






# RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

## FINAL APPROVED VERSION 2

JANUARY 2024

### DOCUMENT APPROVAL

Role	Title/Position	Signature	Date
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## ACRONYMS

Acronym	Description
ANAFIC	Agence Nationale de Financement des Collectivités Locales
ANAIM	Agence Nationale d'Aménagement des Infrastructures Minières
BGEEE	Bureau Guinéen d'Etudes et d'Evaluation Environnementale
CBG	Compagnie des Bauxites de Guinée
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
cm	Centimètre
COBAD	Compagnie de Bauxite de Dian-Dian
CR	Community Relations
CTAE	Comité Technique d'Analyse Environnementale
DPU	Declaration of Public Utility
EDR	Economic Dependency Ratio
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FNDL	Fonds National de Développement Local
GNF	Franc Guinean
GPS	Global Positioning System
ha	Hectare
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IHPC	Harmonized Consumer Price Index
INS	National Institute of Statistics
kg	Kilogramme
LDP	Land Disturbance Permitting
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
m	Mètre
MTPA	Million Ton Per Annum
PAP	Project Affected Person
PbP	Plateau by Plateau
PS	Performance Standard
HSECQ	Health, Safety, Environment, Communities, Quality
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RDD	Demographic Dependency Ratio
RGPH	Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
t	Ton
UC	Unit of consumption, as per the Oxford index (Oxford University, 2013)
USD	United States Dollar

## GLOSSARY

### **Associated facilities:**

Associated facilities are facilities that are not funded as part of the project and that would not have been constructed or expanded if the project did not exist and without which the project would not be viable. For a project, to which IFC's Performance Standards apply, then Performance Standard 5 on involuntary resettlement applies to involuntary resettlement induced by such facilities.

### **Basic Agreement:**

The basic agreement, signed in October 1963 between the Republic of Guinea and Halco, governs the conditions applicable to the mining exploitation within the "Halco Lease". It states a number of provisions relevant to CBG rights over specific portions of land, and Government participation therein.

### **Compensation:**

Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project, paid before the asset is taken or affected.

### **Cut-off date:**

Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying and/or using the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.

### **Economic displacement:**

Loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood as a result of project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use (i.e., Land Disturbance). Impacts not directly related to land transactions, such as restrictions on land use resulting from the creation of project-related buffer zones or biodiversity offsets, as well as restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, freshwater, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas.

### **Host population:**

People living in or around areas to which people physically displaced by a project will be resettled who, in turn, may be affected by the resettlement.

### **Involuntary resettlement:**

Involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of project-related activities. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land disturbance that results in displacement: This occurs in cases of: (i) lawful expropriation or restrictions on land use based on eminent domain<sup>1</sup>; and (ii) negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail.

### **Land access:**

Land access is the processes by which people or a Project, individually or collectively, gain rights and opportunities to occupy and use land (primarily for productive purposes but also other economic and social purposes), whether on a temporary or permanent basis.

### **Land disturbance:**

Land disturbance or "land disturbance activity" refers to the modification, by the Project activities, of the characteristics of a piece of land generating a land use restriction. Land disturbance activities include clearing, grading, excavating and can generate environmental and social impacts and economic or physical displacement. In addition, land to which access is impeded or its use restricted as a result of Project activities

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<sup>1</sup> Such restriction may include restrictions of access to legally designated nature conservation areas.

is also considered 'disturbed'. Land disturbance can be temporary or long-term in nature. A land disturbance activity shall not commence until of a Land Disturbance Permit has been issued.

**Land expropriation:**

Process whereby a public authority, usually in return for compensation, requires a person, household, or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies or otherwise uses.

**Livelihood Restoration Plan:**

The document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects related to economic displacements. The livelihood restoration plan comprises specific activities intended to support and provide “opportunities for displaced people to improve or at least restore their means of income-earning capacity, production levels and standards of living” (IFC PS 5).

**IFC Performance Standard 5:**

IFC PS 5 sets the requirements on how to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible and to minimize its impact on those displaced through mitigation measures such as inclusive community engagement, fair compensation and improvements to livelihoods and living conditions.

**Physical displacement:**

Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the disturbance of land associated with a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.

**Project-affected household:**

All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project.

**Project Affected Person (PAP):**

Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or movable asset and resource, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

**Replacement cost:**

The rate of compensation for lost assets must be calculated at full replacement cost, that is, the market value of the assets plus transaction costs. With regard to land and structures, IFC defines “replacement costs” as follows:

- agricultural land: the market value of land of equal productive use or potential located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes;
- land in urban areas—the market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services preferably located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes;
- household and public structures—the cost of purchasing or building a new structure, with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or of repairing a partially affected structure, including labor and contractors’ fees and any registration and transfer taxes.

In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.

**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP):**

The document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.

**Resettlement assistance:**

Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new location, such as moving expenses and lost work days.

**Resettlement Policy Framework:**

A resettlement policy framework is required by IFC's performance standards for projects with subprojects or multiple components that cannot be identified before project approval. This instrument may also be appropriate where there are valid reasons for delaying the implementation of the resettlement, provided that the implementing party provides an appropriate and concrete commitment for its future implementation.

**Principal and secondary residence:**

Principal residences are the accommodations/buildings occupied by a PAP. The same PAP may have more than one principal residence, if the reason for the change of residence is due to economic reasons or activities (fishing camp, seasonal camp, agricultural camp, etc.). Thus, a principal residence is not necessarily permanently occupied. Secondary residences are unoccupied, or rented, housing buildings, owned by a PAP.

**Stakeholders:**

Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.

**Streamlined Compensation Process**

Simplified process used to fast track the compensation process related to temporary land disturbance.

**Temporary Economic Displacement:**

For the purpose of this RPF, economic displacement is considered temporary if the duration of project-related land disturbance that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood due to restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, forest products, freshwater, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas, do not exceed a period of 3 years, and provided that the land (or other asset) be fully restored by the Project within this 3 years period. The loss of income due to the temporary land disturbance will be compensated by means of a yearly allowance for the period of land disturbance. In addition, in case assets are impacted (for example, due to the destruction of trees) they will also be compensated according to the provisions set out in this RPF. In exceptional cases, the duration of the temporary land disturbance may be extended beyond 3 years with the informed consent of PAPs, and if it is in the interest of both parties. In such case, the yearly allowance will continue to be paid for the extended period.

**Temporary Land Disturbance:**

See Temporary Economic Displacement.

**Vulnerable groups:**

People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement or land disturbance than others and who may be limited in their ability to access information, participate in decision making, claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.



# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Justification, Purpose and Scope

This document presents the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to manage all future economic and physical displacements caused by the Compagnie des Bauxites de Guinée (CBG)'s operations. This document equally applies to situations where increases in environmental hazards or impacts caused by mine operations require the physical displacement of populations for health and safety reasons as well as to situations where populations are physically or economically displaced as a result of biodiversity offset programs.

In 2016, CBG produced a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), to manage physical and economic displacements caused by CBG's Bauxite mining, processing and transportation activities. CBG decided to review and update the RPF to ensure that the processes, policies and mechanisms outlined in this document, remain appropriate to the context and conditions of the CBG concession and zones of operation as well as to meet national Guinean law and the requirements of IFC Performance Standard 5<sup>2</sup>.

This RPF has been developed with the objective to provide:

- A methodology for conducting resettlement and compensation approved by the CBG, according to its resources and strategy, and its lenders, according to the IFC Performance Standard 5; and
- An operational tool for implementing rigorous procedures adapted to the intervention context of CBG.

This RPF presents:

- The principles that govern the elaboration and implementation of future Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs, physical displacement) and Livelihood Restoration Plans (LRPs, economical displacement) or Streamlined Compensation Process;
- The methodology for the identification and assessment of physical or economic losses of individual PAPs and of assets held collectively;
- The methodology to assess the impacts of resettlement on monetary and non-monetary livelihood of PAPs;
- The eligibility principles and the entitlements matrix: description of the organizational procedures for the allocation of rights and assistance: eligibility to compensation of land and buildings, livelihood restoration strategy, eligibility of legal occupants and users
- The sequencing of steps to promote a feasible implementation of a RAP and an LRP. the methodology of identification of vulnerable PAPs.
- The monitoring and evaluation approach with status and impact indicators. the gender strategy to promote the reduction of gender inequalities; and

In addition, the RPF provides an overview of the general principles, approaches, tools and methods to be followed by CBG including:

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<sup>2</sup> Paragraph 16 of IFC's PS5 states: "Where the exact nature or magnitude of the land acquisition or restrictions on land use related to a project with potential to cause physical and/ or economic displacement is unknown due to the stage of project development, the client will develop a Resettlement and/or Livelihood Restoration Framework outlining general principles compatible with this Performance Standard".

- Justification, purpose and scope of the RPF: operations and impacts in relation to physical economic displacement and the applicability of the RPF;
- Legal framework;
- Eligibility and entitlements criteria;
- Valuation and compensation principles;
- Land valuation and in-kind land replacement strategy;
- Cultural heritage;
- Grievance management;
- RAP development process;
- LRP development process;
- Stakeholder engagement Process;
- Social inclusion (gender, youth, vulnerable people);
- Organizational responsibilities; and
- Monitoring and evaluation.

## **1.2. Operations and Impacts in Relation to Land Access**

### **1.2.1. Geographical areas of operations**

CBG is a mining company owned jointly by the Government of Guinea (GoG) and Halco Mining (Alcoa, Rio Tinto and Dadco). CBG currently mines, transports by railroad, treats and ships about 17.5 million tons per annum (MTPA) of bauxite at 3% humidity (nominal capacity of the treatment plant) at facilities in Kamsar and Sangarédi in northwest Guinea. CBG facilities operate since 1973.

The company currently operates in the following areas (see also Map 1 below):

- The Sangarédi mining area (plateaus of N'Dangara, Sangarédi, Boundou Wandé, Bidikoum, Parawi Silidara and Tiapikhouré);
- The railroad network;
- The Kamsar industrial zone, including the crushing and drying plants and the port; and
- A housing estate for employees in Kamsar and Sangarédi;
- An administrative office in Conakry.

Map 1 - CBG Project area



CBG expanded its production capacity through the Expansion Project Phase 1 (2016 – 2020). This project required scaling up mine production in Sangarédi, adding new infrastructure to the processing facility at Kamsar, and increasing the capacity and frequency of rail traffic on the corridor between the two locations.

A series of works and investments have been made to achieve the increase in ore production, processing and shipping to the actual production such as the purchase of new rolling stock (railcars, locomotives), a new rail yard at Kamsar, extension of the existing quay (south) and dredging of part of the port also at Kamsar.

To accommodate increased traffic along the railway, Chemin de Fer de Boké (CFB) is undertaking various rail upgrades, including doubling of some sections of the rail track between points KP1.8 and 120.5. The MUOA Project is intended to accommodate rail traffic associated with bauxite production from the operations of the GAC, COBAD and CBG mines. Additional rail spur lines are also being built to connect GAC and the COBAD haul road to the railway. As the Project progresses, rail traffic is expected to increase in two phases:

- Phase 1: By 2020, the Boké railway will have a capacity of approximately 51 MTPA (15 loaded and 15 empty trains per day); and
- Phase 2: After 2028, the railway will have a capacity of approximately then 70 MTPA (20 loaded and 20 empty trains per day).

The company aims to achieve the extraction and processing of mineral resources in a responsible way and to minimize the impact of its activities on the environment and the community. Aware that the integration of environmental and social aspects of the management of its business is essential to success, the company subscribes to the principles of sustainable development and best practices. To this end, CBG respects the national legislation of Guinea as well as the international norms and standards like IFC and ASI.

As part of these projects, CBG implemented ESIA reports and developed several plans to manage the projects' environmental and social impacts.

### 1.2.2. Operations generating impacts

Land disturbance (temporary or permanent) resulting in physical or economic displacement can be caused by a number of CBG activities. This section details primary causes of land disturbance leading to involuntary resettlement in the main operational components:

### *1.2.2.1. Exploration*

During exploration activities to enable machinery access, potential causes of land disturbance include:

- Temporary land disturbance for access by exploration machinery; and
- Localized crop destruction during clearance for machinery access.

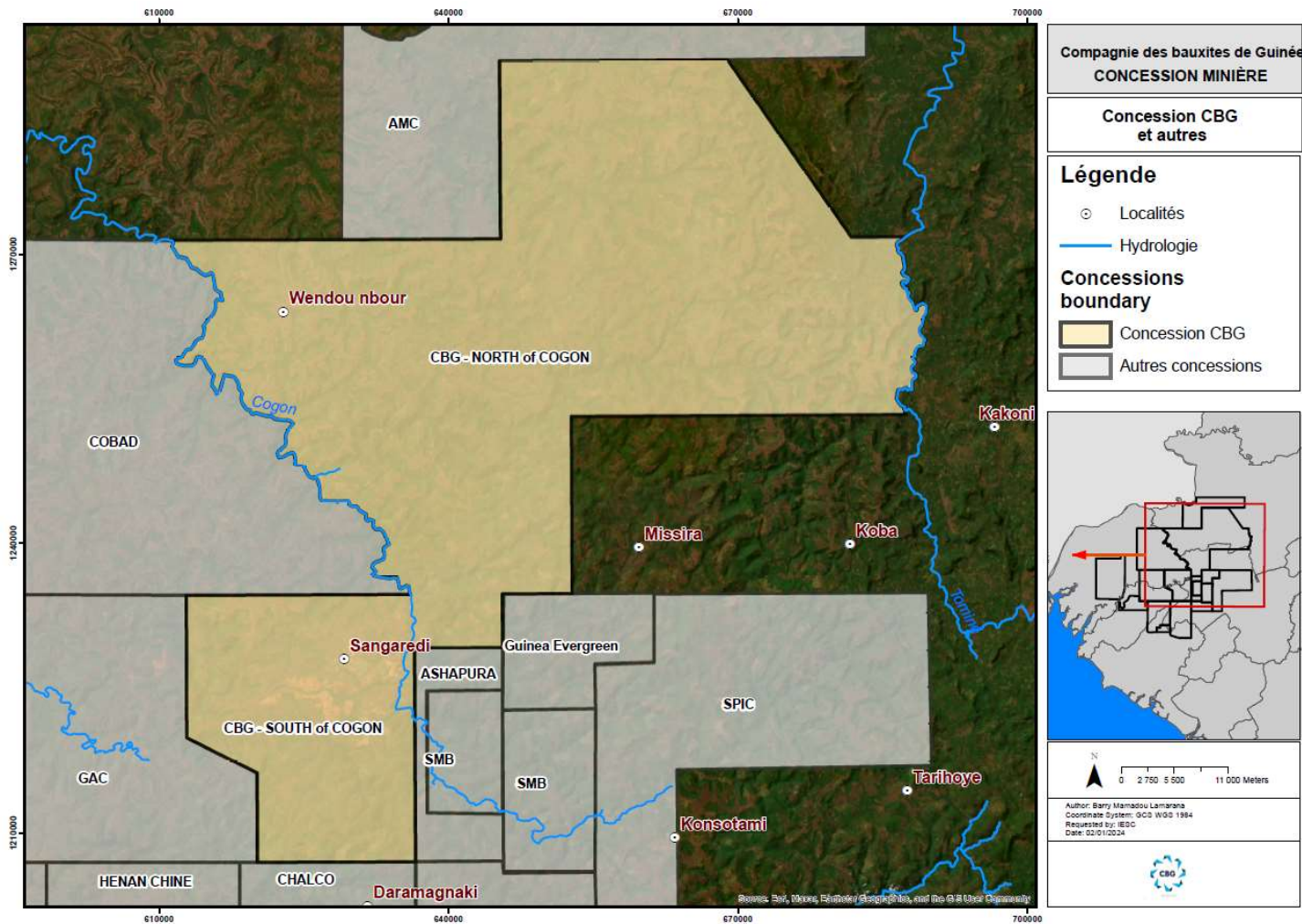
Note that both these activities entail temporary disturbances and very limited land surface areas and number and extent of impacted crops. They may occur throughout the CBG mining concession.

### *1.2.2.2. Mining*

Within the mining concession (see Map 2 below), potential causes of land disturbance or involuntary resettlement include:

- Opening of a new plateau for bauxite extraction;
- Construction of sorting yards and other associated infrastructures;
- Construction of mine haul-roads;
- Construction of water reservoirs; and
- Opening of borrow-pits and quarries; and Construction of worker accommodations or any other ancillary facilities.

