



PAST COMPENSATION ASSESSMENT REPORT (2010-2015)

DOCUMENT APPROVAL



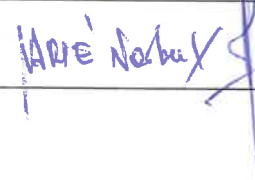
Role	Title/Position	Signature	Date
Author	Sylvatrop		
Validator	Community Relations Manager		27/01/2021
Owner/Validator	Resettlement Specialist		27/01/2021
Approver	HSECQ Director		27.01.2021



TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
Introduction	7
1 OVERVIEW OF COMPENSATION EVENTS BETWEEN 2010 AND 2015	9
1.1 Scope and types of compensation events assessed	9
1.2 Summary of compensation events.....	10
2 PAST COMPENSATION APPROACH.....	16
2.1 CBG compensation organizational management 2010-2015.....	16
2.2 Past compensation process	16
3 GAP ASSESSMENT WITH IFC PS5.....	18
4 ASSESSMENT OF LIVELIHOOD OUTCOMES	21
4.1 Survey method.....	21
4.2 Survey results	25
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	35

LIST OF TABLES

<i>Table 1:CBG Past compensation events summary</i>	12
<i>Table 2: Timeframe between date of land disturbance and compensation payment.....</i>	15
<i>Table 3: Compensation process 2010-2015 - common features.....</i>	16
<i>Table 4: Gap assessment table</i>	18
<i>Table 5: Surveyed PAPs.....</i>	24
<i>Table 6: Survey results.....</i>	27
<i>Table 7: PAPs potentially at risk</i>	32
<i>Table 8: CBG socio-economic programs in compensation event locations</i>	33

LIST OF FIGURES

<i>Figure 1: CBG Past compensation assessment map</i>	11
---	----

ACRONYMS

Acronym	Description
CBG	Compagnie des Bauxites de Guinée
CECI	Centre d'Etude et de Coopération Internationale
DFC	United States International Development Finance Corporation
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GNF	Guinean Franc
HSEC	Health, Safety, Environment and Community
IFC	International Finance Corporation
MAEEF	Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'élevage, l'environnement et des eaux et forêts [Ministry for agriculture, environment, water and forests]
OPIC	Overseas Private Investment Corporation
PAP	Project-Affected Person/People
PS	IFC Performance Standard
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
UFG	United Loan Guarantees of the Federal Republic of Germany
USD	United States Dollar



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CBG operates a bauxite mine, a railway, a process plant and a port in the Boké Region of Guinea. Production started in 1973 and CBG has recently developed an Expansion Project to increase production. The Project financing arrangements signed between CBG and the lenders among which IFC, DFC (ex-OPIC) and UFK, include an Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP). One of the ESAP requirements is to undertake an assessment of past compensation and resettlement for the period January 2010 to January 2015 and verify that past compensation payments are not associated with a reduction in livelihood status for the recipients. CBG has extended the timeframe of the assessment scope to compensation paid until the end of December 2015 to include compensation awarded before the development of the 2016 CBG Resettlement Policy Framework.

CBG hired a lender vetted consultant, to undertake a desk-based re-analysis and re-interpretation of all the data since work on “past compensation” began. The purpose of this report is therefore to present the results of the revised analysis of the data and, then, a conclusion that meets the ESAP requirement mentioned above.

All the compensation events mentioned in the previous reports were reviewed to retrace the history of land disturbance subject to Guinean legal procedures between 2010 and 2015. Following the review, a total of 166 Project Affected People (PAPs) were identified, including 29 women, compensated through 14 compensation events. Each compensation event included between 1 and 27 PAPs. In one event, a rural municipality (*Commune rurale de développement*) was also cash compensated.

All the compensation payments, with the exception of one event, took place in 2015 for land disturbance or land use restriction that occurred in 2012, 2014 and 2015. The other event concerns a land disturbance and associated payments processed in 2011. All the compensation events are linked to economic displacement (agricultural activities) and none of them is linked to physical displacement (no housing or other infrastructure). It is not possible to calculate the total footprint of affected land from the data available, as land was not surveyed for compensation awarded for trees. From compensation records: 13.82ha of land, 6.29ha of crops, 3.89ha of field preparation work and 9,907 fruit trees were compensated. Compensation amounts ranged from USD19 to 21,000 with an average of USD2,052 and a median of USD895.

At the time of the compensation events, CBG did not yet have a written compensation policy or procedure or mature social management systems aligned with IFC Performance Standards. The compensation events were managed by the Legal Department until the creation of the Community Relations Department in January 2015 when the international financing and IFC performance standards were first introduced as a trigger for many of policy and staffing developments. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was developed in 2016.

Planned compensation events were managed with the participation of the Guinean authorities, according to national regulations. However, some of the events reviewed in this report were started by PAP grievances. In these cases, the compensation took place after the land disturbance or land use restriction occurred which is not in compliance with the national regulation. However, once the grievance was registered, the process followed the national regulation, with the participation of the appropriate Guinean authorities. The main gaps identified in relation to PS5 are:

- A confusion around the nature of the land disturbances, the entitlement of the PAPs and the compensation agreement clauses. One example is the compensation of crops temporarily impacted during exploration. The compensation was managed as a temporary impact to a community asset belonging to individual households by CBG while the compensation agreements signed by the PAPs stipulated a definitive loss of the land. In fact, the individual households were able to access their land following the impact but there is a discrepancy in the type of protocol of agreements which were signed off by the PAPs.
- The discrepancies between the compensation rates used. The 14 compensation events used 6 different compensation rate models, with potential significant differences between PAPs compensated a few months apart. Moreover, compensation rates were based, for several

compensation events, on a 1987 or 2008 national guidance note (not updated) while the consumer goods price index increased by 146% between 2008 and 2015¹.

- The exclusive cash nature of the compensation. Replacement land or livelihood restoration programs were not considered in the compensation processed reviewed.
- The absence of a socio-economic baseline of the PAPs which makes the assessment of livelihood restoration problematic.


Land disturbance and land use restrictions were not systematically planned. Indeed, 50% of the land use restrictions reviewed in this report were identified and compensation paid after a grievance. Most of these process gaps were addressed by the CBG 2016 RPF and guidance on potential outstanding issues is provided in the gap assessment part of this Past Compensation Report (PCR).

The objective of the PCR is to determine whether the livelihood status of the PAPs has been restored. CBG deployed efforts to try to assess livelihood outcomes with two rounds of monitoring in Q4 2015 and Q4 2017. The second round of monitoring especially targeted potential vulnerable PAPs. Through these two rounds, 26% of total PAPs were surveyed, including 45% of all female PAPs. A total of 43 PAPs were surveyed at least once: 34 PAPs in 2015 and 15 PAPs in 2017, of which 6 had already been surveyed in 2015. A large number of PAPs targeted could not be found in 2017 (31, representing 19% of total PAPs). Despite CBG's effort to gather data, the surveys' results cannot provide a conclusion to address the ESAP requirement because:

- The margin of error of the overall sample (based on the two rounds) is 13%, based on a 95% confidence interval. Being under 15%, the margin of error could be deemed statistically acceptable. However, because of the difference in methods and time frames, each survey needs to be considered separately. The margin of error is 15% for the 2015 survey and 24% for the 2017 survey, which is too high to be relevant.
- There are significant differences in the 14 compensation event contexts: PAP profiles, land ownership, type of crops, cumulative impacts etc... which makes generalization and a general conclusion difficult. Some events are not included or are under-represented in the survey.
- The absence of a socio-economic baseline also makes the result of the surveys only indicative.
- In 2015, 97% of the surveyed PAPs declared their situation as better than or the same as before. The survey took place 3 months after the payment on average but in some events less than a month after the payment. For these cases, the survey results are more an indicator of satisfaction with the process than livelihood restoration. For the 2011 compensation event, the survey occurred 4 years after payment.
- In 2017, 7 of the 15 surveyed PAPs (47%) self-declared their situation as worse than before. In the absence of a socio-economic baseline, it would be hazardous to attribute this change to a loss of livelihood due to CBG compensation or other contributing factors.

To counteract the lack of a social baseline, data collected for each surveyed PAP were reviewed aimed at determining whether some are at risk of having suffered a loss of livelihood in the process. Criteria used are a combination of absence of evidence of reinvestment in a productive asset, type of crops compensated, self-assessment and vulnerability status (female-led households) and are detailed in the core of the report. Using this indicative method, 14 (33%) of the 43 surveyed PAPs present a risk of having experienced a loss in livelihood status. It does not mean they did incur a loss but it means there is doubt about their capacity for resilience after the compensation, in the absence of other evidence. In parallel to the compensation process, CBG launched an Income Generating Activities Program implemented by a NGO since 2017, especially targeting communities impacted by the compensation events. CBG is also undertaking a social infrastructure program in the impacted communities. The Boké prefecture area is a complex environment, with important population influx patterns and the presence

¹ <https://www.worlddata.info/africa/guinea/inflation-rates.php>

	PAST COMPENSATION ASSESSMENT REPORT (2010-2015)		Date:	Printed:
	Doc. Ref.:	D390-SOC-PLN-004, EN, V00	Page No.	5 / 37

of several mining companies. The compensation assessed took place between 2010 and 2015 and since that time CBG has managed several other compensation events and RAP.

Despite reprocessing all the available data, a specific additional action plan is required to address the ESAP requirement on livelihood restoration. The CBG compensation process used from 2011 to 2015 had some flaws that cannot totally exclude a potential loss in livelihood for some PAPs. On the other hand, external factors in the context of Guinea could also be responsible for a deteriorated livelihood status. Therefore, the key recommendation of this report is to address a potential loss in livelihood, even if not confirmed.

