PROJECT: GRID REINFORCEMENT AND RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT
COUNTRY: COTE D'IVOIRE

### SUMMARY FULL RESETTLEMENT PLAN (FRP)

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INTRODUCTION

This document presents the summary Full Resettlement Plan (FRP) of the Grid Reinforcement and Rural Electrification Project. It defines the principles and terms of establishment of indemnification and compensation measures for project affected persons and draws up an estimated budget for its implementation.

This plan has identified 543 assets that will be affected by the project, while indicating their socio-economic status, the value of the assets impacted, the terms of compensation, and the institutional responsibilities, with an indicative timetable for its implementation. This entails: (i) compensating owners of land and developed structures, carrying out agricultural or commercial activities, as well as bearing trees and graves, in the road right-of-way for loss of income, at the monetary value replacement cost; and (ii) encouraging, through public consultation, their participation in the plan’s planning and implementation.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND IMPACT AREA

1.1. Project Description and Rationale

The Grid Reinforcement and Rural Electrification Project seeks to strengthen power transmission infrastructure with a view to completing the primary network, ensuring its sustainability and, at the same time, upgrading its available power and maintaining its balance. It is part of the Ivorian Government’s electrification programme under the Emergency Electricity Sector Rehabilitation Project (PURE), with the Ministry of Oil and Energy as contracting authority.

It consists, for the transmission component, in: (i) constructing a 225/90/30 kV substation at Duékoué; (ii) constructing a 90/30 kV substation at Zagné; (iii) creating a 90 kV power line of 77km from the Duékoué substation to that of Zagné; (iv) doubling to 225 kV of the power line from the existing Soubré substation to the existing San Pédro substation over a 128-km distance, (v) extending the Soubré substation, (vi) strengthening the San Pedro substation and transforming the Bingerville substation into a 225/90 source substation.

The project also seeks to extend rural electrification to 250 localities served by the primary network in the extended PA, in order to make up for lack of coverage for the population.

1.2. Main Characteristics of the Project Area (PA)

The PA extends over two regions (Montagnes and Bas Sassandra) and, more specifically over four (4) Departments of Cote d’Ivoire. These are Gbêmon, including Duékoué town; Cavally including the locality of Zagné; Nawa, including the locality of Soubré; San Pédro, including San Pédro town; and Abidjan District as concerns the Bingerville substation. This project’s direct impact area includes the Douékoué, Zagny and Bingerville substation areas as well as the Douékoué-Zagny and Soubré-San Pédro line corridors, including connections. It concerns 59 localities.

The population of the Sub-prefectures/Communes concerned by the project was estimated at more than 1,212,690 inhabitants in May 2014, accounting for 12.96% of the population of the concerned regions of the PA (Montagnes, Bas Sassandra and Abidjan) estimated at 9,359,872 inhabitants, including 48.35% of women, for a total of 22,671,331 inhabitants for the whole of Cote d’Ivoire.
Of Krou origin, the indigenes of the regions crossed form a lineage-type society, of patrilineal descent, patrilocal residence and virilocal marriage. These are the Wès (precisely the Guéréls). They are organized into cantons with a marked absence of central power. The lineage rather regulates political relations among the territorial segments. Blood relationship plays a crucial role here, because the only uncontested real authority is that of the eldest of the lineage. Traditional socio-political organization is based on territorial units, made up of cantons, tribes and villages as well as families. They are headed by chiefs who are designated either by heritage or by election, depending on the canton concerned.

### 1.3 Project Alternatives

The country currently suffers from major electricity technical losses due to the unbalanced network and substations with limited capacity potential. Failure to implement the project would be an impediment to the country’s economic development and, consequently, to poverty reduction.

The Douékoué–Zagné line is a new creation. It has been subject to three (3) alternative route studies and includes the Duékoué and Zagné substations. The initial line’s alternative routes were defined based on site reconnaissance and route selection acceptable at the technical, environmental and socio-economic levels. Studies led to the consideration of a cut-in entry on the 225-kV Buyo-Man line, the creation of a 225/90-kV transformer substation in Duékoué and the construction of a 90-kV Duékoué-Guiglo-Zagné line. It should be noted that the construction of a substation at Duékoué has the advantage of strengthening the power supply of this locality, which has experienced periods of load shedding.

The surface line’s right-of-way is 40 metres wide. This value is compatible with the recommendations of standards, as well as with current practice in West Africa. That is why any tall tree, whose overturn, in addition to the horizontal limit distance, could reach the conductors, will be felled. This also applies to trees whose branches in their growth could reach the conductors within ten metres, in case of sway of the latter.

It is planned that all vegetation over a width of eight (8) metres will be cleared in the cutting as well as around pylons over a 10x10m surface. The three-metre area will, if need be, help in the construction of a vehicle track, usable during construction works, and, later on, for supervision, inspection and maintenance.

The main overhead heights of the 225 kV line vis-à-vis the nature of land traversed are: (i) ordinary land at 7.00m, (ii) agricultural land at 7.50m, and (iii) traffic lane at 8.50m.
The Soubré-San Pédro line exists and is the subject of doubling for which localized alternatives have been studied. Growing urban development in this line’s area makes it difficult, everywhere, for the line to pass without hanging over a good number of buildings. To remedy this situation, corridor segments bypassing the urban areas overhead help to prevent expropriations as well as access roads and, thus, limit the new line’s impact. Three bypasses were thus identified and marked out in Opouyo, Brazzaville and the periphery of San Pedro, as illustrated below:

In Opouyo, the line chosen and marked out is moved at most 94 m backwards relative to the proposed line.

The Brazzaville town bypass stretches over a distance of slightly over 140 m relative to the proposed line.

The bypass makes it possible to avoid passing overhead the mosque at the entrance to San Pédro.
2. POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND ASSOCIATED MEASURES

2.1 Impacts in the Pre-construction Phase

Environmentally-related impacts are dealt with in the ESIA report. The FRP presents only impacts relating to damage to socio-economic activity surfaces.

The main negative impacts related to resettlement of the population can be summarized in loss of: (i) concessions and buildings; (ii) temporary commercial or agricultural incomes; (iii) perennial crops and fruit trees; (iv) collective infrastructure; (v) displacement of the population to a new site; (vi) quality of life due to relocation and resettlement of the population.

The construction of lines will impact on (i) 2,158 assets, respectively, broken down into 1,100 plots of land (1,068 for Soubré-San Pédro and 32 for Duekoué-Zagné) and 1,100 developed sites (1,068 for Soubré-San Pédro and 32 for Duekoué-Zagné), and (ii) temporary loss of seasonal crops.

The other main negative impacts on the human environment are related to the presence of the worksite and works generating: (iii) health risks, especially the increased prevalence of STDs, (iv) increased accident risks for the population and workforce, (v) deterioration of living conditions (noise, dust).

During vacation of the rights-of-way, no displacement from one site to the other is necessary. Indeed, no concession is impacted for more than half of its buildings or of the surface area of its residential plot. Special care will be taken to ensure that vulnerable persons do not find themselves in a more precarious situation.

The general list of Project Affected Persons (PAP), which was the subject of a census, can be consulted at CI-Energies, the Delegated Contracting Authority.

