

b) Land use status

Among the people listed in the socio-economic survey coupled with the land survey, 265 (or 95.32%) declare that they are customary owners of plots of land on which they settled, against 13 (or 4.68%) who are tenants of the land they occupy.

c) Method of land acquisition and title

The main modes of access to land in the Project area are either the right of use indoors

from the family estate (the children work in the area where their father worked), this is the case for 36

landowners; either the purchase (21 cases); either the inheritance (188 cases); either the rental (13 cases); or

be offered free of charge (20 cases), landowners identified on the project site. At number of landowners identified, 02 hold a DCO, 01 a land title, 20 of village certificates. The rest (255 cases) did not present any title deeds.

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7.2.1.2 Economic situation

a) Main activity

Among the landowners identified, there are farmers (256 cases), retirees (02 cases), traders (03 cases) and economic operators (17 cases).

b) Place of exercise

The majority (255 cases) of identified landowners work in the area of the project. In

Indeed, these owners in activity in the right of way of the project are holders of

the farms
in the right of way of the project.

c) Monthly income

The listed landowners have a monthly income which varies from 15,000 FCFA to 2,700,000

FCFA. they are distributed according to income groups as follows.

Table 11: Income of landowners

Monthly income group Number of PAPs

%

Less than 100,000

48

17.26

100,000 to 500,000

198

71.22

500,000 to 1,000,000

28

10.07

Over 1 million

4

1.44

Total

278

100.00

7.2.2 Farmers

A total of 447 farmers were identified in the power line corridor and in the extent of the access tracks.

7.2.2.1 Social characteristics

a) Nationality and gender

419, or 93.74% of the farmers listed, are men against 28 women, or 6.71%.

Among them, there are 421 (or 94.18%) nationals and 26 (or 5.82%) nationals of the

ECOWAS.

b) Period and reasons for setting up operations on the site

The installation period was analyzed for the farmers identified in the right of way of the

project. It appears that 75 or 17.65% settled there before 1960, 99 (or 22.15%) from 1960 to 1970, 80 (or 17.90%) from 1971 to 1980, 96 (21.48%) from 1981 to 1990, 27 (06.04%) from 1991 to 2000, 18 (04.03%) from 2001 to 2010, and 52 cases or 11.63 % from 2011 to date. Farmers settled in the right of way of the project either for social reasons (marriage, native of the village, job), either for economic reasons (development of their activities, affordable rents, proximity to the workplace).

c) Occupation status of the project rights-of-way

The majority 89.93% (250 cases) of farmers declare that they own the plots of land they occupy. Twenty-seven (28) or 10.07% received the land free of charge.

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d) Mode of acquisition of the site and title of ownership

49.64% (138) of farm operators declare that the occupied plots of land have been obtained in accordance with the right of use within the family domain (children work in the area where their father worked), 16 declared having bought the cultivated land, 29 cases (i.e. 10.43%) obtained the plots of land free of charge, that is to say without monetary compensation, and 95 (34.17%) obtained it by inheritance.

7.2.2.2 Economic situation

The economy of the right-of-way of the associated works is based on coconut groves, rubber trees, palm trees oil and cassava cultivation mainly.

a) Main destination of products

Perennial crops are mainly intended for marketing. As for crops food and vegetable crops, they are mainly intended for self-consumption. However, the surplus is the subject of sale.

b) Monthly income from operations

Table 12: Income of farmers

Income group (FCFA)

Effective

%

0 - 100,000

114

25.50

101,000 - 200,000

151

33.78

201,000 - 400,000

138

30.87

401,000 - 500,000

20

4.47

501,000 - 700,000

10

2.24

701,000 - 900,000

5

1.12

901,000 - 1,000,000

4

0.89

1,000,000 +

5

1.12

Total

447

100.00

7.2.3 Resident households

Three (03) resident households were identified in the right-of-way of the project. 02 households

tenants and a household owner of the building housing it. These households

house a total of 09 people.

In addition, the heads of household identified are all men and nationals of ECOWAS.

Their main activity is agriculture and their monthly income varies from 80,000 FCFA to 150,000 FCFA.

7.2.4 Owners of non-resident buildings

The socio-economic survey made it possible to identify in the corridor of the line, people having buildings they do not live in. These are either buildings under construction (unfinished) or completed buildings (uninhabited). The owners of these buildings are called the owners non-residents. There are a total of nine (09) people in this category. Among these people, there are 02 women and 07 men. They are in majority (07 cases) national against 02 nationals of ECOWAS0.

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Two (02) of these non-resident owners are retired, compared to 02 private employees, 03 traders and 01 farmer. The monthly income of these non-resident owners varies from 50,000 FCFA to 3,000,000 FCFA.

7.2.5 Agricultural workers

Forty-three (43) agricultural workers including 41 men and 2 women working in the farms identified in the right-of-way of the line corridor have been identified. These agricultural workers intervene every three (03) months in agricultural holdings. They intervene for maintenance, harvesting, grouping and cleaning activities (remove the nut shell). Farmers consider the remuneration of farm workers according to activity.

For maintenance and harvesting, the workers are remunerated at 10,000 FCFA / ha, for grouping 2,500 FCFA for 1,000 coconuts, and for breaking the workers are paid 15,000 FCFA / ha.

Agricultural workers exercise, for the majority, a second activity, which is either fishing or sale of attiéké (for women), mason help, either contract for weeding the fields, etc. In fact, they intervene every 03 months on farms affected by the project; for three (03) months they exercise other activities. They therefore intervene 04 times in year with their employer.

Table 13: Census and income of agricultural workers

Income bracket (FCFA)

Number of workers

Sassako

N'djem Taboth Abreby

Songon

Agban

Attié 1

Adonkoi 2 Total%

0-100,000

1

11

5

1

1

0

19 44.19

101,000-200,000

2

9

7

0

3

2

23 53.49

201,000-300,000

0

1

0

0

0

0

1,233

Total

3

21

11

1

4

2

43,100

7.2.6 Secondary activities of the PAPs

All the PAPs exercise commerce as an activity outside agriculture. Attiéké and fish are the main selling products. In addition, catering and crafts are practiced by the PAPs as alternative activities to provide as needed family daily.

7.2.7 Products consumed / sold

Cultivated in localities of Jacquville, Songon and Anyama, crossed by the project, cassava is the main food crop in this area. It is the raw material used (80%) in the food and the food base of the populations in particular of the PAPs, of the localities crossed by the project. However, despite its importance in feeding the population, and natural conditions favorable to its cultivation, local cassava production does not cover the local demand. Populations, particularly PAPs, use rice and cereals

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7.2.8 Socio-sanitary situation

Landowners all have access to health care. For health care, the majority (252

or 90.97%) of these landowners, covering a distance between 250 m and 5,000 m, against 25 who cover a distance of less than 250 m for treatment. Among the only 36 landowners or 13% have health insurance. The others (241 or 87%) do not have health insurance.

7.3 Inventories of goods impacted in the right-of-way of the works associated (line + access tracks)

7.3.1 Farms

462 farms were identified in the project right-of-way. It is essentially village farms.

7.3.1.1 Enumeration by type of crop

The photos below give an overview of some agricultural speculations planted on the site of the power plant. The plantations listed are distributed as follows by type of speculation:

- ✓ Perennial crops: 158 plantations;
- ✓ Food crops: 179 fields;
- ✓ Vegetable crops: 19 fields;
- ✓ Fruit trees: 106 plantations.

Photos 17, 18, 19 and 20 :: view of farms in the direct area of the project

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7.3.1.2 Areas occupied

The total area of the inventoried plantations is estimated at 419.01 ha, for the 462 farms agricultural. This total area is distributed by type of crop as follows.

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-
Map 2 : parcellaire of land and farms on the 400 Kv line corridor

7.3.2 Land

Completion of the project will require a 215 ha acquisition right-of-way for the pylons. This

right-of-way for the most part under customary law, except in the case of 17 pylons including 12 pylons

(0.12 ha) located in the lands of the Adoukro subdivision and 05 on the lands of the

Tomatekro, with land titles that fall under modern law.

The customary agricultural land system is based on the principle that land is an inalienable good,

collectively owned by local communities. Land management is generally entrusted

to the elder of the lineage or to a patriarch of the lineage. In villages where several lineages coexist

or large families, a land chief is designated. He consults, arbitrates, organizes but cannot take

decisions on other families' land.

