



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP

PROJECT: WAEMU/CÔTE D'IVOIRE/MALI: PROJECT OF ROAD UPGRADING AND TRANSPORT FACILITATION ON THE CORRIDOR ZANTIÉBOUGOU-BAMAKO - SAN PEDRO

COUNTRY: CÔTE D'IVOIRE / MALI

SUMMARY FULL RESETTLEMENT PLAN (FRP)

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SUMMARY FULL RESETTLEMENT PLAN (FRP)

Project Title : Project of Road Upgrading and Transport Facilitation on the Corridor Bamako-Zantiébougou-San Pedro **Project N°**: P-Z1-DB0-152
Country : CÔTE D'IVOIRE / MALI
Department : OITC **Division** : OITC-1

INTRODUCTION

The Ivorian and Malian authorities requested the African Development Bank (AfDB) to support the implementation of the "Road Upgrading and Transport Facilitation Project on the Corridor Bamako -Zantiébougou -San Pedro". It includes the upgrading and asphaltting of the following sections: (i) in Mali, the road Zantiébougou-Kolondieba-Côte d'Ivoire Border (140 km); and (ii) in Côte d'Ivoire, the road Boundiali -Kani (135 km).

From the environmental and social point of view, the project is classified in Category 1, with regard to the nature of the work to be done, the size and scope of project and its potential direct and indirect impacts.

Project implementation regarding the construction of the sections Zantiébougou-Kolondieba-Côte d'Ivoire Border on the Malian side, and Boundiali-Kani in Côte d'Ivoire will necessitate the expropriation, on the basis of public utility, of buildings, land, crops and trees along the right of way (road and easements). It will also cause harm to the livelihoods of some people on the right of way. In accordance with the AfDB's policy on Involuntary Displacement, the Malian and Ivorian governments must prepare a Full Resettlement Plan (FRP) to provide compensation and resettlement for the Project Affected People (PAPs) with objectives to: (i) minimize, where possible, involuntary displacement; (ii) avoid possible destruction of property and (iii) compensate the affected people for the loss of housing plots, farmland, buildings and equipment and loss of income.

The FRP is summarized in this paper. It outlines the principles and modalities of implementation of compensation and resettlement measures for project affected people, and establishes an approximate budget and an indicative timeline for its implementation.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE AND AREA

1.1 Project Description and Rationale

The sections Zantiébougou- CI border (140 km) in Mali and Boundiali-Kani (135 km) in Côte d'Ivoire, under this project, are the only remaining earth sections on the corridor Bamako-San-Pedro. Upgrading and asphaltting the sections thereof will fill the missing links and offer an alternative in addition to being the less long to opening up Mali to Côte d'Ivoire.

The project of Road Upgrading and Transport Facilitation on the corridor Bamako - Zantiébougou San Pedro overall objective is to contribute to the promotion of sub-regional integration within the WAEMU region and increased trade between Mali and Côte d'Ivoire.

Project specific objective is to improve traffic flow and reduce the time and cost of transport on the Corridor Bamako - San Pedro.

Project components are:

Components	Cost (MUA)	Description of Components
Road upgrading & environmental measures	122.51	Côte d'Ivoire: Asphalting of the section Boundiali -Kani (135 km), including leaving space for fiber optics; (ii) ESMP + Information - Education - Communication (IEC) Campaigns of the population on road safety, STI-HIV /AIDS, protection of vulnerable populations, and environmental protection (iii) work control / monitoring; and (iv) audit of road safety, (v) technical audit of works - Mali: (i) Asphalting of the section Zantiébougou - CI border(140 km), including space for fiber optics; (Ii) population awareness on road safety, HIV / AIDS and other pandemics (STD, Ebola ...), environment protection and girl education (iii) work control / supervision; and (iv) audit of road safety, (v) technical audit of works.
Amenities & related measures	8.06	Côte d'Ivoire & Mali: (i) Development of 4 multipurpose centers for women, youth and children; (ii) Development of 6 multipurpose platforms for women; (iii) Provision of 2 ambulances & 10 tricycles for the transportation of the patients especially pregnant women to 10 health centers; (iv) Provision of 10 kits of farm processing tools for women's associations; (V) Development of local markets with 5 nurseries; (vi) Construction of 20 boreholes; (vii) Rehabilitation and equipment of 5 health centers of 5 schools, including building fences (10000 ml); (Viii) Installation of 10 solar public lighting systems in 10 localities, (ix) construction of car stations 2; (x) Opening rural roads; (Xi) work control and supervision.
Transport facilitation	7.78	Côte d'Ivoire & Mali: (i) Construction and equipment of OSBP, including weighing toll station; (ii) support for the interconnection of customs IT systems between the two countries; (iii) establishment of goods tracking system; (iv) Control and supervision of the OSBP construction and implementation of goods tracking system; (v) awareness of road users, public border officials on the inter-state road transport facilitation measures.
Studies & support to the transport sector	4.82	Côte d'Ivoire: (i) Study on the policy and intervention strategy in the road transport sub-sector; (ii) Study & establishment of a one-stop window at the Port of San Pedro; (iii) Study on the performance of PASP and development of a port charter; (iv) Feasibility study of an advanced port on the corridor (v) Updating of the studies on the road Odienné-Mali border; (vi) Study on the road Tieningoué- Mankano-Séguéla. Mali (i) Sectoral study on the development of the waterway transport; (iv) detailed technical studies of the road (a) Kadiana-Zegoua; (B) Dioïla-Massigui-Koualé and (c) Manankoro- Côte d'Ivoire border. Côte d'Ivoire & Mali: (i) Study of the implementation of a tracking system and securing cargo; (Ii) Study of the functionality of the OSBP Côte d'Ivoire & Mali : Support for the job creation for young people in the construction sector
Project management	4,80	Côte d'Ivoire: (i) Operating expenses of the Delegate Project Management for the project. Mali : Support for the National Road Directorate of (DNR) Côte d'Ivoire & Mali: (i) Monitoring and evaluation of project socio-economic impact; (ii) Financial and accounting audit; (ii) Technical audit of the project. Côte d'Ivoire /Mali/WAEMU : Operation of the Joint Technical Committee

Source: NCP of the project

The total project cost, estimated at Unit of Account 166. 93 million will be co-financed by the ADF, WAEMU and the two countries. The contribution of the Bank amounts to MUA 140.77, or 84.32% of the total project cost. The map below shows the sections involved in the project throughout the corridor.

1.2 Key Features of the Project Area

1.2.1 Geographical, administrative and socio-demographic location

Mali

The road Zantiébougou-Kolondiéba-Côte d'Ivoire border is a section of National Road N° 30 (RN30: Koulikoro-Fana-Dioïla-Massigui-Kolondiéba-Kadiana- Côte d'Ivoire Border) and the WAEMU Community road Cu21: Boundiali-Tengrela-Kolondieba-Zantiébougou, connecting the Municipality of Zantiébougou in the Circle of Bou.

