

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND



MULTINATIONAL: OMVG ENERGY PROJECT ESIA SUMMARY

OMVG ENERGY PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

See also associated Annex
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Executive Summary

Project Name: OMVG Energy Project
Country: Senegal, Guinea, Gambia and Guinea Bissau
Project Number: PZ1-FAO-018

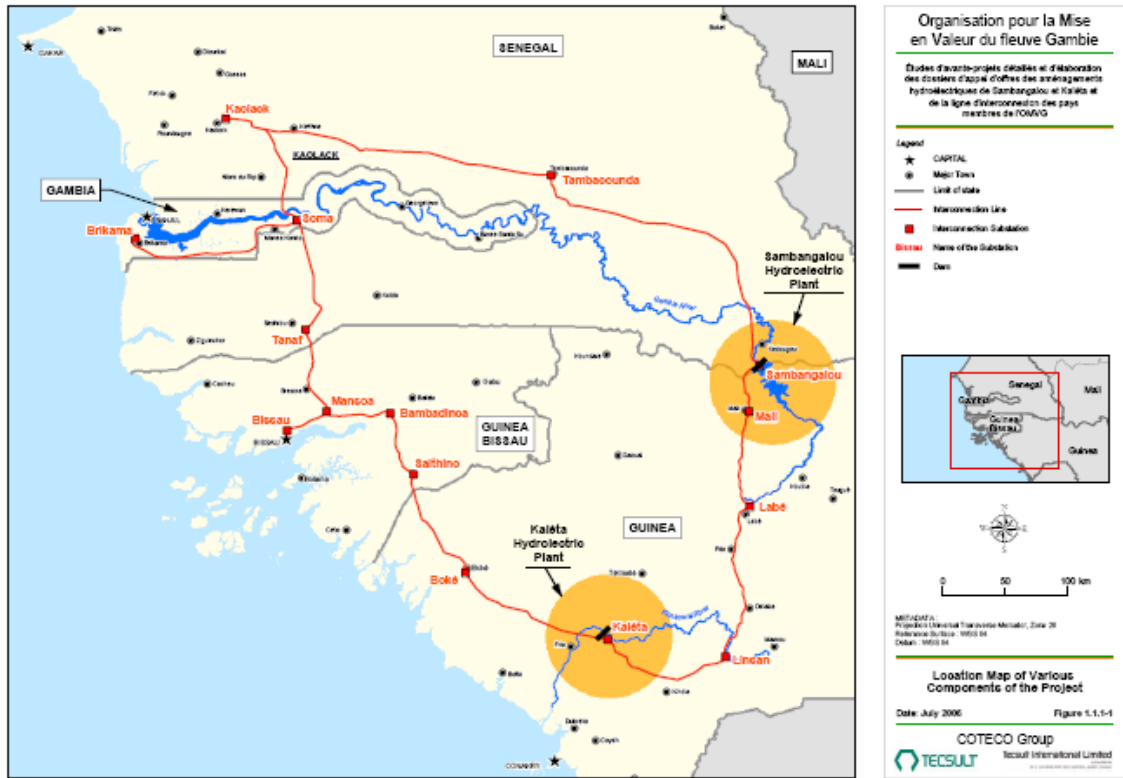
1. Introduction

The OMVG Energy Project (Gambia River Basin Development Organisation) involves the four countries of The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal. This sub-regional organisation is the executing agency for integrated development programs in the region and in particular is focused on the rational management of common resources of the Gambia, Kayanga-Géba and Koliba-Corubal Rivers. These river basins provide an opportunity for power production and studies have been financed by OMVG countries with international assistance in particular from the ADB.

A first study on power production and transmission investments in OMVG member countries was conducted from 1994 to 1996 (HQ International et al., 1997). It identified a program of hydroelectric sites development and an interconnection line. ADB has since financed the technical, economic, environmental and institutional feasibility studies. This work was conducted from February 2002 to May 2004 by the same consortium retained in the present studies (COTECO). This now includes detailed technical studies and the preparation of request of proposals documents, including the update of the environmental and social impact studies.