2.2 Impacts in the Construction Phase

During the base camp installation phase and the mobilization of equipment and works: (i) activities carried out in the immediate neighbourhood of certain cross access tracks (level and elevated crossings), as well as pedestrian crossings, will be disrupted. Bypasses will be necessary. Boundaries will be marked out and temporarily demarcated and unguarded level crossings signposted; (ii) limited-scale clearing and deforestation will be necessary; (iii) works will require the displacement of certain networks, especially power and telephone networks as well as fences. This activity is primordial in order not to interrupt rail traffic.

2.3 Compensation Measures

Persons losing assets on account of the project will be compensated and indemnified as follows:

- For owners of developed sites, houses and/or equipment situated on the line, by compensation based on the replacement value of their asset, including the cost of land;
- For tenants of houses situated on the line, by relocation assistance;
- For owners of land concerned by the planting of pylons, by the redemption of customary rights on the surfaces concerned;
- For farmers, by compensation for loss of crops during line construction, including loss of crops not allowed in operation, since they might be a risk for conductors (tall crops);
- For subdivided land owners, who can no longer build, if the network operator does not approve the construction of a building, by compensation based on the plot’s acquisition value;

- For all land owners, by an overhead power line compensation for restrictions to the line’s easement.

In addition to the replacement of the above losses, resettlement activities also include measures that will enable certain categories of eligible displaced persons to be provided with assistance during their displacement and resettlement plan implementation.

3. ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The institutional and organizational arrangements for the implementation and monitoring of the resettlement plan is in line with that of the environmental and social management plan. The Delegated Contracting Authority, CI-ENERGIES, which has an Environment, Renewable Energies and Sustainable Development service, is the executing agency. It is also responsible for supervising transmission lines, in the form of an implementation unit attached to the Monitoring Technical Committee (designated by Inter-ministerial Order), represented, subsequently, on worksites, by Control Missions (consulting engineers). The resettlement plan’s implementation will be controlled by the said Technical Monitoring Committee (MTC). The following structures are represented therein:

- The Ministry of Oil and Energy, as the committee’s chair,

- The Ministry of Agriculture,

- The Ministry of Construction, Housing, Sanitation and Urban Development,

- The Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Urban Health,

- The Ministry of the Economy and Finance,

- The Ministry of Water and Forestry,

- The Prefectures concerned,

- The representatives of PAPs concerned,

- CI-ENERGIES.

Issues relating to the resettlement plan’s management of HV lines are as follows:

- Cultural reticence to the notion of right-of-way under a power line. Owners and/or farmers will tend to ask first for the purchase of their land, with the argument that they can no longer use it.

- Disputes on the fate of building plots that will be disturbed by HV line cables. And yet, each case will be special and will give right to compensation if the possibility of building is lost (depending on the plot’s layout).
Vacation of the line corridor: the resettlement plan provides that households and owners of activities situated on the line right-of-way will receive compensation for resettlement.

Compensation amounts: payment of compensation to farmers is a priority and must be valued based on realities on the ground (that is the damage recorded), at the time of construction activities.

4. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

PAPs were consulted in three (3) consecutive stages:

Over the period from 16 to 21 July 2012, a wide campaign of targeted meetings took place in the entire project area, through public information and sensitization sessions for the population; the latter helped to inform the administrative and customary authorities of Duékoué and Guiglo Departments. For the Soubré - San Pedro line, two (2) public meetings were organized in Gabiadji and Méagui Sub-prefectures in December 2013. The meetings with the chiefs of villages traversed concerned arrangements for managing compensation issues.

Local interviewers were selected from departmental services of the Ministry of Agriculture in Duékoué, Guiglo, San Pédro, Méagui and Gabiadji to conduct the campaign. Questionnaires were designed for data collection. In September 2012 and December 2013, the identification and census of project affected persons, through administration of the questionnaire prepared for this purpose, sought to: (i) further inform the population concerned; (ii) identify the assets and persons that will be affected by the project; (iii) and hold public information sessions on the project and the management of compensation cases.

Public consultations were also held during the October to November 2012 period. They sought to inform the population on the project, and enabled the latter to give their opinions on the project. The population all wished for effective compensation for loss of agricultural production before the effective start of the project. The Gabiadji Sub-prefectural Officer designated an assistant to translate the various presentations into the Malinke language.

The people’s concerns had to do with the following key aspects:

- The new line’s right-of-way;
- The project implementation period;
- The identification of persons likely to be affected and the period of compensation of these persons;
- The terms of compensation of affected assets (real estate, crops, land, etc.);
- The project’s fallouts for non-electrified villages;

Ivorian law relating to expropriations for public interest also provides for: (i) publication in the press of the public interest declaration (PID), followed by public information of the parties concerned; (ii) an administrative inquiry to be dated from its publication by a Departmental Administrative Land Commission.

The public may, during this period, submit its observations, questions or objections to the plan presented in the public register. Local authorities also communicate the information to the population.
Furthermore, when this valuation commission comes to assess the compensation amounts, the project affected persons must have the chance to express themselves.

5. INTEGRATION WITH HOST COMMUNITIES

The project does not entail any displacement or relocation. The 2,158 owners affected by the project will remain in their respective current areas of residence and maintain their ways of life and economic and social activities. The dwellings affected will be rebuilt in the same areas and villages. Consequently, the issue of integration into the host community does not arise given that affected persons will remain in the same area and will be their own hosts.

6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES

6.1 Identification of PAPs

CI-Energies has made a census as well as established a comprehensive land ownership status to identify the persons likely to be affected by the project and, thus, determine eligibility for compensation/indemnification in accordance with the law in force in Côte d’Ivoire.

This inventory, conducted on a 40 m wide strip as indicated on the land lists and plans, mainly identified the land’s nature and status as well as the types of developed sites, perennial crops and fruit trees. PAPs are normally identified according to the right of occupancy and the nature of expropriation by locality.

Table 2 below presents the situation of the population identified, broken down by Sub-prefecture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-component</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Sub-prefecture</th>
<th>Developed property</th>
<th>Undeveloped property</th>
<th>Crop owners</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</table>

6.2 Housing, Living Conditions and Public Facilities

6.2.1 Education and Health Situation

Regarding general education, there is a total of 647 schools for all the 3 departments: 39 for the preschool cycle (30 public and 9 private), 561 in the primary (523 public and 38 private) and 47 in the secondary (12 public and 35 private). The schools identified are not enough to accommodate the number of school age children; the consequence of this is overcrowding in classrooms. To meet the population’s expectations, the Government, through the Emergency Presidential Programme (PPU) for Support to Basic Education, has built several host structures including eleven (11) schools and two (2) colleges in Soubré Department to support Regional Authorities.
As concerns the doubling of the Soubré-San Pédro line, 3 educational institutions were identified on the HV line corridor: 1 public primary school in Gabiadji, 1 private primary school in Touagui, and 1 Koranic school in Touih.

In terms of health, the various departments are equipped with regional hospitals and rural health centres in almost all the localities. Several public health institutions are present in the PA, including the San Pedro Regional Hospital (CHR) (referral hospital for the Bas Sassandra District), which has several specialized services (general medicine, paediatrics, surgery, maternity, gynaecology, ophthalmology, dentistry, laboratory analysis, public health pharmacy, mortuary, etc.). They are supplemented by private structures, which include small private clinics, some infirmaries with an authorization and a growing number of unauthorized infirmaries. There are pharmacies and other drug depots.