Land law actually consists of a bundle of rights (the right to administer, the right

the right to derive income, invest, transfer, etc.). Access and transmission can be intra-family or intercommunity.

7.3.2.1

Customary modes of intra-family access

Inheritance is the dominant mode of customary systems of access and land appropriation.

Traditionally the mode of transmission is done in the patrilineal filiation for the grounds and

matrilineal for goods other than land. Cultivated land, including fields of Productive coconut palms are passed down from father to son. The eldest son is responsible for maintaining the legacy of the dad. The money from the father's productive plantation must be used to manage family affairs.

The eldest son also has the obligation to give access to part of the land available to his brothers.

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It can transmit or assign the usufruct (rent for example) but it is not necessarily able to permanently transfer the land to a third party. Because although usufruct manager, it is not not necessarily the only administrator of the land who can be a family asset (in the sense of the great family).

When the father manages large land, especially fallow land, on behalf of the family, in the event

In general, management falls to his brothers who are responsible for 1) granting land to

children and 2) manage family land (guarantee that the land is maintained in the family domain

for future generations). The objective of this type of transmission is to avoid appropriation individual land.

Generally, the land manager (brother, uncle, etc.) is responsible for give access to land to anyone in the family. More than strict and rigid rules, the is governed by a set of principles which is subject to arbitration on a case-by-case basis within the

family and community. Land inheritance, in a context of land pressure but also emergence of a land market is the subject of disputes and competitions within lineages and families with a strong tendency towards individual appropriation and

family heritage (at the expense of lineage).

7.3.2.2

Customary modes of intra-community access

The integration in Côte d'Ivoire of village communities into the market economy at the end of the 1940s (introduction of speculative crops: cocoa, rubber, coffee, etc.) made the land a source of market value. The strong demand from local villagers but also of natives and non-natives altered the modes of access to land and created monetarization as well an individualization of the relationship with the land, without creating a real land market. Access to land for foreigners was donated by an indigenous tutor on the basis of symbolic counterparts (bottles of liquor, wine racks, etc.). From the 1970s-1980, the symbolic counterparts were replaced by money and the donations of land by "Sales". The development of land transactions took place between natives and migrants non-native or non-native (then between migrants in some cases) but not, or very marginally, between natives. However, and many conflicts come from there, the content of rights transferred during these transactions, "gifts" or "sales", is rarely clearly defined and can give rise to contradictory interpretations.

Note: the following definitions are used in this document, in line with usual practice in

Ivory Coast and in the Project area:

Indigenous: Person born in the village or in its immediate vicinity.

Allochthonous: Person born in Ivory Coast but in another region.

Allogeneic: Person born outside Ivory Coast.

7.4 Special case of the Audoin classified Forest⁴

Censuses, inventories and assessments of land, crops and agricultural workers have been unfolded for the section of the corridor, crossing the classified forest. There were discussions with the

⁴The Audoin forest was classified 50 years before, but today this forest is occupied by crops.

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SODEFOR managers, for the type of compensation. Compensatory reforestation is planned for the area of 255,000 m² (25.5 ha) of the forest that is impacted by the project. The estimate for compensatory reforestation is taken into account in the budget of this RAP.

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8 ELIGIBILITY

8.1 Principles and regulations applicable to RAP

In application of Ivorian regulations on land acquisition and drawing inspiration

IFC, AfDB and PROPARCO standards for involuntary movement of populations, the following principles and regulations are set out for the displacement of

people affected by the construction of the power plant construction line thermal:

The displacement of PAPs is part of the logic of involuntary displacement and must, as such, be done within the framework of the Ivorian regulations in force and according to the standards of the IFC, the ADB and PROPARCO;

All PAPs must be cleared regardless of their legal status, without discrimination based on nationality, ethnicity, cultural or social or gender, in the

measure that these factors do not increase their vulnerability and therefore do not justify measures enhanced support;

PAPs should be consulted and actively participate in all stages of the process

development and implementation of the RAP;
PAPs should be compensated for losses of property and assets at their replacement value without depreciation, before the actual displacement, at the time of the expropriation of land and property located there or from the start of project work, the first to arise from these events being remembered;
Compensation should cover loss of income or provide new sources of income equivalent, and take into account moving costs, when applicable;
The poorest and most vulnerable PAPs (women, children, the disabled and the elderly) must be assisted in the process;
Local authorities should be involved in the supervision of the resettlement program.

8.2 Eligibility of PAPs

8.2.1 Eligibility criteria

8.2.1.1 Eligibility for land compensation

Landowners (for the most part customary law, and recognized as such by the customary authorities, but also those holding land titles as in the case of subdivision of Adoukro and that of Tomatékro will be eligible for compensation for land in accordance with national and international standards (AfDB, PROPARCO, Performance IFC).

8.2.1.2

Eligibility for compensation for crop loss

Farmers (owners or not of land), present at the census deadline, will receive compensation for crops destroyed for the benefit of the project and loss of access to their land, sources of income.

8.2.1.3 Eligibility for compensation for loss of accommodation

Households residing in the project right-of-way, present at the census deadline, will receive compensation for loss of accommodation.

8.2.1.4 Eligibility for compensation for loss of buildings

Building owners will receive compensation at replacement cost new from building, without depreciation or weighting of coefficients of execution, obsolescence, maintenance and of remoteness.

8.2.1.5 Eligibility for compensation for loss of income

Farm workers who lose their jobs will receive compensation in accordance with to SFI, BAD and PROPARCO standards, provided for in this area. Project recognizes workers individuals declared as working specifically on a plot, as well as groups of workers intervening on various fields according to the needs of the operators.

8.2.1.6 Eligibility for compensation for modification of housing estates

The promoters of subdivisions crossed by the project and suffering a shortfall due to costs related to the modification of development plans for integration of the project into their subdivision will benefit from compensation in accordance with SFI, BAD and PROPARCO standards.

8.2.1.5 Eligibility for livelihood restoration

All persons belonging to the first three categories mentioned above, that is to say, landowners, farmers and farm workers in addition to groups vulnerable, present at the deadline receive compensation in kind or in cash for restoration of livelihoods.

8.2.2 Eligibility deadline

All people affected by project activities are eligible for resettlement from a specific date known as the rights allocation deadline or deadline determined on the basis of the implementation schedule for the PAPs and property inventory operations

impacted, and notified by the publication of the declaration of public utility of the project area.

Beyond this date, the occupation and / or exploitation of land or a resource covered by the

project can no longer be subject to compensation.

The inventory of PAPs and the inventory of goods impacted in the right-of-way of the power line,

carried out by the BNETD, were held from 11 to 18 October 2019, taking into account the people

absent during the census. The date of **October 18, 2019** is considered the deadline

of eligibility for this PAR for all PAPs. Eligibility procedures have been explained

clearly to the populations affected by the project.

The deadline was communicated to the PAPs during information and awareness-raising meetings. AT

each of the information and awareness meetings, the period of census of the PAPs and

the inventory of assets located in the project right-of-way has been communicated.

8.3 Special case of the Audoin classified forest

Eligibility conditions for PAPs installed in the right-of-way of the line corridor in the forest

classified, are the same as those for the project right-of-way outside the forest.

PAPs will

compensated in the same way as the others. However, compensatory reforestation is planned. The

estimate of compensatory reforestation will be sent by SODEFOR. The execution of this quote will be

as part of another RAP.

9 ASSESSMENT AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

9.1 Basic principles

The basic principles to which the company, promoter of the Project, is committed in terms of

compensation and relocation are:

- ✓ Land acquisition, compensation and resettlement operations are carried out in accordance with Ivorian law, ADB, PROPARCO and IFC standards (in particular NP 5 and 1), in matters of resettlement;
- ✓ When the requirements of Ivorian law differ from the IFC standards and guidelines, ADB, PROPARCO, the most stringent standards apply;
- ✓ Affected people are eligible for compensation if their property or means of subsistence are affected by the cut-off date (October 18, 2019);
- ✓ Land is compensated at full replacement cost using the same method as for plant land, in accordance with requirement 21 of IFC NP5;
- ✓ Taking into account the economic displacement of populations: the impacts of the acquisition permanent or temporary land on property and livelihood will mitigated by taking into account economic displacement;
- ✓ Customary and informal land rights are taken into account: customary owners are eligible for compensation in kind or in cash for the loss of land rights customary, in the form of replacement land or compensation in cash.
- ✓ Affected livelihoods will be restored as a minimum and, preferably, improved;
- ✓ Compensation will be paid directly to the affected persons before entering land ;
- ✓ Specific assistance will be put in place for vulnerable people;
- ✓ The implementation and results of the RAP will be monitored, evaluated and presented within the framework a transparent process involving independent parties;
- ✓ An effective and adapted complaint management mechanism will be

implemented and audited independently at regular intervals;

✓ The PAPs will be engaged, informed and consulted during the development period, implementation and evaluation of RAP.