CBG and the Consultant acknowledge that a new monitoring round for all PAPs or the re-compensation of all PAPs at a higher rate is not realistic. An important number of PAPs could not be found during the monitoring exercises since the land was not systematically surveyed. Therefore, the recommendations are:

- For compensation events in the Mining concession: most of the then impacted communities are also impacted by the more recent or current land disturbances. The specific situation of the 2015 PAPs will be taken into consideration in current livelihood restoration programs and/or broader community development projects.
- For compensation events in the other areas: CBG is committed to including the PAPs that can still be identified today in the expansion phase of the Income Generating Activities Program.
- Currently, no additional grievance has been recorded for the 2010-2015 period. However, in case of any new land-related grievance for this period, CBG should manage accordingly.
- The development of a land management strategy would allow a more integrated and coordinated approach of CBG planning process and could be integrated into the RPF currently under revision.

INTRODUCTION

The Compagnie des Bauxites de Guinée (CBG) has undertaken an Expansion Project ((hereinafter ‘the Project’) to increase mining and industrial production. As part of this Project, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was completed in December 2014. The consultation process carried out in 2014 during the study revealed dissatisfaction amongst community stakeholders linked to past compensation measures. CBG then started a process to upgrade its land take and compensation procedures to meet IFC Performance Standard 5 (PS 5) on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. In 2016, CBG finalized its Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), formalizing the company’s approach to managing physical and economic displacement and livelihood restoration in accordance with IFC requirements. The RPF also sets out specific guidelines for the consultation of affected persons as well as a grievance management process aligned with the process defined in what is now CBG’s Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

Objective of the report

The Project financing arrangements signed between CBG and lenders among which are IFC, DFC (ex-OPIC) and UFK include an Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP). One of the ESAP items to be complied with by CBG is as follows: “Undertake a review and assessment of past compensation and resettlement for the period January 2010 to January 2015. Ensure past compensation payments are not associated with a reduction in livelihood status for the recipients and any necessary mitigation measures are in accordance with PS5. Compliance is defined as a confirmation of no negative change in livelihood status for previous recipients of compensation payments”. CBG extended the timeframe of the assessment scope to compensation paid until the end of December 2015 to include compensation awarded before the development of the 2016 CBG RPF.

The consultant supporting CBG for the Project land disturbances produced several versions of a Past Compensation Assessment Report, with the last version (v3) being submitted in August 2018. Policy Lenders (PL) and the Independent Environmental & Social Consultant (IESC) considered the latter Report as not acceptable for sign-off.

CBG decided to engage another third-party consultant to undertake a desk-based re-analysis and re-interpretation of all the data since work on “past compensation” began. The purpose of this report is therefore to produce a new version of the Past Compensation Assessment Report to address the ESAP requirement mentioned above.

Methodology


The CBG 2010-2015 compensation assessment is based on:

- Review of the Draft Past Compensation Assessment Report v2, EEM, March 2018, including comments from lenders
- Review of the Draft Past Compensation Assessment Report v3, EEM, August 2018, including comments from lenders
- Review of CBG 2010-2015 land takes and grievances files quoted in the Draft Past Compensation Report including all individual project affected persons (PAPs) files available
- Review of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the CBG Mine Expansion Project, EEM, December 2014
- Phone and Skype interviews with CBG Community Relations and Resettlement team members.
- Review of an agropastoral study on Boulléré and Lougal, Sylvatrop Consulting, 2019

Report structure

The report is divided into the following sections:

- An overview of compensation events between 2010 and 2015
- An analysis of the past compensation approach

	PAST COMPENSATION ASSESSMENT REPORT (2010-2015)		Date:	Printed:
	Doc. Ref.:	D390-SOC-PLN-004, EN, V00	Page No.	7 / 37

- A gap assessment with IFC PS5
- An assessment of Livelihood outcomes
- Recommendations



1 OVERVIEW OF COMPENSATION EVENTS BETWEEN 2010 AND 2015

1.1 Scope and types of compensation events assessed

The compensations assessed in this report are the compensation events recorded by the previous consultant in v3 of the Past Compensation Assessment Report. CBG Community Relations Department confirms that no other compensations related to land disturbances or damage to community assets took place during the 2010-2015 period, with the exception of the Hamdallaye and Fassaly Foutabhé Resettlement Action Plan which was already aligned with the upcoming CBG RPF.

None of the compensation was linked to physical displacement (loss of housing or loss of other infrastructure). All the compensation assessed was economic displacement, resulting from a loss of agricultural land or loss of access to agricultural land (with the exception of one case, limited to damage to community assets, which will be discussed below) and were monetary in nature.

The compensation events reviewed are not uniform in their context and in the process followed to manage them. Some events of the same type have been managed using different processes over time while some events of different types have been treated using the same process. Confusion also arose from the fact that compensation agreements did not always reflect the reality of the situation (see temporary loss of land below). Each case will be reviewed in the report but at this stage, a division of the types of events in 4 categories is proposed:

- Permanent loss of land (planned or following a community grievance): this category covers 28 PAPs (in 3 events) recognized as having customary land rights and cash compensated for crops/trees and for land.
- Temporary loss of land (planned or following a community grievance post crop destruction): This category is the most complex to assess as the compensation records are ambiguous. Indeed, these events are linked to exploration work and sand and laterite quarries which are often temporary by nature. However, they were considered as damage to community assets by CBG while at the same time the agreements signed by PAPs stipulate that individuals should permanently vacate the impacted area. According to CBG, this statement in the agreement is due to the use of a standard agreement template that was unfortunately not adapted to the events. CBG indicates that:
 - the land disturbed during exploration work (trenches) was returned to the PAPs once exploration campaigns were over. CBG compensated one year of crop production and trees according to their growth stage. CBG indicates that the exploration campaigns are annual and that agricultural land in the area is covered by the following fallow scheme: 1 year of activity followed by at least 3 years of fallow.
 - CBG has compensated in the past and will compensate in future these PAPs if their land ever falls under the exploitation footprint
 - one of the sand/laterite quarries have been returned to the community while others are still in operation or not yet rehabilitated (see table in next session for details). For these events dating 2014, the temporary nature of the loss can be questioned. CBG indicates that their plan is to rehabilitate and return to the community the land used for aggregate quarries.

PAPs in this category had customary land rights and were cash compensated for crops/trees but not land as it was considered temporary by CBG. They represented 61 individuals split into 5 compensation events.

- Permanent loss of land access (planned or following a community grievance post crop destruction): this category is used to describe planned compensation events involving communities without recognizable property rights on the land. These events involve land within CBG railway or Port/Plant concessions as well as users of land in the Bas-fond area of Kamsar.

According to the CBG and EEM report, the land on these concessions belongs to ANAIM (reference document not consulted), the Guinean Agency in charge of managing mining concessions. Based on discussions with CBG, PAPs are described as having developed agricultural activities post-CBG installation around CBG infrastructure, with CBG tolerance. PAPs have several profiles: from the employees of CBG and contractors or their relatives for which agriculture is the 2nd or 3rd source of income to poor local or migrant² households for whom agriculture may play a more substantial role. PAPs of this category were compensated for crops and trees.

The Bas-Fond area which encompasses the N'dama event in the Port/Plant area is different from other Plant/Port loss of land access as “The Bas-fonds and Camp-Balanta areas are the exception, because they are not under the remit of CBG. When CBG arrived, it did not clearly demarcate its reserved area, and no zoning was done. The land near the workers’ towns quickly began to see construction and the sale and purchase of land by customary land holders” (2014 EIES, 5-76). In this one particular case, both the customary land owner (for land) and land tenants (for crops and trees) were cash compensated by CBG.

PAPS compensated for loss of land access represented 77 PAPs in 7 distinct events³.

- Damage to community assets. One compensation event, “Balahoun”, reported in the previous Draft Past Compensation Assessment Report, is linked to the compensation of community crops destroyed by a bush fire accidentally ignited by CBG activities in March 2015. 28 community members were compensated by CBG in May 2015 for their crop loss according to the national compensation scheme but did not lose access to their land. They were able to restore their activity in the same location immediately after the fire. The individual agreements signed by the PAPs are aligned with the situation described. Therefore, this compensation event does not qualify as a land take or land use restriction as per IFC PS5 and has been removed from the scope of this report.

For clarification over the use of terms in this report, permanent loss of land qualifies as land disturbance while loss of land access can be considered as a land use restriction. Temporary loss of land without clear definition of the duration is considered as a land disturbance. These categories have been defined for this report in an effort to bring some clarity to the subject. However, the lines between these different categories may be somewhat hazy. There is for example a case where PAPs were recognized as having customary rights on one portion of the land but not on the other (the impacted land straddling the railway concession) or other events which mix asset inventories made before and after crop destruction.

1.2 Summary of compensation events

In total, fourteen (14) events of land-related compensation took place between 2010 and 2015, involving 166 affected persons (PAPs)⁴ One case happened in 2011 while all the other payments were made during 2015 for land disturbances or land use restrictions that occurred in 2012, 2014 and 2015. No compensation took place in 2010. The map below helps visualize the locations of compensation events while the table summarizes the events in chronological order. Another table is presented to highlight the timeframe between the land take/restriction and compensation.

The main finding from these tables is that half the compensation events were initiated following a grievance that took place after the land use restriction. The timeframe between the land use restriction and the payment in these events is 3 to 4 months with two exceptions. For the Batafong event (4 PAPs), payment took place 11 months after the destruction of asset/land use restriction and for 2 PAPs of the Sud Cogon event, 3 years after the destruction of their fruit trees.

² From other parts of Guinea. There are no PAPs with other nationalities as part of this assessment, according to the documents available for review.