Map 2 - CBG Mining concession



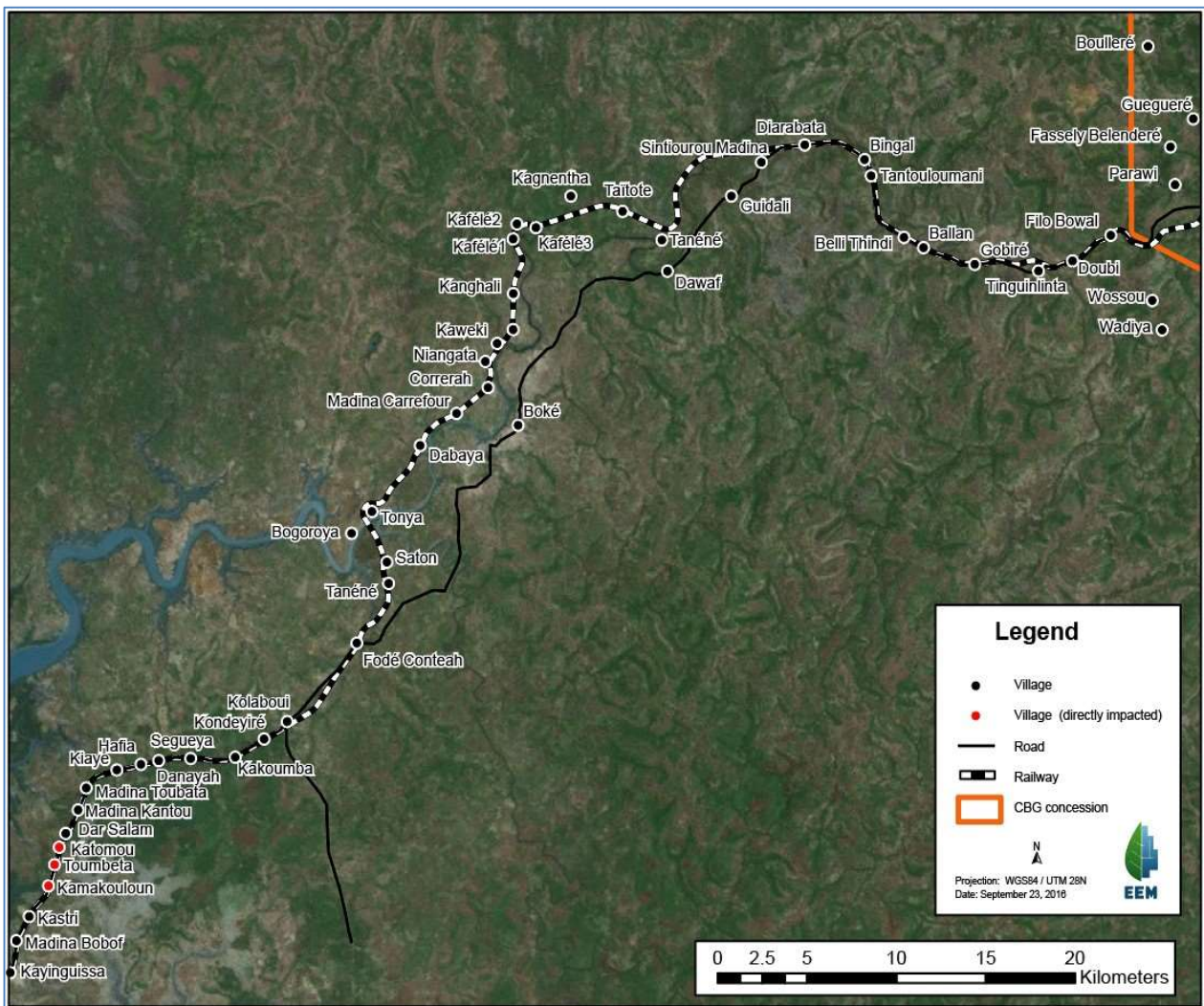


### 1.2.2.3. Rail transport

Along the rail-corridor that connects the mining region around Sangarédi with the mill and port facilities in Kamsar (see Map 3 below for main section and Map 4 for the Kayinguissa – Kamsar section), potential causes of land disturbance include:

- Construction of rail-sidings (all located within the corridor);
- Footbridges or access roads; and
- Opening of borrow-pits and quarries (not necessarily located within the corridor).

Map 3 - Railway area



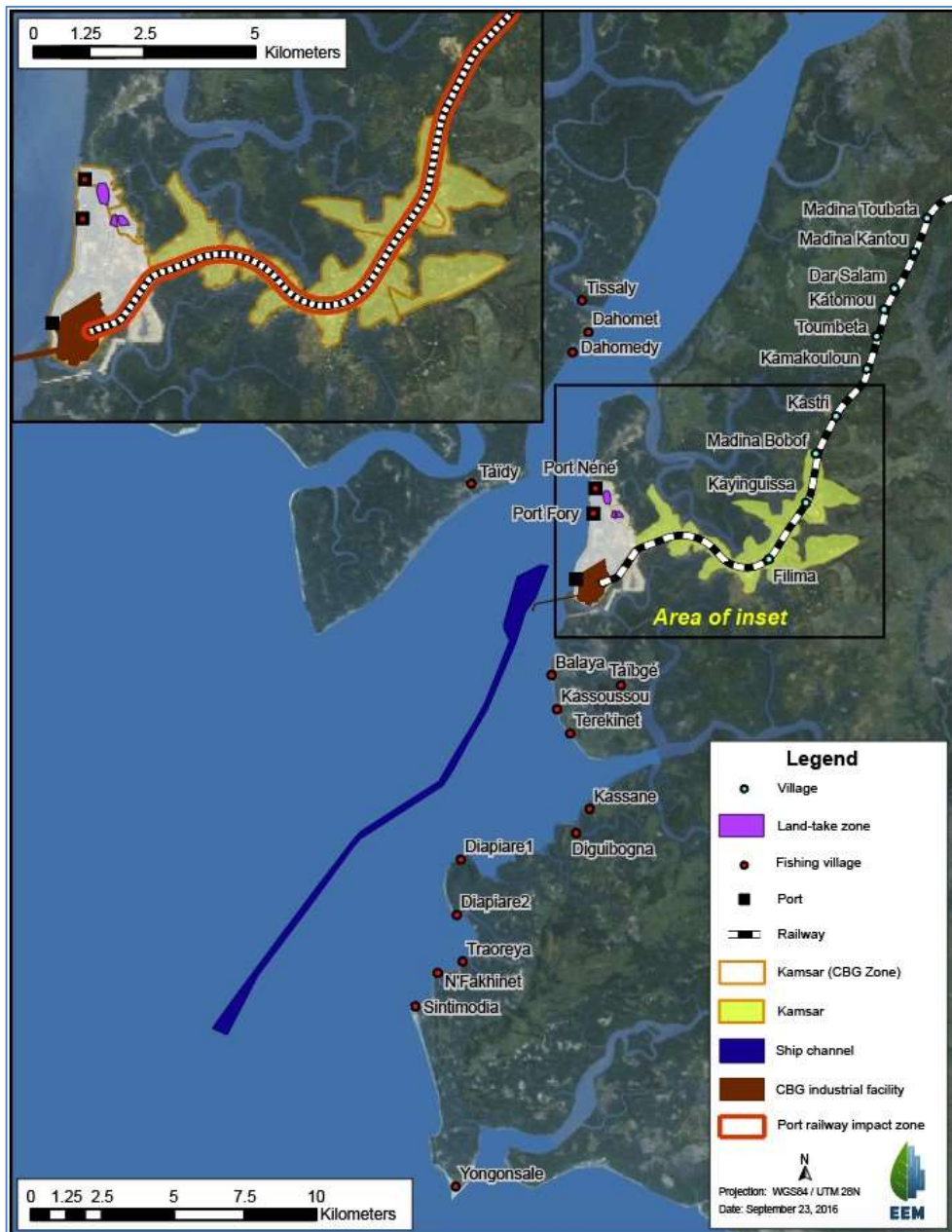
### 1.2.2.4. Port

In the port area (see Map 4 below), the primary causes of land disturbance are as follows:

- Construction of worker accommodations; and
- Opening of borrow-pits and quarries.

Note that according to the Phase 1 Expansion Project ESIA Report operations were not found to be a source of physical or economic displacement for fishermen in the area of influence of the port. However, should CBG operations impact fishermen, they will be fully compensated (with livelihood restoration activities) for any project related losses consistently with this RPF.

Map 4 - Port area



### **1.2.3. Types of impacts**

CBG may cause land disturbance involving either physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) or economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood):

- **Physical displacement:**
  - Loss of shelter, built and inhabited areas.
- **Economic displacement:**
  - Long-term and temporary loss of, or loss of access to, agricultural land;
  - Loss of crops and agricultural production;
  - Loss of access to common resources (i.e., pasture-land, woodland, water-sources, fishing grounds, etc.);
  - Loss of business revenue from non-agricultural income generating activities;
  - Loss of or loss of access to livelihood generating assets and resources and activities to the extent that an inhabited area is no longer viable including access to markets and/or community infrastructures (i.e., schools, health center, mosques, and loss of access to telephone coverage); and
  - Loss of or loss of access to social links that contribute to the good functioning of social groups and productive assets.

### **1.2.4. Cumulative impacts**

Cumulative impacts can arise from a range of activities related to CBG operations (or related to other mining operations). They include a time dimension, since they should calculate the impact resulting from changes brought about by past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions. In case of cumulative impacts, CBG has made the following commitments:

- In case of repeated impact during the Life of Mine, PAPs cannot be physically relocated twice. Only economic displacement can be considered, and as the last resort and in situations where it's in the best interest for them.
- In case of cumulative economic displacement on a single operation or on several operations from CBG, additional assistance and support measures (or allocations) will be implemented for PAPs: especially, for access to agricultural replacement land, as follows:
  - If a PAP is impacted on more than one plateau for which LRPs are developed, the PAP is entitled to be included in each LRP related to the operation on which it has been impacted. The livelihood restoration assistance will be commensurate to the extent of the impact of the PAP to ensure livelihood restoration.
  - If a PAP is impacted on two plateaus managed by a single LRP, the livelihood restoration assistance will be commensurate to the extent of the impact on the PAP to ensure livelihood restoration.
  - If a PAP is impacted on a plateau managed by CBG, and is also impacted by a mining operation of another company, CBG will:



- Engage with the other mining company to understand impacts and mitigation measures implemented (or to be implemented);
  - Inform the other mining company of the cumulative impacts;
  - Endeavor to ensure that the other company will also apply IFC standards to mitigate its impacts.
- In the above cases CBG will (i) identify any PAP whose livelihoods is disproportionately affected by the repeated impact, and ii) develop remediation actions such as dedicated support to the particularly affected HHs, and/or community support when the whole community has been affected by cumulative impacts.
  - The livelihood restoration will be evaluated at the end of the LRP implementation and activities implemented will be continued in case livelihoods have not been restored.
  - The principle of no cumulative physical displacement across multiple mining operations (all operators) will be applied.

### 1.3. Applicability of the RPF

CBG's aim is to avoid impacts on communities whenever possible at the operational design stage. Measures to avoid impacts on communities include, but are not limited to:

- Applying a buffer zone of 500 meters around inhabited areas (the residential structures that exist at the applicable cut-off date);
- Applying a buffer zone around water courses and gallery forests;
- Excluding cultural heritage sites from the mining footprint.

Where avoidance is not feasible, impacts leading to involuntary resettlement will be minimized and compensated.

In this latter case, the RPF will be implemented to facilitate land access through compensation and resettlement, including livelihood restoration. The RPF will ensure that affected and key stakeholders will be duly consulted in all relevant processes and decision-making. The Project Affected Persons (PAPs) will thereby be fairly compensated for all impacts on their assets and livelihoods - in order to ensure they improve or at least maintain their living conditions as measured before the occurrence of the relevant impacts. With this in mind, the RPF covers applicable procedures for each impact type and scenario as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1 - Applicability of RPF procedures to different land access scenarios

Land disturbance scenario	Type of Impact	Applicable procedure
Temporary economic displacement (as defined in this RPF)	<p>Temporary restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, freshwater, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas</p> <p>Specifically for CBG this type of impact will be related to crop destruction because of opening of exploration transects, or other temporary activities</p> <p>Temporarily impeded access to land, natural resources (including fisheries) and other ecosystem services, or to individual or communal infrastructure.</p>	Streamlined compensation process
Long-term economic displacement	<p>Loss of livelihood source from, and/or access to agricultural, pasture land or natural resources (including fisheries and other ecosystem services)</p> <p>Loss of access to markets, community infrastructures</p>	Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)
Loss of individual non-residential or non-primary residential structures	<p>Loss of sheds, henhouses, secondary, uninhabited or unfinished structures</p> <p>Associated loss of livelihood redirected to, and covered by previous scenario</p>	<p>Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) in case of associated loss of livelihood. Note the LRP includes compensation of impacted structures at replacement cost.</p> <p>If impacts are not associated with loss of livelihood, compensation of impacted structures at replacement cost</p>
Loss of community infrastructure	Loss of schools, health centers, mosques, etc.	Replacement of community infrastructure. Unless no other individual impacts are associated, this impact will be addressed through the applicable LRP or RAP
Physical and economic displacement	Loss of residential structure(s), land and livelihood (displaced of permanent settlement)	Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

## **2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

CBG is committed to adhere to IFC Performance Standards. Gaps between national/local laws and IFC requirements are described in the following Table 2. Wherever Guinean law requirements are less favorable to affected people than IFC's requirements, the latter shall apply. CBG will ensure that compliance with IFC's requirements is attained, including if certain steps of the land access process are to be implemented by the Government of Guinea.

Table 2 - Comparative table between the Guinean legislation and the IFC PS 5

Topic	Guinean written standards	IFC Performance Standard 5	Observations
Implementation of a RAP	The national legal framework provides for the elaboration of a RAP (mining code Art. 142).	Whenever a project involves involuntary physical and economic displacement of people or communities in the given territory, a RAP must be implemented. When a project generates economic displacement of people of communities in the given territory a LRP must be implemented. (Paragraph 1)	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> Alignment between IFC standards and national law. However, IFC requirements are more explicit.</p> <p><u>Commitment:</u> Application of PS 5 requirements and implementation of an LRP for economic displacement and a RAP for physical displacement</p>
Census of the occupants and identification of assets to be compensated	The prefectural transferability order indicates the list of plots of land and the immovable property rights to be compensated <b>in the event of silence in the decree declaring public utility</b> (art. 58 of the land tenure law) and, within 2 months following the notification of the decree or the deed of transferability, all the owners of the buildings to be expropriated are required to indicate the names of the tenants, the holders of immovable property rights and obligation to the other interested parties to make themselves known (art. 60 of the LTL).	PS 5 requires census inventory of assets to be carried out and to collect appropriate socio-economic baseline data to identify the persons who will be displaced by the project, determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits (paragraph 12).	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> Partial alignment between IFC standards and national law.</p> <p><u>Commitment:</u> Application of PS 5 requirements</p>

Topic	Guinean written standards	IFC Performance Standard 5	Observations
Eligibility for compensation	The Land Tenure Law provides that anyone who is affected by the implementation of the Project is entitled to compensation (Art. 60).	Anyone who is physically or economically displaced as a result of the acquisition of lands related to the project is entitled to compensation and livelihood restoration (paragraph 9).	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> Partial alignment between IFC standards and national law.</p> <p><u>Commitment:</u> Application of PS 5 requirements. CBG will consider all those with customary rights to land access and assets as equal to those with statutory land access in terms of eligibility, regardless of whether they have a formal title (official title delivered by Guinean administration) or not.</p>
Eligibility deadline (cut-off date)	The Land Tenure Law provides for the identification of the PAP within 2 months following the notification of the declaration of public utility or of the deed of transferability but does not provide for what will happen after this period (admission and exclusion of newcomers) (Art. 60 of the LTL).	In the absence of procedures established by the host State, the client will set a date of eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area (paragraph 12). The client is not obliged to compensate or assist those who encroach on the project area after the eligibility deadline, provided that the deadline has been clearly defined (paragraph 23)	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> Partial alignment between IFC standards and national law; IFC standards are more explicit.</p> <p><u>Commitment:</u> Application of PS 5 requirements. For each land disturbance CBG sets a cut-off date with the compensation Committee. The cut-off date is validated by the Sub-Prefect, Mayor and relevant technical services at the Sub- Prefecture level.</p>

Topic	Guinean written standards	IFC Performance Standard 5	Observations
Irregular occupants (squatters)	The national legal framework does not provide for the case of irregular occupants.	If some persons do not have rights over the land they occupy, paragraph 5 nevertheless requires that their non-land-related assets be retained or replaced or be compensated, resettled with a security of tenure and that they be compensated for the loss of their livelihoods.	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> Disparity between IFC standards and national law. Lack of a legal framework on the issue.</p> <p><u>Commitment:</u> Application of PS 5 requirements. CBG will consider all eligible owners of pre-cut-off date assets will be treated equally, regardless of tenure.</p>
Compensation in cash	The national framework refers to a proposed amount of compensation to the expropriated parties in an amount sufficiently reasonable to replace the lost property (art. 69 of the LTL, art. 124 of the MC).	The levels of compensation in cash will be sufficient to replace the land and other lost property at its full replacement cost on the local market (paragraph 21 and 27).	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> Complementarity between IFC standards and national law.</p> <p><u>Commitment:</u> Application of PS 5 requirements and National Framework. CBG will follow the measures set out in the eligibility matrix of this RPF.</p>
Compensation in kind	The national framework does not expressly provide for compensation in kind.	Compensation in kind is preferred over compensation in cash. The client will offer the PAP a choice between replacement housing of equal or greater value, security of tenure, site features and benefits, or compensation in cash, where applicable. (Paragraph 21 and 27)	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> Disparity between IFC standards and national law. Absence of the national legal framework on the issue.</p> <p><u>Commitment:</u> Application of PS 5 requirements. CBG will follow the measures set out in the eligibility matrix of this RPF to ensure that there is a balance between cash and in-kind compensation.</p>