9.2. Classification of displaced persons

The Project will generate both economic and physical displacement. The people

economically displaced are people who do not lose their residence, but whose livelihoods are affected, including for example people who either lose their fields or plantations, or access to them, seasonal agricultural workers who work on someone else's land. In addition, physical displacement, relate to people who will lose housing or a building. Based on surveys for the preparation of this RAP, the categories of internally displaced persons offset are shown below, followed by the matrix of rights to offset.

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Table 14: Categorization of IDPs

Type of PAPs

Type of impact Number of households

Landowners

Farmland 277 (including unapproved lots)
lots

23 (these are the lots in the Tomatekro subdivision;
only subdivision approved and applied)

Farmers

Cultures

425, including 277 landowners listed above

Resident households

housing

03 (including 02 tenant households)

Owners of

buildings

Buildings

11 (including resident household building owner, and the owner of the building housing the tenants)

Agricultural workers

Returned

43

Promoter of approved subdivisions

Costs

modification

1 (this is the Adoukro subdivision; only approved and not applied)

Table 15: Matrix of compensation rights

Category

Compensation

Methodology

Landowners

Acquisition of agricultural land

Acquisition at market price

Lot compensation

Market value in the area of project

Farmers

land owners

Crop compensation

MINADER 2018 Order

Farmers not

land owners

Crop compensation

MINADER 2018 Order

Resident households

Compensation for loss of housing

Law n ° 2018-575 of June 13, 2018 relating to the residential lease: 04 months

rent in the area, according to the building type and number of rooms
Building owners Compensation for loss of building
Replacement value new building appraised, without impairment or weighting of coefficients of execution, obsolescence, maintenance and remoteness.

Agricultural workers
Salary payment during adjustment period
1 year of work

Promoters of housing estates

Modification fees
Estimate based on experiences previous

9.3. Methods of valuation of affected property

9.3.1 Land

9.3.1.1 Opportunity to replace agricultural land

During public consultations, the BNETD project team explained the commitment of the project to offer compensation in kind according to the recommendations of international standards and SFI especially. The agricultural landowners interviewed, however, insisted on their preference for compensation in cash.

The option of replacing agricultural land has however been examined with the PAPs. It emerges from this consultation that agricultural land is unavailable in the Project area. Indeed, the land

available according to the PAPs are shallows, which are not favorable to the cultivation of coconuts. By

Consequently, the PAPs request compensation in cash with a view to a probable

sector conversion. The project has therefore taken note of this preference and will propose

cash compensation.

9.3.1.2 Assessment of agricultural land

Land pressure is very important in the project area, compensation by another land not feasible in the project area due to space saturation, the assessment of agricultural land will be made at full replacement cost as required by the IFC (NP5, requirement 21).

To do this we are based on the study of land prices carried out for the land of the

power plant by Insuco in June 2019. This study establishes prices for the different types of land that

we meet in the different villages of the town of Jacquville: edge of the lagoon, edge of

sea, dry land or coconut. Based on an analysis of practices and dynamics in the area, a rigorous comparison of different price sources, and a calculation of

average prices, the conclusions of the study on the land of the power plant are valid for the rights of way

line pylons and access tracks. The line and the access tracks to the corridor will impact

mainly “mainland” type land, the average price of which is set at 2,000 FCFA on

square meter. According to the study, this amount allows owners of impacted land to find

similar land in the project area.

This cost proposed to customary landowners is significantly higher than the maximum cost of

750 FCFA / m² provided for by Decree n° 2014-25 of January 22, 2014 regulating the purging of rights

customary in the Sub-prefectures. But after discussion of the constraints and advantages of the project with the village communities hosting the project, the cost of 2000 FCFA per square meter of land was negotiated with customary landowners. The rights of way of pylons and access tracks to the corridor, the object of land acquisition, located in the approved and not applied subdivision of Adoukro benefiting from modern land titles, will be subject to an increase to reflect the investments made by the developer of the subdivision to obtain said land titles. A cost of 3000 FCFA per square meter was thus assigned to these land. In addition, the pylons and access tracks rights-of-way located in the approved subdivision and applied Tomatekro, with modern land titles, will be compensated at cost square meter between 4,000 FCFA and 6,000 FCFA, for holders of a certificate village, and a cost per square meter of between 12,000 FCFA and 15,000 FCFA for those with an ACD. This cost per square meter was set by the CI-ENERGIES real estate expert in accordance with full replacement cost on the current land market in the project area.

Cultures

Similarly and despite the project's commitment to in-kind compensation, the land operators have expressed their wish to receive compensation in cash.

Compensation for income from destroyed crops: The evaluation and determination of the cost of loss of agricultural crops in the right of way of the project have been entrusted to the Departmental Direction

of Jacquville Agriculture which, under the terms of Order No. 453 / MINADER / MIS / MIRAH / MEF / MCLU / MMG / MEER / MPEER / SEPMBPE of 01 August 2018 fixing the scale compensation for destruction or planned destruction of crops and other investments in rural areas and slaughter of farm animals, has the competence. Compensation for reasons of public utility is calculated taking into account the cost of all inputs over the time required to restart planting the inventoried crop until that it reaches its productive phase, and taking into account the annual yield of the crop - the all based on actual market costs, detailed agronomic data provided by Agriculture services, and an increase coefficient for non-pecuniary damage. This decree provides the beneficiary with the means to restart a planting until it reaches its productive phase - as illustrated in the extracts below.

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Compensation related to restrictions on access to land: It should be noted, however, that if this approach addresses the loss of income from farming, it does not address the fact that a landowner operator to receive the equivalent to start a plantation again, he will still have lost access to the land originally planned for this plantation. In the event that this operator also owns the land lost for the benefit of the project, he will already have received in this context compensation for this land which would allow him to acquire or obtain another's access. However, if the land has not been compensated or if the operator is not owner, he finds himself with a shortfall due to the fact that he must acquire or obtain access to a new land. It is in this context that said operator receives compensation

complementary in addition to those strictly related to cultures.

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The project therefore provides flat-rate cash assistance, based on recommendations from MINADER

(100,000 FCFA / ha), so that the operator can benefit from assistance in intensification

agricultural in order to enable it to obtain equivalent or even higher agricultural yields

on the remaining land areas, slightly less than what he had before the project.

Another support is also provided for cases where crops are destroyed in the easements of the electric line, which the operators are allowed to reinvest after their occupation

temporary. In these cases, a shortfall may occur because the operators can no longer

pursue tall crops (such as coconut palms, rubber trees) and must convert to crops

low (cassava) in order to meet the conditions of the easement - which justifies a technical support to help the beneficiary convert to this new culture while maintaining its income generation capacity.

9.3.3 Loss of income

For loss of income, the PAR offers compensation on the basis of wages lost during the

period of adaptation of agricultural workers to the absence of work with their former employer.

Indemnification of workers, individuals : It is estimated that with the support provided in the

livelihood measures a farm worker should be able to overcome

the shortfall due to the reduction in the area of the plantation or field

intervention. Since he only worked every 3 months in his former occupation, for an intervention area larger than that according to the project.

The amount of compensation would correspond to 4 times the salary earned every six (06) months, due

reduction of the intervention area.

Based on the socio-economic data presented in Chapter 7, the wages of the different

trades are known per unit of area. By calculating the wages for all workers maximum unit (15,000 FCFA / ha) and the maximum intervention area of a worker (5 ha),

we can extrapolate that the maximum quarterly salary of a worker amounts to 75,000 FCFA.

That, over a year corresponds to 300,000 FCFA.

It should be noted that this amount is a maximum which, in alignment with the principle of

precaution, will be applied to all workers, even if their real wages were historically

lower. The case of workers in charge of groupage, mainly women, who earn in average less than other trades, is a good example demonstrating that this approach

promotes the advancement of women and the consideration of the gender aspect.