³ The N'Dama land owner is included in the planned land takes while the N'Dama land tenants are included in this loss of land access category

⁴ This total does not take into account the compensated community (CRD) of Kolaboui as it is not an individual but a local government. – see details later in the report.

For the 7 planned compensation events, the timeframe between the inventory and payment varies between 1 to 5 months. However, in 3 events, the inventory was carried out retrospectively, after the asset destructions, for several PAPs.

Figure 1: CBG Past compensation assessment map

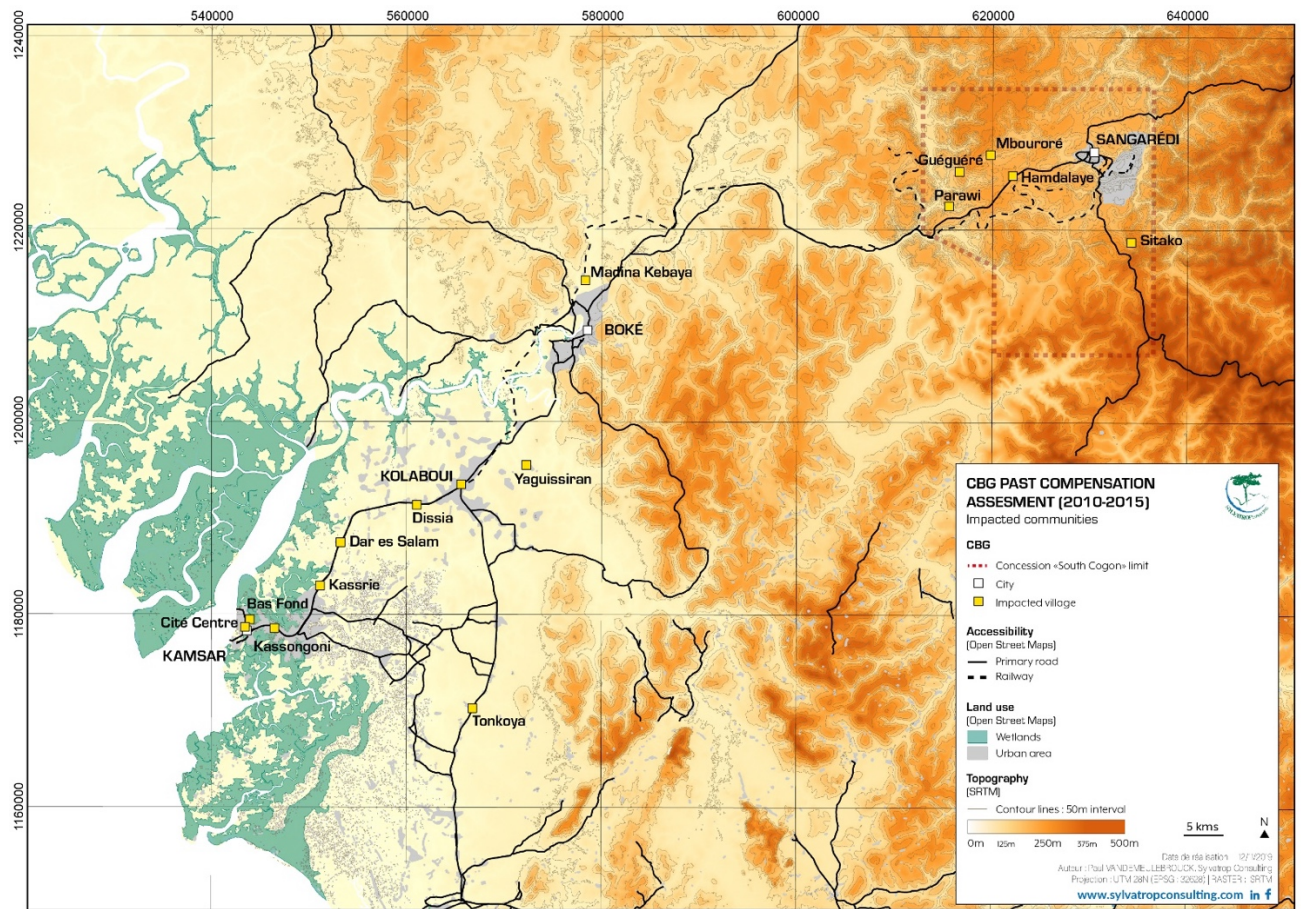


Table 1:CBG Past compensation events summary

#	Event Name	Description	PAPs location	No. of PAPS (women)	Date of Inventory/ Compensation
1	Kolaboui – Voie d'évitement	Planned land take of 3.9ha and land use restriction of 13.7ha for construction of a siding to the existing railway Land compensated (3.9ha) was land outside of the existing railway concession while fruit and forest trees have been compensated inside and outside the concession (13.7ha area). PAPs with customary ownership of the land outside of the railway concession	Kolaboui	26 (2) <i>NB: one of the 27 PAPS in records is a community, not an individual</i>	April 2011/ Sept. 2011
2	Sand and laterite quarries	Planned "temporary" ⁵ land disturbance for 5 sand and laterite quarries Compensation of fruit trees PAPs with probable customary land ownership	Tonkoya (sand) and Kassia, Dar Es Salam, Yaguissiran, Kastrie (laterite)	7	Nov 2014/ Jan. 2015
3	Batafong	Land use restriction for the construction of a bypass road to the Batafong pumping station which falls under CBG Port/Plant concession. Compensation of fruit trees following a community grievance (PAPs with no customary land rights	Madina Kebeya (Boké)	4	March 2015/ May 2015
4	Kamsar chemin de fer	Land use restriction for the construction of a crusher site and access road (soil stripping along railway) within the Port/Plant concession. Compensation for fruit trees and crops following a community grievance PAPs with no customary land rights	Kamsar Cité, Kamsar Centre	4 (3) ⁶	June 2015/Aug. 2015

⁵ At the time of this report, CBG indicated that Tonkoya and Dar Es Salam are still in operation, Yaguissiran and Kassila are closed but not yet rehabilitated, Kastrie is rehabilitated and was returned to the community. No grievance has been registered for any of the quarries.

⁶ The grievance record indicates 4 female PAPs while CBG, but supporting compensation documents, indicates that a group of 3 women and 1 man were compensated for this grievance.

#	Event Name	Description	PAPs location	No. of PAPS (women)	Date of Inventory/ Compensation
5	Sud Cogon	Temporary land disturbances linked to exploration work. Compensation for fruit trees following a community grievance registered in April 2015 for tree destructions that occurred in 2012 and in January-February 2015 PAPs with customary rights on the land	M'Bouroré, Guéguéré	14	April 2015/ May 2015
6	Ndangara Ouest	Land takes linked to mining exploitation work (2ha) Compensation for land and for agricultural preparation work (land clearing) following work blockage by the community leading to a grievance registered in April 2015, for the destruction that occurred in April 2015. PAPs with customary rights on the land	Hamdallaye	1	April 2015/ Aug. 2015
7	Ndangara Est	Temporary land disturbances linked to exploration work. Fruit tree compensation probably linked to the Ndangara Ouest experience, also located in Hamdallaye and processed with Parawi and Sitako events. PAPs with customary rights on the land	Hamdallaye	2	May 2015/ Aug. 2015
8	Parawi (Ndangara Sud site)	Temporary land disturbances linked to exploration work. Compensation for fruit trees following work blockage by the community leading to a grievance registered in May 2015 for tree destructions occurred in April-May 2015 PAPs with customary rights on the land	Parawi	14	May 2015/ Aug. 2015
9	Sitako (Bidikoun Sud-Est site)	Temporary land disturbances linked to exploration work. Compensation for fruit trees and agricultural preparation work (slash and burn) following work blockage by the community leading to a grievance registered in May 2015 for destructions that occurred in April-May 2015 PAPs with customary rights	Sitako	24	May 2015/ Aug. 2015



#	Event Name	Description	PAPs location	No. of PAPS (women)	Date of Inventory/ Compensation
10	Centrale à béton	Planned land use restrictions for the construction of a ready-mixed concrete plant and access road within the Port/Plant concession. Compensation for fruit trees and crops from PAPs with no customary rights	Kamsar Cité	7 (3)	May 2015/ Aug. 2015
11	Base vie	Land use restrictions for the construction of a contractor camp within the Port/Plant concession Compensation for fruit trees and crops from PAPs with no customary rights Compensations were paid following an inventory which took place after or before the crop destruction, depending on the PAP cases	Kamsar Cité, Kamsar Centre, Kassongony	7 (2)	June 2015/ Aug. 2015
12	Nouveau site de broyage	Land use restriction for the construction of a crusher site and access road (soil stripping along railway) within the Port/Plant concession. Compensation for fruit trees and crops from PAPs with no customary land rights Compensation was paid following an inventory which seems to have taken place after or before the crop destruction, depending on the PAP cases	Kamsar cité, Kamsar Centre, Kassongony	27 (8)	June 2015/ Aug. 2015
13	N'Dama	Land disturbance and land use restriction for construction of worker housing within the Port/Plant concession Compensation for fruit trees and crops from PAPs with no customary land rights (users) and for land for a PAP with customary rights (owner) Compensation was paid following an inventory which seems to have taken place before the crop destruction, though the report is not clear.	Kamsar cite, Kamsar centre, Kassongony	21 (10)	July 2015/ Unknown payment date (Nov 2015 according to the EEM report as supporting documents are missing)
14	Victor Hugo	Land use restriction for construction of worker housing within the Port/Plant concession Compensation for fruit trees and crops from PAPs with no customary land rights Compensation was paid following a retrospective inventory that took place after the crop destruction (date unspecified)	Kamsar Cité	8 (1)	Sept. 2015/ Nov 2015