Endemic diseases, which are the primary causes of mortality in the localities concerned by the project, are mainly malaria, tuberculosis and sexually transmissible diseases.

Indicators relating to HIV/AIDS show overall prevalence control. Indeed, the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate dropped from 6.9% in 2000 to 3.7% in 2008 (UNGASS). These results were possible thanks to the increased availability of prevention and care services, and the strengthening of national response coordination and monitoring and evaluation. Despite the results obtained, great efforts still need to be made in terms of HIV/AIDS control, especially to help improve the quality of care and the treatment success rate.

6.2.2 Access to ICTs

The presence of communication and telecommunications network services (fixed telephony, mobile telephony, Internet) distributed by main operators such as Côte d'Ivoire Telecom/Orange, MTN, Moov, facilitates communication in towns as well as in most villages and camps. There are post offices for money transfer and mail distribution. It should be noted that, for some years now, transport companies such as UTB, TKB and AMT have mail and money transfer services. The local population also benefits from financial transfer services provided by various road transport companies.

6.2.3 Access to Electricity

Douekoué is supplied by a 33-kV line connected to the Man 225-kV substation. However, this line’s saturation (supply of the Logoualé, Bangolo, Zagné and Bloléquin localities) results in supply disruptions. This disruption is further worsened by population growth. This results in low voltage and recurrent power cuts. To make up for the shortage, some people have acquired generators to reinforce supply.

Zagny is supplied by a power line connected to the Man 225 kV substation. This supply is not regular because the locality, at times, goes for nearly a week without electricity.

Between Soubré and San Pédro, the area already has a 225-KV power transmission line, operated now at 90 kV, which leaves the Soubré transformer substation to that of San Pedro, over a total length of 247 km, including 92 km of low voltage network and 155 km of medium voltage network. The San Pédro substation permanently has a 60 000-KW power supply.

The big towns and various sub-prefectural administrative centres of the departments traversed by this line, have electricity. In 2013, several households here were connected to the CIE network, including 3,382 in Méagui and 4,440 in San Pedro. 29% of rural localities have also been electrified in the entire Bas Sassandra District.
Electrification is continuing here, but it remains inadequate, considering population growth and extension in various localities. These installations are operated by the Ivorian Electricity Company (CIE) and remotely controlled from the National Dispatching centre located in Abidjan.

6.2.4 Economic Activities

The perennial crops, which are dominant in the PA, in order of importance, are: cocoa (171,225 ha), coffee (25,560 ha), oil palm (11,083 ha of village plantations and industrial plantations managed by SIPEFCI) and rubber (6,945 ha). They constitute the mainstay of the commercial economy and account for 80% of monetary income.

The most common food crops are rice (rain-fed, swamp and irrigated rice), cassava, yams, maize, plantains, sweet potatoes, etc. Market gardening crops are garden egg, okra, pepper, cabbage, cucumber and lettuce, etc. These agricultural activities are carried out mainly by women.

Animal production is not a very developed sector of activity in the region and remains very traditional in practice. The main animals raised in these localities are cows, sheep, goats, fowls and pigs. This activity is carried out by immigrants and non-natives (cows, sheep and goats) and often by natives (fowls and pigs).

Fishery resources come mainly from traditional fishing carried out in the region’s rivers, the Sassandra and the N’zo, mostly by fishermen of Malian origin (commonly called the Bozos), the Malinkes and ECOWAS non-natives (especially from Burkina Faso and Ghana). In San Pedro Department, fishing is carried out at more than 99% by nationals of neighbouring countries. The fishing activity is supplemented by the existence of many fish ponds in the departments traversed, including mainly those of Soubré and Méagui, where 2 033 fish ponds were identified in 2002, for a total surface area of 68.88 ha for 579 fish farmers. They are found in villages and camps such as Gnipy, CEDAR and Pierrekro. The species raised are tilapia, heterosis (Cameroon) and heterobrancus (silurid).

Logging areas (LA) are open spaces of rural land covering an average surface area of 35,000 ha attributed to approved forest loggers. The annual production of Bas Sassandra District LAs for the year 2013 stands at 49,820 m³.

The industrial sector is one of the pillars of the project area’s economic vitality. The departments crossed have various industrial units. Industries such as TANRI in Duékoué (wood processing enterprise), the CHC and BTA in Zagné, are the pride of the localities concerned by the project because of their significant contribution to the development of these localities; just like those set up in San Pédro, whose creation and establishment were motivated mostly by the presence of the port.

6.4 Vulnerable Persons

138 vulnerable persons were identified within households in the direct project area. These include, among others, children of less than one year (84 or 61%), women in an advanced stage of pregnancy (35 or 25%), persons aged more than 70 years (10 or 7%) and disabled persons (9 or 7%).

To these persons should be added 40 female-headed single-parent households, because they are generally the only ones providing for members of the family.

These categories of vulnerable persons should receive special assistance during resettlement activities.
7. LEGAL FRAMEWORK, DISPUTE SETTLEMENT AND REDRESS MECHANISMS

7.1. Land Tenure and Ivorian Expropriation Regulations.

Land Management Method

In the localities of the restricted project area (Duékoué, Guiglo, Zagné, Soubré, Meaguí and San Pédro), land management is marked by duality between customary management and administrative management. However, the predominance of customary law on all rural land should be emphasized; the latter recognizes only the right of use (develop), including the planting of perennial crops. The land existing now was constituted based on traditional land system principles.

However, with the monetization of the land resource in the transfer system, customary law now tends to be disappearing. The principles prohibiting the alienation of landed property have been relegated to the background following the development of the coffee/cocoa sector, resulting in a wave of immigrants, especially a strong community of Baoulé immigrants and Burkinabe non-natives. The latter take part fully in the daily life of this part of Ivorian territory, with large expanses of cocoa and coffee farms to their credit, and which are subject, today, to conflicts1 between their heirs and those of customary owners. Transfer of land to foreigners (natives and non-indigenes) is now based on four methods:

- **Grants:** This method was preferred in the early years of foreign immigration. Indigenes transferred significant portions to the migrant population, without monetary compensation. The applicant offered a symbolic gift to the landlord.

- **Transfer of land in return for a service:** the indigenous population practised this method of land transfer, which consists in settling a migrant on their land on condition that the latter gives them back one-third of the plot of land that he would have developed.

- **Renting of land:** This method of land transfer is recent and is due to the growing shortage of land. It concerns swamps and fallows. Land is transferred here for a defined crop (rice, cassava, groundnuts and yams), against payment of an annual rent or sharing of the harvest.

- **Sale of land:** In this case, the customary right-holder transfers the usufruct and land. However, the acquirer does not have the right to sell the land without his approval or opinion. This transaction can be done in writing between the parties, while indicating the transaction amount.

In **Douékoué, Soubré and San Pédro**, the management of subdivided plots is the responsibility of the Mayor’s Office and the Departmental Service of Construction. There is a rural land management committee whose role is to manage (land allocation and land conflict settlement) non-parcelled plots in Duékoué Department.