Compensation for infrastructures	The compensation awarded must cover all direct, material and certain damage caused by the expropriation. However, the compensation granted will only take into account the consistency and the value of the goods on the day of the expropriation and the work carried out by the owner (art. 69 of the LTL).	Compensation corresponding to the total replacement cost (paragraph 21 and 27).	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> Consistency between IFC standards and national law.</p> <p><u>Commitment:</u> Application of replacement cost to all lost assets.</p>
Compensation alternatives	The national framework provides for resettlement sites, but not for work (jobs) as compensation alternatives (Art. 65 of the LTL).	PAPs' preferences for resettlement in existing communities and groups will be taken into account. The social and cultural institutions of the displaced persons and host communities will be maintained. (para. 20) In the case of physically displaced persons, the client will offer them the choice among several options, of adequate accommodation with security of tenure in the premises so that they can resettle legally without running the risk of being evicted (paragraph 22).	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> Partial alignment between IFC standards and national law.</p> <p><u>Commitment:</u> Application of PS 5 requirements through specific stakeholder consultation guidelines as specified in this RPF.</p>
Land Compensation	The national framework does not provide for land replacement or compensation strategy	The levels of compensation in cash will be sufficient to replace lost land and other property at full replacement cost in local markets (paragraph 21).	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> Disparity between IFC standards and national law.</p>

		<p>For persons whose livelihoods are land-based, replacement land that has a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors at least equivalent to that being lost should be offered as a matter of priority.</p> <p>If circumstances prevent the client from providing land or similar resources as described above, alternative income earning opportunities may be provided, such as credit facilities, training, cash, or employment opportunities (paragraph 28).</p>	<p><u>Commitment:</u> CBG shall identify impacted (customary) land rights holders, measure plots and provide to PAPs a land replacement allowance that corresponds to the extended costs to 'prepare' agricultural land, in relation to the area of agricultural land affected, as specified in Section 5 of this RPF.</p>
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Topic	Guinean written standards	IFC Performance Standard 5	Observations
Compensation for structures	The national framework does not provide for a price matrix or guidance on compensation replacement:	<p>If displaced persons own and occupy structures, the client will compensate them for the loss of non-land assets, such as housing and other land improvements, at full replacement cost, provided they have occupied the project area before the deadline for defining their eligibility (para. 22).</p> <p>In cases where the acquisition of land or restrictions on the use of land affect business structures, the owner of the business concerned is compensated for the cost of restoring his commercial activities to another place, the net loss of income during the transition period and the costs of transferring and reinstalling its factory, machinery or other equipment (paragraph 27).</p>	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> Disparity between IFC standards and national law.</p> <p><u>Commitment:</u> CBG shall apply compensation at full replacement cost to all lost assets according to PS 5 and as specified in the entitlement matrix of this RPF.</p>

Topic	Guinean written standards	IFC Performance Standard 5	Observations
Involvement	The national framework states that an investigation must be conducted to determine the rightful claimants following the declaration of public utility (art 59 of the LTL).	Relevant information must be disclosed; consultation of affected people, including host communities, must be done from the start of the project and continue during the development of the project. Special attention must also be paid to women. The consultation process should allow women to make their views known and ensure that their interests are taken into account in all aspects of the planning and implementation of resettlement. Assessing impacts on living conditions may require analysis within households if these impacts are not the same for women and men. The preferences of men and women will have to be examined from the point of view of compensation mechanisms, for example, compensation in kind rather than cash (para. 10).	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> Partial alignment between IFC standards and national law. IFC standards are more explicit.</p> <p><u>Commitment:</u> Application of PS 5 requirements, through implementation of CBG SEP.</p>

Vulnerable groups	The national framework does not distinguish between vulnerable groups and does not provide for any special provision for them.	The client must pay special attention and offer assistance to the poor and vulnerable groups (para. 6).	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> Disparity between IFC standards and national law.</p> <p><u>Commitment:</u> Application of PS 5 requirements. CBG will identify any vulnerable groups in the resettlement context and will design all elements of the RAP or LRP such that they take consideration of additional needs which may be required by these groups.</p>
Law Grievances	The national framework provides for the amicable agreement first and then in case of disagreement between the 2 parties, the referral to the Court of jurisdiction of the location (art. 59 of the LTL).	Obligation to establish a grievance mechanism to receive and respond to specific compensation and resettlement concerns, including an appeal mechanism to resolvedisputes in an impartial manner (para.11)	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> Partial alignment between IFC standards and national law, with IFC standards being more explicit.</p> <p><u>Commitment:</u> Application of PS 5 requirements through implementation of CBG grievance mechanism as specified in this RPF. If a grievance is not closed-out then recourse to law is open for a complainant</p>
Law Grievances	The national framework provides for the amicable agreement first and then in case of disagreement between the 2 parties, the referral to the Court of jurisdiction of the location (art. 59 of the LTL).	Obligation to establish a grievance mechanism to receive and respond to specific compensation and resettlement concerns, including an appeal mechanism to resolvedisputes in an impartial manner (para.11)	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> Partial alignment between IFC standards and national law, with IFC standards being more explicit.</p> <p><u>Commitment:</u> Application of PS 5 requirements through implementation of CBG grievance mechanism as specified in this RPF. If a grievance is not closed-out then recourse to law is open for a complainant.</p>

Relocation of the PAPs	The national framework provides for the displacement of PAPs after compensation (Article 63 of the LTL).	The client will only take possession of the land and related assets when compensation has been paid and, if applicable, that resettlement sites have been provided to displaced persons in addition to compensation. In some cases, it may not be possible to pay compensation to all parties involved before taking possession of the land, for example when ownership of the land in question is in dispute. Such circumstances must be identified and agreed on a case-by-case basis, and compensation funds must be made available, for example through deposits into an escrow account before the displacement (para. 9)	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> Partial alignment between IFC standards and national law, with IFC standards being more explicit.</p> <p><u>Commitment:</u> Application of PS 5 requirements. CBG shall deliver land disturbance permits only following the payment of compensations.</p>
Livelihood restoration	Not provided for by the national law	Transitional economic assistance, such as access to credit, training or job opportunities, must be provided (para.12 and para 28).	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> Disparity between IFC standards and national law.</p> <p><u>Commitment:</u> Application of PS 5 requirements. CBG shall develop LRPs for permanent economic displacement</p>

Monitoring and evaluation	Not provided for by the national law	Monitoring and evaluation must be ongoing during and after resettlement. The implementation of a resettlement plan will be considered complete when the negative effects of resettlement have been corrected in a manner consistent with the objectives cited in the Plan as well as with the objectives of this performance standard. Depending on the size and / or complexity of the physical or economic displacement of a project, the client may need to conduct an external audit of the Resettlement Action Plan to determine if the requirements have been met. (para. 15)	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> Disparity between IFC standards and national law.</p> <p><u>Commitment:</u> Application of PS 5 requirements. CBG will develop a M&amp;E framework as specified in this RPF.</p>
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Topic	Guinean written standards	IFC Performance Standard 5	Observations
Livelihood restoration	Not provided for by the national law	Transitional support and economic assistance, such as access to credit, training or job opportunities, must be provided (para.12 and para 28).	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> Disparity between IFC standards and national law.</p> <p><u>Commitment:</u> Application of PS 5 requirements. CBG shall develop LRPs for permanent economic displacement</p>
Monitoring and evaluation	Not provided for by the national law	Monitoring and evaluation must be ongoing during and after resettlement. The implementation of a resettlement plan will be considered complete when the negative effects of resettlement have been corrected in a manner consistent with the objectives cited in the Plan as well as with the objectives of this performance standard. Depending on the size and / or complexity of the physical or economic displacement of a project, the client may need to conduct an external audit of the Resettlement Action Plan to determine if the requirements have been met. (para. 15)	<p><u>Conclusion:</u> Disparity between IFC standards and national law.</p> <p><u>Commitment:</u> Application of PS 5 requirements. CBG will develop a M&amp;E framework as specified in this RPF.</p>

### 3. CONSULTATION AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

#### 3.1. Principles

In conformance with Guinean legislation and the IFC Performance Standards, CBG will undertake consultation in ways that give affected communities timely opportunities to understand the impacts of the project on their lives and to express their views and concerns freely.

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed by CBG in 2021. It presents an overarching identification of CBG stakeholders. The SEP describes:

- Applicable guiding principles;
- Levels of commitment of different stakeholders;
- Relevant methods of consultation are put in place in the context of CBG; and
- The proposed tools and stakeholder activities as well as the complaint management mechanism.

CBG implements a consultation process that:

- Is free of intimidation or coercion;
- Allows community members to participate freely and without cost in decisions that directly affect them; and
- Provides timely disclosure of information in ways that are relevant, understandable and accessible to affected communities and individuals.

#### 3.2. Consultations Required for the RPF Development and Implementation

CBG recognizes the importance of sustained communication with all stakeholders and the importance of concerted and regular consultation with them. In its activities, it follows guiding principles for dialogue with stakeholders, as set out in CBG's Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP). These same principles apply to the process of elaboration of this RPF. They are the following:

- Inform stakeholders on the nature and objectives of the RPF and consult them on the proposed strategy in order to further refine it and tailor it to their needs;
- Provide information in an appropriate format and language on the specific provisions of this RPF taking into account the context, including cultural aspects, literacy levels, vulnerability, gender, and community decision-making structures;
- Involve stakeholders, and specifically the PAPs, in compensation and resettlement related activities and planning processes so that it is adapted to their needs and thus creates ownership and buy-in by the various parties;
- Consult with government representatives at local, prefectural and regional level and share regularly updated information on compensation and resettlement related activities and planning;
- Establish two-way communication mechanisms at both community and individual level, to ensure exchange between the PAPs and CBG; and

- Regularly document stakeholder commitment activities.

Key consultation subjects per project phase are presented in Table 3 below.

*Table 3 - Project phases and key consultation subjects*

Project phase	Key consultation subjects
Exploration	Project presentation (activities, right of way/footprint) Presentation of CBG team and its service providers Principles of compensation Functioning of the grievance system Approach to cultural heritage Application of protected zones (watercourses, critical habitat, etc.)
Feasibility	E&S impacts assessment
	RAP preparation and implementation steps: resettlement committees, entitlements, eligibility, compensations, census, rates, grievance mechanism Site relocation identification and construction
Construction/exploitation	Livelihood restoration activities: identification and implementation
Exploitation	RAP/LRP implementation and results monitoring

### 3.3. Key Areas where Consultation is Required

The key areas where consultation is required are the following:

- Clear and accessible information on the compensation activities, including:
  - Detailed information on the impacts and the area impacted;
  - Entitlements, including compensation rates and resettlement entitlements;
  - Eligibility principles and rules;
  - Grievance Management Mechanism Procedure.
- Clear and accessible information on resettlement and livelihood restoration planning and Implementation activities including:
  - Selection of resettlement sites;
  - Planning of resettlement sites and design of resettlement housing;
  - Livelihood restoration options.

As resettlement within the CBG concession and other operational areas takes place on a phased approach over a long time-frame, each specific RAP and LRP requires additional stakeholder identification and specific stakeholder engagement planning which will be reflected in dedicated sections of the RAP and LRP documents.

### 3.4. Key Consultation Committees

This section outlines the committees relevant to the RPF, their composition, roles and responsibilities.



### **3.4.1. Compensation Committee**

The Compensation Committee (Also referred to as the Mixed Committee or *Comité de Dénombrement*) is established in cases economic displacement and is responsible for overseeing the inventory and compensation process of non-residential land, crops, trees and other investments made on these lands.

The Compensation Committee will be composed of representatives of the following parties:

- CBG;
- Impacted communities (the composition of community members should be representative and inclusive);
- The prefecture or subprefecture; and
- Related Guinean technical services (Agriculture, and Habitat if immovable structures are impacted).

Once the compensation process for non-residential land, crops and trees has been completed the committee will cease to exist. Subsequent actions in light of the LRP or RAP will be overseen by the Resettlement Committee as outlined in the Section below.

### **3.4.2. Resettlement Committee**

Affected Communities will form a Resettlement Committee, in charge of ensuring that the interests of the community are effectively represented throughout the development and implementation of RAP or LRP. This committee will also oversee land access, RAP and LRP development activities including:

- Consultations;
- Management of grievances;
- Socio-economic and asset surveys (excluding crops, trees and non-residential land);
- Market studies;
- Eligibility determination;
- Establishment of compensation strategies and rates for immovable assets (excluding crops, trees and non-residential land);
- Definition of livelihood restoration packages;
- Management of cultural heritage resources;
- Resettlement site selection and development; and
- Moves.

The Resettlement Committee will be created in the earliest stage of the RAP or LRP preparation. The Resettlement Committee will be composed of representatives of the following parties:

- CBG;
- Impacted communities (the composition of community members should be representative and inclusive);

- The Municipality to which the affected area and or community pertains;
- The prefecture or subprefecture; and
- Guinean technical services as deemed necessary (Agriculture, Habitat, Education, Health, etc.).

Committee members will define during the first meeting, a committee member in charge of presiding over debates, and one in charge of recording minutes and documenting decisions. The meeting minutes will be circulated to all Committee members for review and approval.

### **3.4.3. Procedures for establishing Consultation Committees**

The procedure to set up and work with the consultation committees entails the following steps:

- Define/Organize tasks in which the Committee's contribution is needed, such as:
  - Witnessing household census/asset inventory and sign-off of compensation agreements;
  - Providing information to and feedback from households and groups affected by physical and/or economic displacement and resettlement; and
  - Oversee all resettlement/livelihood restoration processes.
- Define scope of the committee(s) to include:
  - Frequency of meetings, topics covered, level of authority and decision-making;
  - Daily allowances or support to provide by the company to pay off for reasonable costs related to the functioning of the committee; and
  - Establish ground rules and Code of Conduct.
- Consult on and agree to the composition with affected community members;
- Identify members of the committee;
- Community to select committee members, based on criteria/make-up recommended by CBG
- Committee to elect Chairman, secretary, etc.

To ensure that the committees sufficiently and accurately represent the entire community, PAP representatives in the committees are chosen by the PAPs themselves. The affected community provides a list with all the information related to the chosen members of the committee (name and surnames, village of origin, function in the village's associative life, etc.). Usually, on the recommendations of CBG, the committees include representative of the various groups with common economic interests, according to the community economic profile (farmers, fishermen, etc.) and groups with common social interest (elders, women, youths, etc.). This list is transmitted to the communal authorities who will complete it by adding representatives of the commune and the sub-prefecture before issuing a memo concerning the constitution and functioning of the committee.

In order to ensure that the resettlement committee consistently includes the opinions of all PAPs and that information is adequately disseminated amongst affected households, CBG may participate in information restitution meetings of the committee. In addition, CBG will hold regular focus group meetings with different

stakeholder groups affected by the project to receive direct feedback on the functioning of the committee and to record their concerns.

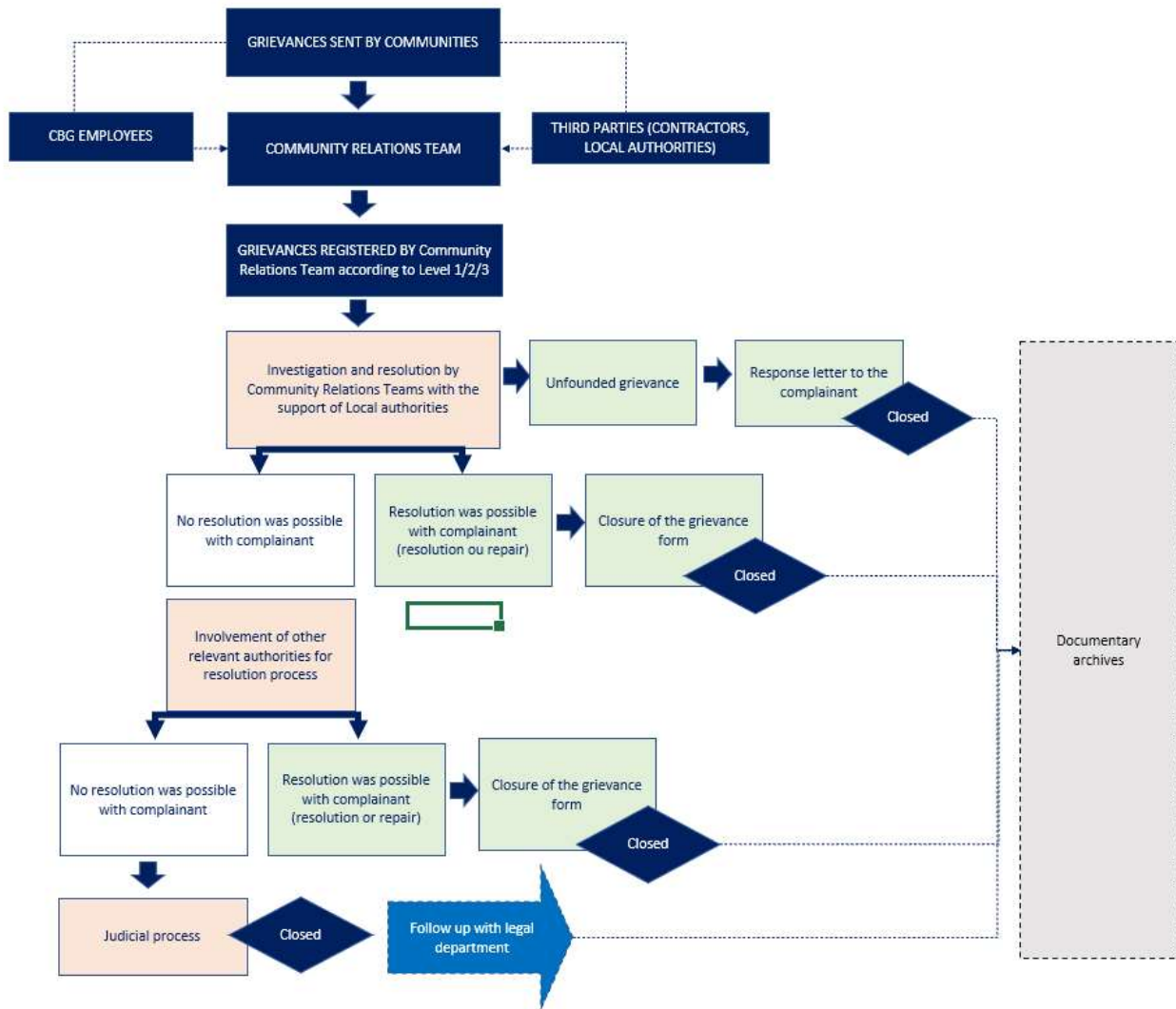
### 3.5. Grievance Management Mechanism

Recognizing the importance of an accessible and effective grievance management mechanism during land access, compensation, resettlement, and livelihood restoration activities, CBG has a Grievance Management Mechanism in place which is deployed and accessible to all stakeholders, specifically the PAPs concerned by the aforementioned activities.