#	Event Name	Description	PAPs location	No. of PAPS (women)	Date of Inventory/ Compensation
		TOTAL PAPs		166 (29)	

Table 2: Timeframe between date of land disturbance and compensation payment

Compensation event	Origin of event	# PAPS	Date of land take/asset destruction (if before inventory)	Date of grievance	Date of inventory ⁷	Date of compensation payment	Time between inventory - compensation	Time between land take and payment
Kolaboui - voie d'évitement	Planned	26	NA	NA	April 2011	September 2011	5 months	NA
Sand and laterite quarries	Planned	7	NA	NA	November 2014	January 2015	2 months	NA
Batafong	Grievance	4	June 2014	March 2015	March 2015	May 2015	2 months	11 months
Kamsar chemin de fer	Grievance	4	April 2015	April 2015	June 2015	August 2015	2 months	4 months
Sud Cogon	Grievance	2	2012	April 2015	April 2015	May 2015	1 month	3 years
	Grievance	7	January 2015	April 2015	April 2015	May 2015	1 month	4 months
	Grievance	5	February 2015	April 2015	April 2015	May 2015	1 month	3 months
Ndangara Ouest	Grievance	1	April 2015	April 2015	April 2015	August 2015	4 months	4 months
Ndangara Est	Grievance	2	April 2015?	April 2015?	May 2015	August 2015	3 months	4 months
Parawi	Grievance	14	April 2015	May 2015	May 2015	August 2015	3 months	4 months
Sitako	Grievance	24	April 2015	May 2015	May 2015	August 2015	3 months	4 months
Centrale à béton	Planned	7	NA	NA	May 2015	August 2015	3 months	NA
Base vie	Planned	7	Date unknown for some PAPS	NA	June 2015	August 2015	2 months	2-3 months
Nouveau site de broyage	Planned	27	Date unknown for some PAPS	NA	June 2015	August 2015	2 months	2-3 months ⁸
N'Dama	Planned	21	NA	NA	July 2015	November 2015	4 months	NA
Victor Hugo	Planned	8	Date unknown	NA	September 2015	November 2015	1 month	1-2 months

⁷ Even if the destruction had already happened, a retrospective inventory was made with the PAP, CBG and the local authorities.

⁸ The exact date of the land restriction/asset destruction is not specified for some PAPS of Base vie, Nouveau Broyage and Victor Hugo. However, from discussions with CBG and hints in the Compensation files, the destruction of assets and land disturbances seems to have taken place a short time before the inventory (probably less than a month).

2 PAST COMPENSATION APPROACH

2.1 CBG compensation organizational management 2010-2015

Before reviewing each of the land take events, it is important to contextualize the events against CBG's efforts to improve social impact and risk management. CBG mining operations started in the 70s in an era when environmental and social management was not yet considered. CBG, like other industrial players, has followed the environmental and social guidance provided by the national legislation. With the Expansion Project, CBG made the commitment to its lenders and stakeholders to align itself with international best practice and IFC Performance Standards. One of the outcomes of this decision was the creation of a CBG Community Relations Department in January 2015. Before this date, displacement and compensation were managed by CBG's Legal Department with the support of the Environment Department. Some ad-hoc community investment and associated community relations were run by two officers from the Administration Department. Since January 2015, The Community Relations Department has been managing the compensation process with the support of the Legal Department⁹. The one exception is the N'Dama event where the Legal Department managed the land acquisition with the customary landowner (1 PAP) while the Community Relations Department managed the compensation for the land tenants (20 PAPs). CBG indicates that at the date of this report, both land owners and land tenants compensation processes are managed by the Community Relations Department, with the support of the Legal Department.

The Community Relations Department was created in January 2015. 2015 was therefore a transitional year to more mature social systems. It is the year the grievance mechanism was set up, which explains the number of land related claims from previous years registered in 2015. The review of the 2015 compensation events also highlights the evolution of the process throughout the year before the internal approval of the CBG Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) in September 2016.

The Department reports to CBG's Health, Safety, Environment and Community (HSEC) Director. Additionally, a Resettlement Department¹⁰ also reports to the HSEC Director. The resettlement team provides support to operations and any CBG project.

2.2 Past compensation process

Until 2016, CBG had no written internal procedure for land disturbances or compensation. Nevertheless, a process was followed, guided by national standards and involving local authorities. The table below highlights the process common to all the events reviewed¹¹.

Table 3: Compensation process 2010-2015 - common features

Step	Activity	Documents
1	Department causing land-disturbance coordinates with Legal, Compliance and HSE, or Community Relations Department to obtain a land disturbance permit	CBG Land disturbance permit (not reviewed during the assessment)
2	Local Authorities are contacted to announce land disturbance, broadly classify land use, identify any cultural heritage	Letter to local authorities

⁹ The Kolaboui event in 2011 was therefore managed by the Legal Department. The sand and laterite quarries' event was initiated by the Legal Department in 2014 and finalized by the Community Relations Department in 2015.

¹¹ However, steps 1 and 2 were omitted for events initiated through community grievances

Step	Activity	Documents
3	Local Authorities establish a Mixed Compensation Committee (in general: CBG, representatives of technical departments of local state administration (i.e. rural development, agriculture, forestry, housing, etc.), local authorities (district president and members) ; traditional customary authorities, community representatives. The Committee approves the compensation rate ¹² .	Mission Order or Committee creation order signed by local authorities
4	Committee proceeds to make an inventory of assets for each PAP, in their presence	Individual asset inventory form
5	Committee or sub-technical committee calculates compensation and submits a report to the Prefet or Sub-Prefet and Mayor	Compensation report
6	Compensation forms, listing assets and their associated value are presented to PAPs for validation and signature	Individual compensation form
7	CBG prepares individual compensation contracts and presents them to PAPs for validation and signature	Individual compensation contracts
8	Compensation contracts circulate among several Head of CBG departments for signature approval (generally: department initiating the land disturbance, HSEC, Legal Affairs, Community Relations and General Manager)	Individual compensation contracts
10	Legal Affairs department prepares a request for payment to the Finance Department which writes checks	CBG individual checks form
11	Payment is made to all PAPs under the supervision of the Compensation Committee and a Bailiff. PAPs countersign the checks form as receipt of compensation and the bailiff prepares minutes of proceeding	CBG individual checks form Individual bailiff minutes of proceeding
12	Update of the compensation records with all signed process documents (with the exception of the land disturbance permit)	Compensation records

Although the main features of a standardized process can be identified, there are however important differences in the way compensation events were handled especially with regard to the compensation rates, the process initiation and the time taken for payment after the inventory. These discrepancies can be explained by the fact that compensation was considered to be of a different kind (land disturbance vs damage to community assets) and/or because the events were processed at different times, with different teams in place. Furthermore, several compensation events processed in 2015 started from a community grievance, for land disturbances or destruction made before the inventory. As one of the Compensation Committee regrets in a Compensation report, coordination between the new Community Relations Department and other CBG departments such as Geology was not yet optimal which explains why such events still occurred at this time.

During the Past Compensation assessment study, all available records were reviewed. Most records were found to be complete. The discrepancies seem to be linked to records filling issues (ex: errors in scanning paper records) rather than inappropriate process management. It may be noted that

compensation records become more documented over time, with the addition of PAP photographs for example.

3 GAP ASSESSMENT WITH IFC PS5

As stated previously, 2014-2016 were pivotal years with the development of social management systems compliant with international standards, in parallel with the launch of the Expansion Project. This process takes time which explains the gaps in relation to IFC PS5 that were still occurring in 2015. The following table highlights the past compensation gaps and the effort made by CBG to address them. Outstanding issues or vigilance points are also presented as necessary.

Table 4: Gap assessment table

Gap	CBG efforts to date to address gap	Outstanding issue and/or elements to consider
Several land disturbances/restrictions were not planned and the compensation process was only started by a grievance.	RPF was communicated to other CBG departments and contractors to avoid grievances related to unplanned land disturbances A land disturbance permit is now part of the RPF streamlined compensation process	
Eligibility criteria		
General eligibility criteria were not defined	RPF provides an entitlement matrix and defines traditional land ownership and land status with regard to mining and Port/Plant concessions. RPF also includes a resettlement procedure matrix which indicates the process to follow (RAP or streamlined compensation process) depending on the number of PAPs, type of displacement and % (> or <50%) of loss of livelihood sources.	Kamsar-area PAPs are considered as having settled after the establishment of the concession, of which ANAIM is the current land title holder.
Exploration work was considered as damage to assets and assets compensated for a year of production while compensation contracts stipulated a permanent loss of land Same applies for quarries. In many cases, sand and laterite quarries can be temporary but contracts stipulated a permanent loss.	RPF recognizes temporary loss of land linked to exploration work and suggests cash compensation equal to the loss suffered during the period of disruption	Special attention should be provided in drafting the compensation agreement and communication to PAPs about the temporary nature of the land loss.
CBG confirms no grazing land was part of the assessed compensation case. However, fallow land did not appear to have been compensated (as none appears in any of the reviewed cases)	RPF entitles fallow land to be compensated	