Given the power deficit in the region and the high dependence on imported oil and use of environmentally damaging hydrocarbon power generation, sites at Sambangalou on the Gambia River and Kaléta on the Konkouré River in Guinea were chosen. The three physical components of the OMVG Energy Project are therefore a) Sambangalou Dam, b) Kaléta Dam and c) an interconnection transmission line (T-Line) circuit linking the two dams to the electric grid of the four member countries. This project has been the subject of a detailed environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) with resettlement action plans (RAPs) to meet regulations applicable within OMVG countries and those of African Development Bank (ADB, 2001).

The Project documentation also includes an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) approved at a restitution meeting in Dakar on 11/12 December 2006, with all potential stakeholders present. These included representatives of OMVG national environmental institutions in member countries, international and regional funding agencies, as well as conservation organisations. The final version of the ESMP takes into account the results of this meeting.



2. Project Description and Justification

A. Sambangalou Dam

The site of Sambangalou Dam is located in Senegal 930 km upstream from the mouth of the Gambia River and about 25 km south of Kédougou. It consists of a well-established dam site with a capacity of 128 MW and a potential for 400 GWh, with irrigation and flood control prospects. Environmental and social risks will however necessitate diligent management, notably regarding relocation of populations and downstream environmental impact on the Gambia River.

B. Kaléta Dam

The Kaléta site is located in Guinea, 115 km northeast of Conakry and 130 km upstream of the mouth of the Konkouré River. Here there is potential for a run-of-the-river power plant, it will take advantage of the reservoir of the Garafiri scheme. The addition of Kaléta will notably allow:

- an increase in average production of the OMVG Project Energy from 1,000 GWh to 1,400 GWh/year;
- reduction of average cost of electricity production in the sub-region;
- improvement of competitiveness of OMVG economies, lowering price of transfer of power (kWh) to electricity companies;
- increase in IRR to value superior to 12%. This viability can only increase as a result of cost of oil increase.

C. Interconnection T-Line

The interconnection T-Line will allow supply to all four member countries. It has a length of 1700 km and is supported by lattice pylons raised with galvanized steel frames. The line voltage is of 225 kV, and 15 sub-stations are planned along its route. This route has been changed somewhat during the present studies, notably in order to integrate the Kaléta installations.

3. Policy, Legal and Administrative Framework

The policy framework of the OMVG Energy Project, includes the environmental and social policies of the regional institutions such as the African Development Bank (ADB), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the OMVG, as well as environmental and social policies in force in Guinea, Senegal, Gambia and Guinea-Bissau.

The legal framework is formed by the main environmental and social statutory provisions promulgated by the Governments of Guinea, Senegal, Gambia and Guinea-Bissau. It also includes the applicable international conventions to which the four countries are bound.

Finally, the governmental and NGOs of participating member states constitute the key actors in the institutional framework, notably the Department of the Environment of Guinea, the Department of the Environment and Conservation of Nature in Senegal, the National Environmental Agency of Gambia and the Department of the Environment of Guinea-Bissau.

4. Description of the Project Environment

The study area is clearly immense and covers significant parts of the four countries. The dam site environment in both cases might be described as of “Guinean wooded savannah type” with gallery forest in valley bottoms. The landscape is in both sites degraded from its natural state by the presence of man and through burning and shifting field development, and

opening of “*tapades*” for cultivation. Natural stands of palm trees are used for oil extraction and are a particular feature of the Kaleta area.

A. Sambangalou Dam

The proposed dam and reservoir at Sambangalou is in Senegal and the reservoir overlaps Senegal and Guinea. The project zone covers Guinea (reservoir and relocation zone), Senegal (main dam works, including part of the reservoir), a downstream Senegalese reach and then a Gambian downstream reach to the sea. Guinea-Bissau is not directly affected. This zone is dominated by upstream forest in the catchment area and a mix of forest and open savannah.

The River also passes notably through the Niokolo-Koba National Park in Senegal before continuing into Gambia. The park has suffered considerable degradation in its conservation value as a result of changing climatic conditions and water availability in its *cuvettes*, or wetland depressions. It has also suffered from poaching. Tourism is very limited and makes a minimal contribution to the management of the park. The river subsequently traverses a very extensive level and low lying agricultural basin subject to seasonal and occasionally severe and damaging floods (notably in 1999 and 2003/04). In the vast tidal reaches of the Gambia River extensive mangroves dominate.