In **Guiglo, Zagné and Méagui** and, as concerns plots situated on the Duékoué-Guiglo, and Soubré–Méagui–San Pédro sections, the waiving of customary rights must be done with the prior approval of the traditional authorities of these villages. However, land transactions are free between the

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1 Indigenes often make reference to initial customary law, to challenge the contracts signed with foreigners. Thus, at the death of the foreigner, the custodian takes advantage of it to get back his land or there are contract renegotiations with the children or heirs of the deceased when the custodian or his right-holders threaten to take back their land.
transferor and the acquirer. Land management is the responsibility of administrative authorities, who parcel out land for the organization of urban space. This management is restricted to the limits of the territory of these localities. However, sale and purchase of land among entities are free and consensual. It should be emphasized that there is a rural land management committee, chaired by village authorities, whose mission is to manage land conflicts.

### 7.2 Legal Instruments Regulating Expropriation in the Public Interest

The legal instruments regulating the expropriation procedure in Côte d’Ivoire are:

1. The Decree of 25 November 1930 regulating expropriation in the public interest and temporary occupation in French West Africa.
2. The Decree of 24 August 1993 amending and supplementing the Decree of 25 November 1930.
5. Law 2003-208 of 7 July 2003 on the transfer and allocation of State powers to Regional Authorities.

### 7.3 Legal Expropriation Mechanism

The various legal instruments in Côte d’Ivoire constitute the bedrock of State duties regarding expropriation. The State relies on public interest, which must be legally established by the Declaration of Public Interest; the last resort after all measures have been taken to avoid expropriation, which can only be declared “if it is in the public interest”; and that compensation is an expropriation condition, which must be just and preliminary.

A Decree on the Declaration of Public Interest for sites allocated to the project is issued prior to expropriation. This decree specifies the total surface area of the site and its breakdown, as well as the following expropriation conditions:

- Any transaction, any planting even seasonal, any new construction even casual, all works likely to change the state of land, are prohibited;

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2 Sections 35, 37, 38 and 39 of Law No. 2014-132 of 24 March instituting the Electricity Code indicate, especially, that:

- Any right-of-way or territorial facility necessary for achieving means of transport is part of the public domain of the State, after PUD (Section 35).
- Any operator can be authorized (Section 37) to install on private properties transport facilities declared of public utility, and to occupy and disturb them.
- Compensation is due to the owner who suffers current, direct and certain damage, due to rights-of-way (Section 39).
- Fully owned, leased or transferred land, will be subject to reversion to the public domain of the State, and right-holders will be compensated in accordance with the regulations in force;

- Customary right-holders, tenants or their duly established and identified claimants, in accordance with the regulations in force in this regard, will receive just and prior compensation.

An Administrative Commission has also been established, by Inter-ministerial Order, for the waiving of customary rights on the site allocated to the project. This commission’s role is to:

- Identify, after an open inquiry, land that is subject to customary law in the area of the projected operation and make a census of these right-holders;

- Determine the indemnification and compensation that are offered to customary right-holders, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of Decree No. 96-884 of 28 October 1996;

- Draw up a statement, including the list of landed property subject to waiver, customary right-holders on this land, the indemnification and compensation offered and the agreements and disagreements recorded. This statement is the subject of minutes prepared by the Commission’s Secretary and signed by each of the Commission members.

7.3. Remedies

7.3.1 Types of Complaints and Conflicts to be Handled

Several types of conflicts can arise in case of resettlement, and which justifies a complaints handling mechanism. The possible disputes are as follows:

- Errors in the identification of PAPs;

- Disagreement over land boundaries/areas of use, either between the person affected and the administrative commission, or between two neighbours;

- Conflict over property ownership;

- Disagreement on property assessment and/or on the unit prices used;

- Inheritance, divorce and other family issues, resulting in conflicts among heirs or members of the same family over the ownership or partial ownership of a given property;

- Disagreement on resettlement issues (resettlement site; type of housing proposed; characteristics of the resettlement plot, etc.);

- Conflict on ownership of a craft/commercial activity (business owner and various operators, leading to conflicts on the sharing of compensation);

- Disputes related to implementation of the resettlement plan.
7.3.2 The following procedure is proposed in case of conflicts/complaints:

- Providing additional explanations (this entails explaining in detail how the expropriation compensation was calculated and showing that these rules are applicable to all PAPs);

- Seeking the arbitration of wise men and local authorities having real and formal competence in the management and settlement of social conflicts (Quarter head, Mayor), using the hierarchical extrajudicial mechanisms in force, as well as that of respected persons in the community (religious and customary authorities);

In order to mitigate project impacts, the Delegated Contracting Authority (CI-Energies) will push for the establishment of Conciliation and Monitoring Commissions at the level of each Commune targeted by the Project. These commissions will be composed of representatives of the Mayor or Sub-Prefect, persons likely to be displaced, a local NGO and a vulnerable group.

7.3.3 Amicable Resolution Mechanism

The said Conciliation and Monitoring Commissions will be a forum for all PAPs to express their disagreements. They will be responsible for assessing the admissibility of claims and processing them in accordance with the conflict resolution procedure defined above.

7.3.4 Administrative Arrangements and Legal Redress.

Legal redress is sought in case of failure of the amicable resolution mechanism. According to the provisions of the Decree of 25 November 1930, the owner in an expropriation procedure may, in case of conflict with the administration, go to court, if he is not satisfied with the expropriation compensation offered by the Administrative Commission. The procedure is automatic, once the person to be expropriated does not sign the compensation certificate. The compensation is then deposited at the Treasury while waiting for the judge’s decision, based on possible assessments that the concerned or the administration can have conducted by a sworn expert. Long periods of time are often required for a matter to be redressed. This situation can result in major costs for the plaintiff, and requires a complex mechanism (with experts and jurists), which can often be completely beyond his grasp and finally counter-productive.

The legal procedure comprises the following stages:

a) The parties are summoned by the judge for examination of the procedure, within a week. The record of non-conciliation, signed by the judge, the registrar and the concerned persons, highlights the reasons for disagreement.

b) The court passes an expropriation decision fixing the compensation amount in accordance with the opinions of the experts designated by the two parties. The expropriation compensation is fixed according to the nature of the assets. The changes/improvements made on the assets prior to the certified report does not give rise to any compensation.

The decisions of the expropriation judge are appealable within a month from the date of judgement.

This procedure is does not bar expropriation or use, by the administration, of the asset. However, once the expropriation judgement is passed, it is enforceable even if the concerned lodges a new appeal before the competent court.
But the appeal does not have a suspensive effect, since the latter, this time, constitutes a deliberate measure on the part of the applicant. The asset can then, in this case, be expropriated and demolished, even if the owner has not received compensation. The compensation remains deposited in the Treasury until either the concerned abandons the procedure and receives it, or the appeal court decides. In all cases, receipt of compensation from the Treasury cancels all reservations on the expropriated property, on the part of the two parties: the owner and the administration.

7.4. AfDB Policy and Level of Compliance

Operational safeguard OS2 – Involuntary resettlement, concerns AfDB-financed projects that cause the involuntary resettlement of people. It results in: (i) Relocation or loss of shelter by persons residing in the project area of influence; (ii) Loss of assets (including loss of structures and assets of cultural, spiritual, and other social importance) or restriction of access to assets, including national parks and protected areas or natural resources; (iii) Loss of income sources and means of livelihood as a result of the project, whether or not the people affected are required to move.