Gap	CBG efforts to date to address gap	Outstanding issue and/or elements to consider
Community land and assets compensation were paid directly to the community representative in Kolaboui – Voie d'évitement case		While RPF entitles community land and assets to be compensated it does not give any details about a potential challenging situation, when the local community is not financially independent and/or governance is an issue and/or replacement land is not available. Best practice tends to recommend multi-stakeholder platforms to manage this type of compensation fund and/or the development of livelihood activities instead of cash or community investment
Cut-off dates		
Cut-off dates were not set	Process outlined in RPF includes the setting and communication of a cut-off date	
Compensation payment		
For several planned land use restrictions, the inventory and/or payment took place after the assets' destruction or land use occupation.	The RPF clarifies that the inventory is established before the asset destruction/land take.	Though implied, the RPF does not specifically state that compensation payments should occur before the land take/asset destruction.
In one event, the time between asset destruction and the compensation payment is 11 months and it is 3 years in another event.	The delays are primarily caused by the unplanned nature of the land disturbance/restrictions that were only revealed by a grievance. The RPF establishes a land disturbance permit to be prepared before any land disturbance.	
There was no socio-economic survey or formal identification of vulnerable households	The RPF compensation process includes a survey at the asset inventory stage, through the completion of a survey form.	
Compensation rates were outdated and not applied consistently	A new compensation table was created in 2016 and validated with the authorities. RPF indicates that rates will be indexed annually based on the official national price index.	
Only cash compensation was provided	RPF indicates that in-kind compensation (e.g. land for land) is favoured whenever possible	In practice, land for land becomes difficult to apply in some communities due to CBG expansion, cumulative impact and influx. The streamlined process does not provide access to livelihood restoration programs whereas in some of the cases assessed this would have been useful.
Grievance management		



Gap	CBG efforts to date to address gap	Outstanding issue and/or elements to consider
Grievance registration forms reviewed for this assessment did not include the names and contact details of the complainants. It made it difficult to track them in the compensation register	RPF indicates the name of complainant in the list of information that needs to be recorded at minima.	
Monitoring		
Two rounds of livelihood monitoring were undertaken in September-December 2015 and November 2017 respectively. Though their interpretation is a challenge as there is no baseline, other issues were raised during the process: choice of sample, survey form used, PAPs reluctance, monitoring timing, etc.	RPF includes a yearly monitoring system for RAP and streamlined process, with a suggested survey form and indicators	RPF does not specify which PAPs should be monitored. CBG experience has shown that surveying PAPs with very limited compensation amounts may be unproductive.



4 ASSESSMENT OF LIVELIHOOD OUTCOMES

The ultimate objective of this report is to assess the livelihood outcomes of the PAPs. Two rounds of monitoring surveys on a sample of PAPs were carried out in September-December 2015 and in November 2017. The 1st round of surveys between September and December 2015 covered 34 PAPs from 11 compensation events and the second round in November 2017 covered 15 PAPs. 6 PAPs were surveyed in both rounds so a total of 43 distinct PAPs were surveyed at least once (26% of all PAPs). of these 43 PAPs surveyed, 13 were women which represents 45% of the women PAPs. As explained in the following sections, each survey has its own flaws which makes it difficult to combine the result of the two surveys. The margin of error at a 95% confidence level for the 2015 survey is 15% and 24% for the 2017 survey, too high to be statistically valid. However, the major problem with this livelihood outcome assessment relates to the lack of an initial socio-economic baseline. Therefore, the results can only be considered as indicative.

For the 2015 survey round, 91% of the 34 surveyed PAPs indicated their situation was better than before the compensation. In 2017, 27% of the 15 surveyed PAPs declared they were not satisfied with the compensation process and 47% assessed their situation as worse than before. Using some criteria presented later in the report, 33% of the total PAPs surveyed could be identified as potentially at risk of not having their livelihood restored. Although no livelihood restoration activities were prepared for each PAP, CBG did however fund different socio-economic infrastructures and activities in the impacted areas.

The conclusion of the livelihood outcome is that the survey data do not help to provide a firm answer to the ESAP requirement. With regard to this statement, section 5 will suggest some recommendations on the way forward.

4.1 Survey method

The survey questionnaires evolved over time with an objective to better assess livelihood outcomes and vulnerability, with indirect indicators on education level or sanitary condition for example. The sampling approach used by CBG Community Relations staff in 2015 was simply focused on larger compensation amounts while the EEM Consultants in 2017 tried to target more vulnerable PAPs.


Survey questionnaires

The compensation survey questionnaires used in both 2015 and 2017 were formulated to collect the following general information:

- Location/Project site;
- Personal and household identification information;
- Mining activities linked to the compensation;
- Activities/Assets compensated and amount (in 2015 surveys only);
- Use of compensation amount (new assets/livelihood activities)

The other indicators collected evolved over time. There are important differences between the survey questionnaires used in 2015 and in 2017. Even within the 2015 survey round, there are differences between the questionnaires used in September, October or December 2015. The Sept-December 2015 surveys were sometimes conducted a few weeks after the compensation. In these events, the survey provides a few baseline indicators and a process satisfaction survey rather than a livelihood outcome assessment. The December 2015 survey questionnaire and the 2017 survey questionnaire tries to collect indicators that would allow changes in the living condition/livelihoods to be flagged up and/or to assess current living conditions. These last survey questionnaires tried to report on:

- Average income for the household: crops and production level, livestock, employment with CBG and others

	PAST COMPENSATION ASSESSMENT REPORT (2010-2015)		Date:	Printed:
	Doc. Ref.:	D390-SOC-PLN-004, EN, V00	Page No.	21 / 37

- Level of education
- Housing and sanitation conditions
- Access to agricultural land

The 2017 survey questionnaires were formulated to allow for the improved identification of female and male PAPs that meet CBG Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) vulnerability criteria by 1) not owning their dwelling place, 2) being landless, or 3) having to pay for access to agricultural land. These PAPs, particularly women, may be less able to improve or re-establish their livelihood status/level of well-being subsequent to the implementation of compensation and/or resettlement measures. Households where the average revenue (monetary and non-monetary) is below the World Bank defined poverty line are also considered vulnerable under the RPF guidelines. While annual average income for household, including subsistence, consumption was included in the survey, collection and analysis of the data proved to be difficult. This criterion as such cannot be used as a main vulnerability indicator, nevertheless it remains useful when assessing each PAP situation.

The beneficiary's level of satisfaction in relation to the perceived living conditions as compared to before the compensation process (very good/good/poor in 2015 or better/same/worse in 2017) was recorded. In the 2017 survey, satisfaction about the compensation process and amount was also recorded (very good/good/poor).

Sampling

- **2015 survey sampling**

The monitoring approach used by CBG Community Relations staff in 2015 was neither scientific in nature nor statistically derived, but rather simply focused on larger compensation amounts per compensation event. As a result, the average compensation received by the PAPs surveyed in 2015 is USD3,665 and the median is USD3,934 against an average of USD 2,052 and a median of USD 895 for the 166 compensated PAPs. This approach did not take into account vulnerability criteria which would only be defined later in 2016 within the context of the CBG RPF document.

Using this survey method, 34 of the total 166 PAPs (20%) were surveyed in 11 of the 14 Project affected areas¹³. 8 of the total of 29 women PAPs (28%) were surveyed as part of this monitoring round. The higher proportion of women (they represent 18% of total PAPs but 24% of surveyed PAPs) is linked to the fact that they were more represented in the large compensation amount group.

As can be seen in Table 4 below, no surveys were carried out in N'dama and Victor Hugo in 2015, two areas affected by the construction of worker housing in Kamsar Cite. Both of these affected areas were the last to be compensated in November 2015. Surveys were planned for early 2016 but were not carried out. The Community Relations Department was at that time not sufficiently staffed to undertake surveys in addition to new compensation events and daily operations. The other event not surveyed is N'dangara Ouest and it can be explained by the fact that this event has only one PAP and was processed as part of another event. It so happens that he was not included in the random sampling.


- **2017 survey sampling**

In November 2017, a second round of monitoring was conducted by an EEM team of local consultants with the support of CBG staff and local community agents. Their objective was to try to focus on vulnerable households. Therefore, EEM decided to target female heads of household (no child-headed households were identified) that had not been assessed in 2015, and re-survey female PAPs and all other PAPs having received average to above average compensation amounts for the impacted area in order to monitor livelihood outcomes.

¹³ Numbers differ from EEM v3 compensation report because 1/Balahoun compensation case was removed from the scope of the assessment; 2/re-processing data have shown that a) a few women were categorized as men b) two compensation events linked to grievances had been mixed with other compensation events whose payment was processed at the same time (for analysis, it is better to separate them).

50 PAPs (including some from the Balahoun event not land-related) were initially targeted. Only half of this targeted number of PAPs were finally surveyed (25). EEM efforts to reach more PAPs were unsuccessful as a large number of PAPs could not be located (35, including 4 from the Balhaoun event). 10 of these 25 surveyed PAPs were linked to the out-of-scope Balahoun case and only 15¹⁴ respondents from 5 locations are valid for this past assessment report (9% of total PAPs). Out of the 15, 9 were women and 6 had already been surveyed in 2015 (4 women and 2 men). The EEM report describes that Sud Cogon, Parawi, Sitako, Batafong and Ndongara Est were deliberately not targeted as the amounts compensated were considered too small (which is a debatable criterion as explained later in the report) and at the same time because the Mine/Sangaredi area was not accessible because of unrest. Despite the EEM and CBG teams' efforts, the Victor Hugo PAPs could not be found for the survey.

¹⁴ In addition, the representative of the rural municipality compensated was surveyed.