The three paragraphs above address workers in coconut groves. However, some

tapper workers in the few rubber plantations have been identified. Their annual income

are calculated on the basis of their declared income, increasing upwards.

In addition to this compensation, a program will be developed for retraining workers

farming as part of the restoration of livelihoods as discussed in the next chapter.

Indemnification of workers' groups: There are 4 groups in the project area workers (in Ndjèm / Abréby, Sassako, Avagou and Akrou) who bring together several workers and

especially breaking) at the coconut groves in the area. The presence of the project thus implies a lack of gain from them by destroying coconut groves. Their compensation was therefore calculated on the basis of their costs for the various activities (45,000 FCFA / ha quarterly for the 4 activities in total), related to the total surface area of the project (80ha) over the duration of one year (4 quarters) of transition period. This sum is then equitably divided into 4 to distribute the result to each group. The project will consider before paying this cash compensation the alternative of investing these funds in machines to improve the grouping process.

9.3.4 Loss of accommodation

The compensation measure for resident households, decided for the loss of housing is 04 months of rent in the area depending on the type of building and the number of rooms; in accordance to the law relating to residential leases. However, the resident household owner of the building the shelterer will have 12 months, the time necessary to rebuild his house.

9.3.5 Loss of buildings

Compensation for loss of frame is based on the replacement cost new without depreciation or weighting of coefficients of execution, obsolescence, maintenance and distance.

9.3.6 Subdivision modification fees

The costs of modifying subdivisions have been estimated at 5,000,000 FCFA per subdivision, continued to discussions with promoters.

9.4 Estimation of compensation

The types of compensation (compensation in kind, monetary compensation) have been left at the choice of the PAPs during the surveys. The different PAPs have opted for monetary compensation

(land, culture, housing, buildings) with the help of crazy guards developed in catering

livelihoods (chapter 10).

The calculated compensation values take account of current Ivorian practices while

meeting the requirements of the IFC and other donors. They are based on the cost of

full replacement on the current market. The numerical values used are presented below.

after according to the damages to compensate in cash.

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Table 16: Summary of compensation

Type of work

good

impacted

Activity

occasioning

the impact

Qty Upper Unit

(Ha)

Land

Cultures

Nb. PAP

Compensation

Nb.

PAP

Compensation

Modality

COULD

Total Unit

Mod

bedridden

P / U Unit

Total

Line

electric

Earth

customary

Installation 67 pylons 0.67 67

Purge of
rights
customary at
market price
2,000
FCFA
/ m²
13,400,000
425 Scale Ordered
Minader 2018
197,806,211
Servitude
6
km
30.00
Compensation and RME not applicable, because temporary occupation
Subdivision
no
approved
(Taboth
residential 2
and 3)
Location 5
pylons 0.05 6
Purge of
rights
customary at
market price
2,000
FCFA
/ m²
1,000,000
Servitude
2
km
10.00
Compensation and RME not applicable, because temporary occupation
Subdivision
approved and
applied
(Tomatekro)
Location 5
pylons 4.06 23
6000
FCFA
/ m²
243,384,000

Servitude
6 km
30
Subdivision
approved,
no
applied
(Adoukro)
Installation 12 pylons 0.12 12
Purge of
rights
customary at
market price
increased for
land title
3,000
FCFA
/ m2
3,600,000
Servitude
4.5 km
22.50 Compensation and RME not applicable, because temporary occupation
Forest
classified
of Audoin
Installation 13 pylons 0.13 1
Reforestation
compensatory
16,807,500 ft
16,807,500
Servitude
3
km
15.00 Compensation and RME not applicable, because temporary occupation
All works combined
Total - land 278,191,500
Total - crops 197 806 211
Other impacts

resident
s
12 times the rent
monthly
practiced (7000
FCFA) in the
project area
240,000
FCFA
/ PAP
240,000
2 Household
s
tenant
s
resident
s
12 times the rent
monthly
practiced (7,000
FCFA) in the
project area
84,000
FCFA
/ PAP
168,000
12 Building
s
value
appraised of
building
(new value)
40 692 238 Ft
40,692,238
43 Worker Equivalent to
salary on a
transition year
300,000 FCFA
/ PAP
12,900,000
Grand total
Land
Cultures
Other 507,937,711
4 Group
is lying
worker

Equivalent of
benefits on
a year
FCFA 180,000
/Ha
14,040,000
1 Promote
ur
lotissem
ent
Modification of
plan
development
t
5,000,000 FCFA
/ lotis.
5,000,000
Total - other 31,940,000

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9.4.1 Loss of land

As shown in Table 16, the total area of agricultural land affected permanently by the project is estimated at **112.53 ha** , including 6.02 ha for settlements and 106.51 ha for temporary easements.

Among the 6.02 ha of land required for settlements, 0.67 ha fall under the customary regime, 0.05ha of unapproved subdivision, 4.06ha of approved and applied subdivision, 0.18ha of subdivision approved and not applied, and finally 0.13 ha in classified forest. These areas reported at the unit cost of 2,000 FCFA / m² for customary land, and 3,000 FCFA / m² for land in the Adoukro subdivision, 4,000 to 6,000 FCFA / m² or 12,000 to 15,000 FCFA / m² for land with village certificates or land titles, subdivision de Tomatékro, in accordance with the full replacement cost on the current land market, gives the total value of 278,191,500 FCFA for the compensation of

landowners.

9.4.2 Loss of crops

Compensation for crops destroyed by the project will be made in cash, according to the decree

Interministerial No. 453 / MINADER / MIS / MIRAH / MEF / MCLU / MMG / MEER / MPEER / SEPMBPE of

01 August 2018 fixing the scale of compensation for destruction or proposed destruction

crops and other investments in rural areas and slaughter of farm animals. On this

basis, the expertise of impacted crops produced by the Departmental Department of Agriculture

gives the total value of 197,806,211 FCFA for the compensation of crop owners,

installed in the line corridor.

9.4.3 Loss of income

The loss of income concerns individual farm workers who work in coconut plantations.

These agricultural workers work seasonally in coconut groves. Indeed, they intervene every 03 months in the plantations. Compensation for lost wages is 12,900,000 FCFA. Compensation for workers' groups amounts to FCFA 14,040,000.

Compensation to cover the need to modify the subdivision of Adoukro to integrate it

the project is estimated at 5,000,000 FCFA.

9.4.4 Loss of accommodation

During interviews with resident PAPs on the line right-of-way, they were asked the type of

compensation he wants. The monetary compensation was chosen by the various PAPs.

Resident households will receive 12 months of rent charged in the project area, depending on the

type of house that houses them, to allow them to relocate. Compensation for their

relocation amounts to 408,000 FCFA.

9.4.5 Loss of building

During the interviews with the PAPs holding buildings on the right of way of the line, they were told asked for the type of compensation they want. The monetary compensation was chosen by the different PAPs.

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The buildings located in the project right-of-way have been valued at replacement value. The appraised value of said buildings is 40,692,238 FCFA.

9.5 Special case of the Audoin classified forest

Compensation for different categories of PAP installed in the right-of-way of the line corridor in the classified forest, are calculated in the same way as those of the PAP of the project right-of-way in outside the forest. However, a reforestation compensation will be made for the section of the forest crossed by the line corridor. The reforestation estimate sent by SODEFOR is of total amount of FCFA 16,807,500 .

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10 RESTORATION OF LIVELIHOODS

In addition to replacing losses suffered, IFC guidelines include measures that will allow each category of eligible displaced people to restore, or better, improve their livelihoods.

The livelihood restoration program developed under this RAP suggests the measures summarized in Table 17.

Table 17: Summary of livelihood recovery measures

Livelihood Restoration Measures

Amount

7. Help with rehousing and associated procedures for households

- *Transition allowance*

480,000

- *Costs incurred when looking for new accommodation*

300,000

8. NGO support during the resettlement process

20,000,000

9. Agricultural technical assistance (MINADER and ANADER)

35 100,000

10. Aid for the creation of income-generating activities (workers agricultural)

4,300,000

11. Training in securing compensation funds

39,000,000

12. Provision for assistance to vulnerable persons

5,000,000

Total amount

104,180,000

The terms, unit rates, applicability to categories of PAP, and estimates of the amounts of

all types of RME assistance measures are specified below.

10.1 Relocation assistance and associated procedures for households

The purpose of this measure is to cover a set of costs caused by the numerous steps to take to complete resettlement.