B. Kaléta Dam

The Kaléta hydroelectric project is entirely located on Guinean territory, in the Prefecture of Dubréka along its left bank (LB) and in the Prefecture of Téliélé along its right bank (RB.) It forms part of the integrated development of the Konkouré River, launched with the commissioning of the Garafiri Dam in 1999, just upstream of the Kaleta site. The new site will take advantage of the natural profile of the river, between an upstream elevation of 100 m and the 60 m elevation at the foot of Kaléta Falls, whose name is also that of the settlement which is the administrative centre of the district, located on a small hill on the LB of the falls.

C. Interconnection T-Lines

The potentially affected direct impact zone of the interconnection line is presented as a corridor of two kilometres wide. It is impossible to characterise this band other than to state that most of the main natural and semi-natural landscape types of the countries are affected and criteria for route optimization have included environment impacts.

5. Project Alternatives

A. Sambaganlou Hydroelectric Development

Alternative engineering solutions for the hydroelectric development of Sambangalou have been (i) type of production (base or peak), (ii) dam type (earthfill embankment with core or in RCC), (iii) normal pondage level (NP), (iv) artificial flood flow (installation of a bottom flush), and (v) the access road to the dam site (left or right bank). These alternatives have first been examined within the scope of the feasibility study of the dam and afterward reviewed in the context of the data gathering and evaluation report of the Detailed Design Studies (DDS) (COTECO, February 2006) and environmental studies.

B. Kaleta Hydroelectric Development

At Kaleta different elevations would have no significant impact on the downstream water regime because this is a run-of-river scheme, with Garafiri Dam immediately upstream. The deterioration of water quality might be greater with a dam of higher elevation because of more extensive inundation areas. The drainage basin is relatively resistant to erosion

because of good vegetation cover with few cultivated areas, a significant lateritic shield cover and moderate slopes.

Dimensions of the reservoir will clearly have consequences concerning the relocation of populations. Submerged surface areas at NP 110 elevation are estimated as follows:

Alternative dam elevations and land losses (deduction made from water level)

Elevation NP	Surface Area of Lost Land (ha)
110	139 (*)
115	258
120	425
125	595

(*) 152.8 ha from the last topographic survey

Even if the reservoir shows little spread in width (due to the narrowness of the valley), its extension in length at different elevations is marked. At NP 110 the length is 6.5 km (from the water intake of the powerhouse) it would reach approximately 20 km at elevation NP 125..

At elevation 110 two to three villages would have to be relocated, involving approximately 500 persons. Three other villages could be relocated near their current location, affecting at the most 410 persons. At elevation 125 eight villages would have to be relocated, some for a distance. Six other villages (plus others, further from the river) would be included in the relocation plan because they would lose a part of their land. A total of 900 persons would have to be relocated.

Valley soils are most favourable to crops and natural palm groves key to the local economy, and these would be the most affected at higher elevations but they remain nevertheless limited (in the order of 600 ha at most) and could be compensated. There are no protected areas in the zone and the most valuable for biodiversity is the gallery forest that extends for the entire length of the reservoir. This forest is narrow, deteriorated and often close to dwellings or fields.

C. Interconnection T-Line

In addition to constraints and criteria linked to soil suitability for pylon foundations, the choice of corridors and layouts made during the Feasibility Study has integrated environmental considerations.

6. Potential Impacts and Mitigation/Enhancement Measures

A. Sambangalou Dam

One obvious impact is in loss of natural resources such as soils and vegetation, as well as to the loss of faunal habitats because of the creation of a reservoir of 185 km². These impacts clearly cannot be mitigated because of their irreversible character. Reservoir inundation will displace local populations, while there is a potential for health impacts. Agricultural lands will be lost as well as access to cross the river easily during the dry season. However, the project could have some positive impacts with appropriate service provision to achieve improvement in the quality of life in host sites, allow land tenure security and in creation of employment and income opportunities.