The specific objectives of this operational safeguard are as follows:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible or minimize its resettlement impacts where involuntary resettlement is deemed unavoidable, after all alternative project designs have been explored;

- Ensure that displaced people are meaningfully consulted and given opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement programmes;

- Ensure that displaced people receive significant resettlement assistance under the project, so that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved beyond pre-project levels;

- Provide explicit guidance to borrowers on the conditions that need to be met regarding involuntary resettlement issues in Bank operations to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and resettlement, actively facilitate social development and establish a sustainable economy and society;

- Guard against poorly prepared and implemented resettlement plans by setting up a mechanism for monitoring the performance of involuntary resettlement programmes in Bank operations and remedying problems as they arise.

The main points on which AfDB policies require transcending national regulations are as follows:

- Priority to compensation in kind over compensation in cash, particularly for land, where the option of “land for land” replacement must be preferred wherever this is possible,

- Compensation at full replacement value, where compensation in cash must be applied (fruit trees, crops, dwellings),

- Assistance to the restoration of incomes and means of livelihood (agriculture, fishing, livestock farming, harvesting, craft industry),

- Compensation for commercial and craft activities,

- Participation of affected persons in the entire resettlement process,

- Support for vulnerable persons,
7.5. Off-procedure Mechanism

All compensation and indemnification should be entirely and exclusively within the Ivorian Legal and Regulatory Framework. The provisions of AfDB directives help to minimize the number of complaints and appeals. The applicable system in this case is a conciliatory approach in order to preserve the rights of project affected persons, while giving priority to proper management of the compensation budget. As a reminder, the Delegated Contracting Authority will push for the establishment of Conciliation and Monitoring Commissions at the level of each Commune, to be composed of representatives of the Mayor or Sub-Prefect, persons likely to be displaced, a local NGO and a vulnerable group.

8 INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Funds destined for the plan’s expenditure come from the counterpart contribution to the project budget.

It will be subject to external evaluation at the end of the project to ensure that nobody loses any means of livelihood under the rehabilitation project. Monitoring reports will confirm the adequate payment of compensation.

Table 3
Responsibilities for implementation and institutional arrangements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tasks</th>
<th>Responsibilities *</th>
<th>Implementation *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signing of the Decree on Declaration of Public Interest for the project right-of-way</td>
<td>MPE</td>
<td>MCLAU/CI-ENERGIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of the Monitoring Committee (MC)</td>
<td>MPE</td>
<td>CI-ENERGIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of the Administrative Commission for the waiver of customary rights on land (AC)</td>
<td>MCLAU/ CI-ENERGIES</td>
<td>MCLAU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finalization and approval of the resettlement plan</td>
<td>MPE/ CI-ENERGIES</td>
<td>MC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finalization of the FRP institutional and financial mechanism</td>
<td>MPE/ CI-ENERGIES</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, negotiation and signature of compensation certificates with beneficiaries</td>
<td>MPE/ CI-ENERGIES</td>
<td>MC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information, negotiation and signature of the protocol agreement with land owners for the waiver of land rights</td>
<td>MC</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication of transferability orders</td>
<td>MCLAU/ CI-ENERGIES</td>
<td>AC/EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobilization of the necessary funds for cash compensation (agricultural damage and buildings)</td>
<td>MIE/MCLAU</td>
<td>AC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring of the relocation of compensation beneficiaries (dwellings)</td>
<td>MEF/MPE</td>
<td>MEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social supervision of relocation and assistance to vulnerable persons</td>
<td>CI-ENERGIES/CS</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacation of the project right-of-way</td>
<td>CI-ENERGIES/MC</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment of the state of areas vacated</td>
<td>CI-ENERGIES/MC</td>
<td>EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forwarding to the court of contentious compensation files</td>
<td>CI-ENERGIES/MC</td>
<td>MC/EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit of expropriation compensation for files taken to court</td>
<td>CI-ENERGIES/MC</td>
<td>MC/EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment of resettlement plan implementation</td>
<td>CI-ENERGIES/MC</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Ministry of Oil and Energy (MPE), Ministry of Construction, Housing, Sanitation and Urban Development (MCLAU), Ministry of the Economy and Finance (MEF), Ministry of Economic Infrastructure (MIE), Monitoring Committee (MC), Administrative Commission for the Redemption of Customary Rights (AC), Executing Unit (EU)
9. ELIGIBILITY

9.1. Eligibility Criteria for Project Affected Persons

Persons eligible for involuntary displacement are persons directly affected by a project. Displacement may be due to loss of accommodation, land, a building or structure, or loss of access to an income or resource used as means of livelihood. Therefore, involuntary resettlement does not only mean relocation, but restriction of access to resources as well.

These persons, according to the requirements of Ivorian law and AfDB policy, are those who: (i) have legal rights on land, including customary and traditional rights, (ii) do not have legal rights on land during the census, but have a recognized right of use or certain claims on this land or assets; (iii) occupy the land, even though not having a legal right on it.

9.2. Eligibility Matrix

The following principles, summarized in Table 4, are proposed for various categories of PAPs, who suffer damage from project implementation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item/type of crop</th>
<th>Category concerned</th>
<th>Procedure and applicable rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of trees and food and perennial crops during line construction</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Agricultural inventory during construction works or ex ante and compensation based on an “improved” scale. The surface area concerned by construction works is estimated at eight metres wide all along the line’s length, when this is a new corridor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of land on the project right-of-way</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Customary rights are waived on the surface areas necessary for the construction of pylons (unit surface area of 10 m x 10 m for quadrupled pylons) and tracks. Applicable rate: market land value in the area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private building situated under the line in the rural area (dwellings, shops, uncompleted structures)</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Expropriation and compensation based on real estate assessment (replacement value + land value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of public or community buildings situated under the line in the rural area, including cultural assets</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Expropriation, then reconstruction or compensation based on real estate assessment (replacement value + land value)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of the possibility of constructing on bare parcellised land.</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>Compensation based on market costs noted in the field, if the network operator does not approve the construction of a building (land may be totally or partially affected by the project)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise of right-of-way on land crossed: restriction of use (no dwelling or tall crop)</td>
<td>Any owner of land crossed by lines</td>
<td>Overhead power line allowance: fixed amount in principle, offered with reference to international examples and with the objective of compensating for the lines passing overhead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relocation for households whose dwellings are situated under lines in the rural area</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>Relocation assistance: fixed rate of CFAF 50 000 by household</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.3. Eligibility date

The provisional eligibility date corresponds to the end of the period of identification of affected persons, and their developed agricultural or commercial assets in the project area. It corresponds to December 2013. Beyond this date, occupation and/or exploitation of the resource targeted by the project can no longer be subject to compensation. The final eligibility date set for the project by Ivorian legislation is the closing date for the administrative inquiry, in accordance with Decrees No. 2013-224 of 22 March 2013 and No. 2014-25 of 22 January 2014, governing the waiver of customary rights on land in the general interest. (Section 7.2 of this document). These decrees were promulgated on dates subsequent to the identification.
10. ASSESSMENT OF COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

10.1 Assessment of Unit Costs

Loss assessment is based on: (i) the results of identifications and inventories of assets; (ii) the consideration of eligibility principles. For each loss, the replacement value is assessed taking into account the local context, and the Ivorian national legislation in force extended to AfDB principles and requirements.