Sikasso region as host of the project covers 9,200 km² area . Its population is estimated at more than 1,500,000 inhabitants distributed between the circles of Sikasso, Bougouni Kadiolo, Kolondiéba, Koutiala, Yanfolila and Yorosso.

Bambara, Fulani and Senoufos are the major tribes of the project area.

The project road passes through 21 human communities the most important is in the city of Kolondiéba rapidly expanding. The road will provide a development opportunity for these communities. The circle of Kolondiéba has 202, 618 inhabitants of which 29, 994 households including 51.5% women and 48.5% men. The annual growth rate is 3.6%, mainly in the municipalities of Fakola, Bougoula and Kolosso. Nearly 60% of the population is young, hence the issue of employment due to the mismatch of training and the realities. The population of Kolondiéba circle is also unevenly distributed. The North and South sides -West are much more populated, firstly due to the presence of large centers like Kolondiéba, Kebila and Kadiana and secondly attributable to the existence of vast plains suitable for agriculture.

Côte d'Ivoire

Kani-Boundiali is a road connecting the town of Kani to its counterpart of Boundiali. This median transverse axis, as an essential link for the Community axis CU- 21, connects the Regions of Worodougou and Bagoue in northern Côte d'Ivoire.

The project implementation area straddles two (02) departments located in the north of Côte d'Ivoire: Kani and Boundiali. These Departments belong respectively to the Administrative Regions of Worodougou with Séguéla as Chief-town of Region and the Bagoue with Boundiali as Chief-town of Region.

The Department of Kani, of 23,684 inhabitants, is composed of four (04) Sub-prefectures: Kani, Fadiadougou, Djibrosso and Morondo.

The Department of Boundiali, located in the northern part of the country and the nearest to Malian and Burkinabe border, covers an area of 4,622 km². The Department of Boundiali has four (04) Sub-prefectures namely: Boundiali Ganaoni, Siempurgo and Kasséré. The Department is home to 163,425 inhabitants.

Women represent 48% of the combined population of both departments.

The road Kani-Boundiali road crosses over twenty (20) towns and /or villages and settlements. These lands are located either in the municipal or sub-prefectural area or in the rural area. These communities are: The Municipality and the Sub-Prefecture of Kani; the villages and settlements of Kanga, komatou, Soba, Frototou, Massasso, Mananbri and the Sub-prefecture of Fadiadougou. There are also the villages and settlements of Batogo, Massasso Sénoufo, Banandjé, Migninideni, Kokodjimonon, the Municipality and the Sub-prefecture of Morondo; the localities of Séfrédo, Hérémanfono, Tchèklétogoda, Niguédougou, Sélého, Farandougou, Kebi, Gbémo and finally the Municipality and Subprefecture of Boundiali.

In the Municipality of Boundiali, the project crosses the city for about 1 kilometer.

1.2.2 Access to infrastructure and basic social services

Mali

- Drinking water: the Circle of Kolondièba has 369 boreholes (mostly man-powered) supplying drinking water (AEP) to the Municipality at over 81.5% ;
- Health services: More than half of the population is located within 5 km of a health center. The health care for the populations throughout the project area is provided by the referral healthcare centers (CSREF) of Zantiébougou and Kolondiéba and the Community Healthcare Centers (community health center) of the municipal chief-towns.
- Electricity: The main source of lighting used by population is the oil lamp. The firewood is the main fuel used by households for cooking food.

Côte d'Ivoire

The crisis particularly suffered by the region resulted in to a sharpened degradation of social infrastructure in the area and consequently the life quality of the family, especially women as evidenced by the large number of widows and orphans. The survival of the mother and child is the most threatened of all country regions. Poverty affects approximately 49.5% of women. Despite this sad picture, women are still very active and enterprising in both countries. They are much involved in agriculture (cashew, maize, rice etc.) and in the trade of agricultural products.

1.2.3 Socio-economic activities

Mali

Bambara and Senoufo living in the project area are farmers. The area is endowed with great potential for arable lands. The extension of the areas is currently limited to the needs of cotton growing because the bad road condition is a challenge to the development of production beyond consumption. Cereal production in the Project area largely meets the needs of the Circle. The surplus of production is sold by farmers resulting in food shortage during the lean period. The agricultural production is very diverse besides cereal production. It includes among other cash crops (cotton, rice, tobacco) and fruit growing (mango, orange, lemon, mandarin, banana, papaya, etc. Secondly, the main activity of the Fulani is raising cattle, sheep and goats. Stock farming is extensive where animals are left wandering in the dry season. However, they are

closely guarded during the rainy season in order to avoid intrusions into crop fields. Natural conditions are favorable for stock farming as there are many grazelands and watering points.

Fishing is practiced in the two rivers the "Tiendaga" and "Kankélabá". However, production remains low.

Furthermore, gathering products are a significant source of income for villagers, despite the decline in productivity due to successive droughts. Shea butter, African locust, tamarind and baobab are among the forest products of the area. The honey extraction is also an income generating activity in the area.

Craft trades are a relatively marginal activity outside of the city of Kolondiéba. It is practiced during the dry season when the farming activities are reduced. The sculpture which is a widespread activity in other regions is virtually unknown. The craft is characterized by pottery (vases) and basketry (ropes and baskets).

There is in the project area an entirely untapped tourism potential. Several tourist attractions exist in the area including acrobatics players 'Di', 'Solo' dance of Kalakan, the antics of women during the evenings of "Ya", sites of ancient fortifications consisting of "Tata" by banco, the sacred cave "Farablon" near Kebila, the two blocks of stone in fish shape near Zoa in the Municipality of Fakola.

Côte d'Ivoire

The main activities of the populations in the two Departments (Kani and Boundiali) are based on agriculture, livestock and commercial activities. Agriculture accounts for over 50% of local production. The farm population accounts for 48% of the total population. The main agricultural products of the project area are: cash crops (cotton, cashew, coffee and cocoa, etc.); food crops (rice, cassava, yams, etc.); fruit crops (citrus, mango, etc). In addition, livestock products are marketed in the area, including poultry (chickens and hens), sheep, milk, goats, and cattle.

2. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The potential impacts on the environment and nature are presented in full in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) summary. This section will focus on the impacts on the human environment in terms of expropriation for the release of the ROW and execution of works by minimizing the nuisance thereof. Particular attention shall be paid to vulnerable people to avoid worsening their situation.

2.1 Impact sources

The main activity likely to cause the physical displacement and / or economic to clear the planned ROW (floor and outbuildings, sidewalks, water drainage canals, crossing structures, ...), improvement of rural roads, the induced plants (concrete plants, asphalt plants, quarries and borrowing, crushing plant, screening stations, oil depots, construction materials deposits, etc. ...) and the Company-life basis. The receivers of the impact movement are, among others, buildings, trees and other precarious / temporary facilities (shops, pens, etc.).

2.2 Positive impacts

The project will generate the following positive impacts:

- Regional integration through connection between Mali and Côte d'Ivoire for enhanced free-road movement for people of both countries;
- Connection between production areas and consumption areas;
- Direct and indirect jobs creation;
- Creation and /or strengthening of market activities;
- Improved transport conditions;
- Improved living conditions in villages served.