In the **operation phase**, Sambangalou will have major impacts on the river regime. These impacts are linked to modification of the hydraulic balance in the wet zones of the Senegalese and Gambian reaches. There will be a recession of the saline front during the dry season (positive and negative impact) and for a period a deteriorated quality of water downstream of the dam (and in the reservoir). In particular there will be modification of the morpho-sedimentary balance of the estuary and progressive impoverishment of the mangrove swamp in the central estuary area. This will lead to a loss of certain habitats downstream during the dry season and there will be modification of some animal populations in such reaches.

With regard to the human habitat, the negative impacts of the operation of Sambangalou Dam are linked to health, especially with regard to risks of waterborne illnesses. There will be an initial reduction of fishing yields downstream of the dam. However, many positive impacts will compensate these disadvantages, such as the potential for improvement of supply of rural electricity, the opening up of the reservoir zone to economic development, agricultural opportunities and flood protection.

Impacts Mitigation and Enhancement: To minimise, mitigate or compensate the impacts of Sambangalou Dam, the ESMP includes a program of measures for both pre-construction / construction and operation phases. In the **pre-construction and construction phase**, the recommended mitigation consists of contractor best practice stipulations to minimise, for example, nuisance caused to local populations and the risks of degrading natural resources (water, vegetation, wildlife, etc.).

In the **operation phase**, the ESMP mostly aims to mitigate the impacts downstream of Sambangalou Dam. For example, there is a proposal for an eventual artificial flood to mitigate the impacts on wetlands downstream. Also, it is recommended that there be an artificial low water level in order to enable wildlife to cross Gambia river in the dry season, especially in Niokolo-Koba National Park, and to allow replenishment of brackish water to the mangrove located in the saline front withdrawal area. The ESMP identifies stakeholders for implementation and monitoring environmental change. MOUs have been signed with Wetlands International and IUCN to participate in studies to monitor environmental change and develop cost-effective mitigation response measures.

B. Kaléta Dam

New impacts of the Kaléta development will be relatively limited because of the smaller reservoir area and "run-of-the-river" management on the Konkouré River. Except with regard to water quality, the downstream impacts warrant few special measures with the river already affected by the Garafiri Dam. Compensation and mitigation measures have been planned for all significant impacts. Implementation plans and budgets for these measures in the ESMP and RAPS have taken into consideration the experience and lessons learnt from Garafiri Dam development.

Impacts Mitigation and Enhancement: Impacts have been evaluated in relation to different project affected zones: (i) the dam site, the reservoir and work camp; (ii) the access road (50 km will be widened and a new section of 20 km will be constructed); and (iii) the downstream reach of the Konkouré, from Kaléta to the sea. The development of the scheme will require the relocation of three riparian villages and 500 persons, toward sites located nearby. Shortage of land can be compensated by a better management of resources and a diversification of activities, favoured by the opening up (*desenclavement*) of the zone.

The development program is ambitious but realistic; it is described in detail in the associated RAP. The ESMP and RAP are careful to minimize conflict between communities and indeed domestic cohesion; it seeks not to move displaced populations away from land over which they hold land rights or utilization rights. In the project zone there is much human pressure

on natural habitats for fauna and flora which are consequently deteriorated. However, about 130 ha of forest formations will be lost. Measures will be taken to establish a new reservoir margin forest zone.

Significant efforts will be made with regards to health because of very poor existing facilities, AIDS risks and poverty and health status of the population. Actions will include, notably, the reinforcement of a health centre, an upgrade of health stations (part of the RAP), epidemiological monitoring and follow-up among local communities, the temporary installation of an AIDS tracking centre and a community initiative for malaria prevention. In Guinea significant spontaneous immigration can be anticipated as has been the case at Garafiri. Local communities and local government will define a local immigration policy to limit potentially negative effects so that the affected population, rather than migrants, will benefit most from construction employment and business opportunities. Also, impacted communities will receive grants to support the implementation of ESMP investment activities.