For the sole resident owner household : A transition allowance will be granted to them for

cover the period necessary to rebuild the building used as accommodation (12 months' rent).

The budget is 480,000 FCFA.

For all households , a lump sum of 100,000 FCFA will be granted to each to cover

costs incurred when looking for new accommodation; which gives a total amount

of 300,000 FCFA.

Note: they will be assisted by the NGO in the search for new accommodation.

10.2 NGO support during the resettlement process

All PAPs will be assisted, if they wish, during the resettlement process by a local, national or international NGO - to be identified before the start of the project - whose

operation will be ensured by a budget included in this PAR. This NGO will rely on

local facilitator services and mediation. Assistance may take the form of:

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- ✓ Training / awareness raising for the use of compensation (NGO);
- ✓ Help in finding land and negotiating prices;
- ✓ Help with opening postal accounts (or with credit organizations such as Savings and Credit Cooperative -COOPEC) for vulnerable PAPs, primarily those

for which the compensation amounts will be high;

- ✓ And in general: –the implementation of actions to protect people vulnerable; –The implementation of actions to ensure that women will receive fair treatment in access to compensation and measures technical assistance.

The budget to be forecast is estimated at 20,000,000 FCFA; this budget takes into account the fees of

the NGO and the steps to be taken for supervision and assistance.

10.2 Agricultural technical assistance

By virtue of its mandate, MINADER and ANADER will provide the following support:

- ✓ For landowners or not and farmers in rights-of-way requiring permanent land use by the project: provide intensification advice agricultural in order to enable them to obtain equivalent agricultural yields or even

larger on areas slightly smaller than they were before project;

- ✓ For farmers in easements / rights-of-way requiring only one

temporary land use by the project: provide technical advice to ensure possible conversion to low crops (cassava, according to MINADER recommendation)

in easements in order to respect the easement conditions (limitation of the height of

crops to protect the lines) while maintaining their income generating capacity;

Note: non-owner operators in easements within the approved subdivision of Adoukro will not be able to return to their lands, so instead of the accompaniment for the

conversion to low crops, they will benefit from advice and will be supported in the identification of new lands and their reclamation.

The budget to provide is 50,000 FCFA per PAP, for supervision, or 35,100,000 FCFA to

the exception of lot owners.

10.2 Support for the creation of income-generating activities

The purpose of this measure is to strengthen the financial capacity of agricultural workers, whose

employers will experience a reduction in the holdings in which these workers operate.

The workers will benefit from a retraining program piloted by an NGO and ANADER with a view to

allow them to develop an income-generating activity, except in the subdivision approved. The program to be developed is a food crops or crops program market gardeners, on a site identified by the workers. To each farm worker, depending on the type of crop

food or market gardening that he chooses, the project will provide the appropriate seeds and

the necessary technical support. This program can be evaluated at the lump sum of 100

000 FCFA per worker, for a total of 4 300 000 FCFA.

10.3 Training in securing compensation funds

The people affected by the project will be assisted by the PAR monitoring committee through a NGOs, when opening accounts in microcredit agencies for the rational management of compensation. In addition, this NGO will also be responsible for developing training modules. training and a consultation and follow-up counter to advise PAPs in the management of funds newly acquired. This assistance will enable PAPs to secure the funds collected and to invest for the recovery of property lost to the project. In fact, from experience, the payment of financial compensation can have effects unwanted negatives, especially for women and children. To minimize these effects perverse of a sudden availability of liquidity within households, the Project will provide a training on the rational use and management of compensation before any payment of compensation. In addition, some households receiving financial compensation for the loss of their housing in favor of a project, abandon their homeless family (wife and children). The compensation is used to acquire goods other than the reconstruction of the building housing the family. Or still, some households receiving large financial compensation may abandon their old activities. If they don't use their compensation funds productively, they may end up having no viable sources of income. Also, the payment of financial compensation can generate negative effects wanted, especially for women and children. *In order to minimize the perverse effects of sudden availability of cash within households, the NGO will provide training on rational use and management of compensation before any compensation is*

paid.

The NGO in charge of social monitoring of PAPs will monitor these situations and will insist with those affected on the importance of participating in the means restoration program of existence.

The budget to provide is 50,000 FCFA per PAP for training, a total amount of 39,000,000 FCFA.

The terms of reference of the NGO (s) responsible for these tasks and those described in the section can be found in Annex 3.

10.4 Assistance to vulnerable people

10.4.1 Identification of vulnerable people

Vulnerable people, according to the IFC (2012), are people who, because of their gender, origin ethnic, age, physical or mental handicap, economic disadvantage or social status can be more affected by resettlement than others and whose ability to claim or profit

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resettlement assistance and development benefits related may be limited. Vulnerable households include the following categories:

- Heads of households or other members have a significant physical or mental handicap;
- Critically ill people, especially those living with HIV / AIDS and others chronic diseases ;
- The elderly (60 years is normally the reference age, but can be adjusted to the status of the person);
- Women who are heads of households, widows, divorced or single, who may find it difficult to provide for the needs of its dependents, for lack of resources or skills;

- Orphans whose livelihood depends on other people (children, brothers, cousins, uncles, etc.) and for whom it is important not to break dependency ties existing;

- People (men and women) who cannot take part, for reasons physical or cultural, production, consumption or living with others household members.

As part of the 400 kV line construction project, ten (10) people in particular vulnerable were identified, in ten (10) households, based on the usual criteria of age, chronic illness, disability, and the status of single or widowed / widowed head of household.

Table 18: Vulnerable PAPs

Vulnerable PAP

Status

Description

Kind

1 BRAGAHI TCHE-JACOB

farmer

70 and over, seriously ill

M

2 BEUGRE KOUSSAN JEAN

farmer

seriously ill

M

3 LATTA N'DRIN ISAAC

farmer

70 and over, seriously ill

M

4 ALIFA DIABAKATE

farmer

71 and over, seriously ill

M

5 AKE AHUI

farmer

70 and over, seriously ill

M

6 SAWADOGO FATIMATA

farmer

Widow, seriously ill

F

7 OUEDRAOGO RASMATA

farmer

Widow, seriously ill

F

8 KODRO KOFFI FELIX

farmer

70 and over, seriously ill

M

9 ESSIEN DORCAS AHUI

Property owner

88 years old, seriously ill

F

10 ESSIEN JEANNE

Property owner

70 years old, seriously ill

F

10.4.2 Support for vulnerable people

Assistance to vulnerable people affected by land acquisition and resettlement includes

the following measures:

✓ Personalized assistance according to specific needs, such as moving the compensation teams to the sick worker in the event of immobility;

✓ Help in understanding and monitoring RAP procedures and access to compensation

and support services for people.

10.4.3 Monitoring of vulnerable people

The Project establishes a special monitoring program to assess progress made in terms

assistance to vulnerable people during the compensation and resettlement process. This

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program is in addition to other monitoring processes implemented during the compensation and resettlement.

The Project monitors the status of people who were identified as vulnerable before the

relocation and maintain a watch to identify potentially vulnerable PAPs not identified first or having acquired a vulnerability since the censuses. The surveillance

takes place on a quarterly basis and includes semi-annual interviews with all people

vulnerable. The key information to be collected and presented includes the following:

- ✓ Total number of vulnerable people identified by the RAP;
- ✓ Identification of vulnerable people on a case-by-case basis;
- ✓ Type (s) of vulnerability;
- ✓ Type (s) of assistance required and provided;
- ✓ Efforts to restore livelihoods, social networks and levels of life ;
- ✓ Vulnerable people who have not been able to restore their means of livelihood, social networks and / or standards of living.

All data on vulnerable households must be kept up to date in the database. project data.

A provision of 5,000,000 FCFA per PAP has been estimated to cover assistance and monitoring needs

vulnerable groups, as detailed in Table 17 above.

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11 GRIEVANCE SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES

Conflicts may arise during resettlement operations. Many complaints may be saved. A mechanism should be put in place, providing for recourse, which makes it possible to effectively manage any complaints made

by the PAPs.

11.1 Type of complaint and dispute to be resolved

During project implementation, complaints and conflicts may arise during operations

resettlement. These complaints and conflicts can be of several types. It could be :

Errors in the identification of people and property affected by the project.

Disagreement on plots, either between the affected person and the expropriation agency, or

between two neighbors;

Conflict over the ownership of property; either between two affected people; either between two villages.