	PAST COMPENSATION ASSESSMENT REPORT (2010-2015)		Date:	Printed:
	Doc. Ref.:	D390-SOC-PLN-004, EN, V00	Page No.	23 / 37

The summary of PAPs surveyed during the two monitoring rounds is presented in the following table:

Table 5 : Surveyed PAPs

Compensation case	# Total PAPs (women)	Surveyed 2015		Surveyed 2017			Distinct PAPs Surveyed in 2015 or in 2017 ¹⁵	
		# PAPs (women)	% of total PAPs (women)	# PAPs (women)	% of total PAPs (women)	Targeted but not found	#PAPS (women)	% of total PAPs (women)
Kolaboui – voie d'évitement	26 (2)	9 (2)	35% (100%)	3 (1)	12% (50%)	5	10 (2)	38% (100%)
Sand and laterite quarries	7	3	43%	0	0%	6	3	43%
Batafong	4	1	25%	0	0%	0	1	25%
Kamsar chemin de fer	4 (3)	1 (1)	25% (33%)	0	0	0	1 (1)	25% (30%)
Sud Cogon	14	3	21%	0	0%	0	3	21%
Ndangara Ouest	1	1	100%	0	0%	0	1	100%
Ndangara Est	2	0	0%		0%		0	0%
Parawi	14	2	14%	0	0%	0	2	14%
Sitako	24	4	17%	0	0%	0	4	17%
Centrale à béton	7 (3)	3 (2)	43% (67%)	4 (2)	57% (67%)	1	5 (3)	71% (100%)
Base vie	7 (2)	3 (2)	43% (100%)	1 (1)	14% (50%)	2	3 (2)	43% (100%)
Nouveau site de broyage	27 (8)	4 (1)	15% (13%)	5 (4)	19% (50%)	3	8 (4)	30% (50%)
N'Dama	21 (10)	0	0%	2 (1)	10% (10%)	7	2 (1)	10% (10%)
Victor Hugo	8 (1)	0	0%	0	0% (0%)	6	0 (0)	0% (0%)
TOTAL	166 (29)	34 (8)	20% (28%)	15 (9)	9% (31%)	31	43 (13)	26% (45%)

In summary, the two rounds of surveys provide monitoring information for 26% of the total individual PAPs and 45% of the individual female PAPs.

Challenges

The following challenges need to be taken into account when assessing the methodological aspects of the compensation monitoring:

- **Difficulty in finding PAPs after more than 2 years:** the major challenge for EEM in 2017 was to find the PAPs. In many events, the PAPs were unreachable through the telephone contact details recorded in 2015. Despite the EEM field team's best efforts and repeated attempts to track down PAPs with the support of the CBG community coordinators and local state coordination agents (Agents des services déconcentrés de l'état), around half of the PAPs originally targeted were not found. These PAPs have been marked as "targeted but not found" (ciblé mais pas trouvé) in the 2017 Survey section of the Compensation Register. EEM lists a few reasons that have been given to the surveyors during

¹⁵ 6 PAPs were surveyed twice. This column shows the number of distinctive PAPs surveyed.

the investigation, explaining the absence of some PAPs but this was unfortunately not formally recorded for each non-found PAP. The reasons quoted are:

- the harvesting season: some PAPs were said to have travelled to Senegal, Guinea Bissau and the Guinea forestière region for the cashew harvesting season.
- migration: some PAPs were said to have returned to their districts/villages of origin once the compensation was paid to them.
- death: surveyors were also told in some instances that the PAP had passed away. No formal verification was possible at the time.
- **Mistrust or resentment:** EEM indicated that despite clear communication about the context and objectives of the monitoring programme and an approach that sought out the participation of local agents, when community leaders were approached about the need to survey or re-survey past PAPs they expressed varying degrees of concern and resentment regarding the follow-up. Some PAPs were irritated by the intrusive approach, while others questioned whether it was a loan and, if this were not the case, why CBG was inquiring about how it was used. In any case, it reveals that the communities were not comfortable with this type of monitoring which was new to them.

4.2 Survey results


For this assessment, the data of the surveys were re-processed. Due to the methodological constraints mentioned earlier and some inconsistencies in data collection (e.g. answers to questions reported in some survey forms but not others), the possibility of deriving accurate statistical data from the survey is limited as not statistically valid. Furthermore, the compensation events cover different situations and environments which make the survey results applicable only to their own context. The next section will therefore provide an indicative assessment of livelihood outcomes for each of the 14 compensation events. In the absence of a socio-economic baseline, a few aspects of the socio-economic background of the PAPs' environment were useful to better contextualize the livelihood outcomes of each event.

Socio-economic parameters

Before exploring each compensation case, it is useful to understand a few aspects of their socio-economic background.

- **Rural and urban zone:**
 - The Port and Plant concession is located in the urban zone of Kamsar.¹⁶
 - The Mine concession covers the urban zone of Sangaredi and a large portion of rural areas where the compensation events are concentrated (Parawi, Sitako, Sud Cogon, Ndangara, Boulléré/Guéguéré).
 - The railway concession crosses both urban areas (Boké-, Kolaboui) and rural areas (Diassia).
 - Differences between rural and urban areas are important regarding access to utility infrastructure (water, sanitation, electricity). E.g. in Parawi, respondents indicated obtaining drinking water from the river, from the well in Kolaboui/Diassia and from their house tap in Kamsar.
 - However, even for inhabitants of urban areas, agriculture activities remain important, to varying degrees depending on the household's living standards. On the other hand, a trend in the rural communities of the area is more and more the move away from subsistence agriculture to commercial agriculture. It is now common to buy rice all year round in the rural communities.

¹⁶ Except for some associated facilities such as the pumping station in Medina Kebeya near Boké (Batafong)

	PAST COMPENSATION ASSESSMENT REPORT (2010-2015)		Date:	Printed:
	Doc. Ref.:	D390-SOC-PLN-004, EN, V00	Page No.	25 / 37

Observers are raising some concern about food security in the area. On another note, traditional livestock breeding activities have considerably declined.

- **Type of crops and associated livelihoods**

Rice and maize are used for direct household subsistence. A PAP compensated for rice is a baseline indication in itself as it means the PAP producer relies directly on this production to feed the household. The growing of vegetables (tomato, gombo, sweet potatoes, cucumber etc) is for household consumption and surplus is sold at the local market. Fruit tree production is sold at the local market and to wholesalers for local consumption and export, depending on the fruits. Cashew nuts have a particular history in the area. Limited, 10 years ago, the cultivation of cashew trees has increased widely with an important intensification in the last 5 years. Returns were once lucrative, but the market is showing signs of saturation. However, it seems that all types of households are currently still planting cashew trees but for various reasons: an income-generating activity, a saving scheme or a way to appropriate land. Land in most of the rural communities is held collectively (no private ownership can be attributed to an individual PAP). Urban development and CBG expansion are giving financial opportunities linked to land ownership. Therefore, some members of rural communities are planting to be able to argue they have a recognized individual right to the land. These speculative transfers tend to benefit to the most powerful/influential families in a community.

- **Speculation**

- CBG and Sylvatrop Consulting consultants have observed speculative activities around land ownership and assets since the launch of the Expansion Project in 2014-2015. Reported allegations point to some community members, politicians and public servants or even CBG employees.
- Speculation is always difficult to prove. In the present events, a few indicators can however rule out a situation or make it more suspicious. E.g. there is little probability that a PAP harvesting rice is speculating. A case with all the PAPs compensated for trees not yet at production stage is not a sufficient indicator to characterize speculative activities but can raise doubts in conjunction with other indicators.

- **Migration**

Population influx is important in the area. According to the ESIA, the majority of inhabitants of the Sangaredi urban zone were not born in the town and the rate is probably similar or even higher in Kamsar. All the PAPs who responded that they did not own land in the 2017 survey (question not asked in 2015), were in Kamsar. The place of origin was not part of the survey. However, an indirect reference to the place of origin – which was not Kamsar - was present in 25% of the Kamsar PAPs 2017 answers.

- **Cumulative impacts**

Other mining project are operating or under development in the area: The Rusal project is present in the Dian Dian district (as is Sitako) and the GAC project is located close to Sangaredi.

- **Comparing compensation amounts to living standards**

The 2017 survey excluded some events because the compensation amounts were considered “small” (i.e. the loss had no impact on the household). At the same time, the survey samples in both rounds targeted the highest compensation amounts. The compensation payments range from USD19 to USD21,000. However, the amount of the compensation is meaningless as an absolute value. The amount may be fair or unfair compared to the loss and the loss may be significant or insignificant when compared to the PAP economic baseline. The fairness of the compensation can be questioned in some events when the compensation rates applied were outdated. As for determining the significance of the loss for a PAP, this is difficult without a baseline. The following data can nevertheless assist in understanding the magnitude order of the compensation amounts:

- 55% of the population of Guinea lives below the national poverty line (USD 1.25/day or USD38/month);
- the Guinean Government enacted a minimum monthly salary in 2013 of GNF 400,000 (USD 42); with inflation, GNF 687,000 (USD 72) would be necessary to maintain the same purchasing power today.
- From a less scientific approach, based on a discussion with a local CBG coordinator, a person is often said to “have money” when (s)he has GNF 1,000,000 (USD 120) in his/her pocket.

In the light of these numbers, even land and assets compensated by a “small” amount, whether fair or unfair, can have significant impact on the livelihood and resilience of poor households, which represent more than 50% of the country’s population.

Indicative Livelihood outcome assessment

The following table presents the compensated land and assets. No land survey took place for the inventories. However, fields in production or in preparation were measured during the compensation inventory. The total land take surface area is not quantifiable from the compensation records. From data available, it is simply possible to state the land take (permanent or temporary) covered as being a minimum of 24ha¹⁷. 9,907 fruit trees¹⁸ were compensated, along with 6.29ha of crops, and preparation work done on an additional 3.89ha. According to the compensation register, no PAPs were compensated twice in the events covered by this past compensation report. A few PAPs from N’Dama were compensated for other assets in different Port/Plant concession locations after 2015.

For the 2015 survey round, 91% of the 34 surveyed PAPs indicated their situation was better than before the compensation. In 2017, 27% of the 15 surveyed PAPs declared they were not satisfied with the compensation process and 47% assessed their situation as worse than before (see table 9 below). Without a baseline and statistically valid sample, conclusions are made difficult. An attempt to further analyze the data available in surveys leads to identifying 33% of the 43 total PAPs surveyed as potentially at risk of not having restored their livelihood (see criteria and table 10 below). However, these analyses are also indicative but suggest that some vulnerability is present among the PAP surveyed.