The impacts linked to the **access road** are mostly in rebuild of a limited number of houses and three markets must be moved. There will be an opportunity to improve this infrastructure and economic activity should increase greatly. The construction of the bridge over the Bady River and henceforth, the de-isolation of the Sub-Prefecture of Tondon creates a risk of excessive exploitation of fuelwood to be combated by local authorities with potential funding from ongoing catchment management funds. Temporary deterioration of river water quality will be compensated by a program of drinking water supply in riparian villages. The Kaléta works might also have some impact on the trapping of sediments that can be flushed by the bottom sluice as necessary.

The ESMP includes preparation of an emergency plan. It may be found suitable to also extend this plan to the existing Garafiri installations. As an additional initiative, the ESMP recommends undertaking of a strategic environmental evaluation including all the investments linked to the Konkouré River (energy, roads, mines, agricultural development...) and defining a framework for the environmental evaluation and monitoring of future investments. The Kaléta monitoring program will be reviewed in the context of findings for the whole Konkouré basin, using data from 1998 to 2001 collected for the Garafiri Project Impact (GPI) studies.

C. Interconnection T-Lines

Following the environmental assessment carried out during the feasibility stage, no new major impact has been identified. A large part of the potential impact is linked to construction activities and can be managed by good construction practices. Mitigation and follow-up measures are integrated in the project ESMP for this particular component. Furthermore, a RAP framework specifies arrangements for compensation.

7. Environmental and Social Management Plan

The stand-alone ESMP document (2007) includes four parts: the first three parts concern the main components of the OMVG Energy Project, while the fourth section covers institutional aspects for project implementation. The first three parts have a similar structure to comply with ADB ESAP Appendix 11 guidelines:

- Objectives of the ESMP of the concerned component
- Background of the project component
- Significant impacts of the project component
- Impacts mitigation program

- Environmental and social monitoring program
- Mechanisms of required public consultations
- Recommended complementary initiatives if required
- Costs and schedule of the ESMP implementation component.

Institutional Organisation

The planned institutional organisation is largely decentralized for obvious functional reasons. The main actors or stakeholders are identified as:

- General Socio-Environmental Coordination (CGSE) steering committee at OMVG, supported by technical assistance, committees and experts network, etc.
- Country Office for Sub-Project Management (DSP)
- Socio-Environmental Units (DSE)
- Local committees for coordination and monitoring, at the level of decentralised local communities supported by local governmental services, NGOs, consultants, etc.
- The populations affected by the project
- Contractors hired for the construction works.

The institutional arrangements proposed for the implementation of the ESMP and RP are set out at regional (OMVG), national (DSP) and local government/community levels and will be confirmed in the detailed project evaluation and inception period. Key characteristics emphasized are:

- Flexibility and responsiveness to allow new actions to be financed as required, eg studies, socio-economic projects and even physical infrastructure.
- Decentralisation of decision-making, within the framework of approved programs and budgets.
- Participation of beneficiary communities in ESMP and RAP implementation, in outcome evaluation and in final approval of activities.
- The organization chart has sub-divisions by sub-projects and procedures adapted to its institutional context within a common framework reporting to OMVG.

ESMP and RAP Cost

The total ESMP/RAP cost for the OMVG Energy Project is estimated (January 2007) as €57 million, as shown below:

Sambangalou Dam	€39.82 M
Kaléta Dam	€20.26 M
Interconnection T-Line	<u>€3.12 M</u>
Total	€63.20 million

As stated in the Feasibility Study review, a lump sum amount of 7% of the ESMP costs is foreseen for the responsible implementation service provider or contractor. In addition 3% is foreseen for additional consultancies. Hence a 10% additional sum is budgeted bringing the total cost anticipated to €69.5 Million. This represented at the time 7.4% of the total project cost.

8. Monitoring Program

The OMVG Energy Project ESMP includes a) monitoring of works to ensure that recommended mitigation and enhancement measures are implemented, and b) monitoring of outcomes. The supervision of activities will be the responsibility of the Service Provider who will also be involved in monitoring and reporting to OMVG, which will be assisted by specialized organisations and experts.