10.1.1 Loss of Crops

Loss of crops arises mainly from line construction works: access to sites, construction of pylons, development of a track for the unwinding of cables, and passage of vehicles. Crops were assessed on the entire line corridor, over a 40-m width. Crops will be destroyed during line construction. Compensation is offered based on an “improved” scale, so as to take into account the real replacement costs of destroyed crops, considering the outdated current scale of the Ministry of Agriculture. It takes into account coefficients relating to the age of speculation and health status of the plantation; all multiplied by the plantation’s surface area (with the number of standing crops). The replacement is calculated as follows:

(i) For perennial crops: (a) cost of creation of the plantation (duration of works, labour cost in force during damage, quantity of inputs used, current unit cost of inputs, quantity of seeds or seedlings, unit cost of seeds and seedlings, investment duration), and (b) loss of earnings (yield, the product’s unit price during destruction, operating costs, immaturity duration, surface area destroyed (or number of standing crops). The rates adopted in CFAF/ha are respectively as follows: Rubber = 700,000, Cocoa = 660,000, Teak = 750,000, Coffee = 600,000, Oil palm = 550,000.

(ii) For crops whose maximum growth is above five metres tall (these include especially rubber, teak, coconut tree, oil palm, cola tree, avocado tree, mango tree, orange tree, plum tree, grapefruit tree, guava tree, soursop tree and cashew tree), assessments are made on the entire surface area of the line corridor (40 m), knowing that these speculations might pose safety problems vis-à-vis the operation of lines.

(iii) For crops of less than five metres tall, it is considered that destruction will be done on about eight metres wide and not on the entire forty-metre corridor. Consequently, the assessment done on the entire corridor is divided by five. The crops concerned are cocoa tree, coffee tree, pawpaw tree, sugar cane, passion fruit tree, and food and market garden crops.

(iv) For annual crops, the product’s unit price per kg and yield, during the damage, is considered. The rates adopted in CFAF/ha, respectively, are: Rice = 60,000, Plantain = 700,000, Cassava = 100,000, Maize = 90,000, Garden crops = 100,000.

10.1.2 Loss of Developed Property

The developed property identified on the line’s right-of-way includes all types of buildings: houses, outbuildings, uncompleted buildings, private equipment, public equipment... They were valued based on prices charged per square metre approved by the Ministry of Construction, Housing, Sanitation and Urban Development (MCLAU), as follows: CFAF 85,000/m² for a permanent structure, CFAF 50,000/m² for a non-permanent structure and CFAF 28,000/m² for a wooden structure. 1,074 developed sites were valued out of 1,076, and the cost of land is included in the given
valuation. The replacement value of developed property valued is estimated at CFAF 1,605,725,000. Public facilities are included in this valuation.

10.1.3 Assistance to Tenants

House tenants will receive assistance to enable them relocate under the same conditions as before their displacement. The base offered is a lump sum of CFAF 150,000 equivalent to three (3) months of rent. 103 tenant households were identified.

10.1.4 Loss of Land

Loss of land first concerns the surface areas necessary for the construction of pylons, tracks and substations. These surface areas are thus subject to expropriation and waiving of customary rights (in accordance with Decree No. 2014-25 of 22 January 2014). Surveys also highlighted the presence of bare parcelled land. Owners of this land suffer damage given that they no longer have the right to build, if the network operator does not approve the construction of a building (land may be totally or partly affected by the project). The construction ban is promulgated in the DPI decree. For these reasons, bare land is subject to compensation valuation, based on the cost assessed on the field. This valuation will be used in the resettlement plan as a guarantee.

10.1.5 Parcelled Bare Land

This, in general, is land whose size varies between 300 and 600 m². A single person may have several of them. The compensation applied to parcelled bare land is based on the prevailing land value in the project area. This is also a guarantee. The amount applicable is CFAF 1,000/m².

10.1.6 Compensation for Damage Related to Right-of-Way

The line’s easement is an obligation for the land owner and, therefore, results in limitations to the right of ownership (no new construction, unless authorized by the network operator) and land use (restriction of tall crops). To compensate for damage due to disturbance of assets, a fixed disturbance allowance is offered to the owner. The assumption for the calculation is based on a rental value of CFAF 150,000/ha, for a length considered above the 40-m wide right-of-way (40 m x 250 m = 10,000 m² = 1 ha). The rental value divided by this higher length gives CFAF 600/ml. For the total line length of 205 km (128 +77), the amount of the disturbance allowance to be provided then stands at 205,000 m x CFAF 600 = CFAF 123,000,000.

10.1.7 Waiver of Land Rights

The construction of pylons will require owners to waive their land rights based on the decree fixing the scale for waiver of customary rights. The amount fixed as basis for negotiation under this project, stands at CFAF 200/m². The total compensation value calculated for the total surface area impacted (292 + 174 pylons x 100 m²) stands at CFAF 9,320,000.

10.1.8 Assistance to Vulnerable Persons

Economic support measures include relocation allocations, transportation, etc. To ensure that this emergency assistance is provided only to really vulnerable persons, the FRP Implementation Committee will be required to validate each assistance request submitted. Owners belonging to a category of vulnerable persons must receive assistance during expropriation. Widowed household heads must be particularly assisted by the expropriation commission.
10.2 Assessment of Compensation

AfDB policy regarding the improvement of living conditions of PAPs is applied. For physical displacements, the improvement of living conditions is taken into account beyond compensation as part of the support measures agreed with PAPs and their respective communities. The amount of compensation for loss of land, developed sites and crops is summarized in the following table:

Table 5
Summary of compensation for crops, developed sites and non-subdivided bare land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-component</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Sub-prefecture</th>
<th>Developed properties</th>
<th>Cost of developed site</th>
<th>Undeveloped properties</th>
<th>Cost of undeveloped land</th>
<th>Crops and plantations (ha)</th>
<th>Cost of crops</th>
<th>Total cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bingerville substation</td>
<td>Abidjan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duekoué substation</td>
<td>Duékoué</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>33 133</td>
<td>33 133</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zagné substation</td>
<td>Taï</td>
<td>Zagné</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>16 567</td>
<td>16 567</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duekoué-Zagné line</td>
<td>Duékoué</td>
<td>Guiglo</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>36 195 433</td>
<td>68.04</td>
<td>43 237 082</td>
<td>79 432 515</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guiglo</td>
<td>Taï</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16 287 945</td>
<td>67.64</td>
<td>117 091 980</td>
<td>133 379 925</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zagné</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5 429 315</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>536 842</td>
<td>40 256</td>
<td>6 006 413</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soubré-San Pédro line</td>
<td>Soubré</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18.30</td>
<td>51 474 362</td>
<td>51 474 362</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Méagui</td>
<td>Oupoyo</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>562 304 448</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11 273 684</td>
<td>161 511 359</td>
<td>735 089 491</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Méagui</td>
<td></td>
<td>242</td>
<td>363 844 054</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11 273 684</td>
<td>166 152 490</td>
<td>541 270 228</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>San Pédro</td>
<td>Gabiadji</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>497 654 471</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>322 053</td>
<td>109.05</td>
<td>306 736 567</td>
<td>807 612 091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>San Pédro</td>
<td></td>
<td>121</td>
<td>181 922 027</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4 294 737</td>
<td>25.90</td>
<td>72 851 693</td>
<td>259 068 457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 100</td>
<td>1 663 637 692</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>30 600 000</td>
<td>414.49</td>
<td>919 095 788</td>
<td>2 613 383 180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total estimated amount is about CFAF 2,615,000,000.