2.3 Negative impacts

The negative impacts on the biophysical environment mainly come from soil degradation, use of surface and underground water, logging, brushing and clearing of rights of way, impact on the microclimate by the planning and asphaltting activities. To mitigate such negative impacts on the biophysical environment, the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) provides for several corrective measures.

The major negative impact on human environment is the involuntary displacement or loss of property and economic activities along the road in Mali and Côte d'Ivoire. The negative impact specifically unfolds as follows:

Mali

- Total or partial loss of 92 houses with 552 people divided into 15 villages;
- Possible disruption of certain socio-economic activities;
- Source of income loss due to the loss of 107 fruit trees.

Côte d'Ivoire

- 61 owners of commercial businesses,
- 61 owners of commercial businesses,
- 14 commercial employees and craft activities,
- 289 farmers,
- 146 buildings,
- 57 Non-resident owners (NROs).

To mitigate this impact, an inventory and assessment of losses was conducted to compensate the affected population and assist them in their resettlement.

2.4 The potential risks and resettlement-related disasters

The potential risks are as follows:

- the risk of accidents and theft on relocation of PAPs;
- the risk of conflict;

- the risk of diseases and spread of STI /HIV/AIDS;
- Such risks should be identified through appropriate measures.

3. ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

3.1 Organizational responsibility in Mali

The National Directorate of Roads (DNR) is the client representative for the development and asphaltting of the road Zantiébougou - Kolondièba - Côte d'Ivoire border, on behalf of the Government of Mali. It is responsible for the implementation of all resettlement plan activities. It chooses among its members qualified persons responsible for the daily operations required in terms of implementation of the RP.

The implementation of resettlement activities also requires the involvement of state services, local governments and civil society organizations in the project areas. This includes among other the services of the estate and land affairs, mayors of towns crossed by the road, NGOs and associations involved in the project area. Each service and actors, based on its field of intervention and competence will be asked to accompany the resettlement process. The DNR shall establish partnership agreements with these services whenever necessary.

The National Commission for Census, and Evaluation of Achievements and Developments (CNRER) assumes responsibility for the evaluation of properties included in the right of way. This Commission shall be established by decision of the Ministry of the Estate and Land Affairs to handle the resettlement and compensation of people affected by the development works. The composition of the commission varies depending on the nature of the work and the project area.

3.2 Organizational responsibility in Côte d'Ivoire

Project management of RAP will be provided by MIE (Ministry of Economic Infrastructure) as the Owner of the Project 'Developing and asphaltting the road Kani-Boundiali. The delegated project management will be provided by AGEROUTE.

Monitoring of the CRAP will be provided by a Steering and Monitoring Committee (CPS) set up by AGEROUTE to ensure coordination between ministries and structures involved and serve as arbitration entity in the implementation of the project . The CPS will include the following structures: the Ministry of Economic Infrastructure (MIE), the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), The Ministry of Construction, Housing, Sanitation and Urban Development (MCLAU), the Prefectures of Kani and Boundiali, the Subprefectures of Kani, Morondo and Boundiali, AGEROUTE, PAPs Representatives.

A PCR Implementation Unit (CE-PCR), under the tutelage of the Steering and Monitoring Committee, shall be set up to implement the CRAP. It shall comprise experts in social development and project monitoring and evaluation. The main tasks assigned to the CE-PCR are:

- Capture data of demographic surveys, land and property;

- Develop the final list of project affected persons;
- Organize the negotiations on compensation with the PAPs; Establish and sign certificates of compensation;
- Organize the payment of compensation and release of rights of way;
- Monitor the displacement and resettlement of PAPs;
- Specifically assist vulnerable groups before, during and after their displacement;
- Prepare all documents necessary for the performance of CRAP: notes and reports, bidding documents, contracts, counts, etc. ;
- Establish archiving of project documents;
- Assist the Monitoring Committee on all CRAP related- matters.

The CE-PCR will be supported by some project partners and external service providers, including:

- Land and real estate expertise: Administration Expert (MCLAU) or private practice;
- Lawyer: follow-up the interests of the Administration for any disputes handled through the courts;
- Bailiff: Place report;
- Directorate for land registry and land conservation: land requisitions, technical files of land to be expropriated;
- Subprefectures of Kani, Morondo and Boundiali: Support for solving problems within their competence and possible mediation between different communities of the project affected people.

4. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

4.1 *Public consultation*

Mali

The population of the project area was notified at the Preliminary Design and Final Design stage of the project. Indeed, for the safe of this project, several public consultation sessions were held in 2006 in particular in the villages of the project area during the conduct of the environmental and social impact studies. The latest action performed as part of the updating of the environmental and social impact assessment was conducted on April 22, 2013 at Kolondiéba in the presence of the local authorities, project affected people the and representatives of civil society organizations. During the consultations, the project's impacts and proposed mitigation measures were explained and each one has confirmed its readiness to cooperate to ensure the smooth implementation of the project.

So overall, the stakeholders consulted are State representatives, local authorities, civil society and community representatives.

Public consultations provided the opportunity of choosing the form of compensation and updated information on road works.

The Minutes (PV) of different public consultations are appended to this report.

People in villages and town crossed by the road showed, during the public consultation sessions, once again their interest in the project. They reaffirmed their buy-in and their support for all the activities planned under the project.

During the public consultation sessions, people in the villages and town crossed by the road showed once again their interest in the project. They reaffirmed their memberships and their support for all the activities planned under the project:

- Creation of local jobs for youth during the work;
- Construction of a modern car station in Kolondiéba;
- Regular road maintenance;
- Construction of speed bumps in the localities crossed by the road;
- Construction borehole in some localities;
- Reforestation activities along the road.

Furthermore, in accordance with the African Bank of Development Policy and the regulation of Mali, announcements were broadcast through the press.

Finally, the participatory approach was also favored by the African Development Bank during the preparation mission 18/10 to 11/15/2013 and is scheduled for the upcoming evaluation mission.

Côte d'Ivoire

Public participation is within the regulatory framework of Decree N° 96-894 of November 8, 1996 laying down rules and procedures for studies related to the environmental impact for development projects. The Study of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the CRAP of the Project for the development and asphaltting of the road Kani-Boundiali were conducted on a participatory approach. To do this, the firm held consultations and dialogue with the social actors directly involved in the project. To this end, working meetings, information and public consultations were held from 19 to 25 September 2012 in four (04) localities, Chief -town of the Sub-prefecture to present to all stakeholders directly involved in this project (authorities and technical structures of government, local populations crossed by the project and other economic operators), the need of taking into account the natural and human environment in its design, realization and operation. Besides, these sessions were aimed at collecting the aspirations vis-à-vis the project populations.

Meetings with resource persons: As part of this study, the project team met with BNETD resource persons in key localities, namely the Subprefectures of Kani, Fadiadougou, Morondo and Boundiali.