Monitoring activities include:

- Verification that the work program and ESMP budget are executed in accordance with planning and scheduling.
- Identification of unexpected factors and their evolution likely to influence intended ESMP outcomes, specifying new initiatives and seeking opportunities to enhance outcomes.
- Funding studies and measures to better understand baseline conditions.
- General review of emerging impacts for which no mitigation measure was planned.
- Specific audit monitoring measures to assess the real efficiency of mitigation measures in relation to objectives and intended outcomes.
- Reviewing effectiveness of implementation mechanisms.

OMVG will have a coordination and supervision role, as also the ADB. They will be assisted in such matters by independent guidance and reporting from an international expert panel.

9. Public Consultations and Public Disclosure

The ESMP was disclosed at a restitution meeting held in Dakar on December 11th and 12th, 2006. Representatives of OMVG countries, their national environmental institutions, international and regional bodies and funding agencies were present, along with respected conservation organisations, including IUCN, Wetlands International and WWF.

Project Affected Persons (PAPs) requiring compensation and/or resettlement have been contacted and surveyed with an inventory of collective property created in February 2006 (see associated RAP). During implementation of the ESMP and the resettlement plan, PAPs and their representatives will be re-contacted together with potential host communities already identified. The community involvement and peer group mechanisms will favour transparency and fair outcomes in implementation of social and environmental activities, especially in the compensation process and not least for potentially disadvantaged women stakeholders.

In addition, use of participative techniques and gender aware approaches will facilitate fare resettlement and installation of displaced communities in host sites and environments. The presence of a community liaison committee in the study area as well as staff of OMVG will facilitate information dissemination. Various means of communication will be used to keep stakeholders informed, including village meetings (“palabres”) and written notices.

10. Complementary Initiatives

The ESMP includes a range of supplementary initiatives to ensure that the construction of the hydroelectric complexes take into account preventive and management actions. The most important of these are the RAP documents, indeed 80% of the ESMP/RAP budget for Kaleta is dedicated to RAP payments and compensation activities.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

Sambangalou Dam: The RAP documentation (see Annexe) indicates that 186 households (1,320 persons or PAPs) with 489 traditional dwelling huts will be displaced. Ten small settlements are affected with associated lands estimated at 1,250 hectares (870 cultivated, 380 in fallow). The cost will be about 18 million Euros of which about 50% is in direct compensation items. Kaleta Dam: The RAP estimates that 57 households (about 500 persons) are affected in three small villages will be moved to create three new rebuilt settlements. Interconnection T-Line: Estimated compensation costs are approximately 3 million Euros.

In addition to the RAPs the main complementary initiative will be elaboration of Local Development Plans (LDPs) which have poverty reduction as a central focus. The LDPs will aim at enhancing RAP outcomes to counteract potentially adverse impacts by creating development opportunities which facilitate the economic transition of the affected project zones. The LDPs take into account real concerns of local communities in accordance with decentralisation policies being implemented in Senegal and Guinea.

Gender Issues and Response Measures: In the relocation of displaced persons there is a risk that women might be more negatively affected than men because they do not generally hold customary or official titles to land. At the same time it is they who are often most dependent on land such as the *tapades* to feed the family and provide for its well being. It is also they who might be negatively affected by extra work load as a result of relocation to plots with inferior access to water and fuelwood, or who might be affected by disruption to schools and terms schedules. The project will ensure by means of dedicated staff with specific gender responsibilities that women's needs will be taken into account. Specific actions will ensure their interests are targeted and addressed, and that women will have recourse to grievance mechanisms in equal measure as male household members.

Specific micro-investments are budgeted to ensure women's access to physical and social infrastructure which will include accessible water points and schools provision with women's requirements and preferences for location incorporated. Local NGOs have been identified and will be supported in such initiatives. The ESMP includes, in addition, significant budgets for health service provision, with women's vulnerabilities to the fore, not least with respect to waterborne diseases, malaria and the HIV/AIDS risk. They will also benefit from provision of agricultural support activities and adult literacy activities.

11. Conclusion

Detailed ESIA, ESMP and RAP studies for the hydroelectric schemes at Sambangalou and Kaléta, as well as for the Interconnection T-Line, have reviewed and updated previous environmental and social studies and been publicly disclosed and adopted. Most recent revisions have brought them into conformity with applicable policies of OMVG member countries and with the requirements of international financial institutions, not least ADB.