Disagree on the valuation of plot or property.

Family problems (successions, divorces) which raise conflicts between heirs or members of the same family concerning a property or parts of a property or of another given good,

Disagreement on resettlement measures, the location of a resettlement site or the

type of compensation or habitat proposed or the characteristics of the plot or the

quality of new areas of use.

11.2 Principles of the complaints mechanism

Conflicts may arise during resettlement operations. Grievances will be submitted to

a specific body called the management and processing unit for requests, composed of sub

teams at four levels:

- Level 1: local committees installed in each village crossed by the village, which will be

led by community liaison officers and comprising 01 notable, 01 responsible young people and 01 responsible for women;

- Level 2: PAR Implementation Unit;

- Level 3: Administrative Commission for compensation and purging of customary rights;

- Level 4: Monitoring commission.

The processing procedure is transparent in its claims settlement operations. It is implemented to respond effectively and in a timely manner to concerns formulated by people affected or feeling affected by the project.

11.3 Organization and responsibility

If an individual or a community considers itself injured by the Involuntary Resettlement Plan or its execution, he / she must proceed as follows.

At the village or neighborhood level, the team will be made up of the village chief, a notable, representatives of women and young people, then a religious guide. The register is kept by the guide

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religious and the chief's secretary. This team constitutes the transmission belt for

people who do not have the possibility to write, to forward their grievances; and she works in

close collaboration with CE-PAR. The solutions proposed must be collegial and involve

the CE-PAR in order to better reproduce the conclusions. The local office must be able to respond to

populations as soon as possible and globally. Also considering the large diversity of the cases that will be submitted to the office, the competence of the people who ensure the functioning and the extent of their knowledge in their fields of action are assets major.

At the CE-PAR level, two or three people are assigned to complaints, one for the

secretariat responsible for entering, recording, filing complaints and the other two

for the treatment of each complaint, namely analysis, interpretation, basis, remedies

and solutions. They keep a register of complaints.

Regarding responsibilities, they will be shared by location. The CE-PAR team will take care of:

- ✓ Coordinate the complaints handling procedure;
- ✓ Gather and examine the information available on the subject of the complaint;
- ✓ Write responses for complainants;
- ✓ Focus on resolving the issues that give rise to complaints;
- ✓ Centralize and objectively deal with all complaints lodged.
- ✓ At the village level, responsibilities are summarized as follows:
- ✓ Examine the admissibility of each complaint. For each complaint accepted, the team must assess compliance with the registration policies (subject, surname and first name of the complainant, signature, observation etc.), and validate the facts.
- ✓ Acknowledge receipt of complaints sent directly to the CE-PAR then relay them to its seat,
- ✓ Coordinate with all the different members of the village in order to bring all the internal opinions and information available relating to the various complaints,
- ✓ Ensure the management of the conclusions during the restitution of the complaints examined,
- ✓ Ensure communication through community radio or the griot to inform populations in local language of the procedure to be followed,
- ✓ Suggest plausible solutions to the CE-PAR.

11.4 Recording and typology of complaints

Project managers will set up a complaint register in each chosen location by persons designated by the CE-PAR or the project promoter. The existence of this register and

the conditions of access will be disseminated to the populations concerned as part of a

radio communication in local language (how to file a complaint, the place to file,

the subject of the request, the information required, the processing procedure, etc.).

The complaint is defined as a written communication sent by a person (natural or moral) to notify a presumption of maladministration on the part of the party

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defendant which can result in the measurement by the latter in order to restore the

compliance and the principles of good administrative behavior.

There are thus several kinds of complaints, namely:

Written complaints: the complainant himself drafts and files his request;

Oral complaints: these are recorded by an intermediary who will notify the grievances of the

complainant;

Complaints by email.

11.5 Processing of complaints

After a complaint has been registered, the village team will prepare the technical elements

(reason for the claim, the truth of the request, the will of the complainant, etc.) for the team

finding at CE-PAR which through the various data at its disposal (consultant files and

resource persons with knowledge of the area) will decide and verify the sources of the

claim. The complainant (s) will be summoned before the CE-PAR team, responsible for

handling of complaints depending on the case of the complaint which will attempt to propose an acceptable solution

for all parties at a public meeting in the locality of the complainants or at the seat of the

THIS PAR. If necessary, other meetings can be organized where a member can be appointed

of the CE-PAR, to pursue arbitration in a less formal setting than public meetings.

Any agreement should be sanctioned by a protocol signed by the parties. The methods of dispute resolution must revolve around mediation, conciliation and facilitation of dialogue, with a clear concern for finding satisfactory solutions to problems raised. However, the committee may have recourse to an inquiry procedure with as modalities the contacts with the complainant (s); visit of litigation sites; use of independent experts to examine specific points relating to the complaint. In the event of non-satisfaction with all the aforementioned bodies, the complainant may appeal to of the courts, according to the provisions of the decree of 25/11/1930. The court can receive complaints, review the procedures followed and take any decisions it deems appropriate. These may include an order to pay compensation, or a halt to the work. This mechanism provides all remedies. However, amicable complaint resolution is the best route of appeal. The complaint management system must favor this recourse to the detriment of the road judicial. Below is presented the organization chart of the complaints management mechanism.

contact his hierarchy for the
proposal of a solution

The answer
given to the
request

Request presented to CI-
ENERGIES for its complexity

Suggested solution is
presented to the person
affected (PAP) by the CE-
BY

The answer to the
request
accepted

Review of response
given to the request by the
Monitoring Committee (SC)

New proposition
response to the request
PAP uses

to the system
judicial

New proposition
presented to the PAP
by the CE-PAR

News
proposition of
solution
accepted

The complaint is
resolved and
case

over

President of the Unit

PER execution

The response of the
request is not
not accepted

News

proposition of
solution refused

Call once if info
additional are provided

Complaints or complaints presented
in writing or orally to the committee
local (village) management
complaints

12 ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTING PAR

The institutional and organizational arrangements for the implementation and monitoring of this plan of resettlement action is that of the RAP of the plant site. Indeed, there will not be two (02) institutional and organizational arrangements. As a reminder, there is a monitoring committee and a cell of Execution. However, in the context of this RAP, in addition to the monitoring committee and the unit of execution, an administrative commission to purge customary land rights will be created.

12.1 Monitoring committee

The delegated contracting authority of the PAR will be ensured by a Monitoring Committee (CS) which will include the following structures:

- Ministry of Petroleum, Energy and Renewable Energies;
- Ministry of Economy and Finance;
- Ministry to the Prime Minister, responsible for the Budget and the State Portfolio;
- Ministry of Construction, Housing and Town Planning;
- Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development;
- Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization;
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Prefecture of Jacqueville
- Sub-Prefecture of Jacqueville, Atoutou, Songon and Anyama;
- CI-ENERGIES
- ATINKOU

- PAPs, (03) constituted as a local committee
- Chaired by the Minister of Petroleum, Energy and Renewable Energy, the Monitoring Committee is responsible for the following missions:
- The development of major guidelines;
 - Supervising the implementation of the program;
 - Approval of the program budget;
 - Authorization of expenditure relating to the implementation of the program.
- It meets once a month.

12.2 Execution unit

A PAR Implementation Unit (CE-PAR), placed under the supervision of the Monitoring Committee, will be set up to ensure the implementation of compensation and resettlement operations for PAPs. The EC-PAR will be made up of a specialist resettlement consultant and representatives of CI-ENERGIES, and ATINKOU.

The main tasks assigned to the CE-PAR are as follows:

- ✓ Process data from demographic, land and property surveys;
- ✓ Develop the final list of PAPs;
- ✓ Organize the holding of negotiations on compensation with the PAPs;

- ✓ Establish and have the compensation certificates signed;
- ✓ Organize the payment of compensation and the release of rights-of-way;
- ✓ Monitor the displacement and resettlement of PAPs;
- ✓ Specifically assist vulnerable groups before, during and after the displacement;
- ✓ Prepare all the documents necessary for the execution of the program: notes and reports, etc. ;
- ✓ Constitute the archiving of project documents;
- ✓ Assist the Monitoring Committee on all matters relating to the program.

The CE-PAR will be made up of representatives from the following structures:

CI-Energies

: A representative (environmental expert or sociologist)

Resettlement consultant A representative (resettlement expert)

ATINKOU

: A representative (social safeguard expert)

Technical support cabinet

: One representative

NGO

: A representative (Social worker)

The responsibilities assigned to each CE-PAR structure are presented below:

CI-ENERGIES: will chair the CE-PAR, responsible for coordinating the activities of the execution unit.