Information sessions of Administrative and Customary authorities and local populations: BNETD also held four (04) information sessions of Administrative and Customary Authorities in Kani, Fadiadougou, Morondo and Boundiali. On the occasion of these meetings, officials of administrative and technical services and others were educated in general about the project and its objectives on the one hand and the procedure of the ESIA and CRAP on the other. On the

occasion, local administrative authorities were asked to provide their support and voluntary participation in the project for a successful conduct of the study.

The information sessions have yielded on the one hand, project buy-in by local administrative authorities and local population in the project area, and on the other, their involvement in carrying out the various phases of the study. Participants in organized sessions appreciated the approach and are committed to provide all relevant information for the proper conduct of the ESMP and the CRAP or RAP of the project. Their concerns and expectations mainly concern:

- Compensation or resettlement of the project affected people;
- Emphasis on project-related studies and the desire to see the actual start of work within a reasonable time;
- Use of local labor to perform the menial tasks;
- Compensation of landowners for borrow areas where materials will be collected;
- Rehabilitation of borrow sites;
- Urging the local population to ban illegal and indiscriminate occupation of road shoulders above all by the plantations. The minutes of the sessions are also attached to this report.

4.2 Information of project affected people

During the field data collection phase on the inventory of property and people affected both in 2006 and in 2013 in Mali as well as 2013 in Côte d'Ivoire, the project affected people were consulted.

The PAPs expressed fears about the consequences of expropriation. They hope to be relocated within the village. They want to see their living conditions improved with access to basic social services and economic infrastructure to improve their income.

DNR and AGEROUTE after translating the summary RP in the national language will arrange to their airing/broadcasting at the community radio in the localities crossed by the road.

After the establishment of bodies responsible for compensation and resettlement process management, a presentation and information mission on the body's activities will be conducted throughout the villages along the road. After this visit, an NGO will be designated to support people in the PAP resettlement process.

On the course of resettlement, information, awareness and mobilization of PAPs will be provided.

5. INTEGRATION AVEC LES COMMUNAUTES D'ACCUEIL

Under this project, displacement and activities of population will be carried out in the same villages. No displacement of people from one village to another or from one community to

another is anticipated. The whole of the issue is to internally relocate households and activities previously on the road side.

6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES

6.1 *Characteristics of the project affected persons*

Mali

Surveys conducted in 2011 and 2013 and the literature review identified a total of 92 affected households representing more than 552 people giving an average size of about 6 people per household. These households are mostly headed by men. The majority of project affected people are mainly located in 15 villages along the road.

▪ **Marital status of heads of household**

Almost all of the heads of household of the affected people are married. Overall, the proportion of polygamous married is notably and relatively higher.

▪ **Level of education of heads of household**

Four out of five heads of household among the affected people are illiterate.

▪ **Access to drinking water**

Although all localities of the affected persons have abundant groundwater resources, infrastructure such as boreholes and modern wells are scarce and insufficient in villages. Therefore, during the public consultation sessions, the entire population expressed the desire to boreholes construction to support the road project.

▪ **Access to healthcare services**

Just over half the project affected people are located within 5 km of a health center. The health care of populations throughout the project area is provided by the referral healthcare centers (CSREF) of Zantiébougou and Kolondiéba and Community Health Centers (CSCOM) of municipal chief-towns capitals. We should also add the presence of the social development and solidarity economy services as well as the hygiene service in CSREF.

▪ **Access to electricity**

The main source of lighting used by project affected people is the oil lamp. Firewood is the main fuel used by households for cooking.

▪ **Household economic activity**

Agriculture is the main economic activity of the affected households. The main crops are: cotton, maize, millet, sorghum, rice and groundnuts.

Arboriculture is practiced for a number and concerns the following species: cashew, banana, citrus and mango (Kent, keit Amilie, Brooks, and mango).

The climate of the entire project area are favorable for livestock, there are herders among the PAPs and the species raised are cattle, sheep, goats, poultry and arsines; including traditional poultry farming.

Finally, the craftworks represent an economic activity for PAPs and include carpentry, blacksmithing (homemade hoes, plows, dabas ...) and pottery.

Trade is practiced by a small number and is not very developed. It is based on agricultural, livestock products and essential products.

Côte d'Ivoire

Five (05) categories of people are settled in the direct right of way:

- Households (housing owners, tenants, hosted-free) ;
- Owners of non-resident buildings or landlord;
- - Owners of commercial activities: 61 business owners were identified in the direct ROW of the project. They include various business owners, mechanical garages and restaurants. The monthly sales figures reported by these owners are less than CFAF 100 000 for the majority (55%), 21% have a turnover between CFAF 100,000 and CFAF 200.000 and 8% of owners earn more than CFAF 450,000.
- Employees of commercial and / or craft activities 14 commercial employees were identified in the Project RoW. Total monthly wages earned amounted to CFAF 259 500, averaging CFAF 18,535 per person.
- 273Farmers will be affected by the work. Most are indigenous people of the villages crossed by the project. It mainly involves cash crops (cashew, teak), food crops (cassava and plantains) and orchards (orange, mango, etc.). All these farms have a total area of 97ha 23ca 61a.

The majority of the identified children are enrolled in primary school, in schools of the crossed villages. Therefore, a possible displacement during the school year will disrupt their education. The average household size is 13 persons, above the national average.

Agriculture and trade (to a lesser extent) are the main economic activities in the Project RoW. The trade is carried out by 61 people, including 36 owners and 8employees. Most are men (95%), and a small proportion (5%) is women. Retail (boutique), cartering and mechanical garages (motorcycles) are the main business activities carried out in the RoW. The monthly turnover are relatively low (less than 75 000 FCFA) for the majority of cases.

The agriculture is mainly about the production of perennial crops (cashew, teak) of varying sizes and some food crops. It employs 273 people.

The habitat in the Project RoW combines precarious and evolutionary. It consists essentially of individual buildings (90%), common dwellings (5%), strip constructions (5%). The buildings are mostly constructed in earth (83%). However, there are entirely modern constructions with modern materials (17%). A total of 146 constructions/buildings have been identified.

6.2 Vulnerable people

Mali

Among the project affected people, young people and women are targeted among the categories of vulnerable groups. Among the 552 PAPs, young people and women constitute more than 70%.

These two groups of affected people are vulnerable with respect to their social status and economic resources. Indeed the youth and women do not have easy access to land and are often sidelined in decision making.

Côte d'Ivoire

The identified vulnerable people include children (39%), women heads of household (1.23%), and aged people over 70 years (3%) and disabled people (2%).

6.3 PAP and status of land tenure

The distribution of households identified according to tenure revealed that they are landlord with no land title.

Land management in the project area located in rural areas is based on customary law. Typically, the land chief shall be responsible for such management. The land is a community asset; but seasonal or daily management of portions of land is within the jurisdiction of the family head to whom they were initially allocated and / or putting them in value. However, conflicts between farmers and herders are acute in the project area.