Table 6 : Survey results

Events	#Total PAPs (women)	Compensation range (USD)	Assets compensated range	Survey results (% of surveyed PAPs for each event)		
				2015 livelihood change self-assessment	2017 Process appraisal ¹⁹	2017 livelihood change self-assessment
Kolaboui – voie d’évitement	26 (2)	2,000-21,000	3.9ha of land and 13.7ha of fruit trees 1,980 trees (covering 13.7ha) Between 0 and 6,000m2 of land/PAP and between 7 and 181	100% better	100% Good	67% better 33% same

¹⁷ Crops area compensated + farming land in preparation compensated + footprint of Kolaboui

¹⁸ A few forest trees are also included in Kolaboui – voie d’évitement case

¹⁹ In the 2017 survey, two assessment questions were asked: one about livelihood change and another about their satisfaction with the compensation process.

Events	#Total PAPs (women)	Compensation range (USD)	Assets compensated range	Survey results (% of surveyed PAPs for each event)		
				2015 livelihood change self-assessment	2017 Process appraisal ¹⁹	2017 livelihood change self-assessment
			trees/PAP (mainly palm trees in production)			
Sand and laterite quarries	7	4,500-8,500	1,612 trees Between 150 to 370 trees (various fruit trees types, half in production)	100% better	NA	NA
Batafong	4	100-400	83 trees and 0,15ha of crops 1 PAP with a rice field (1500m ²) and between 20 and 30 cashew trees/PAP, half in production	100% better	NA	NA
Kamsar Chemin de fer	4 (3)	600-1750	122 trees and 1245m ² of crops Between 17 and 59 fruit trees/PAPs mainly banana trees both in production and at growth stage and between 52 and 530m ² of vegetable and cassava crops	100% worse		NA
Sud Cogon	14	50 – 1,500	789 trees Between 5 and 400 cashew trees not yet in production apart from the 2 PAPs compensated for loss dating from 2012 with 20 and 30 trees in production.	100% better	NA	NA
Ndangara Ouest	1	5,079	2ha of land and associated field preparation work	100% better	NA	NA



Events	#Total PAPs (women)	Compensation range (USD)	Assets compensated range	Survey results (% of surveyed PAPs for each event)		
				2015 livelihood change self-assessment	2017 Process appraisal ¹⁹	2017 livelihood change self-assessment
Ndangara Est	2	170-258	101 trees Between 44 and 57 cashew trees/PAP, vast majority not yet in production	NA	NA	NA
Parawi	14	31-165	79 trees Between 2 and 12 cashew trees/PAP, the majority in production	100% better	NA	NA
Sitako	24	19-850	54 trees and 1.89ha of field preparation work Between 4 and 25 cashew trees/PAPS, majority not yet in production and between 200 and 2,000m ² /PAP of field preparation work	100% better	NA	NA
Centrale à béton	7 (3)	400-5,500	319 trees and 1.25ha of crops Between 30 and 60 fruit trees of various types/PAP (mango, palm tree, guava etc) mostly not yet in production and between 300 and 3,000m ² of crops (cassava, dasheen, sweet potatoes mainly).	100% better	75% very good 25% good	50% very good 25% same 25% worse
Base vie	7 (2)	1,600-4,000	762 trees and 1.19ha of crops Between 5 to 300 trees/PAP mainly banana trees not yet in production and between 200 and 4000m ² of crops/PAP (dasheen, sweet potatoes, tomato, cassava and pepper mainly)	67% better 33% same	100% very good	100% same



Events	#Total PAPs (women)	Compensation range (USD)	Assets compensated range	Survey results (% of surveyed PAPs for each event)		
				2015 livelihood change self-assessment	2017 Process appraisal ¹⁹	2017 livelihood change self-assessment
Nouveau site de broyage	27(8)	31-3,342	982 trees and 0.57ha of crops Between 2 and 250 trees/PAP, mainly banana trees not yet in production and between 20 to 600m ² crops/PAPs (cassava, peanut, tomato, pepper mainly)	75% better 25% same	25% very good 25% good 60% poor	20% better 80% worse
N'Dama	21 (3)	184-4,777	1,131 trees and 2.4ha of crops Between 1 and 300 trees/PAP mainly banana trees not yet in production and between 250 and 9,000m ² of crops/PAP (rice, cassava, okra, tomato, eggplant mainly)	NA	50% very good 50% poor	100% worse
Victor Hugo	8(1)	2,109-5,209	1893 trees and 0.6ha of crops Between 200 and 350 trees/PAP (except woman with 56) mainly banana trees slightly more not in production and between 300 and 1,200m ² of crops (tomato, cucumber, pepper, peanut, eggplant, cassava mainly)	NA	NA	NA
Total	166 (29)	19-21,000	9,907 trees and 6.29ha of crops and preparation work on 3.89ha	91% better 6% same 3% worse	40% Very good 33% Good 27% Poor	33% Better 20% same 47% Worse



Even if not stastically valid, the change in the % of self-assessments between 2015 and 2017 raises questions. In the absence of a baseline, it is not possible to determine if this increase in dissatisfaction is caused by lack of livelihood restoration or by other external factors.

In an attempt to push the analysis further, the livelihood data of the surveys were screened to highlight individual PAPs which could potentially be considered at risk of loss of livelihood. With this analysis, detailed below and summarized in the Table, 33% of the PAPs surveyed could be considered at risk of not having their livelihood restored. This does not mean that these PAPs actually incurred a loss because of CBG: they may have been able to restore their original situation and the limited data available have not recorded it and/or the loss could be attributable to the other factors not related to CBG (inflation, cumulative impacts, life accidents, etc). Neither can it be extrapolated that 33% of all PAPs are at risk. The ratio is probably lower as more vulnerable PAPs were targeted during the monitoring session. Furthermore, the context between the events is different: the compensation rate was different, the types of crops/trees are different and the PAPs have different profiles.

One of the following criterion leads to assessing the PAP as “at risk”:

- The compensation money was not reinvested in productive assets (agriculture, commerce, etc.) and the data do not provide evidence of another income source (other assets, job qualification etc). Some people of this category considered their situation as “better” in 2015 but since the survey was sometimes carried out very soon after the compensation, it gives little indication on the effective resilience of the PAPs.
- PAPs growing vegetables or crops (not trees) self-assessing themselves as “worse” than before whereas the compensation was used to invest in a new productive asset. With the data available, it is not possible to assess whether the new productive asset is sufficient to cover the loss. The indication that the household has encountered health expenses cannot in itself rule out a possible loss of livelihood due to the displacement. Indeed, a loss of livelihood would make a household less resilient to health expenses.
- Widow female PAPS with trees only self-assessing themselves as “worse” than before. The vulnerability of these PAPs cannot exclude a limited loss of asset from having an impact on the household’s livelihood. However, no PAPs surveyed fall solely in this category.

Using these criteria, the following table identified PAPs potentially at risk of not having their livelihood restored for each event.

Table 7: PAPs potentially at risk

Compensation event	# PAPs	# distinctive PAPs surveyed in 2015 or 2017	Risk criteria		Total of PAPs surveyed potentially at risk
			No investment in anew productive asset	PAPs compensated for crops and self-assessing as worse	
Kolaboui -voie d'évitement	26	10	2		2
Sand and laterite quarries	7	3	2		2
Batafong	4	1	0		0
Kamsar chemin de fer	4	1	0	1	1
Sud Cogon	14	3	0		0
Ndangara Ouest	1	1	1		1
Ndangara Est	2	0	NA	NA	NA
Parawi	14	2	0		0
Sitako	24	4	1		1
Centrale à béton	7	5	0	1	1
Base vie	7	3	1		1
Nouveau site de broyage	27	8	2	1	3
N'Dama	21	2	0	2	2
Victor Hugo	8	0	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL	166	43	9	5	14 (33%)

Looking at the information available: compensation rate, crop, PAP profile, survey results, cumulative impacts), the compensation event that appears most at risk of potentially creating livelihood loss is N'Dama. This assumption is based on the facts that:

- 10 of the 21 PAPs are women growing crops on a larger surface than the average PAPs.
- 20 of the 21 PAPs are not the owners of the impacted land. Land pressure in the area makes new land opportunities limited.
- Contrary to other compensation events taking place around the same time, the compensation rate for crops was not updated to reflect market prices
- Other compensation events took place in the Bas-fond area in 2016 with potential cumulative impacts

Livelihood restoration activities

The compensation processes assessed did not entail associated livelihood restoration activities for PAPs. However, CBG has conducted several social actions in the event locations and a 5-year Program "PA-AGR"²⁰ to support income generating activities within CBG affected communities (in the port/plant, mining and railway zones) was launched in 2017 in partnership with an international NGO. The program was designed with the intent to target the most vulnerable and most impacted communities, such as PAPs in the port/plant area who could have been compensated for assets at different locations in 2015-2016. The 3-year pilot phase receives funding of USD 3,3 million from CBG and USD 456k from the

²⁰ Projet d'Appui aux Activités Génératrices de Revenus (PA-AGR)

NGO. Support such as technical, management and literacy training, equipment and finance is provided to market gardening, fishing, animal husbandry and craft activities. To date, 48 Groupements d'interet économique (small business consortia) have been assisted, representing 1122 beneficiaries, 62% of which are women. The extent to which PAPs are represented among the beneficiaries is presented in the table below:

Table 8 : CBG socio-economic programs in compensation event locations

Compensation event	Location	N° of PAPs	Social infrastructure financed by CBG since 2015	Integration into PA-AGR program and other livelihood activities
Voie d'évitement Kolaboui	Kolaboui	26	1 cultural centre (2015)	These PAPs shall be included in the second phase of the PA-AGR
			3 classrooms refurbished at Lycée Kolaboui centre (2015)	
			1 water borehole (2019)	
Sand and laterite quarries	Tonkoya, Kassia, Dar-es-salam, Yaguissiran et Kastrie	07	1 primary school in Yaguissiran (2017)	1 farming GIE ²¹ in Bintimodia, Tonkoya zone (37 members including 28 women)
			Delimitation of graveyard and soccer field at Yaguissiran (2017)	
Batafong	Madina Kébéya	04	Water and electricity supply by CBG	1 bee-keeping GIE. 17 members including 7 women
Kamsar chemin de fer, Centrale à béton, Base vie, Nouveau Broyage, N'Dama, Victor Hugo	Kamsar cité, Kamsar centre, Kassongony, Bas-fond	74	5 school refurbished in Kamsar cité and Kamsar centre (2015 and 2018)	2 women fish wholesalers GIE with 50 members
			4 public latrines (2017)	2 GIE of fishermen with 50 members
			6 Km of road and 22 road crossings works in Kamsar centre (2017)	1 GIE of fish smoking women with 25 members
			6 boreholes in Kamsar Centre and Kassongony (2017)	The PCR PAPs not included in these GIE shall be included in the second phase of the PA-AGR
			1 Mayoral office (2015)	
			6 public latrines in Kassongony (2017)	
			2 Km of paved road in Kassapo in 2017	
Sud Cogon	M'Bouroré et Guéguéré	14	Refurbishment of secondary roads in M'bouroré (2018)	Thiapikhouré livelihood restoration plan shall include all PCR PAPs from M'Bouroré.
			As part of the Hamdallaye et Fassaly Foutahbé RAP, a school was built in 2019 in Fassaly Foutahbé. Pupils from M'Bororé will attend this school from fall 2020.	
			1 rural road in Guéguéré (2019)	
Ndangara Ouest, Ndangara Est	Hamdallaye	3	1 slaughter house in Sangaredi (2016)	PCR PAPs are included in the Hamdallaye and Fassaly Foutahbé PRAMS
			1 refurbished school at CBG cité (2015)	

²¹Groupement d'interet économique – legal status for cooperatives

Compensation event	Location	N° of PAPs	Social infrastructure financed by CBG since 2015	Integration into PA-AGR program and other livelihood activities
			11 community Infrastructures built as part of the Hamdallaye et Fassaly Foutahbe RAP in the new Hamdallaye village: 1 primary school with 6 classrooms, 1 health center, 1 market, 1 community center, 1 mosque and 6 water boreholes	
Parawi (Ndangara Sud site)	Parawi	14	2 water boreholes in Parawi (2019)	Kankalaré livelihood restoration program will include all the PCR PAPs from Parawi
			2 roads reprofiled in Parawi Saléahand Feto Parawi (2019)	
Sitako (Bidikoun Sud Est site)	Sitako	24	1 water borehole in Parawol Sitako (2018)	1 small ruminant breeding GIE with 23 members including 10 women.
			Reprofiling of a rural road (2019)	1 market gardening GIE with 32 members including 30 women
				1 farming and plant nursery GIE with 16 members including 8 women The PCR PAPs not included in these GIE shall be included in the second phase of the PA-AGR



CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Except when started by a grievance, the compensation events reviewed in this assessment are aligned with national regulations but not with IFC PS5. The main gaps identified are:

- A confusion around the nature of the land disturbances, the entitlement of the PAPs and legal agreements. One example is the compensation of crops destroyed during exploration whereas the compensation agreements signed by the PAPs stipulated permanent loss of the land.
- The discrepancies between the compensation rates used. The 14 compensation processes used 6 different rate models, with potentially significant differences between PAPs compensated a few months apart. Moreover, compensation rates were based, for several compensation events, on a 1987 or 2008 national guidance note (not updated) although the consumer goods price index increased by 146% between 2008 and 2015²².
- The exclusively monetary nature of the compensation. Replacement land or livelihood restoration programs were not considered in the compensation processes reviewed.
- The absence of a socio-economic baseline of the PAPs which makes the assessment of livelihood restoration problematic.
- The flaws in the monitoring surveys.
- The ratio of compensation events processed following a grievance, registered after the land take or land use restriction (50% of the events reviewed in this assessment are linked to a grievance).

Due to these shortcomings, restoration of the PAPs' livelihoods cannot be formally established as required in the ESAP. As a precaution, the recommendations are made as if a loss of livelihood had happened, even if not confirmed.

Closing the process gap

Formulating recommendations about the process is relatively easy. CBG has already made some efforts with the 2016 RPF and the gap assessment of this report provides guidance for further policy improvement that can be incorporated in the revised version of the RPF.


Addressing livelihood restoration concerns

The recommended way forward for ensuring the PAPs livelihoods have been restored is more complex. It needs to be acknowledged that the overall context is very challenging and this assessment of 2010-2015 past compensation is not sufficient to fully understand the land management issues of the area. What has happened between 2015-2020 should be taken into account before pursuing the recommendations.

Using the information available in this report, the following conclusion and recommendations could be made:

- Relaunching a new monitoring survey for the entire events is not practical (20% of all PAPs could not be found during the 2017 survey plus some communities were already reluctant to participate in 2017). Furthermore, the original baseline would still be missing.
- Re-compensating all the 165 PAPs in line with the compensation matrix developed in 2016 would be difficult as well (missing PAPs, land not surveyed etc.).

²² <https://www.worlddata.info/africa/guinea/inflation-rates.php>

	PAST COMPENSATION ASSESSMENT REPORT (2010-2015)		Date:	Printed:
	Doc. Ref.:	D390-SOC-PLN-004, EN, V00	Page No.	35 / 37

- It can therefore be recommended :
 - It can be assumed that PAPs of the mining area have been/will be managed again through the streamlined compensation process or RAP/LRP linked to the expansion of the mining exploitation. Special attention should be given to those events that have already been compensated between 2010-2015. Their situations need to be assessed taking into account the past compensation events.
 - As part of the livelihood program PA-AGR extension, CBG should instruct the NGO operator to contact each traceable PAP to provide them with an opportunity to receive support for their agricultural or economic activities.
 - In case of any new land-related grievance linked to the 2010-2015 period, CBG should manage accordingly.

Land Management Strategy

The compensation events, documents available for this review and discussions during the assessment reveal the complex environment of the Boké area pertaining to land and land use. Developing a long-term land management strategy for future development could be helpful. A land management strategy would allow a more integrated and coordinated approach to be taken for the CBG planning process. It is an opportunity to draw on existing CBG social management plans and policies such as the RPF, Community Investment Plan, Mine-closure Plan and the recent Boké regional planning report funded by the World Bank in order to minimize social disruption (e.g. resettling the same communities several times) while maximizing opportunities for local communities (e.g. focusing community investment in growth corridors). Therefore, the land management strategy could be part of the RPF which is currently revised.

A detailed action plan to implement these recommendations is presented below:



PAST COMPENSATION REPORT ACTION PLAN

Action	RESPONSIBLE	SUPPORT	START DATE	END DATE
STEP 1. DEFINE THE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT TO THE PAST COMPENSATION PAPs AS PART OF THE PA AGR				
Elaboration of the Terms of Reference for the Past Compensation Livelihoods Support Programme through Income Generating Activities (IGA) to be included in an addendum to CECI PA-AGR	Resettlement Specialist	Community Relations Manager	01/01/2021	31/01/2021
STEP 2. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT				
Consultation Campaign to verify the exact number of PAPs already included in the IGA programme PA-AGR	CECI	Resettlement Specialist	01/04/2021	01/07/2021
Participatory Consultation Campaign (MARP methodology) to select relevant IGA's for the Past Compensation PAPs not already included into PA-AGR	CECI	Resettlement Specialist	01/04/2021	30/07/2021
Vulnerability Assessment of Past Compensation PAPs	CECI	Resettlement Specialist	01/04/2021	30/07/2021
STEP 3. FAISABILITY AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT STRATEGY				
Elaboration of the Livelihoods support strategy and validation with PAPs of the selected IGA's	CECI	Resettlement Specialist	01/08/2021	01/10/2021
Identification of differentiated livelihoods support activities for vulnerable and non vulnerable PAPs	CECI	Resettlement Specialist	01/08/2021	01/10/2021
Set up of KPI's and Livelihoods Monitoring Protocol	CECI	Resettlement Specialist	01/08/2021	01/10/2021
Validation of the Report - Livelihoods support strategy -	Community Relations Manager	Resettlement Specialist	30/10/2021	30/11/2021
STEP 4. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME				
Set up of the Economic Interest Groups (EIG)	CECI	Community Relations Manager	01/12/2021	01/03/2022
Technical Training - specific to the IGA's selected	CECI	Community Relations Manager	30/03/2022	30/06/2024
Financial Management Training & Access to financing (Saving and Credit)	CECI	Community Relations Manager	30/03/2022	30/06/2024
Inputs to kick off the IGA and basic investments	CECI	Community Relations Manager	30/03/2022	30/06/2024
STEP 5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION				
Annual Monitoring report including disaggregated data on revenues produced for each PAP	CECI	Resettlement Specialist	31/12/2022	31/12/2024
External Mid-Term Evaluation	CECI	Resettlement Specialist	01/06/2022	01/07/2022
External Final Audit - aiming at assessing the effectiveness of the livelihoods support provided. If the audit results do not formally establish that the restoration of the PAPs' livelihoods is satisfactory, as required in the ESAP, a specific sets of recommendations and action plan to extend the livelihoods support will be provided.	CECI	Resettlement Specialist	01/10/2024	31/12/2024