ATINKOU: will assume the vice-presidency of the cell, responsible for supervising the smooth running of the execution of the activities of the execution unit, the delimitation of the right-of-way of the project and

to study with the company the proposed alternatives to minimize the displacement of people

and have the compensation work carried out (reconstruction of the fences and rehabilitation of the buildings partially affected, for example).

Support firm : responsible for drawing up lists of eligible persons and their compensation,

to organize public consultations, to draw up negotiation minutes, to follow up on

payment and travel transactions, as well as acts of compensation (certificates, receipts,

etc.), and to prepare RAP implementation reports.

Social backup consultant : responsible for assisting CI-ENERGIES in the implementation of activities of PAR.

Specialized NGO : using this NGO is a necessary means to guarantee treatment

equitable rights of those affected by the project. It will be contractually bound to the

PAR Execution Unit and its mission will be to assist PAPs and vulnerable people in the

time of negotiations, mediation and monitoring of resettlement. She will be responsible for the tasks

following:

- ✓ Informing the population about their compensation mechanism;
- ✓ Raising awareness and informing each category of people affected by the project;
- ✓ The collection of grievances from the population and the negotiation of grievances with the EC-BY ;

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✓ Internal monitoring of compensation operations (in particular monitoring of negotiations on

compensation, signing of compensation certificates and control of execution payments);

✓ Social monitoring of identified vulnerable people;

✓ Internal control by ensuring that payments are made before the trip;

✓ Social support for the implementation of the RAP.

The Execution Unit may have recourse, if necessary, to the services of certain project partners

and external service providers, including in particular:

✓ Expert of the Administration or a private cabinet: land and real estate expertise;

✓ Lawyer: monitoring the interests of the Administration for any disputes handled by justice;

✓ Bailiff: finding of places;

✓ Directorate of Cadastre and Land Conservation: land requisitions, files land techniques to be expropriated;

✓ Administrative authorities (Prefect, Mayor, General Councilor, etc.): support for the settlement of problems within their competence and possible mediation between the different communities that make up the PAPs.

12.3 Administrative Commission for the Purge of Customary Rights

It will be set up, by joint ministerial decree MEF / MCLU, an Administrative Commission of purge of customary rights on the land, responsible for conducting negotiations on land,

in accordance with decrees 2013-224 of March 22, 2013, and n ° 2014-25 of January 22, 2014 governing the

purge of customary rights on the ground for reasons of general interest. It will be made up of

following structures:

Ministry of Economy and Finance

: One (01) representative

Ministry of Construction, Housing and Town Planning: One (01) representative

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

: One (01) representative

Ministry of Equipment and Road Maintenance

: One (01) representative

Abidjan Prefecture

: One (01) representative

Village locations concerned

: One (01) representative per locality

Chaired by the Minister of Economy and Finance or his representative, the Commission

Administrative (CA) purge of customary rights will have for main missions:

Determine the compensation and compensation that is offered to rights holders customary;

Prepare a report including the list:

✓ Land to be purged,

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- ✓ Holders of customary rights over these lands,
- ✓ Compensation and compensation offered,
- ✓ Recorded agreements and disagreements.

12.4 RAP implementation strategy

The RAP implementation strategy defines the steps to follow to compensate and resettle

PAPs in a fair and equitable manner. It includes six (06) key steps which are all important for

the success of the operation. Even if the PAPs understand the importance of the project for the

development of the country, its acceptance will largely depend on the compensation process

and compensation offered. The key steps in the process are described below:

12.4.1 Validation of the Resettlement Action Plan

The PAR report will be subject to internal validation by the Contracting Authority (Ci-Energies). He will be

then formally disclosed for validation to the authorities concerned (Ministry of Energy,

MINADER, Prefecture of Jacqueville and other local and customary authorities) as well as

representatives of PAPs and the population. This is to ensure knowledge of the issues and

commitments by all parties to ensure peaceful and good implementation understanding.

12.4.2 Information and consultation of PAPs

The compensation procedure is a formal process which will be completely new for

persons concerned. So, so that they can familiarize themselves with the process before and

during its implementation, the RAP plans an information campaign to popularize the steps

of the process and make them aware of their rights within this process.

It will be a question of making known to the people to be displaced, the eligibility criteria adopted as well as the principles of compensation that will guide the estimation of losses. During this information campaign, the people to be moved will be consulted from the start on the fundamental principles that will be the basis of all decisions regarding compensation. This will significantly reduce future litigation. Indeed, Establishing broad consensus on basic assumptions, when judged to be fair and fair, facilitates the acceptance of compensation estimated on the basis of these assumptions. These consultations will prepare the negotiation and signature phase of the certificates. compensation. It will use the NGO responsible for mediation.

12.4.3 Negotiation and signature of compensation certificates

This step will consist in presenting to the PAPs, on an individual basis, the results of the estimation.

losses concerning them and to determine by mutual agreement whether the compensation is acceptable. The

disclosure of the estimate will be accompanied by a presentation of the calculation assumptions so that

affected persons can assess the merits of the compensation offered.

Organized with the assistance of the NGO, the negotiations will take place on the project site. They

will be free and individual, and sanctioned by a PV.

If there is an agreement following negotiations with the PAPs, the CE-PAR will sign a certificate of compensation with each person concerned. The compensation certificates will be processed and

automatically drawn up in four (4) copies and co-signed by:

✓ The person affected by the project;

- ✓ The NGO as a witness;
- ✓ The PAR Implementation Unit - represented by the Prefecture of Jacqueville;
- ✓ The RAP Monitoring Committee.
- ✓ A copy of the said certificate will be kept by both parties.

In the event that it would be impossible to reach an agreement, negotiations will continue before a mediator accepted by both parties. The mediator's recommendation will not be enforceable, but will be the last option before a dispute is officially registered. The disputed issues should then be referred to the legal process for resolving disputes.

12.4.4 Payment of compensation in cash

When an agreement is reached on the proposed compensation, the CE-PAR will pay the allowances. Any compensation must be paid before the affected person loses property covered by the agreement or that she has to move.

The compensation payment file will include, among other documents:

- ✓ The compensation certificates approved by the Monitoring Committee, the CE-PAR, the NGO and by the interested party,
- ✓ The certificate of notoriety established by the Court for the agent of an estate in the event of the death of the owner of the building or activity,
- ✓ The compensation receipt bearing the name of the beneficiary and the amount of compensation co-signed by the beneficiary and the accountant of the CE-PAR.
- ✓ The compensation payments will be made on site in the localities concerned.

From receiving compensation, the PAPs undertake to vacate the sites within a specified period (in general one month for households and two weeks for economic activities). It should be noted that the payment of the compensation takes place on direct

presentation of the interested party,
with his ID.

Unconditional receipt of compensation by the affected person will release the Contracting Authority of the project of its compensation obligations with the exception of those relating to monitoring and evaluation of the execution of the PAR.

12.4.5 Provision of support services

In parallel with the compensation process, the measures to restore the livelihoods as described in Chapter 10 should be put in place.

12.4.6 Monitoring of displacement and resettlement

The CE-PAR will monitor the release of the right-of-way and will also ensure the proper execution displacement and resettlement of the persons concerned. PV of release of right of way and

a bailiff's report will be drawn up at each stage of this operation in order to take stock

to the Contracting Authority.

So that each PAP can follow the evolution of various stages of resettlement that it will have to

undertake and that the project monitoring program can follow the progress of the steps to

each PAP, a sheet describing the steps to be followed before being permanently reinstalled may

be given to each PAP. These sheets could indicate, for example, the negotiated amount of

allowances, the payment of said allowances. This sheet will be constructed to include

detachable parts which can be handed over to the various parts according to the progress of the stages.

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Figure 3: Institutional framework for RAP implementation

12.6 PAR organizational structure

The organizational structure of the RAP implementation device is as follows.