10.3 Terms of Payment

In Côte d’Ivoire, compensation will be paid in accordance with the provisions of the Law laying down terms of compensation given the latter is, in principle, monetary. As concerns monetary compensation, the decree fixing compensation due to victims of expropriation also specifies the terms of authorization of the corresponding credits and effective payment of compensation to PAPs.

11 IDENTIFICATION OF RESETTLEMENT SITES

The households to be resettled will have their houses reconstructed in the same villages, in their vast majority, away from the boundaries of line rights-of-way, without huge loss. The resettlement sites and land are unoccupied and are managed by traditional authorities (landlords) in close collaboration with the local administration. Access to new sites will be facilitated by the right of use and full use granted to all village inhabitants to resettle and reconstruct, as long as the host land remains close to the one occupied previously. Strictly individual private management does not exist in the traditional methods of managing landed property and particularly construction land.

Given that neither owners nor operators lose their dwellings, they will remain in their current respective areas of residence and will maintain their ways of life and economic and social activities. Consequently, the issue of resettlement sites does not arise given that affected persons will be their own hosts.

In areas where resettlements are most numerous (Oupouyo, Gnipi 2, Méagui, Gnity school localities), resettlement activities should be supervised by the project implementing unit and local authorities (mayor’s offices) to avoid any land conflict.
12 HOUSING, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Given the nature (low number of dwellings in each village) and the terms of resettlement (compensation based on the replacement value of the building, including the cost of land), households could rebuild in the same village, near their existing dwellings. Village infrastructure and community property will, therefore, remain suitable and there is no cause for planning other investments. On all these aspects, the resettlement plan’s implementing unit has the capacity to provide advice and guidelines to households. The project also intends to electrify 250 villages in the country’s western regions suffering from power shortage. These 250 localities and villages are home to nearly 2,372,000 inhabitants, including 1,089,000 women. The list of villages is attached in the annex. This electrification includes public lighting in the villages concerned by the project that do not have it.

13 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Implementing the resettlement plan generates significant impacts given that the host environment is sensitive and the resettlement is widespread. Certain impacts cannot be avoided and adequate measures should be taken as part of implementation of the resettlement plan. The following table specifies these impacts, as well as measures aimed at mitigating and offsetting them. These impacts have a local and limited scope. They can be mitigated by specific measures, to be established and adjusted during implementation of the resettlement plan. Therefore, they can be assessed, essentially, as “minor impacts”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resettlement impacts</th>
<th>Correction, mitigation or compensation measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speculation on land, increased financial transactions for households that will have to reconstruct their houses</td>
<td>Specific monitoring by the FRP implementing unit and intervention of customary authorities (customary law) or local authorities (preparation of town plans particularly for the Opouyo, Gnipi 2, Méagui and Gnity school localities, where households to be resettled/compensated are most numerous) and land security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impoverishment of beneficiaries of the resettlement plan due to the volatility of financial compensation received</td>
<td>Maximize compensation in kind, and by instalment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Encourage the establishment of savings-loans offices so as to mobilize the financial compensation received</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The indicative FRP implementation schedule, including target dates, is proposed in this document. This schedule is designed for the entire project. It indicates the activities to be conducted and dates corresponding to the works execution timetable. The resettlement operation as such will consist in negotiating compensation according to the property and assets identified and recorded during socio-economic surveys; as well as training the Conciliation Commission that will fix the compensation, in cases where there is disagreement among the entities concerned. Once the compensation is fixed and approved by PAPs, and the persons informed of the compensation amounts and other measures, the funds can then be transferred to the local public treasury, which will pay the PAPs directly.
15. **PLAN BUDGET**

The resources necessary for FRP implementation are estimated for the entire project. The budget stands at CFAF 3,293,406,154. Financing will come from the self-generated funds of the Ivorian State. The final resettlement cost and the compensation plan budget will be adopted after the conduct of the Administrative Survey and the assessment of all assets affected by final line routes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Amount (CFAF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land</strong></td>
<td>Waiver of customary rights: right-of-way of pylons</td>
<td>9,320,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compensation of parcelled bare land</td>
<td>30,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overhead power line allowance</td>
<td>123,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crops</strong></td>
<td>Compensation of crops</td>
<td>9,190,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Developed sites</strong></td>
<td>Compensation of developed sites</td>
<td>1,663,637,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compensation of tenant households</td>
<td>27,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Relocation compensation and assistance to vulnerable PAPs</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agricultural inventory (2 teams + logistics + per diems)</td>
<td>74,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Information sessions</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Additional valuations</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Management organs</strong></td>
<td>Administrative Commissions</td>
<td>90,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implementing Unit</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,137,053,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingencies (5%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>156,852,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,293,906,154</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FRP implementation is entirely the responsibility of the Ivorian State. However, to carry out this compensation operation within a short time, it is necessary to, as much as possible, make the FRP financial mechanism more flexible and secure funds in the public treasury.

Compensation should be paid in such a way as to enable people have resources, so that their quality of life should not be affected; budgetary and regulatory measures will be taken to this effect. All compensation will be paid before the start of works.
16. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

16.1 Objectives and Content of Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation are the key components of resettlement activities and aim at the following objectives:

i. Monitoring of specific situations and difficulties arising during implementation, and compliance of implementation with objectives and methods defined in the AfDB Involuntary Resettlement Policy, particularly OS2, and in Ivorian regulations. Therefore, it will be conducted in a participatory manner by all socio-economic actors of CI-Energies’ MTC, Commune authorities and project management, the population and communities affected;

ii. Evaluation of medium- and long-term impacts on affected households, their livelihood, their incomes and economic conditions, the environment, local capacities, housing, emergence of land speculation phenomena, state of the environment and hygiene, etc.

iii. Monitoring of vulnerable persons;

iv. Monitoring of technical aspects: supervision of construction works, acceptance of the technical components of resettlement activities;

v. Monitoring of the system of dealing with complaints and conflicts.

Evaluation will consist in:

vi. Establishing and interpreting the socio-economic baseline situation of the affected population, before the start of the project,

vii. Establish, during and/or after the project, a new baseline situation to assess the resettlement plan’s social impacts,

viii. Analyse, in a programmed manner or in response to assessments during monitoring, certain elements of the human environment or certain measures, so as to improve the resettlement plan’s efficiency.

For the purposes of this document, monitoring seeks to correct implementation methods “in real time” during project implementation, while evaluation seeks to verify if general policy objectives have been met and to learn lessons from the operation, with a view to changing policies and implementing from a longer term perspective.

Monitoring of the project’s resettlement policy will be an integral part of overall project monitoring, and will be established for the project’s duration. Monitoring will be internal, and evaluation external.

16.2 Monitoring Indicators

The following overall indicators will be used:

- Number of households and persons affected by project activities;
- Number of persons physically expropriated by the project;
- Number of persons compensated by the project;
- Total amount of compensation paid.
In addition, socio-economic indicators will be established and monitored for a PAP sample, as follows:

- Average monetary income, and average total income (with promotion of self-consumption);
- Average breakdown of the household expenditure of expropriated owners;
- Number of overall unemployed persons;

The initial value of these indicators can be established from the socio-economic surveys included in the inventory’s update by the expropriation commission. Subsequently, it would be advisable to update these surveys once a year, for example, from a sample of about 15 to 20 % of PAPs.