7. LEGAL FRAMEWORK, INCLUDING THE MECHANISMS FOR DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND APPEAL

7.1 Legal framework

The legal framework for the development and implementation of CRAP mindful of the legal provisions of Mali and Côte d'Ivoire and also the requirements of the ADB's policy on involuntary resettlement of populations.

Mali

The project will comply with the Malian law in land matters, expropriation.

All the federal estate and land system is structured around Order N° 00-27 / P-RM of March 22, 2000 on Land Code, as amended by Act N° 02-008 of February 12, 2002 amending the Land Code. It defines the national estate, composition and rules of management and protection of public and private estate of the State and Local Authorities as well as the organization and functioning of land tenure. The provisions, conditions and regime of expropriation are also included. It is necessary to add other essential land-related texts including:

- Act N° 85-531AN RM of June 21, 1985 establishing administrative easements in urban planning;
- Act N° 93-0081AN RM of February 11, 1993 establishing the conditions for the free administration of local authorities, as amended by Act N° 96056 of October 16, 1996 and amended by Act N° 99037 of August 10, 1999;
- Act N°95-0341AN-RM of April 12, 1995 on the code of local authorities, as amended by Act N° 98 0 10 -19 June 1998 and amended by Act N° 98066 of December 30, 1998;
- Act N° 96-025 of February 21, 1996 on the special status of the Bamako district;

- Act N° 96/050 of October 16, 1996 on the principle of establishing and managing the estate of local authorities;
- Act N° 96-059 of November 4, 1996 establishing the municipalities;
- Act N° 035 of August 10, 1999 establishing local authorities of the circles and regions;
- Acts N° 95-034 of April 12, 1995; 98-010 of June 15, 1998 and 98-066 of December 30, 1998 on the code of local authorities;
- Decree N°184 / PG-RM of July 26, 1985, regulating the subdivisions;
- Decree 185PG -RM of July 26, 1985, dealing with rules of the sectoral urban planning; Decree N° 86 / PG-RM of July 26, 1986, revised in 2005, regulating the Master Plan and Schematic Summary of planning and development;
- Decree NOO1-040 / P-RM of February 2 , 2001 determining the shapes and area of estate allocation requirements of the state private property;
- Decree NOO1RM- -041P of February 2, 2001 laying down the procedures for awarding the occupancy permit;
- Decree N002-1 11R-RM of Mars 06, 2002 determining the forms and land management conditions of public real estate of State and Local Authorities;
- Decree N002-112P –RM of March 6, 2002 determining the forms and conditions of the private real estate lands allocations of local authorities;
- Decree N002-1 14P-RM of March 6; 2002 laying down the price and royalties transfer from urban and rural land in the private estate of the State, for commercial, industrial, craft, office, apartment or other; v
- Decree N002-1 14P-RM of March 6; 2002 laying down the price and royalties transfer from urban and rural land in the private estate of the State, for commercial, industrial, craft, office, apartment or other ;
- Decree N002-1 15P-RM of March 6, 2002 laying down the general basic scales of transfer pricing, royalties of rural land owned by state and determination of the estimation procedure for specific scales.

These texts were in part "re-constructed" by Act N° 06-40 / AN-RM of September 5, 2006 laying agricultural orientation law. This particularly creates the family farm and the farm business, which are legal entities. It further establishes an "Agricultural Land", based on a specific land policy. Its purpose is: "(...) the security of farms and farmers, promoting public and private investment, equitable access to land resources and sustainable management of such resources."

As stated, the territory of Mali, as single set, includes all possible property and real estate laws, written law, oral law and lawlessness. "The national estate of Mali, which covers the floor and the basement of the country, include:

- public and private estates of the State of Mali;
- public and private estates of local authorities;
- The land tenure rights of other people or entities''.

About expropriation and compensation, it is necessary to mention Article 13 of the Malian Constitution, which provides that: "*Private property is guaranteed. No one may be expropriated for public purposes against prior and just compensation*".

Expropriation and compensation are addressed in Title VII of the Code on estate and property of Article 225 to 262. Thus, under section 225 of the Act, "no person shall be expropriated except for public interest reasons and with fair compensation paid in advance ". Section 226 limits the scope of application of the system of expropriation to registered buildings. The

expropriation procedure does apply to customary rights, although inalienable, only if they are officially recognized. Articles 227-233 determine the public utility reporting requirements (Decree of transferability and publication modes). The public interest is declared expressly, in the act that authorizes public interest work planned such as urban works, or by a supplementary declaration, when the act authorizing the work does not declare public utility. Since the declaration of public interest, the Minister in charge of Estates must carry out a public notice and the results are disseminated through an order of transferability. To this end, the project is filed with a plan showing the land titles concerned for town hall if the buildings are located in a municipality - or in the administrator's office, for a period of one month from the filing date. After a period of two months of the order of transferability, interested parties are invited to appear before a committee to agree amicably on the amount of compensation. If the mutual transfer of land fails, the names of the interested parties who have not submitted to the Commission or do not agree on the amount of compensation shall be addressed to the President of the Court of First Instance. Section 240 specifies that compensation for expropriation should comprise the current injury and some directly caused by the expropriation; it can extend to an uncertain, potential or indirect damage. Although the expropriation only applies to land titles, Act N° 02-008 sets the rules and procedures for purging customary rights affected by a declaration of public utility.

African Development Bank's regulatory framework

Involuntary Resettlement Policy of the AfDB Group shall also be applied to the projects it supports. The realization of a resettlement action plan is conditionality to its participation in development projects, when these projects result in involuntary displacement. Involuntary Resettlement Policy of the Bank Group aims to significantly mitigate the consequences of resettlement and establish a sustainable economy and society.

Côte d'Ivoire

Several legislative and regulatory texts, including the following, are used in the implementation of the CRAP.

Environmental Code

Act N° 96-766 of October 3, 1996 on the Environment Code is a law consisting of all the definitions and general principles for the preservation of the environment in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire. It provides in Article 13 (Title II), any activity likely to impair the quality of water intended for human consumption is prohibited or may be regulated within the protection areas under Article 15 (Title IV).

Act on eminent domain

As part of the implementation of projects of general interest, the administration is obliged to expropriate private property. This procedure is governed in Côte d'Ivoire by the Decrees of November 25, 1930 and November 15, 1935 regulating the eminent domain respectively for the land subject to the tenure of the civil code or registration and for customary land. These statutory texts indicate that expropriation may be imposed for a public purpose with a just and prior compensation.

Decree regulating the purging of customary land rights

As part of the expropriation procedure for public utility, the Decrees of November 25, 1930 regulating the eminent domain, Decree N° 71-74 of February 16, 1971 on estate and procedures and Decree N° 2014-25 of January 22, 2014 regulating the purging of customary land rights, can limit the negative impacts on the rights of indigenous peoples. It applies to land held on the basis of customary rights, developed or not, and included in the scope of urban planning or public interest development operations which boundaries have been subject to an order of the Minister of urbanism. Under Article 4 of the Decree, the purging of customary rights over land gives rise to the holders of these rights to compensation, including compensation in cash or kind. An administrative committee set up for the operation, shall be responsible for identifying the land concerned and their holders, and determine the damages and compensation (Article 5).

Decree fixing crops compensation rules

Decree N° 95-817 of September 29, 1995 specifies all of the applicable procedure and the determination of the scale of compensation for crops (Order N° 4028 of March 12, 1996).

7.2 Complaints and conflict management process

Mali

The normative framework for handling complaints arising in the process of involuntary withdrawal of lands and compensation for victims is that relating to the eminent domain presented above. Involuntary withdrawal of the land and the related compensation may result in grievances or disagreements that may, if unsolved, impact negatively on relations between stakeholders of a project of public utility and the timing of Project activities. In practice, complaints and disputes can occur at different times of the Project:

Before resettlement: Complaints and disputes may include the following elements:

- Errors in the identification and valuation of assets;
- Disagreement on parcel boundaries, or between the affected person and the expropriation body or between two neighbors;
- Conflict over property ownership (two affected people or more say they are the owner of the same property);
- Disagreement on the valuation of a parcel of land or other property;
- Successions, divorces and other family problems resulting in conflicts between heirs or members of the same family on the property, or on property shares of a particular property;

- Disagreement over resettlement measures, for example on the type of habitat proposed or the characteristics resettlement land;
- Disagreement over collective measures for certain categories of people: farmers, fishermen, pastoralists.

During resettlement: Complaints and disputes may relate to the following:

- Resettlement issues;
- Inappropriate allocation of houses (errors on the size, unexpected neighborhood) ;
- Delay in the introduction of collective action for certain categories of people: farmers, fishermen, pastoralists.

After Resettlement: Complaints and disputes may include the following:

- Defects houses;
- Defaulting services (water, school, health) ;
- Soil fertility.

The owners and holders of real rights that do not show up or do not agree on the price and designating the property to be expropriated, shall be addressed with the other evidences to the presiding judge of the locations thereof (Article 238) . The trial court or justice of the peace with extended jurisdiction, in such district where the buildings object of the expropriation procedure are, has sole jurisdiction to pronounce expropriation and to secure at the same time the compensation amount. From the drafting of an amicable disposal record provided for in Article 237, or as soon expropriation judgment, compensation is offered to the person concerned (Article 247). If the owner refuses to receive the compensation for expropriation, the administration shall be required to deposit the compensation at the treasury (Art 248). Upon payment of the compensation, or upon record, the administration can take possession of the expropriated property (Article 251).

Concurrently with this legal proceedings for handling complaints, the DNR through the in-charge within the project team responsible for managing the conflicts and complaints will establish a mutual agreement procedure for managing complaints and conflicts during the RAP implementation process. The objective of this proceeding is to quickly and amicably resolve conflicts and complaints.

To do this, the DNR will establish an ad hoc committee for resolving complaints and conflicts which will be composed of a representative of all stakeholders in the RAP.

Given the low literacy rate in the project area, the steps for recording and handling complaints must be flexible.

This procedure must be presented to the PAP during a public meeting.

Thus, the procedure for resolving complaints before the committee will be:

1. The complainant submit its formal complaint in writing or orally to the manager responsible for the management of complaints and disputes;
2. The manager responsible for the management of complaints and conflict receives the complaint and the information on the said complaint is transmitted to the ad hoc committee within one (1) week by issuing an opinion on the merits of the After studying the case presented, the ad hoc committee issues a decision on the complaint it further notifies the complainant within a maximum of two (2) weeks after receipt of the complaint;
3. If the complainant is dissatisfied with the decision of the committee, the agreement will be recorded in a report signed by both parties i.e. the ad hoc committee and the complainant;
4. If at the end of this friendly settlement proceeding the parties has not reached an agreement, the case will be closed and in this circumstance, the complainant may apply to the court recovery.

Côte d'Ivoire

Judicial mechanism under the provisions of the 1930 decree

According to the decree, the owner of expropriation procedure can in case of conflict with the Administration, file an appeal to the instance court if he is not satisfied with the expropriation compensation proposed by the Expropriation Administrative Committee.

The procedure is automatic if the person to be expropriated does not sign the certificate of compensation. The compensation is then paid into the Treasury, pending the decision of the judge, on the basis an expertise report it shall be lawful for the person concerned or the Administration to enforce by a sworn expert.

This procedure is suspensive of expropriation and of taking possession by the Administration. However, once the expropriation judgment is rendered, it is enforceable even if he files a new appeal to the appeal jurisdiction. This action is therefore a deliberate action on the part of the applicant. The expropriation and demolition of the property can therefore be executed in this case even if the owner did not receive his compensation. It remains deposited in Treasury until either the person abandons the proceeding and receives it, or the appellate court gives its ruling. In all cases, the collection of the fee before the Treasurer is terminating all reserves on the expropriated property on the part of parties, the owner and the Administration.

Mechanism not falling under Decree of November 25, 1930

For the compensation which does not fall under the provisions of the 1930 decree, the mechanism is as follows:

- Initially, a compensation certificate shall be subject to the signature of the person concerned by the project;
- If there is an agreement, the compensation certificate shall be signed and transmitted to the other signatures and preparation of payment documents;

- If there is a disagreement, negotiations shall be engaged with the RAP Implementation Unit to an acceptable result for both parties, with possible recourse to a third party expert;
- If no negotiation can succeed, the appeal shall be supported by neighborhood leaders or religious authorities.

In all cases, the CE-PAR and the NGO in charge of mediation shall exercise a conciliatory approach in order to preserve the rights of PAPs, while promoting the sound management of public funds.

8. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Mali

In view of the country's institutional framework in terms of national development, the management of the resettlement under the responsibility the National Directorate of Roads DNR of the Ministry of Equipment, Transport and Opening up (METD). The Project Management Unit hosted in that direction shall be responsible for the resettlement and compensation of affected people. The organization and operating procedures of the DNR provides for two divisions (the Division for Studies and Planning and the Division for Construction, Control and Technology. The Division for Studies and Planning shall be responsible for coordinating the implementation of RAP. The current system of the Studies and Planning Division shall ensure the implementation of RAP.

The National Census Commission, and Evaluation of Achievements and Improvements (CNRER): is responsible for assessing and approving the amount of compensation and to pay compensation to the PAPs. It is an ad hoc structure, created to identify and evaluate properties of PAPAs. It consists of the DNR, services of Agriculture, Urban Development, Water and Forestry, Economy and Finance, etc.

Several institutions are closely or distantly involved in the involuntary displacement; including: The Ministry of Finance; the Ministry of State Estate and Property, Land Affairs and Housing; the Ministry of Environment; the Ministry of Territorial Administration and decentralized communities and the Ministry of Agriculture.

The NGOs and CBOs in the project area, which have skills and expertise in resettlement of displaced persons, shall be requested to support the resettlement process. They will have as main role supporting affected people specifically the vulnerable ones.