All grievances are managed by this mechanism, and any queries should refer to it directly. The grievance management mechanism is described in detail in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan of which it forms an integral part. A summary of the mechanism however, is provided in Figure 1 below.

To facilitate resettlement grievance resolution monitoring, all resettlement related grievances are labelled as such and stored in the overall grievance database. In addition, a dedicated team member within the Community Relations Unit is tasked with the management of resettlement grievances.

Figure 1 - Grievance Management procedure



## 4. RESETTLEMENT AND LAND DISTURBANCE PROCESS

### 4.1. Streamlined Compensation, LRP and RAP

This Section outlines the three processes related to compensation and mitigation measures:

1. **Streamlined Compensation** – Streamlined Compensation relates to monetary compensation in cases where CBG's activities result in **temporary** economic displacement.
2. **LRP** – The development of a Livelihood Restoration Plan is applicable for all cases where CBG activities result in economic displacement which cannot be considered temporary.
3. **RAP** – A RAP must be prepared in case of physical displacement or physical compounded by economic displacement.

#### **Streamlined Compensation**

Economic displacement is considered temporary if the duration of project-related land disturbance that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood due to restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, forest products, freshwater, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas, do not exceed a period of 3 years, and provided that the land (or other asset) be fully restored by the Project within this 3 years period.

In case assets are impacted (for example, the destruction of trees) they will also be compensated according to the provisions set out in this RPF.

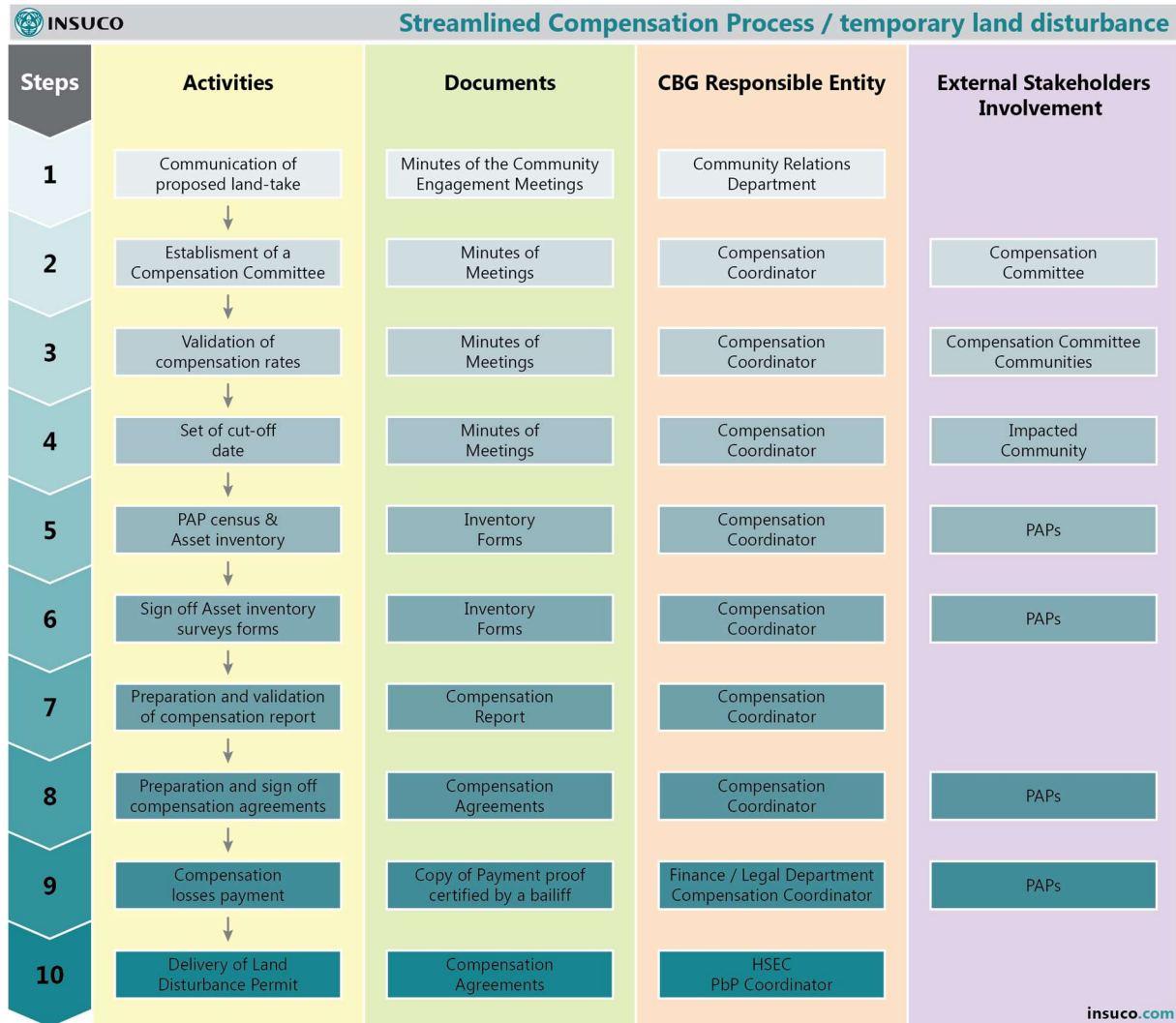
If the temporary land disturbance equals to, or exceeds, a year, loss of income will be compensated by means of a yearly allowance for the period of land disturbance.

In exceptional cases, the duration of the temporary land disturbance may be extended beyond 3 years with the informed consent of PAPs, and if it is in the interest of both parties. In such case, the yearly allowance will continue to be paid for the extended period.

The Streamlined Compensation process will be initiated by a tailored socio-economic impact assessment to determine the need for livelihood restoration measures, in addition to the yearly allowance and asset compensation stated above. Additional livelihood restoration measures will be commensurate to the nature and significance of the impacts.

After the socio-economic impacts assessment, the Streamlined Compensation comprises survey activities for compensation and the compensation process as set out in in Figure 2.

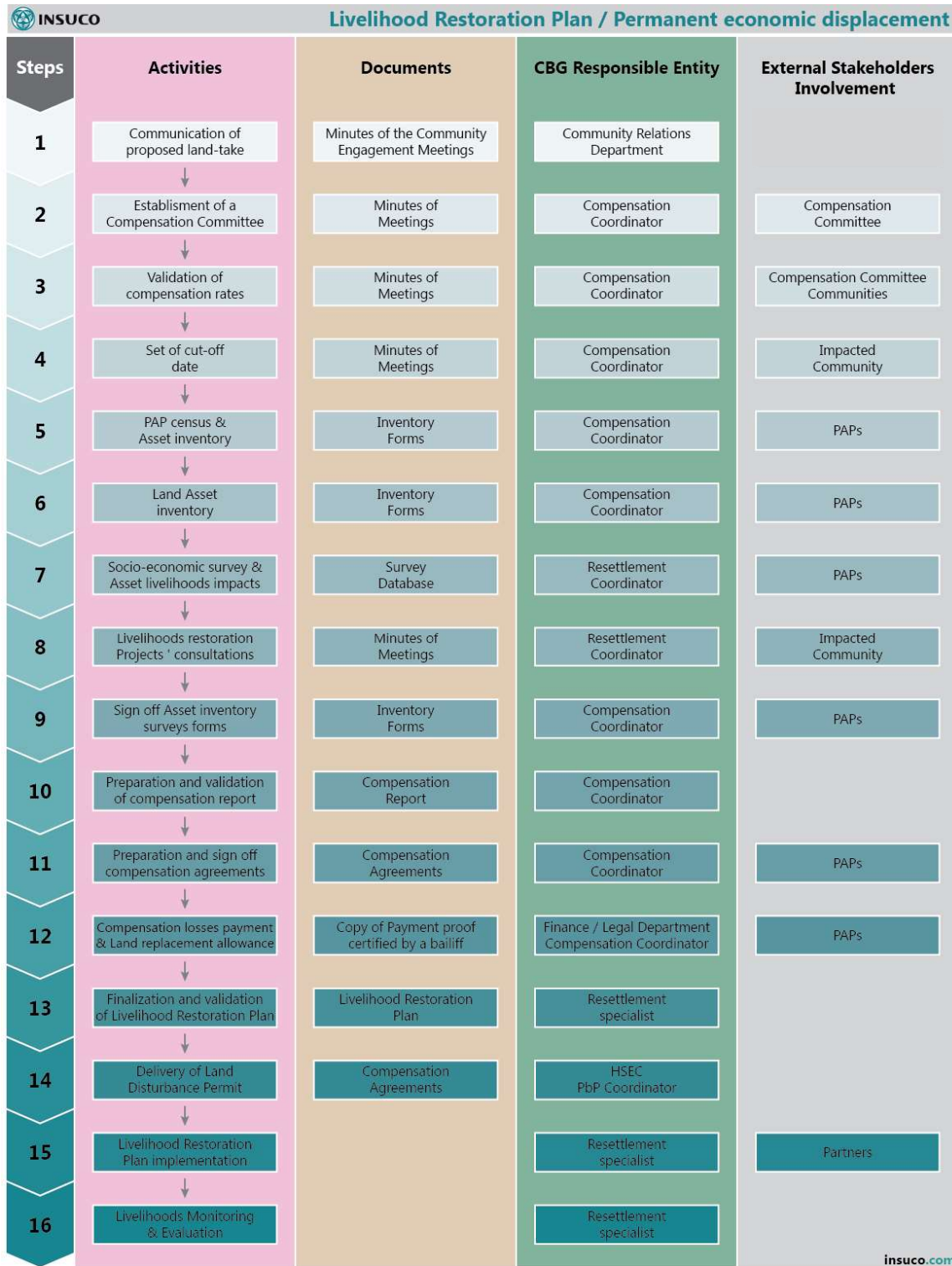
Figure 2 - Streamlined Compensation Process



**Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)**

For all impacts related to long-term economic displacement an LRP must be prepared. The LRP will need to be commensurate to the nature and significance of the impacts. The LRP development process is presented in Figure 3 below:

Figure 3 - LRP development process

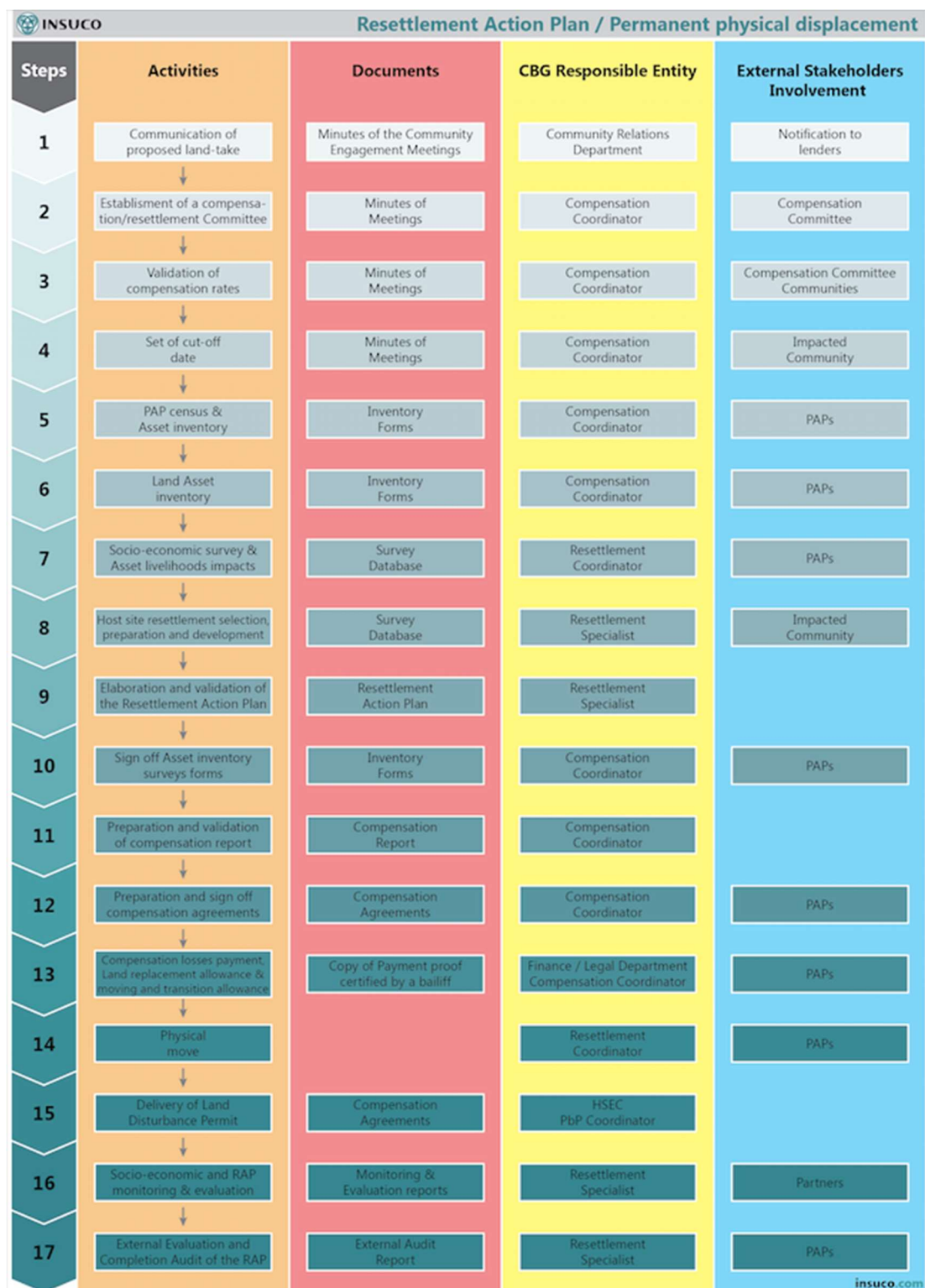


**Resettlement Action Plan**

In case of physical displacement or physical compounded by economic displacement, a RAP will be developed following the process outlined in Figure 4 below.



Figure 4 - RAP development process



## 4.2. Survey Processes for Streamlined Compensation, RAP and LRP

The survey processes follow consultation work and the internal Impact assessment conducted. CBG usually employs a private contractor to supervise the survey process, and to develop Livelihood Restoration Plans and/or Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) if warranted. The private contractor is typically accompanied by CBG Resettlement Unit members, leader or members of the community, as well as Government representatives (representatives from the Sub-Prefects office, including Technical Committee members such as agriculture, environment etc., the Mayor's Office, District Presidents, Chef de Quartier, etc.). Only assets (including land), people and livelihoods inventoried during the survey are taken into consideration for resettlement, livelihood restoration and other compensation measures.

### 4.2.1. PAP census

All assets inventoried in the land parcel and asset inventories should be linked to their legitimate rights-holders, identified during the stakeholder engagement process. PAPs are individuals and project affected households PAH may contain more than 1 PAP. The data collected for each PAP includes:

- Name of owner/occupant of land and/or of home;
- Contact information
- Identification document for all residents;
- Full names of any spouses or children (LRP/RAP only);
- Names of household members, including tenants (paying or non-paying) (LRP/ RAP only);
- Ages and civil status of all residents (RAP/LRP only);
- Information on income and revenue sources;
- Photographs of PAP;
- Distribution of a PAP identification Code.

### 4.2.2. Parcel and asset inventory

In order to establish a clear picture of all PAPs and assets present on the land proposed for acquisition, for the subsequent determination of rights to compensation and for the monitoring of changes in living conditions, a detailed census of all PAPs and a survey of all relevant assets is undertaken. The census and asset inventory shall include detailed technical information on each household and asset concerned.

All land parcels are inventoried, both at the landowner and occupant/farmer level, and community level as well. The data collected for each parcel includes:

- GPS delimitation and mapping of the parcel, with links to the corresponding PAP;
- Type of land concerned, as per the classification presented in section 5.2.

#### 4.2.2.1. Asset Inventory

During the asset inventory, the information below is compiled, with link back to corresponding land parcels and rights- holders:

- Locating the asset with GPS coordinates;



- Land tenure information with formal or customary property documents if available;
- Property characterization: cultivated land, fallow land, urban land and types of crops grown, or nature of immovable assets (house, shed, etc. including materials and dimensions);
- Measurement of land and other productive assets, including inventory of seasonal and perennial crops, including market gardens;
- Inventory of immovable assets including dimensions, construction materials, infrastructure investments on the land;
- Photographs of the rights holder.