On the other hand, vulnerable persons will be the subject of specific social monitoring. An annual monitoring report will be prepared by the Project Executing Unit. Internal monitoring reports will be prepared by MC services of CI-Energies. These reports will help to assess the operation, ascertain that indemnification and compensation were paid in accordance with FRP projections, and that this compensation was used judiciously relative to the quality of life of the concerned.

16.3 Assessment of the FRP

An external assessment of FRP implementation, for all PAPs, will be carried out. CI-Energies, in its capacity as the Delegated Contracting Authority, will entrust the programme’s assessment to an independent firm. This external audit will consist in verifying the consistency of FRP implementation with set objectives, the provisions of Ivorian regulations and AfDB directives.

Specifically, monitoring and evaluation must help to ensure that: (i) previously defined compensation has been made; (ii) support for vulnerable groups is conveniently provided; (iii) all complaints are examined and deliberations known; (iv) the schedule adopted for FRP implementation is respected; (vi) resettlement does not generate negative impacts or that the latter are well controlled. This, especially, entails ensuring that the standard of living of PAPs does not drop.

Monitoring and evaluation will also consist in assessing the level of satisfaction of various project affected persons vis-à-vis the terms of compensation. Impact assessment will consist in making a comparative analysis, based on a baseline situation study at the start of the project, and a situation study at mid-term and at the end of the project. The terms of reference of the external assessment of FRP implementation will, especially, include:

a) The organization of opinion surveys with various categories of representatives within the population affected by the project, indication of the number of conflicts, indication of the number of PAP activities restored and highlighting, by these means, the level of satisfaction and possible grievances;

b) The assessment, on these bases, of the following points, considering the general institutional and technical context of the operation: i) organizational arrangements established, ii) consistency of human and material means with objectives, iii) consistency of the internal communication-consultation and monitoring system with the socio-economic conditions of affected persons, iv) assessment of the implementation of commitments made, v) consistency of planned budgets and analysis of gaps, vi) assessment of compensation equity, pending disputes and the risk to the project due to these disputes, vii) assessment of the level of restoration and continuation of the activities of PAPs.
### Annex

**List of localities to be electrified**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions *</th>
<th>Rural electrification - Localities</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAVALLY Region</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIEYA, KODENGUEZON, TUAMBY, ZOU-YAHI, DIAI, KLAON, ZOMBLY, GRIE II, KPAHLY, MAYOBLY, TIABOLEBLI, TOYEBS, BLOLEQUIIN S/Ds, PEHE, TIOLLY and TOUPELEBlu (CAVALLY 1: 12 localities)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEABLO, BEOUA, DITRDOU-BOEUE, DOUDEY GUEZON, GLOPAUDY, GOYA 2, GUEZON, GUINKIN, KAAD, NIOLLE, PARIS-LEONA, PETIT GUIGLO, PONA, TROYA 2, V.15 (BEHEBO), ZEBLY and ZRO in GUIGLO S/D (CAVALLY 2: 17 localities)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DABLO, DIERO-OLUA, DJIDOUAYE, GOULEAKO, PONAN, PORT-GENTIL, SIJIBLO-OLUA, ZAHIOPOBLY, and ZIRIGLO in the TA IE S/D (CAVALLY 3: 9 localities)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAVALLY Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLODE, GUIINGLO-ZAGNA, KAHEN-ZAGNA, BANGOLO-TAHOUE, BLINIMEOUIN, GUIINGLO-TAHOUE, KOBENANKRO, OUSSOUKRO, SEBAZON, YOBOUETKRO, ZAOHDRON and DIEOU-ZIBIAO in BANGOLO, DIEOUZON and ZEO S/Ds (GUIMON 1: 12 localities)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIAHOUDI, DIEOUZON, GOYA, GOHOU, ZIBIAO, GUEKPE, GUI, KAH, PONAN ZIBIAO, ZIONDROU, BABLY, BANGUEHI, DIEDROU, GLOUHBLI, GOHOU-ZARA, KOUAOU and PEHE ZARABAON in ZEO and ZOU S/Ds (GUIMON 2: 17 localities)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHING, ANTENNE PINHOU, GREIKRO, GUIINGLO-ZIA, LEDJEHAN, DOUMOYADOGOU, LOKOSSO, TABLY GLEDE, TISSONGNEIN, KRZANDOUGOU/GBEAPLEU, OUATTARADOGOU, GUIINGLO SROAN, GBEZIO, KAO-KASSADLY, KEBLY, SIAMBDLY, TIEBLY and DOUEDY in ZOU, BAGOHOOUO, DUEKEOU, GUEBLY, GUEHIBLY and S/D FABODY (GUIMON 3: 18 localities)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEOUE 2, DIEBAMBOBLY, DOUAGUE, DOUMYBLI, GBEIBLY, GNORNDROU, GUEZON-GBEAN 2, KEKLOLY, KESSABLY KEKLOLY, KORDROU, KOULAYERE, MAKAIYBLI and NENADY KIROU in the KOUILLY S/D (GUIMON 4: 13 localities)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUONSEOUA, OUIVAYBLI, PINHIBLY, PIBLY 1, PUVILY, PIBLY, TACOURABLY, TOBY, TRODROU, DIOTROU and MABAIBLY BEOUE 2, DIEBAMBOBLY, DOUAGUE, DOUMYBLI, GBEIBLY, GNO IBLE, GNORNDROU, GUEZON-GBEAN 2, KEKLOLY, KESSABLY KEKLOLY, KORDROU, KOULAYERE, MA KAIYBLI and NENADY KIROU in the KOUILLY S/D (GUIMON 5: 11 villages)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIANDROU OUYABLI, SABHIBLY, BIBITA, KANEBLY, TAOLY, ANTENNE BAOU NINGLOLYVILLE, BEOUE 1, GUINGLOLYVILLE, NENADY TEBAO 1, TAOBLI, TOUANDROU KIROU, ANTENNE BAOU (TONKPI 5: 13 localities)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GUIMON Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLAGOIN, DIOUOLA, GANLE 2, GAOTE, GOUELE, GOUINE, GOUOULE, NIMBO-SAMA, SOKOURALA, TOUKPALEU, ZANTONGOUIN, ZOUOUSSO, DIEMPLEU and GBANGBEOGOUNI in BIAKOUINA, DAELE and GBANGBEOGOUNI S/Ds (TONKPI 1: 14 localities)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIOUENDE, GAOLE GRABA 1, GOURANE, GOUERENE, KIPASSAGOILLE, KPROGOUELE, NANE, GABA, GLANGGOULE, KOUALE, YALLO, YEPELEU and ZOCOMA in GEBONE and SIBIOLOU S/Ds (TONKPI 2: 13 localities)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOUANTOOU 1 and 2, TROGLY 1, BANTEADDELE, BIEPLEU 1, BLEUPLSE, BOULE, BONUTA, DANJPLUEU, DANTORGOUIN, DOUAPLEU, DUAPELEU, DRORGUINE and GBANPLELSE in BANUE and DANANE S/Ds (TONKPI 3: 13 localities)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBEAPLEU, GLAN-HOUYE, GOELEU, GOPLEEU, GOUPEOUTA, GUIN-HOUYE, KANTOYOLE, KATA, KINNEU, KPA LEU SIN-HOUYE, KPOLEU and LOLLEU in the DANANE S/D (TONKPI 4: 13 localities)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TONKPI Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The regions and Sub-prefectures indicated are extracted from the territorial division previous to 2014.