Côte d'Ivoire

Ministries and technical structures of the administration involved in the programming and implementation of the project are the MIE, the MCLAU, the MT, the MEF, the MESUDD and AGEROUTE.

- The Ministry of Economic Infrastructure (MEI) is responsible for implementing and monitoring the policy of the Government in terms of equipment of infrastructure in

countries in the areas of public works. It is the Project Owner of the development and asphaltting of the road Kani-Boundiali.

- The Ministry of Construction, Housing, Sanitation and Urban Development is responsible for construction, management and maintenance of the state property assets. It manages the urban area and the technical management of urban land in urban planning. As part of this project, the MCLAU is to enforce government policy on sanitation and construction.
- The Ministry of Economy and Finance is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of government policy on economic, fiscal, financial and monetary aspects. As such, and in connection with the relevant departments of the proposed development and asphaltting of road Kani-Boundiali he takes the initiative and responsibility for actions relating to the financing of this PDR and the release of ROWs.
- The Ministry of Transport provides the administrative supervision and national transport policy in accordance with government objectives. It thus deals with the promotion, organization, regulation and control of several types of transport (road, rail, air, waterway and sea), urban public, private and intercity transport. As such, this Ministry shall be involved in the project to improve the quality of life of the population and a gain of comfort and safety for all users, while balancing the needs of different modes of transport with the common objectives of the transport policy.
- The Ministry of Environment, Urban Safety and Sustainable Development (MESUDD) is in charge of the development of the environmental policy and planning, monitoring and control of its implementation. It provides protection and development of aquatic ecosystems, river, lagoon and coastal and wetlands, coordination of the management of major natural hazards, etc. Because of its prerogatives, it shall be involved in the achievement of this project to participate in monitoring the operation of sewerage and drainage systems in collaboration with the MCLAU and also in relation to the policy development in this area.
- Road Management Agency (AGERROUTE): State Company under the Ministry of Economic Infrastructure. The AGERROUTE aims to provide the state with its assistance for the implementation of road network management tasks which it is responsible for. To this end, the agency is responsible for: the implementation of assistance missions to project management or delegated project management.

9. ELIGIBILITY

9.1 Eligibility criteria for project affected people

Mali

People eligible are the men and women negatively affected by the implementation of the project and locating in the right of way. By definition, a person is said to be negatively affected by the project, when due to the project, such person loses income sources, property rights, customary or other rights on a building, a piece of land or other movable or immovable property, in whole or in part and permanently or temporarily.

In summarizing the requirements of the Malian law and the Bank's, such people are those who:

- possess the legal rights to land, including customary and traditional rights;
- do not have legal rights to land during the census but have on this land or the right to use property acknowledged or certain claims;
- Occupy the land, although not having a legal right to them.

Such affected persons shall be entitled to compensation, that is to say, they will benefit from measures to mitigate the damage. These measures may be compensation based on their occupancy status of the affected area, rehabilitation, relocation compensation, disturbance allowance.

Are also eligible for compensation the dependents formally recognized of those people who died in the time interval elapsing between the time of the census of property and the distribution of compensation.

Côte d'Ivoire

Ivorian legislation recognizes modern law (with title) and customary law. Therefore, anyone located in the project right of way, which owns (legal or customary), which was identified in the socio-economic survey, is considered eligible for the benefits/compensation provided.

On its part, AfDB's policy shall apply to all affected persons, regardless of their status, whether they have formal titles, legal rights or customary rights, provided they occupied places before the deadline for eligibility established by the PDR for the project.

9.2 Deadline

Mali

People affected by Project activities in the different components will receive compensation calculated from the date known to be the date for eligibility to entitlements.

The eligibility cutoff date or target date shall be fixed by the Commission for Census, and Evaluation of Achievements and improvements put in place. It shall be related to the validation of the final evaluation of the census commission report.

Côte d'Ivoire

In general, the eligibility cutoff date or target date is the end the census of the affected people and their properties in the project area. Beyond that date, occupation and / or use of land or a resource thereof can no longer be compensated.

The census of those settled in the RoW of the project was carried out in February 2012, during the conduct of the socio-economic survey. This period shall be considered the time limit for eligibility to the RAP for all PAPs.

The criteria and the deadline for eligibility were clearly explained to the people settled in the RoW of the project in both countries.

10. EVALUATION AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

Mali

According to Malian law thereof, no individual, no community may be forced to transfer its rights except for the public interest and with fair and prior compensation. No one can make of it a use prohibited by the laws or regulations''.

The assessment in compensation is usually done formally by the Expenditures Evaluation Commission. The compensation shall be fixed according to the consistency of property, either

amicably or through the courts. According to national rules, compensation for expropriation shall apply to:

- soil property or real rights exercised on the soil;
- property right and other real rights on developed or undeveloped properties; and
- The components of a business.

Moreover, the regulations specify that the compensation may include a possible uncertain or indirect damage. This means that uncertainties and impacts that are indirectly related to the project will not be taken into account in the assessment.

The compensation is determined by article 240 of the Estate Code. Under this provision, 'the compensation for expropriation is established taking into account in each case of:

- 1- the state and the current value of the property at the date of expropriation judgment or order authorizing the amicable possession as provided in Article 253 below. However the buildings, plantations and improvements that have been authorized by Article 229 of this Code are taken into account in assessing the value of the property.
- 2- the capital gain or capital loss arising for the portion of the non-expropriated property, the execution of the proposed work.

Each of the elements determined by the above paragraph leads to the set of a specific amount. Compensation will be calculated and paid in CFA franc taking into account inflation.

Regarding compensation for loss of gardens, trees and orchards; prices are set by agreement with the association of growers / gardeners or other relevant socio-professional organization in all cases in accordance with the regulatory framework for resettlement of people affected by the work of transport infrastructure.

Transparency and good management as well as the fair treatment of those affected must be one of the results of cooperation between the different institutions involved.

Côte d'Ivoire

To assess the cost of compensation, surveys were conducted with the people whose buildings, activities and crops were affected. Such people have given the amount of compensation they expect from the promoter. These amounts will be compared with the results of expertise and will be increased as appropriate by additional compensation to facilitate their displacement.

The validation of these survey data will be done in the villages involved in public work session chaired by the village chief. The minutes drawn up at the end of these meetings will be signed by the persons participating in the survey data validation.

The value of the affected buildings was estimated based on the standards of the Ministry of Construction, Sanitation and Urban Development (MCLAU) by the Departmental Directorate of Construction of the locality. Given the surge in building material prices, we considered the cost of new buildings to be affected; however, it is preferable for the project to rebuild the houses affected, to ensure effective resettlement of affected households and the best conditions. Pending their effective resettlement, households will receive a resettlement compensation

equivalent to 12 months of rent to allow them to release the project RoW, until the housing is made available to them.

All housing will be offered for the construction of individual buildings, improved type rural habitat, concrete (cement screed), with ceiling, cover sheet tray, electrical installation, plumbing and conventional toilets (outside the house).