Only the assets, rights holders and livelihoods identified during the inventory process are considered for subsequent resettlement, compensation, allowance and livelihood restoration measure allocation - as applicable.

Asset inventories will be undertaken as close as possible to the time of their displacement and compensation to avoid PAPs experiencing prejudice from not taking into account the natural evolution of their activities. This is especially pertinent for perennial crops, although consideration will be given to any loss incurred due to the interruption of the planting cycle for annual or seasonal crops.

The approach described above is applicable to individual owners, tenants, informal occupants' households, as well as household groups, lineages, wider grouping or entire communities - depending on the nature of the rights-holder with respect to the relevant assets.

Verification of rights-holder status is a key step in ensuring that compensation is directed to the appropriate recipient. It is done in the field with PAP and with support and legitimation by community representatives (village Chief, and other village representatives). Wherever rights-holders do not possess formal titles (a common occurrence in the target area), customary ownership rights are verified during the asset survey with village representatives or with the relevant Resettlement or Compensation Committee.

Although the monetization of land is increasing rapidly with the planting of perennial crops (notably cashew) and the establishment of mining companies, the holding of official documents formalizing land ownership is still rare in the customary management systems in the project area. The underlying principle of the customary land administration system is to allow all members of a community wishing to farm to have access to land. The founding lineages of the communities are responsible for the distribution of land among the different households that share the same agricultural estate.

The observed increase in the privatization of land for perennial crop plantations (including cashew) may be motivated in particular by speculative objectives. According to land tenure arrangements that remain 'traditional', these are being developed for their economic attractiveness. In the current context of land scarcity, plantations are becoming the investment of choice for many external owners, which disrupts management and access to land. This is a major social issue as, until now, each member of the community could be allocated the land necessary for his/her subsistence and cash crops. However, this guarantee is tending to disappear and inequalities could therefore increase with the appearance of 'landless farmers'.

CBG values and recognizes customary rights in accordance with the provisions of the Land Code of the Republic of Guinea. CBG's strategy is not to interfere in PAPs' land ownership disputes. In case of conflict, it turns to the village elders, in particular the village chief, to resolve the problem and allow the compensation process to continue.

During the consultation meetings with PAPS prior to the compensation process, CBG asks PAPs to identify the plot owners (and, if applicable, also the plot user), in advance so that this information is already confirmed when the compensation process begins. In accordance with traditional land management, the designation of land owners and land users is carried out by the heads of households and lineages with the validation of the village elders, as the land is either a community, lineage property or a family property. Once the owners and

users of the property have been identified, the compensation process is carried out in relation to this traditional process. This helps to prevent conflicts in the management of the land and property to be compensated.

Census and inventory forms are reviewed, validated, and signed by each PAP according to the following sequencing;

1. Census validation,
2. Choice for compensation options (when available),
3. Validation of compensation agreements.

#### **4.2.3. Socio-economic survey**

The socio-economic survey establishes the socio-economic baseline of households affected by long term land disturbance, by focusing on stakeholders directly affected by the land disturbance. The socio-economic survey take place directly during the parcel and asset inventory and details the PAPs socio-economic profile in order to allow for a clearer pre-land disturbance picture of their context and to enable subsequently monitoring of the evolution of their standard of living to ensure all compensation and / or resettlement actions improve or at least maintain it.

Survey questionnaires will facilitate understanding of household livelihoods by focusing on where and how households derive their incomes, the estimated value of said incomes, and assorted socio-economic indicators to understand the composition of the households and their living conditions (health, hygiene, education etc.). These socio-economic indicators will be used for monitoring implementation of the RAP/LRP/.

Gender disaggregated data will be gathered during the census and socio-economic surveys, and are included in data analysis.

##### **4.2.3.1. Database Management**

All data collected during the socio-economic survey, parcel and asset inventories will be entered into a database and a Geographic Information System to enable tracking and calculation of entitlements as described in section 5, and subsequent PAP monitoring and evaluation as described in section 9.

##### **4.2.3.2. Cut-off date**

The cut-off date in the context of involuntary displacement marks the limit for the eligibility of PAPs and affected assets to be considered in baseline surveys, censuses, and inventories for subsequent compensation. It protects CBG from opportunistic speculation and allows for a smooth and clear pathway to resettlement compensation.

The cut-off date is the date on which the surveys, census and inventories are completed in a particular area targeted for land disturbance. It will be widely communicated as soon as possible after public information, consultation, and validation of asset inventory data. In practice, the cut-off date may end up being concurrent to the aforementioned processes, although CBG if an agreement is reached with PAPs, the Compensation Committee and local administrative authorities reserves the right to fix the cut-off date at the beginning of the surveys, census, and inventories in order to avoid significant change in PAPs and assets in the meanwhile.

Should more than 2 years elapse between the cut-off date and the compensation payment and start of implementation of LRP, the cut-off date will be made invalid. In such case a new cut-off date will be established in agreement with the PAPs and the compensation and/or resettlement committee, and surveys and compensations will also be updated.

In case of physical resettlement, resettlement site construction must have started within 3 years after the cut-off date.

Community members who feel that they may have been unfairly left out by the cut-off date have the option to use the Grievance Management Mechanism described in section 3.5.

### 4.3. Payment Procedure

The key principles below aim at providing full transparency and security during the compensation process, in line with international best practices:

During the asset inventories, field survey data are entered into a database and, subsequently, asset inventory and compensation forms are produced per PAP. Once this process is completed, the survey teams will re-visit the PAP to inform him/her of the inventory and compensation amount. If agreeable, the PAP will sign-off on the form and CBG then proceeds with the preparation of the cheques.

As some time may elapse between the field surveys and the sign-off by the PAP, CBG will apply the compensation rates applicable at the date of sign-off. Once the PAP has signed-off on his inventory/compensation form, CBG commits to complete the payment within the next 6 months period.

The engagement process is implemented as follows

- The methods to be used for engagement are consistent with the characteristics and requirements of the stakeholders. CBG uses a variety of channels for communication and engagement with its stakeholders, including face-to-face meetings and written and visual materials
- Translation services are provided for all languages needed in oral interactions with communities, where appropriate. Similarly, when needed, written materials are produced in the local languages spoken by the communities directly affected, but also in formats that respond to the literacy levels of men, women and vulnerable groups in these communities.
- Particular attention is paid to youth and women, in culturally appropriate ways that stimulate their active participation. They are engaged separately using CBG peers (youth/male and female staff). Attention will be given to convening meetings at times that are convenient for them and that this engagement occurs in places where these groups feel comfortable speaking freely.
- With regard to vulnerable groups, with the support of community leaders to maximize their participation, inclusive engagement is promoted.
- Compensation payments will take place before CBG impacts the land and its eligible assets;
- Payments are made in Guinean Francs (GNF);
- CBG endeavors to make payments by cheque, bank transfer or – in exceptional cases however, specifically where small compensation amounts are concerned, payments may also be made in cash;
- Payments are only made to the eligible recipients as identified through the census and inventories - unless they are deceased or legally unavailable, in which case CBG relies on national judicial authorities and decisions to define valid proxy recipients;

- As part of livelihood restoration measures, CBG provides financial literacy and management trainings to all PAPs receiving payments for land, crops and physical structures.

CBG ensures that each PAP is paid individually. This means that within a household both the head of household and his wife can receive compensation.

CBG further assures that eligible women are surveyed and paid their compensation due by:

- including spouses in consultations, to ensure they are involved and informed about the compensation amounts.
- Providing each PAP with an individual file consisting of: 2 inventory or property survey sheets, 2 compensation sheets and 2 copies of the compensation agreement/ contract.
- When validating the results of the inventories, the PAP signs on each of the sheets and the contract to mark his/her agreement;
- The files are individual, so no one signs on behalf of another, except in the case of a proxy.
- The “cheques” are also individual and are issued directly to the name of the PAP who has validated the results and signed the files.

That said, CBG does not interfere with subsequent management of funds within a household.

Compensation recipients sign a formal agreement ‘Protocole d’Accord Transactionnel’ (*Transactional Agreement Protocol*) with CBG representatives in the presence of credible witnesses (from the community/State authorities and a bailiff), indicating both sides’ commitments. This document specifies the following information:

- Amount of compensation;
- Entitlements (compensations, allowances, livelihood restoration measures, etc.);
- Basis for compensation (valuation, calculation, etc.) and characterization of compensation objects (surfacearea, type of land/crop, etc.).

## 5. ENTITLEMENTS AND VALUATION METHODOLOGY

### 5.1. Eligibility Principles

This section outlines key principles to which CBG will adhere in the determination of eligibility and the development of compensation approaches for losses involving physical or economic displacement caused by its activities:

- CBG will compensate all loss of physical assets (including land) or economic activities caused either permanently or temporarily by its operations;
- CBG will inventory all lost physical assets or economic activities and associate these with the individuals or groups incurring the loss. PAPs will have the opportunity to validate the results of the inventory and to validate the compensation protocols;
- CBG will consult with Affected Communities throughout the process of evaluating compensation losses;
- CBG will assess and dedicate special attention and resources to women and vulnerable groups when processing eligibility and entitlements;
- Where livelihoods (land-based, wage-based or enterprise-based) are affected, CBG will develop and implement alternative livelihoods or promote income generating activities that improve the long-term well-being of affected persons or groups;
- Compensation will be provided at full replacement cost, excluding depreciation, in order to allow affected persons and groups to replace all lost assets with new assets of a greater or equivalent value;
- To avoid the impacts of inflation, compensation rates will be adjusted for inflation once a year (see further in Section 5.2 below);
- PAPs will be effectively informed of the date, time and location for distribution of compensation payments;
- Evidence of compensation payments will be provided to PAPs.

### 5.2. Valuation and Compensation Principles

The compensation rates established by CBG are specific to the local context of its areas of operation. They were determined on the basis of a specific methodology, which has been developed through Market Survey carried out by specialists in 2016 and 2022 respectively<sup>3</sup>.

The compensatory amounts used are established on average prices recorded during market surveys. CBG adjusts these amounts for inflation every year, by using the official inflation rate provided by the Guinee's National Institute for Statistics<sup>4</sup> In addition, compensation rates are validated every year by local administrative authorities (Mayor and Prefect) and the local technical services.

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<sup>3</sup> « Détails et justification des calculs de compensation » EEM, 2016 ; « **Actualisation de la matrice des prix 2022** » Insuco, 2022.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.stat-guinee.org/index.php/publications-ins/publications-infra-annuelles/ihpc>

The PAPs are informed of compensation rates during the stakeholder process implemented for every displacement or disturbance operation (SCP/RAP/LRP).

For affected land, a land replacement allowance will be paid to the eligible PAP. The amount of this allowance has been established through Insuco's market survey study in 2022, and corresponds to the extended costs to 'prepare' agricultural land in relation to the land type and area of land affected. It is calculated so that it allows PAP to cover all costs to secure and prepare agricultural land. The land replacement allowance rate will be indexed on a yearly basis to reflect the fair market value.

The baseline for land and assets from the independent third party (currently the INSUCO market survey of 2022) will be reviewed every 5 years.

The sections below provide an explanation of different land types, and allowances.

### 5.2.1. Land valuation

It is essential to be able to assign a financial value to the different types of land in order to be able to quantify the amounts of the land preparation and replacement allowance that will be retained. The methodology is based on the types of land likely to be found in the CBG concession area and the value of their respective economic potential - main parameter used in estimating the value of land per unit area.

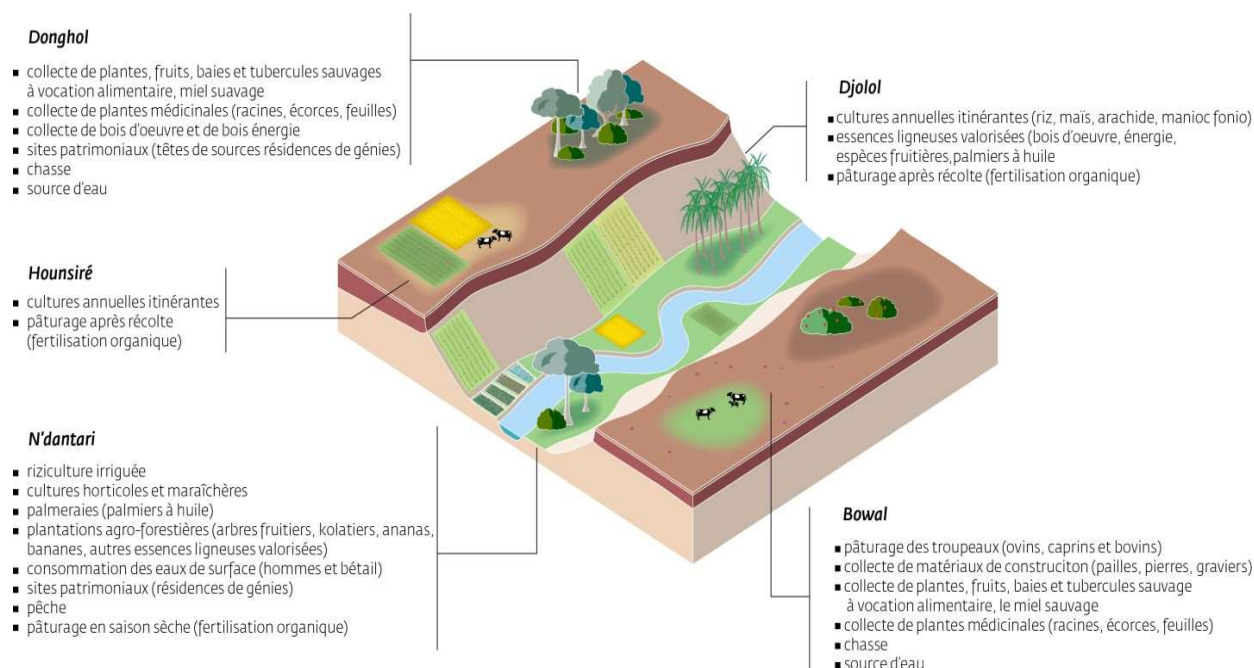
#### 5.2.1.1. Land types

We recognize two major kinds of land in the area studied: land suitable for agriculture (also referred to here as cultivable land) and non-cultivable land.

#### Cultivable lands

According to the local typology, there are five main types of environments suitable for agriculture, these are the following (see also Figure 5 below).

Figure 5 - The main resource areas



- The **Djolol** (plural djoli) designates both an environment formed by a stream and the slope of a hill. In plots belonging to this type of environment, all crops can be grown. These are filter soils on which rain-fed agriculture is practiced after the soil surface has been prepared. The culture system is based on spatial and temporal rotation to allow the land to rest between agricultural cycles (practice of the fallow). It is generally admitted that the part of Djolol the more near to current water is more fertile.
- The **N'dantari** refers to a flat area, or almost, which borders a stream (valley bottom). It can be attached to a Djolol, in which case the Djolol extends to the stream. The N'dantari is sought after for perennial crops because of the proximity of water. All annual crops are grown there, as well as market gardening, in the part closest to the water table.
- The **Hounsiré** designates an environment located on the crest of a Djolol and sometimes connecting two djoli. It can also indicate an environment surrounded by a Bowal on a plateau. It is cleared for the exploitation of annual crops.
- The **Donghol** is an area with sparse vegetation similar to a Hounsiré, but a priori it is less fertile, and especially reserved for cattle parking. At the outset unfit for cultivation, such an area becomes cultivable the season following the departure of the herd.
- The **Tapades** (not depicted in Figure above) are residential terraced gardens in which multitude of crops and vegetables are grown. These spaces are usually placed in continuous cultivation without fallow period. The maintenance of the fertility of these spaces is ensured by the regular input of organic fertilizers.

### Non-cultivable Lands

Non-cultivable lands are mainly Bowé (singular Bowal). These are plateaus where the lateritic crust dominates, generally not cultivable and often covered with grassy savannah. They are valued in the area as grazing areas. It is also noted that on the Bowé straw can be collected which is used for making roofs and fences. Hunting is practiced there and you can collect aggregates useful for construction purposes. Residential plots are also considered uncultivable land. The land allowance however, will not apply for affected residential lands as these will be replaced in kind (see also Section 5.4).

#### 5.2.1.2. Land valuation

### Agricultural land

Most of the agricultural land in the area is managed according to the customary regime, which is often the only reference for local populations. The role of representatives of the founding families and lineage and the elders remains significant.

For the vast majority of land intended to be valued in annual food crops, the ownership of land capital belongs to the lineage. This capital is inalienable, transmissible by inheritance and its usufruct reverts to the living members of the lineage. In general, no authorization is required prior to the cultivation of annual crops.

Unlike seasonal crops, planting perennial crops often results in individual ownership rights. Indeed, in Guinea, the act of planting is a strong act of appropriation: when you plant, you benefit from the consolidated right of use and you become 'owner', in a way, because a land intended to become a plantation may be inherited by the children of the person who develops it.

The monetary transfer of agricultural land (without titles) is a growing phenomenon in the study area. It derives from customary owners who meet a specific need of liquidity and cede part of their estate to a particular, although often installed in the same community, almost always with the purpose of developing perennial crop plantations. These transactions are only formalized by an informal document "acte de cession", sometimes countersigned by a representative of the local administrative authority (head of sector or district president).