Figure 4: diagram of the PAR activities execution schedule

Validation of the PAR, by the project promoters (CI-ENERGIES)

Conflicting display of lists of goods and PAPs

Processing of complaints and restitution

Implementation of the organizational framework (CS, CE-PAR, Administrative Commission)

Mobilization of RAP financial resources

Information and awareness of PAPs on the measures and the complaints management mechanism

Negotiation and signing of deeds of compensation with

PAPs, complaint management and social monitoring of PAPs

Payment of compensation for PAPs, management of complaints and social monitoring of PAPs

Release of rights of way, complaint management and social monitoring of PAPs

Start of work, complaint management

Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation

13 TIMETABLE

13.1 Tasks and Programming

The list of tasks below is not exhaustive. It can evolve according to commitments

that the Project Owner will take vis-à-vis the PAPs.

Table 19: Tasks and responsibilities of stakeholders

Tasks

Responsibility

Execution

Establishment of the Monitoring Committee (SC)

MPER

CI-ENERGIES

Establishment of the Administrative Commission (CA)

MPER

CI-ENERGIES

Establishment of the Execution Unit (CE-PAR)

MPER /

CI-ENERGIES

CS

Finalization and validation of the RAP

MPER / CI-ENERGIES CI-ENERGIES / MCLU

Finalization of the RAP institutional and financial mechanism

MPER /

CI-ENERGIES

CS

Information, Negotiation and Signature of compensation certificates
with PAPs

CS

CE-PAR / NGO

Information, Negotiation and Signature of memorandum of understanding with
landowners for the purge of land rights

MCLU /

CI-ENERGIES

CA / CE-PAR

Publication of transferability orders

MIE / MCLU

CAI

Mobilization of funds necessary for compensation

MEF / MPE

MEF

Release of project rights-of-way

CI-ENERGIES / CS

THIS- BY

Social monitoring of PAPs

CI-ENERGIES / CS

Consultant

Communication and consignment to court of files without finding

compensation
CI-ENERGIES / CS
CS / CE-PAR

Assessment of the execution of the RAP

CI-ENERGIES / CS

Consultant

13.2 Implementation schedule

Table 20: RAP execution schedule

Activities

Execution period

Month 1 Month 2 Month 3 Month 4 Month 5 Month 6

Taking and approving acts (DUP, creation and operating orders
organizational framework)

Implementation of the organizational framework (CS, CA and CE-PAR)

Validation and Adoption of the RAP

Mobilization of RAP financial resources

Information and awareness of PAPs on compensation measures and
on security and grievance procedures

Information, Negotiation and Signature of memorandum of understanding with
landowners for the purge of land rights

Information, Negotiation and Signature of compensation certificates with
PAPs

Payment of compensation for PAPs

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Activities

Execution period

Month 1 Month 2 Month 3 Month 4 Month 5 Month 6

Implementation of livelihood restoration measures

Release of project rights-of-way

Social monitoring of the execution of the RAP

Communication and consignment to court of files without finding
compensation

Assessment of the execution of the RAP

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14 COSTS AND BUDGET

The provisional budget for the Action and Resettlement Plan (RAP) for people affected by the construction project for the works (power line and gas pipeline) associated with the power plant of ATINKOU is presented below. It covers all costs related to travel in all above components.

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Table 21: Estimated RAP budget for associated works (power line and access roads)

TOPICS

BUDGET (FCFA)

1- Indemnification of PAPs

Purge of customary rights (base of pylons)

20,600,000

Purge of customary rights for the creation of access roads

18,024,000

Compensation for loss of lots

259,169,535

Compensation for loss of crops (line corridor + access track to the corridor)

199 215 893

Relocation assistance for resident tenant households

160,000

Compensation for loss of buildings (including the building of the resident household owner + the owner of the building in rental)

70,592,238

Compensation for loss of income (wages of agricultural workers)

12,900,000

Compensation for loss of income (salary group of agricultural workers)

14,040,000

Reforestation compensation

16,807,500

Compensation for modification of the development plan of the Adoukro subdivision

25,000,000

Subtotal compensation

636 509 166

2- Livelihood Restoration (ME)

Transition allowance for the owner's household to cover the period necessary to rebuild their building

480,000

Costs incurred when looking for new accommodation

300,000

MINADER and ANADER technical assistance to PAPs

4,300,000

NGO support during the resettlement process

20,000,000

Training and awareness-raising on securing compensation funds

39,000,000

Support for agricultural workers in the adaptation or development of new agricultural sectors

4,300,000

Provision for assistance to vulnerable people

5,000,000

Sub-total Restoration of ME

73,380,000

4. RAP implementation measures

4.1. Equipment

4.1.1 Purchase of 02 4X4 vehicles (20,000,000 x2)

40,000,000

4.1.2 Fuel for the different missions (10 liters / day * 180 days)

1,134,000

4.1.3 Vehicle insurance costs

300,000

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TOPICS

BUDGET (FCFA)

4.1.4 Vehicle maintenance

300,000

4.1.5 Computer hardware (Computer, anchor, oar, etc.)

15,000,000

4.2. Operation of the CA, CS and CE-PAR (Perdiems)

81,600,000

4.3 Operation of support staff (Executive secretary, administrative and financial assistant, courier driver and social worker)

45,000,000

4.4 Provision of the RAP specialist consultant to support the implementation of the RAP

30,000,000

4.5 Performance of the external evaluator

10,000,000

Sub total RAP implementation measures

223,334,000

Sub total

933 223 166

Contingencies (15%)

139,983,475

GENERAL TOTAL

1,073,206,641

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15 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

The provisions for monitoring and evaluation aim to ensure, on the one hand, that the actions proposed

are implemented as planned and on time and, secondly, that the results are met. When deficiencies or difficulties are observed, monitoring and the evaluation makes it possible to initiate appropriate corrective measures.

The project owner will entrust the monitoring and evaluation of the project to an independent consultant.

program.

The main objective of the resettlement plan is to provide affected people with a level of

life and living conditions equivalent or better than what they knew before the realization

of the project, monitoring and evaluation of the actions proposed in the resettlement plan should focus

priority in achieving the following specific objectives:

✓ General assessment of the compliance of the execution with the specified objectives and methods

as part of the RAP,

✓ Assessment of implementation procedures for compensation and travel,

✓ Assessment of the adequacy of the compensation measures in relation to the losses suffered,

✓ Assessment of the impact of resettlement on income, living standards and means

of existence,

✓ Assessment of corrective actions to be taken if necessary in the context of monitoring and

assessment of changes to the strategies and methods used to compensation.

The terms of reference for the external evaluation of RAP implementation will include

in particular the organization of sample surveys with different representative categories in

within the population affected by the project, and thereby highlighting the degree of

satisfaction of any complaints. The assessor should be an individual or a specialized firm

in displacement of population. The following indicators will be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation

in PAR practice.

-

Table 22: Objectively verifiable indicators by type of operation

Type

of operation

Indicators /

Tracking settings

Type of data to be collected

Frequency

collection

Lead

Compensation Preparation /

Participation

Actors involved

Level of participation

Monthly CE-PAR /

CS

Negotiation

compensation

Number of activities impacted

Nature and amount of compensation

Minutes of signed agreements

Monthly

CE-PAR /

CS

Displacement Process

displacement

Number of PAPs sensitized

Type of support granted

Monthly

CE-PAR /

CS

Number of households and people affected

by project activities

Monthly CE-PAR /

CS

Number of households and persons resettled

by project

Monthly CE-PAR /

CS

Total amount of compensation paid

Monthly CE-PAR /

CS

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Type

of operation

Indicators /

Tracking settings

Type of data to be collected

Frequency

collection

Lead

Process of

resettlement

Evolution of people who kept the same
activity and those having changed activities

Semi-annual CE-PAR /

CS

Number of people who benefited
assistance from ANADER and MINADER

Semi-annual CS / NGO

Number of vulnerable people identified;

Number of vulnerable people with
received social assistance (food aid,
medical help, etc.)

NGO bi-annual

Number of PAPs assisted in the search for
land for creation of new plantations

Biannual MINADER

Resolution of all
legitimate grievances

Number of conflicts

Type of conflicts

PV resolutions (agreements)

Monthly

CE-PAR /

CS

Satisfaction with

PAP

Number of PAPs sensitized

Type of support granted

Level of integration and resumption of activities

Monthly

CE-PAR

CS

Consultant

The evaluation will be made immediately after the completion of the compensation and displacement, halfway through the project and at the end of the project.

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX 1: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT SUPPORTS

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APPENDIX 2: INVENTORY REPORT AND AGRAR EVALUATION (including questionnaires)

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APPENDIX 3: TOR FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

ANNEX 4: TOR FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE