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## AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP

**PROJECT : BLAISE DIAGNE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

**COUNTRY : SENEGAL**

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### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF REVISED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

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# Revised Resettlement Action Plan

## Summary

Project title : **BLAISE DIAGNE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (AIBD)**  
Country : **SENEGAL**  
Project reference : **P-SN-DA0-001**

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

As part of its new economic infrastructure development policy, the Government of Senegal has decided to construct a new airport, the Blaise Diagne International Airport (AIBD). The resettlement procedures began in 2002 with the assessment of right of way area losses. Thereafter a resettlement plan (RP) corresponding to the national regulations on resettlement was prepared in 2005. Nevertheless, this RP did not fully comply with the international regulations. To solve this AIBD SA appointed AECOM Tecresult in 2009 to draw up a Revised Resettlement Plan (RRP) for phase 1 of the project.

Phase 1 of construction of the airport began in 2008 and plots of land located in the right of way area have already been secured. The plots of land lost belonged to populations from the Kessoukhate and Diass villages. In addition, the construction of the airport necessitated the displacement of populations from the Kessoukhate village comprising of the three localities of Kessoukhate-Centre, Mbadate and Kathialite.

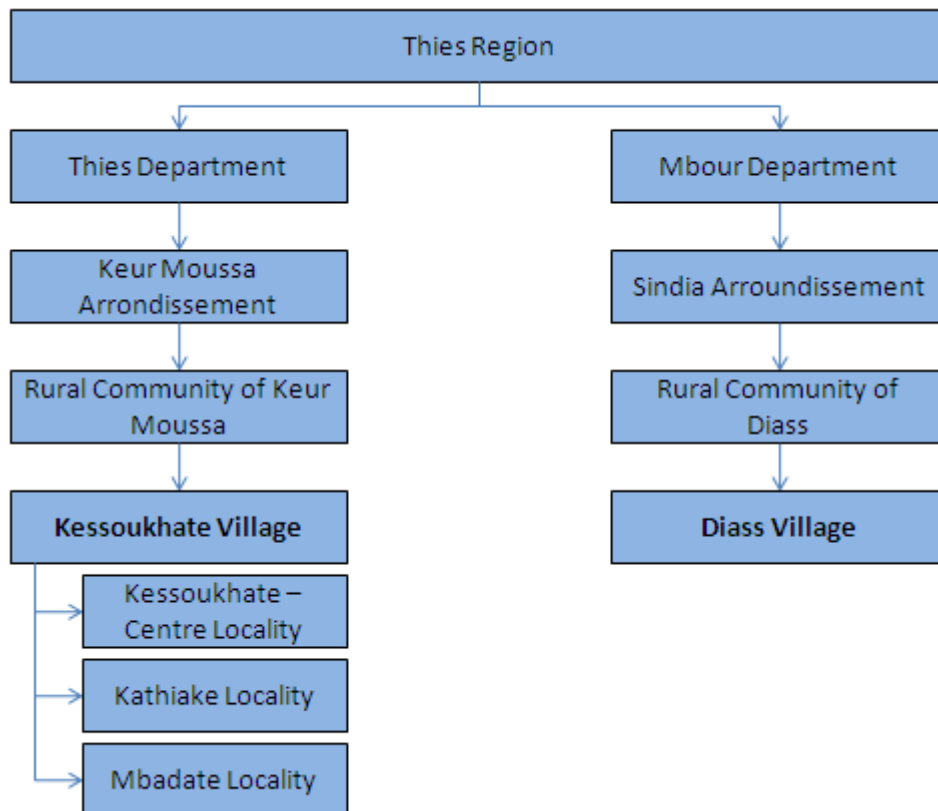
The revision of the RP made it possible to comply with the regulations of the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the World Bank (WB). The RRP covers not only the localities of Kessoukhate-Centre, Mbadate and Kathialite, but also part of the cropland of the Diass village and the farmland of the host populations that are also affected by the first construction phase.

The census conducted by the current RRP follows on from an earlier census carried out in 2002. This first census drew up an inventory and valued buildings and trees affected in the Diass and Kessoukhate villages, estimating the total area of farmland affected, i.e. in the Kessoukhate and Diass villages, and the resettlement site's right of way area. Consultation and awareness raising sessions with project affected persons (PAPs) were held continuously, that is between 2002 and 2010. Moreover, this participation process will continue until the RRP is implemented.

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The new airport is situated in Diass, 45 km from Dakar. The site straddles the rural communities of Keur Moussa and Diass. The Diass and Kessoukhate villages are both situated in the region of Thiès and straddle two departments, that of Thiès and Mbour. Figure 1 illustrates the administrative structure to which these villages belong.

**Figure 1 – Administrative zoning**



The need to construct a new airport in Senegal is linked to stringent technical constraints and environmental anomalies caused by the replacement of the existing Léopold Sédar Senghor International Airport (AILSS) situated 9 km from the centre of Dakar.

Phase 1 of the Blaise Diagne International Airport will eventually occupy an area of 2,600 ha. The project consists of two phases. AIBD SA is currently proceeding with the construction of phase 1. It has a runway catering to 25,000 planes per year, with an annual capacity of 3 million passengers and freight capacity of 53,102 tonnes per year. The provisional duration of construction works in the initial phase is planned to be about 33 months. According to the initial programme, the airport should be operational towards the end of 2011. A second development phase is planned once the maximum capacity of the initial phase is reached. This phase consists of the construction of a second runway and all related facilities to serve an annual capacity of 10 million passengers.

The phase 1 right of way area, 2,600 ha, is divided into three zones : (i) the rural community of Diass zone, belonging to the Mbour department (965 ha); (ii) the rural community of Keur Moussa zone, coming under the Thiès department (545 ha); and (iii) the Diass forest reserve zone (1,090 ha). In total, 43 % of the site is situated in the Diass forest reserve zone. The airport project necessitates the change of use of part of this forest over an area of 907.35 ha. The two remaining sections of the forest reserve occupy a total area of 952.65 ha.

## **THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF THE PROJECT ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT**

The construction of the airport necessitates the acquisition of land included in a safety buffer zone and the displacement of populations in the right of way area.

The main impact of resettlement on the human environment consist of: loss of natural resources in the airport and host site right of way areas; the loss of agricultural resources located in the airport and host site right of way areas; the risk of conflict over the use of land among the resettled populations and host populations; the risk of impoverishment for the beneficiaries of the RRP due to the volatile nature of the compensation payments received; an increase in the population density due to a rise in immigration or the return of migrants attracted by the economic and social advantages offered by the RRP; frustration of the surrounding populations that do not benefit from the RRP measures; interference with air quality and increase in noise and vibration levels during construction of the airport and the host site.

## **ORGANISATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY**

The structures that assume major roles in the resettlement process are AIBD SA, central administration structures, devolved and decentralised administration structures, the NGO appointed by AIBD SA, displaced persons, associations, and the environmental and social monitoring committee.

The Environmental and Social Department of AIBD SA coordinates all the activities concerning the process for the displacement and resettlement of populations, including the monitoring of activities to develop the resettlement site, the preparation and implementation of the RRP and the monitoring of the implementation of the RRP.

The central administration structures involved in the implementation of the resettlement are the *Direction de l'Enregistrement des Domaines et du Timbre* (DEDT) and the *Commission de Contrôle des Opérations Domaniales* (CCOD). The DEDT is responsible for the supervision of land tax operations within the national domain. The CCOD is responsible for the application of the national land tax regime and revision of land tax evaluations.

The devolved and decentralised administration structures involved in the implementation of the resettlement are the regional and local administrations; the Thiès Operational Group; the *Commission Départementale et d'Évaluation des Impenses* (CDEI) and the *Cadre Permanent de Concertation* (CPC). The regional administration (Governor, Prefects, and Sub-prefects) is responsible for safeguarding the security of goods and persons and compliance with the operations for the displacement and resettlement of populations with the laws and regulations in force. The local administration (Keur Moussa and Diass rural councils) is responsible for the administration of land within the national domain of the rural community, ensuring the equity and effectiveness of compensation and monitoring the implementation of support mechanisms intended to improve the income of the populations and the village communities. The Thiès Operational Group (Keur Moussa and Diass rural councils) is responsible for the operations of coordination and consistency and control of decentralised technical services. The CDEI is responsible for conducting a census of properties situated in the airport right of way area and for assessing the compensation amounts for persons affected by the project. The

CPC aims at establishing a environment of trust and cooperation between those responsible for implementing the PRR and the affected populations. It will also be responsible for taking decisions concerning the two parties.

The NGO ensures that information, awareness raising and support of the PAPs in displacement operations aims at establishing a climate of trust and cooperation between all the stakeholders. The displaced persons associations will act as representatives to defend the interests of the PAPs in terms of the project. The environmental and social monitoring committee will monitor the implementation of the ESMP mitigation and the RRP's resettlement measures and will formulate recommendations should they be deemed necessary.

## **COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

The participation of the PAPs and the communities is at the heart of the resettlement activities necessary for the project. The objective is to ensure close communication with the PAPs in order to share information with the heads of household, women and young people in the project and with other stakeholders.

The organisational structures have been put in place to ensure greater participation by affected populations throughout the resettlement process and to facilitate social acceptability. The NGO appointed by AIBD SA will ensure that the interests of the PAPs are taken into account at each relevant stage of resettlement. Specific structures such as displaced persons associations and the environmental and social monitoring committee will be put in place by AIBD SA. These structures will allow consultation between the PAPs and the project to be increased.

Given the requirements of the RRP, PAPs census operations began in February 2010. Numerous information, awareness raising and participation sessions and numerous village consultations were held continually with the PAPs and local and regional authorities, that is since 2002. All these efforts have allowed information to be obtained concerning the PAPs' social organisation and economic activities, PAPs' perceptions with regard to the project, PAPs' fears and expectations regarding resettlement and compensation. Key issues mainly concerned the loss of farmland and associated incomes, loss of the forest as a means of subsistence, the compensation rates for trees was considered too low, the need for more information about the project, level of compensation for other losses, the time frame for compensation payment for losses incurred etc. The PAPs' concerns and expectations have been integrated into the PRR resettlement measures, particularly the compensation approach, the compensation process, the assessment of loss and compensation, the selection and preparation of the host site, mitigation measures, etc.

As part of the framework of the project, community participation is aligned with the environmental and social communications strategy of AIBD SA. Moreover, a consultation guide has been developed to this effect. Awareness raising sessions will continue to be held by AIBD SA and the appointed NGO to encourage PAPs to sign compensation agreements, without which the PAPs will not be able to receive compensation for their losses. Furthermore, a grievance management process has been established to allow PAPs to claim compensation for goods or assets that were not covered by the 2002 and 2010 census.

## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES**

Thiès is the second most highly populated administrative region in the country after Dakar. The population of the Kessoukhate village is mainly composed of practicing Muslims of Serer ethnicity. The Tidjanya brotherhood predominates in the village.

The 2010 census showed that 49.5 % of Kessoukhate's population is 19 years of age or below and that 4.7 % of the population is 60 years of age or above. The average age of the population covered by the census is 23. Women represent 48.7 % of the population covered by the census.

The Kessoukhate village has 343 households, consisting of an average of 8.7 people (including the head of household) of which 3.9 people are less than 18 years of age. Nearly 10 % of the heads of household covered by the census are women. The majority of the heads of household are in monogamous marriages. Around 20 % of all the heads of household are polygamous, and just over 12 % of the heads of household are widows or widowers, divorced, or single. Nearly 74 % of the heads of household have only received a Koranic education, and only 6 % have a secondary or higher education.

The population covered by the census consists of 25 groups of concessions made up of households that belong to the same extended family. The number of concessions is 11 in the locality of Kessoukhate-Centre, 3 in Mbadate and 11 in Kathialite.

Each household occupies an average of 1.2 buildings used for habitation. A concession consists of an average of 14 residential buildings. The buildings have an average of 2.4 rooms over 10 m<sup>2</sup>. 87.4 % of households possess external sanitary equipment (shower and/or latrine). Of this percentage, 30 % share equipment with other households, the others have exclusive use of the equipment. As for external kitchens, 83.8 % of the households have one and of this percentage, 33.3 % share with other households. More than 85 % of the households in the Kessoukhate village, are property owners of the buildings they occupy with their concession. Nearly 10 % of households are co-owners, and about 5 % of households do not own a property. Those who do not own a property are generally people who stay free with their relatives and co-owners are often brothers who live in a building that they have inherited or built together.

There are common assets held by the village of Kessoukhate such as community health huts, cemeteries, schools, mosques, latrines, wells, sacred sites, etc. None of the concessions covered by the census is connected to the public electricity grid. Similarly, water is only supplied to the concessions via external wells. There is no sewage system in Kessoukhate. Waste water and domestic waste are simply dumped in the environment. Kessoukhate's road infrastructure mainly consists of country roads and unnavigable dirt tracks. More than 70 % of households in Kessoukhate possess no means of transport. The most common means of transport is the cart or the calash, but these are owned by less than 20 % of households.

The main occupation most common among men aged 15 or above is belonging to a trade, such as builders or mechanics for example. This occupation includes nearly 40 % of men of working age. The second most common occupation is to work as a farmer, which is the occupation of 14 % of men of working age. The majority of men in the Kessoukhate village work outside the village, either in Dakar or in Mbour, or even abroad due to the lack of jobs in the village and the potential income linked to agricultural practice. The transfer of income

from men working outside the village constitutes an important source of income for the Kessoukhate households.

Harvesting and the services industry together occupy nearly 45 % of women aged 15 or above. It is worth noting that nearly 30 % of women of working age declared that they did not have any occupation that generated an income, which represents a proportion twice as high as that observed among men.

About 6 % of the people covered by the census declared agriculture to be their main source of income. In the absence of irrigation systems or water taps in the dry season, rain fed agriculture is the type practiced in this area. In the study area, the following are grown in order of importance: millet, peanuts, sorghum, black-eyed peas, hibiscus, maize, watermelons, cassava, aubergines, capsicums and okra. Rearing domestic animal is common practice in the study area. According to the 2010 census just over 60 % of households in the Kessoukhate village declared that they owned animals. More than half (58 %) of the animals reared are goats, and more than a third are cattle.

The vulnerable groups are the sub-populations that are less able to cope with changes or upsets of an economic or social nature. Women, the disabled, and the elderly have been identified as vulnerable groups for the AIBD project. Vulnerable people will benefit from support from the project and specified measures throughout the resettlement process.

The socio-economic profile of the affected communities has informed the different aspects integrated into the RRP to better address the current needs of the PAPs.

## **IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERISATION OF PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT**

The identification of PAPs was based on the census and on extrapolation. Initial operations of the 2010 Census took place from 1 to 29 March 2010. These operations enabled the surveying of 58% of households and their assets. However, because of the unwillingness from a minority of the population, particularly from the localities of Kathialite and Mbadate, the census was interrupted at the end of March 2010. This unwillingness is not new. Since 2001 some villagers from Kathialite and to a lesser extent Mbadate, have been opposed to any dialogue. Faced with this situation, the Blaise Diagne International Airport, Public Limited Company (AIBD SA), in collaboration with the local administrative authorities and the local community, has initiated many actions between April and September 2010 aimed at allowing the census to continue. The combined actions of awareness, information and communication conducted have made it possible to restart the census that had been underway up to 15 September 2010. This complementary census has yielded additional data on losses to be compensated and helped raise the rate of coverage to 71% of the population.

Given this rate of coverage, it was necessary to extrapolate some data in order to submit a RRP representing 100% of the PAPs. Thus, the RRP takes into account not only the properties and assets identified by the surveys of 71% of the PAPs but adds to this database extrapolated information based on the number of marked buildings from satellite images of 2009 and from the results of the surveys conducted. The data provided in the RRP is based on these two methodologies, from the census of people, their properties and their assets and from the extrapolation of the remaining 29%.

The demographic weight of the three localities is as follows (Table 1):

- The population of Kessoukhahte Centre represents 46% of the PAPs
- The population of Mbadate represents 18% of the PAPs
- The population of Kathialite represents 36% of the PAPs

Table 1: Percentage of census coverage

	Kessoukhate-Centre Locality	Mbadate Locality	Kathialite Locality	Village Total
Concessions	11 concessions (100%)*	3 concessions (100%)*	6 concessions (55 %)	25 concessions 80 %
Households	123 households (94%)	46 households (71%)	63 households (43%)	343 households (68%)
Buildings	167 buildings (93%)	45 buildings (61%)	52 buildings (31%)	464 buildings (63%)
Population	1,150 people (94%)	339 people (71%)	410 people (43%)	2,661 people (71%)

\* The percentages represent the rate of coverage corresponding to the total number of concessions, households, buildings and population identified in the census.

The census and extrapolation methodologies were used to estimate the number of households affected by the project to be 343 for a population of 2,661 people. These households are organized into 25 concessions and live in 464 buildings.

According to the policies on involuntary resettlement of the ADB and the WB, those affected by the airport project can be grouped as follows:

*Affected individual:* An individual, male or female, is affected when he/she suffers loss of material property, land or property and/or access to natural and/or economic resources as a result of the project.

*Affected household:* A household is affected if one or more of its members is affected by the project activities.

*Affected community:* A community is affected if all the people forming the community are affected by the project activities, whether by the loss of lands or resources managed by the community or a reduction of access to the infrastructure and services used by the community.

Eight types of losses are considered for classification purposes. They consist of: loss of residential land, loss of agricultural land, loss of one or more residential structures and irremovable facilities (enclosures, latrines, showers etc.); loss of income (agricultural or other); temporary loss of fruit and non-fruit trees; loss of access to natural resources (users and operators); loss of public community infrastructure (infrastructure, facilities or services) and loss of sacred sites and graves.

## **ELIGIBILITY**

In compliance with the Involuntary Resettlement Policy of the ADB, people without formal legal rights to land or other property at the time of the census, but who can prove their rights under the customary laws in the country, are eligible for resettlement. Within the framework of the project, traditional owners include two types of ownership: (i) property acquired on the basis of ancestral rights to land; and (ii) the property acquired through acts of sale recognized by the community.

**Every individual residing in the area and/or holding property, whose ownership is customarily recognized, is eligible for resettlement as per the AIBD project.** The cut-off date for eligibility is 15 September 2010, which corresponds to the end of the census, conducted by AECOM Tecult. On the other hand, for losses of trees included in the census in 2002, this will involve the date of enactment of the decrees (Decree Nos. 2003-775 of 8 October 2003 and No. 2004-33 of 23 January 2004) given that it is not possible to reassess the trees: several of these trees have disappeared with the start of construction of the airport in 2008.

## **VALUATION OF AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES**

Assessments of losses of trees, sheltering hedgerows and homes were completed in several stages (in 2002, 2004, 2008 and 2010) by CDEI, supervised by the Prefect of the Département, and bringing together the Heads of the Office for Lands and Census of the Prefecture, of the Department of Agriculture and the Regional Division of Urban Planning and the sub-prefect of Keur Moussa. During this period, agricultural areas had also been evaluated without assessing them in terms of loss of income. Following these evaluations, only the compensation provided to offset the losses of fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing trees and sheltering hedgerows have been paid to the PAPs. No compensation was paid for homes in anticipation of the fact that the people to be displaced would be compensated in kind and relocated in houses on the resettlement site. As for the agricultural fields, the Government will offer replacement land at the resettlement site. This situation means that the estimated amounts of compensation in the RRP should take into account that some PAPs have already received their compensation for trees and hedges. In order to avoid double compensation for the losses, the amounts estimated for the loss of trees and hedges should be subtracted from the amounts already paid. Compensation for PAPs will be made in cash, in kind, in a combination of cash/kind, and/or in the form of assistance. Non-market values are factored into the compensation.

*Compensation for land loss:* "Land loss" means loss of the ground soil (earth) and the loss of land title, if any. No land title have been identified by the census, but as there is a plan to provide land titles to all residential plots offered on the resettlement site, the costs associated with obtaining these titles have been factored in. Thus, land regularization is planned for 343

residential plots to the 343 households affected by the project. The amount of compensation for land regularization of the residential plots for the affected households on the resettlement site amounts to 265,139,000 CFA.

Compensation for the loss of homes or other irremovable private structures: The compensation for the loss of the 420 homes affected, multiplied by the value of the houses at the reception site (12 million CFA), represents a total of 5,040,000,000 CFA. Several irremovable facilities belonging to the affected households were identified in the census, amounting to a total value of 6.175 million CFA. Latrines, showers, latrine blocks, kitchens will not be compensated in kind, as the host site houses are already equipped with these facilities. Fences for the concession are compensated up to 5.04 million CFA. The total budget is thus 5,051,215,000 CFA.

*Compensation for the temporary loss of harvests:* The proportion of each [agricultural] enterprise was calculated from the surface data provided in the 2005 Census. The value of annual production per hectare was derived from calculations of rates per enterprise made in August 2009 by the Departement of Thiès. Two years of harvests are planned for the projected loss of farmland. The compensation for losses of agricultural crops amounts to 738,265,000 CFA.

*Compensation for the temporary loss of income for people whose place of work is their concession:* The total number of households with income-generating activities within their concession is 35. The temporary loss of income from economic activities undertaken within a census-identified building amounts to 35 households multiplied by 10 days multiplied by the daily minimum earning (1,672.8 CFA), thus a total of 585,480 CFA.

*Compensation for the preparation of new agricultural plots:* The new agricultural land to be offered on the resettlement site and on Thiès Forest site will need to be cleared, grubbed, graded and properly equipped to make them farmable. To facilitate his conversion into land suitable for farming, each eligible farmer will be offered a lump sum amount per hectare to be developed, estimated at 100,000 CFA. The area lost in expropriation from Phase 1 of the airport amounted to 331.3 ha, bringing the total budget for the preparation of new agricultural plots to 33,130,000 CFA.

*Compensation for the loss of trees:* Lost fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing trees will be compensated according to their degree of maturity. The scales used were derived from data from the Departement of Thiès, Keur Moussa Arrondissement, dating from August 2009 in comparison with the census and the assessment by the Commission for Disbursements in 2002. The amount for future compensation payments of trees is therefore 295,994,400 CFA. This budget takes into account compensation payments already paid to the PAPs surveyed in 2002.

*Compensation for loss of access to natural resources:* A large majority of households surveyed (90% with mostly women) stated that they gather wood and non-wood products intended for human and livestock consumption, trading and traditional pharmacopoeia from the forest and surrounding areas. Since the loss of natural resources is a collective loss, a lump sum compensation amount for every household in the villages of Kessoukhate, Diass, Kirène, Lène, Landou and Touly is planned, since these households lost access to natural resources due to the construction of the airport. To compensate all of these affected households, a budget of 54.88 million CFA will be required.

*Compensation for infrastructures, facilities and collective property:* Compensation for collective public infrastructures and facilities surveyed in the census (schools, health centres, mosques etc.) will be replaced in kind at the resettlement site. The total projected budget for the construction of the resettlement site (excluding housing) is 700 million CFA.

*Compensation for loss of sacred sites:* Fifteen cemeteries and three sacred sites have been identified. To compensate for their loss, a ceremony shall be held in each affected locality. In addition, each affected cemetery will be fenced off on the spot, and this is in accordance with the wishes of the PAPs. The compensation for these losses amounts to 28.875 million CFA.

*Compensation for moving expenses:* The total projected budget to cover moving expenses is 51.45 million CFA. Special assistance to vulnerable people will be financed through the section of the budget for contingencies.

## **LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND MECHANISMS FOR RESOLVING DISPUTES**

The land tenure system of land inheritance in the project area of the airport is a traditional land tenure system. Access to the land is based upon customary tenure (inheritance, gift, clearance). This situation is related to the importance attached to land within the family. In the particular case of the village of Kessoukhate, land is usually transferred by inheritance. In general, the concession heads are not the sole landowners, but instead heirs among others. Multiple heirs are often brothers whose father was head of the concession.

The legal framework for resettlement is made up of the regulation of land tenure and of the procedures of expropriation. Regulations on land tenure in Senegal are based on several laws including:

- Law No. 64-46 of 17 June 1964 on the National Domain;
- Law No. 76-66 of 2 July 1976 on the Code of State Domain;
- The Civil Code and the decree of 26 July 1932 that apply to the private sector;
- Law No. 96-07 of 22 March 1996 on transfer of powers to regions, municipalities and rural communities.

As per Law No. 64-46, lands affected by the airport project come under the jurisdiction of the National Domain and are partly made up of local area and classified area territories (e.g. the classified Diass Forest). Law No. 76-66 details the artificial public domain encompassing aerodromes and airports, together with their necessary appurtenances for air navigation. The Civil Code specifies the stripping of property rights and the rights available to the private owner. Law No. 96-07 demands that the local rural communities of Diass and Keur Moussa must be associated with the resettlement process in order to benefit from significant property expertise.

Senegalese law provides for procedures concerning involuntary resettlement of populations, particularly in terms of restructuring and land regulation through:

- The Constitution of Senegal, 7 January 2001;
- Law No. 76-67 of 2 July 1976 concerning expropriation of public benefit and for other land operations for public benefit and its implementing decree;
- The decree No. 2001-666 of 30 August 2001, declaring the airport project as a public benefit.

In addition to the national procedures concerning expropriation for public benefit, the ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy and the WB operational policy (OP) 4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement of Populations" are being complied with for this project. These policies require the development of a resettlement plan based on the participation of the affected persons and their full compensation for their losses.

All project activities may be the source of contentious situations. Therefore, the RRP includes mechanisms for monitoring and resolving complaints or grievances. The NGO responsible for implementation of the RRP will be the structure which any PAPs wishing to file a grievance may turn. This NGO will act as an interface between the PAPs and AIBD SA, and will be responsible for: recording the grievance; assisting PAPs in formulating their grievances (for the illiterate, physically disabled etc.); and forwarding the grievance to the responsible department within AIBD SA, which will seek to offer an amicable resolution first and foremost.

In the absence of an amicable settlement and a signed Memorandum of Understanding between the PAPs and AIBD SA, the PAPs will be informed of the procedure for expressing their discontent and presenting their grievances. The RRP favours a localised mechanism for managing grievances. This mechanism makes it possible to leverage the non-contentious options of negotiation and settlement. For managing grievances, AIBD SA will give priority to negotiation and conciliation. The use of local authorities will facilitate reaching amicable agreements. The complainant will have two possible levels of dispute resolution at his/her disposal: an internal committee of AIBD SA and a Local Conciliation Committee (LCC). The LCC is a local neighbourhood organisation and will be placed under the responsibility of the Permanent Consultative Framework.

In the absence of an agreement, there is a provision for legal proceedings. The Regional Court of Thiès will address complaints by PAPs, which have not been resolved amicably. A special judge shall be appointed for the expropriation proceedings.

## **IDENTIFICATION OF POSSIBLE RESETTLEMENT SITES, SITE PREPARATION AND RESETTLEMENT**

The choice of the airport site was based on a multi-criteria analysis of 10 potential sites, taking into account operational, technical, environmental, social, and economic considerations. Urban and social aspects were defined and then assessed for three selected sites. The airport site, selected as the site where there was the least displacement of the population would occur, had the lowest population density and would require minimal full or partial expropriation of land. The site had many advantages because of the very high quality

of the soil from the geotechnical standpoint, high quality of the existing infrastructure and networks and good aircraft service.

The project includes a resettlement site located between the villages of Lène, Touly and Landou. This site will include lots for new homes and farmlands.

The site development took into account not only social relationships, the choice of the populations, the size of the localities to be displaced, but also production systems and environmental aspects.

The resettlement site has an area of 150 hectares and will include 28 plots for public facilities including a health centre, a primary school with 12 classrooms, two “Koran rooms”, a multipurpose field, two playgrounds, a large mosque, five diakas, three enclosed cemeteries, etc. Dwellings for residential use will consist of a main building with three bedrooms, a sitting room and a terrace, as well as outdoor buildings for toilets, shower and kitchen. The host site will be organized by means of a network of roads and will have a storm water drainage system, standpipes and street lighting.

The RRP includes measures aimed at enhancing the economic development and socio-cultural development of the affected communities. These resettlement measures include basic social facilities (health centre, schools, etc.) that will be built on the resettlement site and utilities (drinking water, electricity) will be offered as well; the Social Action Plan of the Blaise Diagne International Airport [*Aéroport International Blaise Diagne-SA AIBD SA*]; consideration of an urban master development and town planning scheme for organization of the space and land use planning in the resettlement site area, a partnership between AIBD SA and the National Agency for the Return to Agriculture [*Agence Nationale pour le Retour vers l'Agriculture ANREVA*] which will train/supervise the PAPs producers who desire such training, in the area of agriculture and particularly in export crops; and the promotion of local employment.

## **INTEGRATION WITH HOST COMMUNITIES**

The resettlement of PAPs in the host resettlement site will require their integration with the host populations of the three neighbouring villages: Lène, Touly and Landou. This integration should not be a problem as these communities maintain age-old social ties. They speak the same language, are of the same ethnic group, share the same customs and carry out similar economic activities.

AIBD SA has already begun outreach activities to the populations of the Lène, Touly and Landou villages in order to promote the establishment of the host site nearby.

The integration of the PAPs with host populations will be facilitated by their common ethnicity (Sérère Palor) and their age-old ties of kinship. Moreover, host populations will benefit from the new social infrastructure of the host site. Indeed, having access to the basic social infrastructure on the host site will help them improve their quality of life, and is an important condition for the social acceptability of the resettlement in host communities. If these communities benefit from the resettlement they will more readily accept the arrival of the PAPs. AIBD SA has also taken steps to improve social infrastructure in these host villages for example the rehabilitation of the Lène school, medical caravans, and the provision of potable water supply through reservoirs is underway.



Items of expenditure	Total (FCFA)
<b>B. Compensation for individual losses</b>	
Loss of land	265, 139, 000
Loss of dealership, building and fixed equipment	
Residential buildings on the resettlement site	5, 040, 000, 000
Termination of dealerships	5, 040, 000
Immovable household fittings	6, 175, 000
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>5, 051, 215, 000</i>
Temporary loss of income	
Loss of crops	738, 265, 000
Loss of income for small businesses with dealerships	585, 480
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>738, 850, 480</i>
Preparation of the new land	33, 130, 000
Loss of trees	295, 994, 400
Relocation expenses of PAPs	51, 450, 000
<b>Total - Compensation of PAPs (A+B) (rounded)</b>	<b>7, 219, 534, 000</b>
<b>C. Development measures</b>	
Social Action Plan of AIBD SA	300, 000, 000
Economic diversification study	State budget
<b>Total – Development measures</b>	<b>300, 000, 000</b>
<b>D. Other expenses</b>	
Implementation of the RRP and monitoring and evaluation (NGOs)	100, 000, 000
Monitoring and evaluation of the project by AIBD SA	40, 000, 000
External project evaluation by an external consultant	20, 000, 000
<b>Total – Other expenses</b>	<b>160, 000, 000</b>
<b><i>Sub-total (rounded)</i></b>	<b><i>7, 679, 534</i></b>
Provision for inflation (15%) of compensation to PAPs	1, 082, 930, 000
Contingencies (15%) (computed on expenditure other than compensation)	460, 000, 000
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>9, 222, 464, 000</b>

The estimated budget includes not only the compensation provided to offset the loss of land, infrastructure, trees and incomes of the affected households, but also the costs associated with the physical relocation of people and their belongings, and the costs of the planned development measures.

The overall budget for implementation of the RRP amounts to 9,222,464,000 FCFA. This amount includes collective and individual compensation totalling 7,219,534,000 FCFA, and the costs associated with the development measures and other expenses amounting to 460 million FCFA.

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