Information dissemination and surveys of people who will be affected by the project (PAPs) together with inventories of the biophysical environment have been made to assess baseline situations. Potential impacts have been assessed and implementation arrangements and management requirements for mitigation and compensation have been proposed. Clearly the project affected zones will be vast and there are limits to the possible detail of baseline studies of surface and groundwater throughout the river basins.

A revised ESMP as a stand-alone document was disclosed at a review meeting held in Dakar (11th/12th December, 2006) and subsequently revised. Respected international conservation groups (IUCN, Wetlands International and WWF) have been participating in project development throughout the preparation period.

A. Sambangalou Dam

The conclusion of COTECO at the time of the feasibility study of 2002-2004 was that this component of the OMVG Energy Project despite its inevitable and varied likely impacts did not represent risks to challenge the project context. Among the solutions for mitigation and compensation particular attention was focused on: a) populations in the zone of the reservoir, but also to villages directly downstream the dam (M'bara, Roundé M'bara, Tépéré Diantou and Kédougou), b) the Niokolo-Koba National Park, c) the fishing zone located in the area of recession of the saline front in Gambia, and d) the totality of downstream wetlands.

The upstream impact study proved to be an important element in the choice of elevation 200 for the height of the dam, allowing minimisation of impacts. One of the most critical impacts will be the relocation of more than 1,300 persons presently living within the area of the future Sambangalou reservoir. The RAP relocation plan defines the arrangements for managing resettlement and compensation (see associated RAP Executive Summary). Significant environmental (and social) impacts in the Senegalese and Gambian downstream reaches are also anticipated, and measures are proposed to mitigate these through control and management of water flows from the dam.

B. Kaléta Dam

The feasibility study for the Souapiti-Kaléta complex (1999) and in particular the additionality of the hydroelectric development of Kaléta indicates only a marginal impact on the environment. The present studies show it has potential to affect positively a zone with many existing handicaps, despite its relative proximity to sub-prefecture and prefecture offices, and even Conakry. These constraints are the lack of schools and poor school attendance generally, lack of sanitary, good quality drinking water and the impoverishment of soils, together with the shortage of government services.

In this context the Kaléta project is perceived by the authorities and local populations as a major opportunity for the development of the zone. The reception is therefore favourable, though with reservations concerning in-migration and inter-community cohesion. Since the populations are expecting to benefit from this project, the risk exists that they undervalue such problems for fear of slowing down the process. A monitoring system to correctly capture and understand unanticipated issues is planned. The Kaléta development takes its place in the integrated development of the Konkouré Basin, enhancing the value of the Garafiri reservoir at marginal additional environmental costs compared to the already changed baseline situation.

C. Interconnection T-Line

The OMVG interconnection project will entail negative and positive impacts, in construction and operation phases that are typical of an electric transmission line, in particular employment opportunity in construction and subsequent economic/ social benefit from electricity access. The net assessment of the interconnection project impact is positive and clearly it is an associated and necessary component of the total package.

The OMVG Energy Project will secure an electrical supply for the four countries as well as the subsequent development of rural electrification projects benefiting directly both urban and rural populations.

12. References and Contacts

Project Documentation

- Environmental and Socio-Economic Impacts Study of the Sambangalou Hydroelectric Development (March 2004). COTECO Group for OMVG.
- Review of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) -- Final Version (August 2006). COTECO Group for OMVG
- Detailed Design Studies (DDS) – Final Version (February 2006). COTECO for OMVG.
- Environmental and Social Management Plan (January 2007, revised). COTECO Group for OMVG
- Populations Resettlement Plan -- Final Version (February 2007). COTECO Group for OMVG
- Memorandum of Understanding between OMVG and IUCN, Wetlands International and WWF.

Energy Project Contact

Mr Diallo Kourou

OMVG (Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Gambie)

13, Passage Leblanc

BP 2353

Dakar, Senegal

Tel: (221) 33 822 31 59

Fax: (221) 33 822 59 26

Email: omvg@omvg.sn