It is difficult to envision distinguishing the value of the different types of agricultural land recognized according to the local typology, for several reasons. On the one hand, a single cultivated plot often includes different types of land (N'dantari, Djolol and Hounsiré), in an agricultural crop rotation system based on fallow for soil potentials regeneration. On the other hand, there are as many yield gaps between two plots of the same type as between two plots of different types.

The RPF therefore defines four separate rates to quantify land replacement allowances for cultivable land, these include a rate for:

- Cropped land
- Fallow land
- Land around the water courses (Ndantari)
- Tapades

It should be noted that impacts on Ndantari land would be exceptional as CBG committed to not mine within at least 100 meters from water courses. It could however happen, that access to such lands be impeded or that impacts result from other mining related activities.

As stated previously, the land replacement allowance rates will be indexed on a yearly basis to reflect the fair market value.

#### **Non-cultivable land**

By definition, non-cultivable land is space that cannot be developed for agricultural production: at first glance, therefore, it has less economic potential. However, for the populations, these areas (Bowé, rock outcrop areas, scree areas, etc.) are not marginalized areas. They have their place in the socio-economic organization of communities.

These spaces provide income related to hunting or harvesting of natural resources (collecting medicinal plants and wild berries or cutting straw, for example). Hunting is practiced more under forest cover, but some Bowé may have central depressions where pools form during the rainy season which serve as watering points for wild animals.

Other observable economic activities on these areas are the extraction of aggregates for construction activities (sand, gravel, clay soil of termite mounds) and, animal breeding. In fact, the presence of Bowé and their use as pastureland have greatly contributed to the development of livestock in the region.

As with cultivable land, sales of this type of land are increasing, but there are no records to determine an average price. The value of this non-cultivable land<sup>5</sup> is therefore estimated at 50% of the value of cultivable fallow land.

#### **5.2.2. Agricultural valuation of annual or seasonal crops**

The valuation methodology consisted of a market survey carried out in 2016 and 2022 to collect the price of products and derivative products from annual and perennial crops in the two main markets in the Concession area (Sangarédi and Tinguilinta). Within the framework of the valuation calculations CBG distinguishes:

- Annual crops, whose production cycle is well defined over time and whose production systematically involves a repetition of technical operations ranging from land preparation to sowing and harvesting;

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<sup>5</sup> This estimate is based on agronomic modelling taking into account theoretical crop yields and age to maturity, along with actual crop age – as undertaken by EEM in 2015



- Perennial crops, which take a definite number of years before entering into production and which then produce regularly for several years.

#### 5.2.2.1. *Compensation of annual or seasonal crops*

The calculation of compensation for seasonal crops is based on the full estimated cash replacement value of the harvest.

The replacement value for the loss of annual crops is calculated by multiplying the annual yield average of the crop (kg / ha) by the price of retail of products of this crop (GNF / kg) and the surface area of the agricultural parcel. The calculation formula is presented below:

- C = Compensation for the loss of the annual or Seasonal crop (in GNF)
- $C = P \times R \times S$
- P = Retail price of the harvested product (in GNF / kg)
- R = Crop yield per unit area (in kg / ha)
- S = Surface of the Cultivated area (in ha)

#### 5.2.2.2. *Perennial crop valuation and compensation*

Perennial crops are permanent crops, planted only once, whose products are harvested regularly when the tree becomes productive. Among the species found in the study area, some are rare (breadfruit, for example) while others are found everywhere (mango, cashew, etc.).

The compensation for perennial crops is based on the calculation of their value of replacement. It multiplies the average annual yield by the price of retail of the products and by the time required for a tree to be productive.

We often find in the region isolated trees or planted in small groups, and more rarely we find real plantations for a single producer. We will therefore consider for each crop a yield per tree and not per unit of area. The yield per tree however, is based on an optimal (or maximal) tree density<sup>6</sup> (For details, see also Section 5.4.2).

Also, the vegetative cycle of cultures has been measured because the level of output of a tree varies according to its stage of development.

When the trees have been voluntarily planted by their owner, it is also necessary to offset the costs relating to the establishment of the crop.

- C = Compensation for the loss of income generated by the tree (in GNF)
- $C = (P \times R \times D) \pm CP$
- P = Retail price of the harvested product (in GNF/kg)

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<sup>6</sup> This means that if the tree density of a plantation is significantly higher than the optimal tree density, the yield per hectare will not increase. Therefore, in order to calculate the real replacement value of a plantation with a tree density higher than the optimal tree density, the optimal tree density should be applied as opposed to using the actual number of trees and multiplying by a value that is based on optimal tree conditions.

- R = Average annual yield of a tree (in kg/tree) using an optimal tree density
- D = Time required for a tree to reach adult yield
- CP = Costs of setting up the crop, case of planted crops (in GNF)

Some trees that are similar to the species mentioned above are not crops per se. For example, if we refer to spontaneous oil palms that are found in very large numbers in the region, and despite the absence of human intervention during the growth of these trees, their establishment costs will still be taken into account during the compensation process.

### 5.2.3. Compensation of forest resources

Forest resources are used in many ways in the study area: they are used as lumber or firewood and are also used as sources of food or as traditional medical materials or for the manufacture of handicrafts.

Market surveys allow to identify in an exhaustive way all the woody species valued as timber and to raise their respective selling prices. Woody species have many potential uses which often result in the generation of incomes (financial or not) which are far from negligible. The calculation of the value of the different woody species however, is based on their most advantageous potential economic valuation.

Thus, even if the perennial crops are also species that have a potential of timber or wood energy, we consider only the value of their agricultural production, since it appears a priori as being more economically valuable. Similarly, a species identified as lumber may, in some cases, be valued by its owner "only" as fuel wood. However, consideration will first be given to its potential timber value when calculating compensation. That said, it should be noted that natural trees (not planted by anyone), specifically timber trees, are considered to belong to the state and it is prohibited to cut them without government permission (a cutting permit). Therefore, unless planted by the land user or owner, PAPs are not compensated for natural timber trees.

The different economic valuations that are taken into consideration in the calculation of compensation are presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4 - Economic valuations of forest resources

Type of woody species	Economic value taken into account in the calculation of compensation	The species concerned	Note
Sustainable food culture	Agricultural production	Mango, cashew, citrus, etc.	cf. chapter on perennial crops
Natural trees (not planted by anyone) whose products are harvested marketed (also including medicinal trees)	Non-timber forest products	Nété, Kansi, Mècko, etc.	These species are found in fallow lands and are compensated based on a lump sum per hectare
Woody species valued as timber	Timber for the "merchantable volume" of the tree, firewood	Pterocarpus, Daniella, Afzelia, etc.	Unless planted, timber trees belongs to the State. Therefore, only timber wood plantations are compensated

Type of woody species	Economic value taken into account in the calculation of compensation	The species concerned	Note
Species used exclusively as service wood	Poles / rods	Bamboo	-
Other woody species	Wood energy	All species not mentioned above	Included in lumpsum per hectare for fallow land

#### 5.2.4. *Infrastructure valuation and compensation*

##### 5.2.4.1. *General*

Compensation for infrastructures can be financial for non-primary residential or non-residential buildings or buildings owned by informal occupants or users. Primary residential buildings require the construction of new buildings for displaced persons.

The methodology for estimating the cost of infrastructure and buildings likely to be compensated is based on data collection done with craftsmen (masons, carpenters, etc.), contractors and representatives of the technical services of the project area. These surveys allowed to take into account the nature of the materials used (and, where applicable, their transportation costs), their respective quantities and the manpower required to build the infrastructures. In addition, a market survey to identify the price of construction materials in the city of Sangarédi and Kamsar were also carried out in order to determine values corresponding to the local reality and thus to harmonize the calculations at the scale of the area of influence of the project<sup>7</sup>. As mentioned previously, compensation rates will be updated annually to account for inflation.

##### 5.2.4.2. *Valuation of buildings*

Residential infrastructures (like the other infrastructures concerned) are valued according to the cost of replacing new units, without any deduction for depreciation or repairs. Replacement values are established from the analysis of costs for labor, materials and transport for the entire affected building.

In order to take into account, the various construction materials used in the area, and to be able to estimate the cost of the affected habitats as precisely as possible, each dwelling will be considered as the combination of three main components: the roof, the walls and the floor. In addition, specific elements such as doors and windows will also be added.

The calculation of the total cost of a house is based on the construction costs per square meter for each of the three components, multiplied by the surface area + the value of specific items (windows, doors).

Annex structures, such as, traditional wells, chicken coops, field surveillance huts, breeders' huts and various shelters, are also built according to a particular combination of a type of soil, walls and roofing. These types of structures are frequently found in the villages neighboring CBG operations. The method used to estimate the cost of these annex structures will be identical to that used for the dwellings described above.

<sup>7</sup> METHODOLOGIE POUR LE CALCUL DES COMPENSATIONS, study carried out by Insuco in 2022

### 5.3. Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage sites, artefacts and intangible assets are recognized by CBG as important for local communities and worthy of protection and preservation. As such, they are systematically inventoried during the asset inventories and socio-economic surveys.

The management of cultural heritage is outlined in the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP), an integral part of the ESMP. The general principles adopted in this plan can be summarized as follows: Where possible, impacts on cultural heritage will be avoided. In cases where avoidance is not possible, relocation, mitigation or maintenance of access measures will be proposed, in accordance with the CHMP, and agreed upon with the affected communities.

### 5.4. Summary Description of Entitlements

The entitlements applicable to every type of PAP, according to the nature of their affected assets are summarized below:

#### 5.4.1. Entitlement for loss of land

Customary rights over land are recognized by the Guinean law (Article 39 of Land Tenure Code) and consequently PS 5 §17 point (ii) applies for “displaced persons including the persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law”.

CBG recognizes that land has an intrinsic value beyond its productive potential. For those reasons and to maintain compliance with international standards (including IFC Performance Standards), definitive loss of land (including land under customary use) is compensated through:

- For **residential land**: replacement land with an equivalent size minimum, serviced and with security of tenure  
  
For **non-residential individual land**: a land replacement allowance meant to facilitate access to replacement agricultural land and maintain or improve livelihoods, as detailed in section 5.4.1.
- For **non-residential communal land**: Compensation in the form of the provision of communal infrastructure based on at least the equivalent value of the applicable land allowance.

Temporary loss of land, as defined in this RPF, does not entail assistance to land replacement itself as its owner will retain use of it after a short interruption. Crops and other impacted investments will be duly compensated as described below. In addition, if duration of the land disturbance is longer than one year, a yearly compensation will be paid of which the amount is based on the loss of income from this land.

#### 5.4.2. Entitlements for loss of crops and trees

As per international best practice and IFC Performance Standard 5 in particular, crops and trees are compensated in cash at replacement value. This means the compensation rate takes into account: plantation set-up and maintenance costs, and the productive income during the time required for the theoretical new plantation to reach a yield equivalent to the compensated plantation - with yield values and market rates based on verifiable data.

Compensation for seasonal crops will be calculated by measuring the cropped area, multiplied by the applicable compensation rate per hectare.

The compensation calculation for planted trees will be based upon the tree species, their development stage, and number, as determined during the field inventories, and multiplied by the applicable compensation rate.

Since tree compensation rates were established based upon optimal growing conditions (optimal tree spacing or tree density), a maximum tree density (i.e. maximum number of trees per hectare) for both adult trees and young trees will be applied.

For example, the maximum tree density per hectare for producing cashew trees (young and adult producing trees combined) is set at 280 trees per hectare. For cashew trees younger than 1 year (seedlings) and young non-producing trees combined, it is set at 560 trees per hectare. These two trees densities however, are not cumulative. This means that the maximum compensation for a cashew tree plantation of 1 hectare will be the compensation rate for a producing cashew tree multiplied by 280.

To establish the compensation value of a mix between adult producing trees and seedlings, the tree density of adult trees will first be applied, followed by the tree density for seedlings/young non-producing trees.

To clarify how this works in practice, three examples are provided below.

*Example 1:*

*For a plantation of 1 hectare with 210 adult trees and 100 seedlings, the compensation calculation will be as follows:*

*The maximum number of trees per hectare has been reached for  $210/280 = 0,9$  ha*

*210 x cashew tree compensation rate for adult trees*

*0,1 ha 'remains' for a maximum of  $0,1 \text{ ha} * 560 \text{ seedlings/ha} = 56$  seedlings.*

*Since the number of seedlings inventoried (100) exceeds the maximum, only 56 seedlings will be compensated. Thus, the total compensation for the inventoried cashew trees will be:*

*210 x adult cashew tree rate + 56 x seedling cashew tree rate<sup>8</sup>.*

*Example 2:*

*For a plantation of 1 ha with 300 adult cashew trees and 100 seedlings: The maximum number of adult trees of 280 per ha has been reached, the inventoried seedlings will therefore not be considered for compensation. Thus, the compensation will be:*

*280 x compensation rate for an adult cashew tree.*

*Example 3*

*A plantation of 0,5 ha with 25 adult trees and 300 seedlings*

*The adult tree density equals 50 trees per hectare, this is below the maximum tree density.*

*This means there is still 'room' for  $0,5 \times (50/280) = 0,089$  ha for seedlings.*

*The maximum number of seedlings eligible for compensation is  $0,089 \times 560 = 50$  seedlings.*

*Therefore, of the 300 seedlings inventoried, only 50 will be considered for compensation. Thus, the total compensation will be:*

*25 x compensation rate for an adult cashew tree + 50 x compensation rate for seedling cashew tree*

Natural trees (not planted by anyone) (mostly, but not excluded to, Mècko and Kansi trees) found in fallow lands will be compensated based upon a flat rate per hectare. In case fallow lands also include planted trees, a maximum number of planted trees per hectare will be compensated in addition to the flat rate for fallow land. Above this number, the plot will be considered a plantation and compensated as such.

#### **5.4.3. Entitlements for loss of infrastructure**

Loss of infrastructure is compensated at full replacement cost, in keeping with best practice and IFC recommendations;

Loss of access to collective infrastructures or services are compensated by the replacement of the infrastructure following adequate consultation with the impacted communities and the administrative authorities,

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<sup>8</sup> These examples focus on compensation for trees. In reality, other compensation measures may also apply, such as the land replacement allowance.

Loss of residential infrastructure (including kitchens and latrines) is compensated in-kind, through construction of new houses at a dedicated resettlement site, with an improved or equivalent level of services and utilities compared to the pre-displacement site).

Design details and level of services will be based upon a negotiated and approved Resettlement Action Plan.

#### **5.4.4. Entitlements for other losses**

##### *Loss of rental income*

- Loss of rental income as a result of loss of residential infrastructure is compensated in cash. The amount will be based on the assessed rental income per month and paid for a transition period of 3 months, deemed required to re-establish at the new resettlement site.

##### *Loss of rental accommodation*

- This loss applies to tenants. Tenants will be compensated in cash based upon actual rent paid pre-displacement, and paid for a transition period of 3 months, which is the official notice period in Guinea.

##### *Loss of access:*

- Loss of access to fishing resources is compensated through the implementation of cost-equivalent communal or individual development projects as defined with rights-holder groups;
- Mitigation of other types of loss of access such as routes and grazing areas will be addressed through the LRP or RAP. CBG defines mitigation strategies related to resource areas and ecosystems for livestock on a case-by-case basis and in collaboration with the affected communities.

##### *Loss of business income:*

- Loss of business income applies to immovable businesses and is compensated for in cash. The total amount is based upon the loss of business income over a period of 6 months. The calculation can be done for each individual businesses or for each category of business, this depends on the circumstances and will therefore be defined in the applicable RAP or LRP. In addition, specific assistance for livelihood restoration for business owners may be considered in the applicable LRP or RAP.

The comprehensive eligibility and entitlement matrix is presented in Table 5 below.

**5.4.5. Eligibility and Entitlements Matrix**

*Table 5 - Eligibility and entitlements matrix*

Asset (permanent loss)		Category of eligible PAPs	Conditions	Entitlements	Livelihood restoration (as applicable)
Residential land	Urban or rural residential	(i) PAPs who have formal legal rights to the land they occupy or use;  (ii) PAPs who do not have formal legal rights to the land, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law; 19 or  (iii) who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy or use.	Identification of rights holder  Delimitation of land parcel  Classification of land type  Application of land valuation matrix	Replacement land with equivalent size minimum, serviced and security of tenure;  Transition allowance based upon the number of household members and paid to the head of household;  Relocation assistance in kind or in cash as determined in the applicable RAP.	Not applicable
Non-residential individual land	Cultivated land and  Fallow land	(i) PAPs who have formal legal rights to the land;  (ii) who do not have formal legal rights to the land, but have a claim to the land that is recognized recognizable under national law (Customary land ownership)	Identification of rights holder  Delimitation of land parcel  Classification of land type  Application of land valuation matrix	Land replacement allowance paid per PAP and based on full replacement costs	Not applicable (see under crops and trees)
Non-residential communal land	Cultivable and non-cultivable (Bowé, rocky outcrops, etc.)	(i) Communities who have formal legal rights to the land they occupy or use;  (ii) Communities who do not have formal legal rights to the land, but		Compensation in form of the provision of communal infrastructure or other projects benefitting the community or groups) based on at least the equivalent value of the applicable land allowance.	Conditions defined in the LRP

Asset (permanent loss)		Category of eligible PAPs	Conditions	Entitlements	Livelihood restoration (as applicable)
		<p>have a claim to the land that is recognized or recognizable under national law;19 or</p> <p>(iii) Communities who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy or use.</p>			
Crops and trees	<p>Perennial fruit and nut tree incl. spontaneous or wild trees</p> <p>Annual crops</p> <p>Planted timber trees, forestry products</p>	<p>Usufructuary PAPs, households, household groups, lineage or wider groups recognized by landowner or community</p>	<p>Identification of rights-holder</p> <p>Survey and characterization of crop</p> <p>Application of crop valuation matrix</p>	<p>Monetary compensation at full replacement cost, according to crop characterization as defined by the crop valuation matrix.</p> <p>Payments to be made to identified eligible person or entity.</p>	<p>Conditions defined in the LRP</p>
	<p>Non timber forest products</p>	<p>Land owners growing crops (perennial and/or annual)</p>	<p>Identification of rights-holder</p> <p>Survey and characterization of crop</p> <p>Application of crop valuation matrix</p>	<p>Monetary compensation at full replacement cost, according to crop characterization as defined by the crop valuation matrix.</p> <p>Payments to be made to identified eligible person or entity.</p>	<p>Conditions defined in the LRP</p>
Infrastructure (excluding cultural heritage infrastructure)	<p>Primary residential<sup>9</sup> (incl. toilet and kitchen)</p>	<p>Home-owning household, household group, lineage or wider group</p> <p>Titled or recognized by community</p>	<p>Identification of rights-holder</p> <p>Survey and characterization (materials, quantities) of structure</p>	<p>Physical resettlement to equivalent or better replacement housing at modern standards on dedicated land with security of tenure</p> <p>For residential houses both the area for area <u>and</u> room for room replacement principle applies</p>	<p>Conditions defined in the RAP or LRP</p>

<sup>9</sup> Some households (e.g. polygamous) may have more than one primary residence



Asset (permanent loss)		Category of eligible PAPs	Conditions	Entitlements	Livelihood restoration (as applicable)
			Application of built structure valuation matrix	<p>Each relocated household receives one latrine, regardless of the number of replacement homes and regardless of whether the household possessed a latrine pre-resettlement;</p> <p>Monetary payment at full replacement cost, as defined by built structure valuation matrix only if informed request by the PAP</p> <p>Conditions and housing details defined in applicable RAP</p> <p>Moving allowance</p> <p>Transition allowance</p>	
	<p>Secondary residential e.g., uninhabited, temporary occupation; non-primary residence, partially built, seasonal</p> <p>Non-residential individual e.g., shed, well, henhouse and other annex structures</p>	<p>Owner household, household group, lineage or wider group</p> <p>Titled or recognized by community</p> <p>Owner and / or usufructuary community or household group</p>		Monetary payment at full replacement cost, according to structure characterization as defined by the compensation matrix	Conditions defined in the RAP or LRP

Asset (permanent loss)		Category of eligible PAPs	Conditions	Entitlements	Livelihood restoration (as applicable)
	Communal e.g., school, road			Replacement in kind, like for like and according to national applicable standards  If impossible (e.g., split group), equivalent infrastructure or development project as defined with target group	Not applicable
Other	Access to residential rental accommodation	Tenant paying rent and recognized by home owner	Identification of rights-holders  Assessment and valuation of monthly rental amount	Transition allowance in cash based upon actual rent paid pre-displacement and paid for a transition period of 3 months  Moving allowance as defined in applicable RAP	Conditions defined in the RAP
	Access to fishing grounds, grazing land, markets, lands, neighboring communities, community infrastructure – and associated livelihoods	Fishing/grazing or fishing/grazing-dependent (e.g., fishmonger) group  Groups depending on markets, lands, neighboring communities, community infrastructure for sustenance  Recognized formally or by custom	Identification and delimitation of project-impacted fishing grounds/grazing land/other features  Identification of rights-holders  Assessment and valuation of project impact	Impact cost-equivalent communal or individual development project as defined with rights-holder group  Transition allowance	Conditions defined in the LRP or RAP
	Business	Business owner	Identification of rights-holders	Compensation in cash, based upon a calculated amount per business per month and paid for a duration of 6 months. In addition, specific assistance	Conditions defined in the LRP or RAP

Asset (permanent loss)		Category of eligible PAPs	Conditions	Entitlements	Livelihood restoration (as applicable)
			Assessment and valuation of business assets and activities	for livelihood restoration as prescribed in the applicable LRP will apply.	
		Permanent employees	Employment contract or confirmation by the employer Proof of salary payments	Allowance of Guinean minimum salary for a period of 6 months. If proof of a higher salary can be provided through payment slips or tax declarations, the amount will be adjusted accordingly	Conditions defined in the LRP or RAP
	Cultural heritage site or access to site	Users Owners Responsible for the site recognized by custom	Identification of user and responsible of the site	Conditions defined in the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) and applicable RAP or LRP	

## 6. RAP DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Each CBG operation that identifies unavoidable physical displacement impacts will be subject to a dedicated Resettlement Action Plan.

As most of the RAP components listed above have already been described, the current section will focus on: host site selection, preparation and development; and physical resettlement-specific compensation and allowances.

### 6.1. Identification of Land-take Requirements and Evaluation of Impacts

- Identification of land-take requirements, including footprint minimization to avoid and minimize physical and economic impacts on potential PAPs;
- The identification and evaluation of displacement impacts generated, with an involuntary displacement-specific approach similar to a basic ESIA.

### 6.2. Resettlement Site Selection, Preparation and Development

CBG sets up resettlement sites, ensuring that Guinean standards as well as international best practices are met. This includes the allocation of sufficient space for streets, public squares, buildings and other public infrastructure. CBG also provides for public infrastructure and facilities, including roads, access to drinking water, public schools, health centers, mosques, churches and other administration buildings.

For the host populations of these resettlement sites, the impacts they may experience are identified and assessed. Measures to reduce the impacts on host populations are developed, particularly with regard to possible conflicts that may be generated, and detailed in the applicable RAP.

Resettlement site selection, replacement housing design, and resettlement site layout and design are piloted by the Resettlement Unit, with the Community Resettlement Committee and PAP involvement in reviewing and validating proposed arrangements. Prior planning will also be included regarding shade trees, planting and preparing for gardens around the individual houses.

#### 6.2.1. Consultation of host community

In the case of resettlement to an already inhabited host community, host community representatives are invited, as soon as the resettlement site is pre-identified, to the Community Resettlement Committee for discussing host site issues. The host community can then review and propose solutions to potential problems resulting from the resettlement process. These may include, for example, the need to develop new infrastructure and basic services to meet the increased demand due to the growing number of users.

#### 6.2.2. Road network

All features relating to the rehabilitation or construction of access roads and streets at resettlement sites are described in the RAPs.

In general, CBG is subject to the country's regulations. For example, access roads and streets are lateritic and must be viable all year round. Special attention is given to issues of run-off collection and erosion control, especially in the first three years following the resettlement. In particular, if a community affected by land take loses access (i.e., loses an access road to the national road, a bridge or foot pathways and grazing routes) then CBG will replace that access route with an alternative one.

### **6.2.3. Utilities**

All the utilities are built, established and functional, prior to relocation. All the support and trainings for their management is provided by CBG supported by external support (NGO, public services, experts).

### **6.2.4. Water**

As previously mentioned, CBG provides for the sustainable and adequate restoration of drinking water supply. Several solutions can be proposed: taps or boreholes equipped with hand pumps. Specific provisions related to water for agriculture/livestock or Income Generating Activities are specified in the RAP and LRPs.

The RAP defines the most suitable solution for the resettlement site concerned, according to these different characteristics and specificities. The choice of this/these solution(s) is subject to community consultation and is guided by several criteria, including:

- The service originally in place;
- The determination of the volume of water consumption;
- The Availability of water resources (especially groundwater);
- Quality of water
- Constraints induced by infrastructure maintenance in relation to the communities' capacity to manage them in a sustainable way.
- Accessibility to the service (low distances/time to access)

This last point is particularly important to consider in the choice of water infrastructures, as the PAPs will have to maintain and manage them. It is essential to assess their capacity to manage these infrastructures in technical, economic, financial and organizational terms on which their sustainability depends.

At the beginning of the resettlement process, CBG adequately informs all PAPs of their responsibilities in terms of maintenance and management of water access infrastructures. The communities are thus invited, from the beginning, to organize themselves on this subject. For example, it is proposed that they set up user and/or management committees. If necessary, CBG can provide support to the community to set up, train these committees and establish sustainable management systems, without this constituting an obligation.

#### *6.2.4.1. Power*

Very few PAPs have access to electricity in the CBG Project area. Some connect directly to CBG's power supply. However, these are usually illegal or informal connections. CBG relieves itself of responsibility for the costs of electricity supply for domestic uses. However, in consultation with the community, CBG will provide solar power systems for public buildings.

#### *6.2.4.2. Waste management*

Human waste is disposed of in Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines at the resettlement sites. Latrines are equipped with a double pit for long term use, and design and construction provisions are taken to avoid insect proliferation. Users are trained to VIP latrine use.

Resettlement sites are equipped with a proper run-off water collection and disposal system, which is sized and designed to accommodate the typical rain episodes of Maritime Guinea and to limit erosion.

Depending on municipal services available nearby, in urban or peri-urban areas, solid waste is either collected in skips if these can be collected and disposed of by municipal services, or disposed of in a suitable dump to be maintained by the resettled individuals. Intermediary collection points may be established by CBG. In rural areas, traditional management methods will be favored: recovery (especially of metals), use of organic compost garbage in enclosed in fields near to villages, and incineration of non- recyclable garbage.

All such services are to be taken care of by specific committees established within the resettled community. CBG will assist with the initial establishment of sustainable facilities and with training without this constituting an obligation. The recurrent cost of maintenance of stormwater drains, latrines and waste collection and disposal facilities is taken care of by the resettled communities through their relevant committees.

### **6.2.5. Community infrastructure**

#### *6.2.5.1. Schools and health facilities*

CBG ensures that all resettled persons shall have access to equal or improved basic public services. Regarding schools and health facilities, they shall be re-established, replaced or expanded if one of the following conditions apply:

- The infrastructure is directly or indirectly impacted by CBG operations;
- The capacities of other nearby infrastructures are not sufficient to absorb the increased pressure in terms of volume;
- The number of resettled PAPs reaches such a threshold that it is necessary to develop new public infrastructure to meet the official national ratios for public health and education infrastructures,
- The infrastructure of the localities is too far from the resettlement site (determined by public consultations, usually more than 10 km).

As with other types of infrastructure, CBG is committed to comply with local standards and legislation and to consult with all stakeholders involved in the provision of these services: communities, local authorities, CBG community development staff and external consultants.

#### *6.2.5.2. Religious and public buildings*

In the event that mosques, churches or other public buildings are directly or indirectly impacted by CBG's land disturbance, they will be replaced. Public consultations will be held to better understand the situation so that case specific solutions can be developed and included in the applicable RAP.

These decisions should also be subject to consultation with the communities concerned and local authorities.

#### **6.2.6. Security of tenure**

All resettled persons will be provided with security of tenure. This will be made possible through the activation of the country's existing legislation and the mechanisms derived from it. Specific provisions will be included in each RAP document.

For its part, CBG will ensure the proper execution of the administrative formalities concerned. It will also take care of the costs related to acquiring these lands and obtaining the necessary documents when appropriate.

### **6.3. Physical Resettlement-specific Compensation and Allowances**

#### **6.3.1. Compensation for residential buildings and plots**

Physically displaced households who are eligible and who choose the residential building replacement option are offered a new house at a designated resettlement site. The house design is developed in consultation with PAPs and affected communities. All consultations, community decisions and preferences are documented and included in the RAP. Resettlement house designs will be based on the following principles:

Principles

- House for house - each house will be replaced by a stand-alone house, unless owners opt to combine houses. Possibilities to combine buildings may apply and will be detailed in the applicable RAP;
- Room for room – The number of rooms in the replacement house will be at least equal to the number of rooms pre-resettlement;
- Surface for surface – houses will have at least the same surface area as the replaced houses;
- Replacement houses are at least of similar, if not better, quality than the original houses;
- Replacement homes are designed to provide good living conditions and hygiene according to modern standards;

- Each relocated household receives at least one latrine<sup>10</sup>, regardless of whether they previously possessed a latrine or not;
- For each relocation household, one residential lot is allocated:
  - In urban areas, it is equal to the standard size of an urban parcel;
  - In rural areas, this should correspond to the average size of residential plots in the villages of origin;

Physically displaced PAPs may receive monetary compensation instead of a replacement house, but only if they are non-resident owners, or upon their request and based on informed consent and capacity for managing the compensation.

### **6.3.2. Allowances**

During the physical move process, resettled households will be assisted in the following ways:

- Monetary moving allowance to cover various moving expenses (e.g., work, transport, etc.) based on periodically adjusted market survey data;
- In-kind labor and transport assistance by CBG teams or subcontractors, specifically for vulnerable groups;
- Specific support to vulnerable persons, to be determined on a case-by-case basis
- Transitional allowances for economic disturbance;
- Any additional assistance, on a case-by-case basis, in the event that PAPs may require extra help to move bulky items (e.g., light industry equipment);
- Resettled households have a right to salvage building materials from the remaining structures (e.g., roofing sheets, bricks, carpentry, etc.) as well crops, fruits or timber from cleared trees within a specified timeframe.

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<sup>10</sup> For large households more than one latrine may be required, this will be determined on a case-by-case basis and detailed in the applicable RAP. In case a household possesses more than one latrine these will also be replaced



## 7. LRP DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

This section provides the framework for developing Livelihood Restoration Plans (LRP) for cases of long-term economic displacement as defined in section 1.2.

### 7.1. Establishment of a Livelihood-specific Baseline

A baseline describing overall livelihood strategies found among individual and collective PAPs, as well as compiling all PAP-specific socio-economic data, should be established as indicated below. This baseline study, is part of the RAP/LRP preparation and is prepared after the census and socio-economic surveys have been completed.

The Baseline shall:

- Ensure the integration of livelihood-oriented questions in the baseline socio-economic survey as described in section 4.2.3, based on indicators meant to assess livelihood and living standards at during subsequent monitoring;
- Inventory all existing livelihoods for PAPs, including those that not all PAPs may exploit, such as the use of natural resources from communal lands (e.g., medicinal or nutritional crop gathering, fishing, seasonal work), and including nature and modalities of access to land, to resources areas and to public utility services (health, school, markets, etc.);
- Identify the livelihood activities specific to women and men, youth and vulnerable groups as defined in Section 8;
- Compile a detailed register of PAPs with data on educational attainment, professional skills, work experience, estimated income streams (if possible) and potential interest in diversifying their activities to other jobs or self-employment;
- According to the SEP, validate the above with target PAPs, including potential host communities, using public information and consultation.

### 7.2. Livelihood Impacts Assessment

Depending on the nature and extent of the economic displacements required, livelihood losses are quantitatively and qualitatively assessed, including cumulative impacts for communities that have experienced incremental losses of assets over time. The impact assessment on livelihood includes the following elements:

- Agricultural land, in terms of surface area as well as type of agricultural production, taking into account agricultural inputs applied: perennial or annual crops, pastureland, timber trees, etc. Experienced agronomists, pastoralist specialists and foresters should be mobilized as appropriate to provide input;
- Natural resources, including gathering, fishing, and hunting grounds, non-timber forest products, etc., as applicable to the context;
- The nature and modalities of access to agricultural land, resource areas and public utility services.
- Commercial activities including trade and light industry or crafts, with a focus on the need for access to facilities such as human resources, markets, transport, power, or communications;

- Marginal or informal livelihood activities, including some already mentioned that may only be applicable to few PAPs (gathering, coal production, etc.) and account for a small proportion of overall revenue, should be examined closely as they may have outsized importance to vulnerable groups, notably women. Communal and group-level/community level livelihoods activities will be examined as well.

For a better transparency and independence of the evaluation, even if the surveys can be carried out internally, the analyses enabling the evaluation should be carried out by an external consultant, this also applies to the analysis in light of a RAP. Firms are selected according to the contracting procedures in force at the CBG.

### 7.3. Preparation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan

The livelihood restoration plan is defined in a participatory manner, involving PAPs and other key stakeholders (State services and civil society groups as appropriate). To this end, different livelihood restoration options will be submitted for discussion and decision-making by all stakeholders.

Women and vulnerable groups will be particularly supported and encouraged to participate so that their views, which may differ from the majority, are duly represented. This done through the organization focus groups and insisting on their participation during village consultation meetings.

The livelihood restoration plans will be prepared by an experience external party.

Livelihood opportunities and constraints should be systematically inventoried while considering the following issues and themes:

- Temporary or permanent loss of livelihood;
- Total or partial loss of livelihood;
- Total or partial, temporary or permanent loss of access to agricultural land, resource areas and public utility services;
- Possibility for PAPs to continue existing livelihood activities after displacement (e.g., land quality suitable for crop reproduction);
- The availability of commercially available land for replacement based on consultation with relevant stakeholders;
- Groups vulnerable to changes in livelihood activities;
- The skills available and the skills gaps between PAPs in case of reconversion to new livelihood activities;
- Training needed to fill identified gaps in livelihood transition;
- Potential livelihood opportunities available from CBG (e.g., unskilled labor).