On the compensation price for crop products, it will be done on the basis of the scale of compensation for crops developed by the Ministry of Agriculture and governed by Decree N° 95-817 of September 29, 1995 and Decree N° 098 of March 12, 1996.

The compensation procedure for commercial and craft activities, in turn, was established on the basis of the average benefit observed in three (3) months. The head of each business will receive three (3) months of his average monthly earnings, minimum time required for the operator to restore its activity. In addition, a relocation allowance and reimbursement of the investment amount in the property for those who own their premises.

The monthly income being declarative, to ensure equity, retailers will receive a package according to the monthly income they declared. The packages offered are:

- CFAF 50, 000 for reported incomes below CFAF 100, 0000;
- CFAF 150, 000 for the reported income of between CFAF 100, 000 and CFAF 300, 000;
- CFAF 300, 000 for reported revenue between CFAF 300, 000 and 500, 000;
- CFAF 500, 000 for incomes in excess of CFAF 500,000.

In terms of the employees of commercial activities, they will be compensated by three (3) months' salary, depending on the wages reported by employers.

Finally, there are cemeteries and holy sites in the Project RoW. They will be compensated according to the requirements of village communities.

However, to take account of local circumstances and the market situation, we should consider the proposals made by the people during the socio-economic surveys in the villages concerned. Some enthusiastic or uninformed populations are reporting derisory figures as compensation. The project should harmonize the approach to avoid frustrating some affected populations.

11. IDENTIFICATION OF POSSIBLE RESETTLEMENT SITES, SITE SELECTION), SITE PREPARATION AND RESETTLEMENT

In the case of this project, the relevant populations will be resettled in their own villages. There will be no creation of resettlement site or preparation of this site.

12. HOUSING, SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Therefore, in Côte d'Ivoire and in Mali, the project will finance the following: (i) Development of 4 multipurpose centers for women, youth and children; (ii) Development of 6 multipurpose

platforms for women; (iii) Provision of 2 ambulances & 10 tricycle vehicles to transport the sick especially pregnant women 10 health centers; (iv) Supply of 10 kits of agricultural processing tools for women's associations; (v) Development of local markets with 5 nurseries; (vi) Construction of 20 boreholes; (vii) Rehabilitation and equipment of 5 health centers for 5 schools, including building fences (10000 ml); (viii) Installation of 10 public solar lighting systems in 10 localities, (ix) construction of bus stations 2; (X) Opening of rural roads.

13. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The protection of the environment will be done in accordance with the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) contained in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

14. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Mali

The general schedule of the implementation of these steps is presented in the table below:

MAIN ACTIVITIES	MONTH											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Validation and distribution of RAP document												
Information and awareness of PAPs.												
Declaration of public utility												
Establishment CNRER												
Land survey												
Report of CNRER												
Setting up the committee on dispute settlement												
Reception and dispute settlement												
Negotiations and payment of compensation to PAPs ¹												
Release of RoWs												
Monitoring and evaluation												
Reporting												

Côte d'Ivoire

FRP implementation unfolds as follows:

MAIN ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD															
	MONTH 1				MONTH 2				MONTH 3				MONTH 4			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Validation by order of the FRP and related decree on Declaration																

¹ In case of disagreement in the negotiations and payment of compensation, the parties may resort to the court settlement.

of Public Utility (DUP) of the Project RoW																			
Establishment of the CPS and the CE-PCR																			
CRAP Fund mobilization																			
PAPs information, negotiation and signing of compensation certificates																			
PAPs compensation Payment																			
Monitoring of RoW release																			
Report on the state of the liberated areas																			
Reception and settlement of disputes																			
Social and Environmental Monitoring of PAPs displacement and resettlement																			
Recording of compensation for files without compensation report																			
CRAP External Evaluation																			
Production of CRAP implementation report																			

15. COSTS AND BUDGET

15.1 FRP Costs

Mali

The budget including all resettlement packages, costs associated with the implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the operation amounts to CFAF **246,750,000 EUROS 376,168**. The cost breaks down as follows:

ITEMS	COST IN CFAF
Compensation and benefits for PAPs	120 000 000
Stakeholder capacity building	15 000 000
Support measures for vulnerable populations	20 000 000
Information Education Communication (IEC)	15 000 000
Provision for omissions or updating	20 000 000
Administration and monitoring and evaluation of FRP	45 000 000
Total costs	235 000 000
Contingencies	11 750 000
TOTAL BUDGET COST	246 750 000

Côte d'Ivoire

The budget including all resettlement packages, costs associated with the implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the operation amounts to CFAF **174, 796, 387**. The cost breaks down as follows:

Designation	Unit	Quantity	Amount
1. Compensation of PAPs			
1.1 Compensation in cash	Entirety	1	141 472 750
<i>Subtotal compensation of PAPS</i>			141 472 750
2. CRAP Prime contractorship			
Equipment of CE-PCR	Provision	1	5 000 000
Operating costs CE-PCR/CPS	Provision	1	10 000 000
External support costs to CE-PCR	Provision	1	5 000 000
<i>Subtotal Prime contractorship CRAP</i>			20 000 000
3. CRAP external evaluation			
Consultant fees	Provision	1	5 000 000
<i>Subtotal external evaluation</i>			5 000 000
TOTAL AMOUNT			166 472 750
AOB 5%			8 323 637
OVERALL COST CRAP			174 796 387

15.2 Financing plan

Mali

Institution	Amount (in CFAF)
Government of Mali	246 750 000

Côte d'Ivoire

Institution	Amount (in CFAF)
Government of Côte d'Ivoire	174 796 387

16. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In Mali, the Ministry of Equipment and Transport through the National Directorate of Roads and CNRER are responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Resettlement Plan. They must ensure that PAPs are cleared and compensated in accordance with the provisions laid down by law.

In Côte d'Ivoire, the monitoring of the CRAP will be provided by a Steering and Monitoring Committee (CPS) set up by AGEROUTE. The CE-PCR will facilitate and coordinate the monitoring on the ground.

In both countries, in addition to an internal monitoring mechanism, the implementation of this Plan will be followed by a third party. This external monitoring task may be entrusted to an NGO or a specialized research agency in the field, agreed on by the AfDB and the Malian state. Public participation in this process should be encouraged. Performance indicators to measure progress of the resettlement and compensation should be used.

Specifically, monitoring and evaluation should ensure that:

- predefined compensation have been settled;
- resettlement proceeds as agreed;

- management of vulnerable groups is delivered on equitable terms;
- review of all complaints is carried out and deliberations disclosed;
- timeline for RP implementation is respected;
- resettlement does not cause negative impacts or that they are uncontrolled. This will ensuring that the PAPs are well integrated in their host populations and that their standard of living has not declined.

As part of the evaluation of the resettlement process, the two countries will conduct a study to determine the baseline situation of PAPs. Then in the implementation phase, six months after the start of resettlement activities, the structure will carry out a mid-term evaluation of the process. And finally after the end of all resettlement activities, it will conduct a final evaluation of the resettlement process.