Depending on the opportunities and constraints identified above, the following livelihood measures, or a combination of them, may be considered:

- Land-based livelihood activities (i.e., agriculture and animal husbandry mainly given the context);
- Other livelihood activities (e.g., enterprise such as commerce and light industry for income generation or wage-based employment);

- Transition allowances (e.g., basket of subsistence goods, or monetary allowance) to facilitate transition as it is recognized that replacement land may not be readily available and / or new livelihoods establishment may prove difficult and take time;
- Reconversion or facilitating activities (e.g., agricultural expertise, vocational training, credit facilitation, business management).

Modalities for the delivery of livelihood recovery services (e.g., training, counselling, etc., as defined above) need to be defined in the LRP- whether they are provided internally by CBG staff or by NGOs, government departments or other partners.

## 8. SOCIAL INCLUSION

### 8.1. Vulnerability Strategy

#### 8.1.1. Vulnerability criteria

Vulnerable groups include people who, by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status, or any other as identified based on the social assessment may be more diversely affected by displacement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

The determination of vulnerable groups is necessary for the proper implementation of compensation, resettlement, livelihood restoration and impact monitoring of populations throughout the life cycle of CBG operations.

There are 3 key elements to the design of any PAP vulnerability qualification and quantification tool:

- The first is the scale of analysis: the socio-economic surveys carried out in the field concern the socio-economic unit, the household, in addition, however, direct project impacts on land and other assets are recorded at individual level and therefore vulnerability will also be assessed on an individual level;
- The second element is the dynamic component of vulnerability analysis: the vulnerability assessment tool must make it possible to compare values over time throughout the life cycle of CBG operations. Indicators must therefore be monitored consistently;
- The third element concerns the relative vulnerability of households: the objective is to differentiate households or individuals in the same area according to their degree of vulnerability. The indicators must be sufficiently discriminating, and their thresholds adapted to the existing socio-economic profiles.

One of the first intuitions in the search for assessment of the vulnerable is to define a priori vulnerable groups. On this basis the following profiles can be stated as vulnerable:

- Women heads of household;
- People with disabilities or suffering from chronic diseases;
- The elderly;
- Widowed heads of the household;
- Land-less households or households experiencing food insecurity.

The method of characterization of vulnerable households is based on an analysis of socio-economic data from the surveys through the use of Multidimensional Vulnerability.

#### 8.1.2. Multidimensional vulnerability

There are different ways of measuring vulnerability and various sources detail this concept. In addition to individual vulnerability (young people, the elderly, the disabled, widows, etc.), collective vulnerability can also be referred to at the level of a household. In order to measure household vulnerability, it is of interest to cross-reference different scales:

- Households living in poverty: households whose income is less than USD 1.25<sup>11</sup>/day/UC<sup>12</sup>
- Female head of household: households headed by a woman;
- Level of disability: households in which one of the members has a disability;
- Households losing a relatively high proportion of their lands or other income generating assets;
- Demographic/Inter-household Dependency Ratio (RDD): ratio of the number of dependent individuals (dependent - not/no longer of working age)/number of individuals of working age; In order to characterize the human capital of households, a revealing indicator is the demographic dependency ratio used in the national studies of the General Census of Population and Housing (RGPH), conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (INS) of the Republic of Guinea. This indicator makes it possible to highlight the weight of the dependents of the household (people who are in principle unable to work) over other members of the household of working age. The RDD ration and is calculated as follows:

$$\text{RDD} = \frac{\text{Dependent Individuals}}{\text{Individual of working age (15 years +)}}$$

- Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR): ratio of the number of dependent individuals (inactive, schoolchildren, etc.)/number of active individuals (with a remunerative professional activity). The Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR), also derived from the RGPH, is an indicator that makes it possible to account for the state of dependency of the inactive population in relation to its active members. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{EDR} = \frac{\text{Dependent individuals}}{\text{Actively employed individuals (15 years+)}}$$

These six dimensions of stated vulnerability capture the difficulties a household faces in coping with disruptions in daily life. Indeed, they represent large disparities in human and financial capital between households. It is therefore proposed to cross-reference these four dimensions with the dimension 'income per day' and per UC <USD 1.25 in order to identify and quantify the most vulnerable households.

This pre-identification of vulnerable households and individuals will be confirmed via supplementary interviews with the pre-identified vulnerable households and individuals.

In addition, focus group meetings with the affected community and meetings with the Community Relations staff (including the Resettlement Unit) will review the results of the analysis, and, through their knowledge of the affected communities' individuals, assess whether other cases of vulnerability have been overlooked.

Identified vulnerable households and individuals will subsequently be included in the process as further outlined in the sections below.

Apart from existing vulnerability and the risk of disproportionate project impacts on these vulnerable individuals or households, the resettlement and/or land acquisition processes may also generate new, or

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<sup>11</sup> Absolute poverty threshold in developing countries, according to World Bank

<sup>12</sup> UC = unit of consumption, as per the Oxford index (Oxford University, 2013) considering the number and age of household members (index 1 per head of household, 0.7 per adult and 0.5 per child)

exacerbate existing vulnerability. For example: monetary compensation for assets used by women which are collected by the head of household and not distributed to the women.

CBG will endeavor mitigating these risks to the extent possible, by for instance, ensuring that assets are inventoried and compensation is paid to the individual owners as opposed to the head of household. Also, participation of youth and women in livelihood restoration projects will be closely monitored to ensure both men and women equally benefitting from these programs.

### **8.1.3. Vulnerability strategy**

Once the vulnerable households and individuals are identified, CBG will undertake a case-by-case analysis to define the assistance measures necessary for each case to ensure their full and fair participation in the compensation and livelihood restoration process, or develop tailored mitigation measures for these individuals and or households - thereby ensuring that their living conditions are improved, or at the very least maintained.

CBG's assistance to vulnerable people may include some or all of the measures described below, depending on the needs corresponding to their vulnerability profiles:

- Assistance to participate in the consultation, census, negotiation, compensation, and physical moving processes (e.g., transport, accompaniment for hearing impaired people, explanation of processes, integration into social programs, etc.);
- Tailored monitoring and continuation of assistance after resettlement and/or complementary compensation, if required;
- Other specialized assistance, depending upon vulnerable households' requests and needs.

Specific monitoring of vulnerable groups will be integrated into the overall monitoring and evaluation processes presented in section 9. This will consist in monitoring the status of vulnerable households and/or individuals pre- and post-displacement. Key information collected will include:

- Number of vulnerable households/individuals;
- Type of vulnerability;
- Entitlements received and capability to make effective use of these entitlements;
- Type of vulnerability assistance provided;
- Evolution of Multidimensional Vulnerability indexes;
- Households unable to restore livelihoods, social networks and/or standard of living.

## **8.2. Gender Strategy**

In line with international best practice and IFC guidelines, CBG aims to ensure gender equity throughout its land access process in terms of land access, compensation, resettlement, and livelihood restoration. The streamlined compensation, resettlement action plan and livelihood restoration plan processes will therefore include measures to make sure women and men receive equitable compensation for lost assets and benefit equally from livelihood restoration measures.

To achieve this, CBG is committed to the following key principles:

- Women are included in all planning, decision-making and compensation processes; gender inclusiveness targets and/or quotas will be set in stakeholder engagement activities.
- Access to basic services including health and education is encouraged, through CBG support, for women and men of all ages, on an equal basis;
- Women's asset property rights are protected, and assistance is provided to ensure their respect during the different land access phases;
- Vulnerable groups, notably women- and widow-led households, are targeted for special support by CBG throughout the land access process and associated impacts;
- Specific programs are offered to develop the economic rights and opportunities, and improve the livelihoods of women of all ages;
- CBG collects and analyses gender-disaggregated data for all PAP and throughout land access- affected areas;
- Women and vulnerable groups will benefit from specific, dedicated consultation communication and information dissemination efforts.

In practical terms, the principles listed above are translated into the practical actions below:

- Women are formally and practically represented in all compensation and livelihood design and decision-making instances (e.g., committees, meetings, etc.);
- Women are involved in compensation payments. They are implicated in all the process (including financial management training) and have the same rights as the men (bank signature, etc.)
- Women are consulted separately about all key issues such as resettlement site locations, house design including kitchens, access to resources like water and fuel;
- Availability of female CBG agents ensures that women may discuss potentially tricky issues with same-sex interlocutors if requested or deemed sensible;
- Women-led households are considered vulnerable in principle, unless their Multidimensional Vulnerability indicators clearly contradict this;
- Devise women-focused livelihood restoration measures to allow women to benefit at least as much as men from the compensation process;
- Traditional and context-specific practices are examined closely to ensure integration of the gender dimension:
  - Ownership rights are defined by taking into account women's as well as men's potential claims, in a manner sensitive to both equity and cultural concerns;
  - Specific attention is given to divorce cases, to ensure equitability between the two concerned parties - in particular if said divorce was undertaken around cut-off dates, or is suspected of underlying opportunistic attempts to add or subtract ineligible PAPs from compensation considerations;

- Divorce cases are considered legal opportunities for protecting spouses' and children's rights regarding compensation - notably though a divorced person being considered another, separate and fully eligible household;
- In case of the original compensation recipient being deceased, traditional succession rules will be closely monitored to ensure the outcome is not disproportionately detrimental to female members of the household;
- Compensation arrangements must be made for polygamous households to ensure equitability between the head of the household and his wives, and between wives - while maintaining culturally appropriate practices (e.g., separate houses).





## 9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

CBG's resettlement approach aims at ensuring that affected persons are better off subsequent to the implementation of resettlement and livelihoods compensation measures. To ensure the successful implementation of land access, resettlement and livelihood restoration activities, CBG will put in place robust monitoring and evaluation processes.

- Outcome monitoring activities: involve a regular assessment of the livelihoods of affected persons and households subsequent to the implementation of a RAP or LRP, they should be extended to follow the balance between land taken and land restored for community uses as well;
- Evaluation activities: involve both internal assessments to the effectiveness of RAP or LRP implementation, and a completion audit to certify that livelihoods have been effectively restored.

### 9.1. Monitoring

The socio-economic survey conducted during the parcel and asset inventory necessary for the development of a RAP or LRP, establishes a baseline against which to measure the ongoing well-being of project affected persons and households throughout the implementation of resettlement and livelihoods restoration activities.

Table 6 provides a summary of outcome indicators that CBG will measure throughout the implementation of a RAP or LRP, in order to ensure the improvement or at minimum, restoration of household standards of living, subsequent to the implementation of resettlement or livelihoods restoration efforts. Specific input and output monitoring indicators will be identified in RAP and LRP documents.

The frequency of monitoring activities will be specified in the RAPs and LRPs. At a minimum, a socio-economic survey covering the indicators outlined in Table 6 will be updated 3 and 5 years subsequent to the date the economic and / or physical displacements have effectively occurred.

Monitoring reports will be provided to the Resettlement Unit and applicable Resettlement Committee. These reports will also serve as evidence of livelihoods restoration for the purposes of internal and external evaluation.

*Table 6 - Key socio-economic outcome indicators*

Indicator	Description
Change of number of inhabitants	Number of individuals residing in the community. An indicator of demographic growth and the viability of the community
Number of rooms per household (average of total and individually)	This indicates whether the number of rooms has changed due to resettlement. The average number of rooms per household, but also a list of all the individual households and their number of rooms before and after resettlement should be prepared.
Average house surface area per household	In addition to the number or rooms per household the surface area per households is also an indicator for housing conditions.

Indicator	Description
Index of housing quality	Quality of aspects and attributes of housing. A score is calculated based on the quality and materials used for walls, roofing and housing platforms. This index is an indicator of the wellbeing of households. This index will be reported for male-led and female-led households.
Average residential plot surface area (including Tapades)	Indicates the extent to which households were able to maintain their agricultural activities around their residence
Index of assets and equipment	Degree of assets and equipment of a household by assigning a score based on the assets and equipment of the household including: consumer goods, electronics
Rate of use of an improved water source	Percentage of households using a hand-pump to access their potable water. Another indicator of the health of the community and their ability to safely fulfill their basic needs. This index will be disaggregated for male- led and female-led households.
Distance traveled to obtain water	This index gives an idea of the distance traveled on average per day to obtain water. It will be reported for male-led and female-led households.
Distance to schools	Distance to travel to attend schools (primary, secondary and higher education)
Rate of dependence on natural resources	Percentage of the active population (15 years and older) declaring a resource-based livelihood (i.e., agriculture, herding, fishing, other natural resource harvesting) as the main means of subsistence. This can indicate an increased diversification of subsistence strategies and a potential reduction of vulnerability in the community. This indicator will be gender disaggregated.
Rate of landless community members	Percentage of those with land-based livelihoods who do not have access to land without paying compensation for this access. This can provide an indication of increased vulnerability as a consequence of land-take associated with resettlement and livelihoods compensation. This will be reported by gender.
Rate of households self-sufficient in rice	The percentage of households able to provide for their annual household consumption of rice. A basic indicator of household wellbeing. This index will be disaggregated for male-led and female-led households.
Length of the period relying on bought rice.	The number of months per year that households need to rely on purchases of rice for their consumption. An additional indicator of household wellbeing. This index will be disaggregated for male-led and female-led households.
Average revenue (US D/CU/Day)	The average revenue (estimated based on all livelihood generating activities of a household) expressed in US dollars per day by unit of consumption (defined by age of household member). A monetary-based indicator of wealth allowing for both an appraisal of overall household income and a comparison between

Indicator	Description
	households. This index will be disaggregated for male-led and female-led households.
Land taken and land restored	The areas of land taken by the project as well as land restored for community uses, and the ratio between the two, will be monitored.
Number of households that have their livelihood restored	Number of households that have their livelihood restored in % of total impacted households.

Table 7 refers to specific indicators for monitoring the implementation of land replacement allowances.

*Table 7 - Land replacement indicators*

Indicator	Frequency	Description
Number of PAPs having received the land replacement allowance (in % of total PAPs affected)	Annual	The total number of PAPs eligible for the replacement allowance and the total number of PAPs having received the allowance should be determined.
Average distance to replacement land	Annual	The average distance per household to their impacted fields and their replacement lands should be measured respectively. The average difference (in km) will provide an indication on change of accessibility to land.
Number of PAPs who found replacement land of which the surface area is less than the affected land	Annual	The number and % of PAPs who did not recover identical agricultural land and who benefited from additional support.
Number of PAPs having found replacement land with a total surface area of at least 75% of the impacted surface area		The number and % of PAPs able to find sufficient agricultural land

Other indicators may be added to this list, corresponding to specific RAPs or LRPs, if the socio- economic baseline identifies key characteristics or vulnerabilities that require monitoring.

## 9.2. External Evaluation and Completion Audit

Depending on the scale of resettlement or livelihoods restoration, IFC may require a third-party mid- term evaluation and a completion audit in order to ascertain whether a land access, RAP or LRP has been well developed and implemented. The goals of this external evaluation include:

- Evaluating the implementation resettlement and livelihoods compensation activities against the terms of the land access, RAP or LRP, this RPF as well as applicable Guinean laws and international standards;
- Assessing the extent to which the livelihoods of Project Affected Persons have been restored; and
- Providing recommendations for improving land access, RAP or LRP implementation.

The social auditor's report will be reviewed by the Resettlement Unit in order to identify and implement any corrective actions addressing gaps in land access, RAP or LRP implementation.

This completion audit will:

- Determine whether all compensations have been fully disbursed including cash and in-kind compensation and livelihoods restoration projects;
- Review the results of monitoring against baseline conditions in order to determine whether household well-being has been improved or at a minimum restored (according to the socio-economic profiles provided on the RAPs/LRPs, and detailed in them); and
- Determine any corrective actions required to address gaps in RAP implementation and/or livelihoods restoration.

The completion audit will be conducted after all compensations have been disbursed and after all RAP-related activities have been completed. Given the time that can be required to effectively restore livelihoods, a completion audit will generally occur 3 to 5 years subsequent to the initiation of RAP of land access, RAP or LRP implementation. Should livelihood restoration support be extended, the Resettlement Unit will plan oversee the timely implementation of these actions. Should no corrective actions be identified, the completion audit will mark the end of land access, RAP or LRP implementation.

## 10. PLANNING AND BUDGET

The overall budget estimate for all resettlement operations depends on scope, duration and its fragmented implementation. The Project regularly experiences technical changes that affect both the budget and the implementation schedule.

The conditions for financing and disbursing the funds needed for RAP implementation also have an impact on the anticipation and financial provisioning, in particular with regard to the cost of land access, compensation and resettlement, as well as operating costs (tools, logistics, human resources, technical assistance).

Budgets must therefore be developed operation by operation, in the respective streamlined processes, RAP or LRP, and if necessary, they are updated during the monitoring-evaluation process.

Some investments or operating costs are not mentioned in the budget: permanent human resources, technical assistance, capacity-building activities or investment in tools (hardware, software, database platforms, etc.). They depend on budget lines dedicated to the functioning of the Resettlement Unit, and more broadly, the Project and the Promoter.

The main budget headings are:

- The costs of physical resettlement (costs related to house and site design, engineering, construction, land acquisition, etc.);
- The cost of economic displacement (Land, crop and tree compensation, etc.);
- Allowances (e.g., moves allowances, transition allowances, etc.);
- Livelihood restoration costs;
- Additional implementation costs for RAP-LRP; and
- Contingencies: Inflation, miscellaneous and unforeseen costs.

## 11. ANNEXES

## ANNEX 1: REFERENCES

- BARRY M. B. et al., 2010, Note synthétique sur l'évaluation des rendements campagne 2009, projet riz Basse Guinée, IRAG, 15 p.
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