Nachtigal Hydropower Project, Cameroon

Resettlement and Livelihoods Symposium
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Livelihood Restoration Planning

Practical Insights from the Case of Sand Mining Workers

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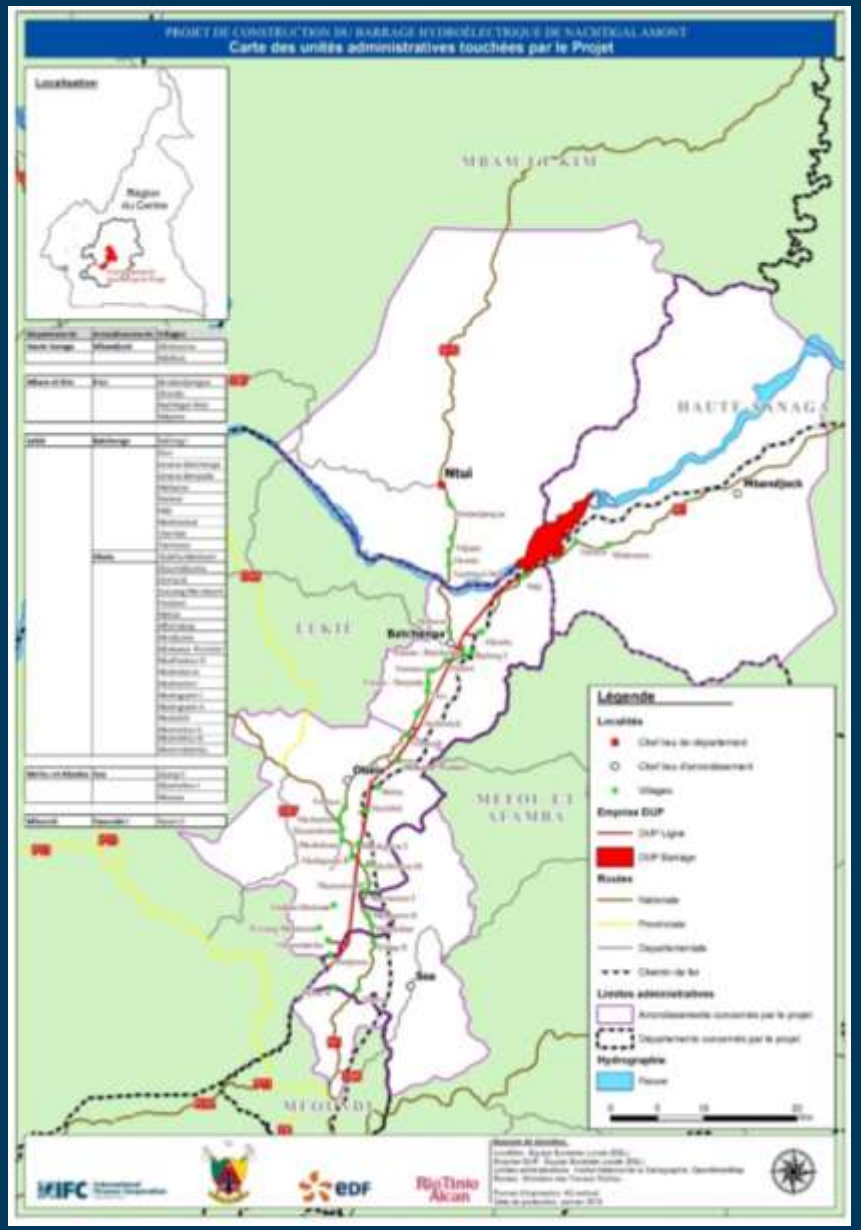
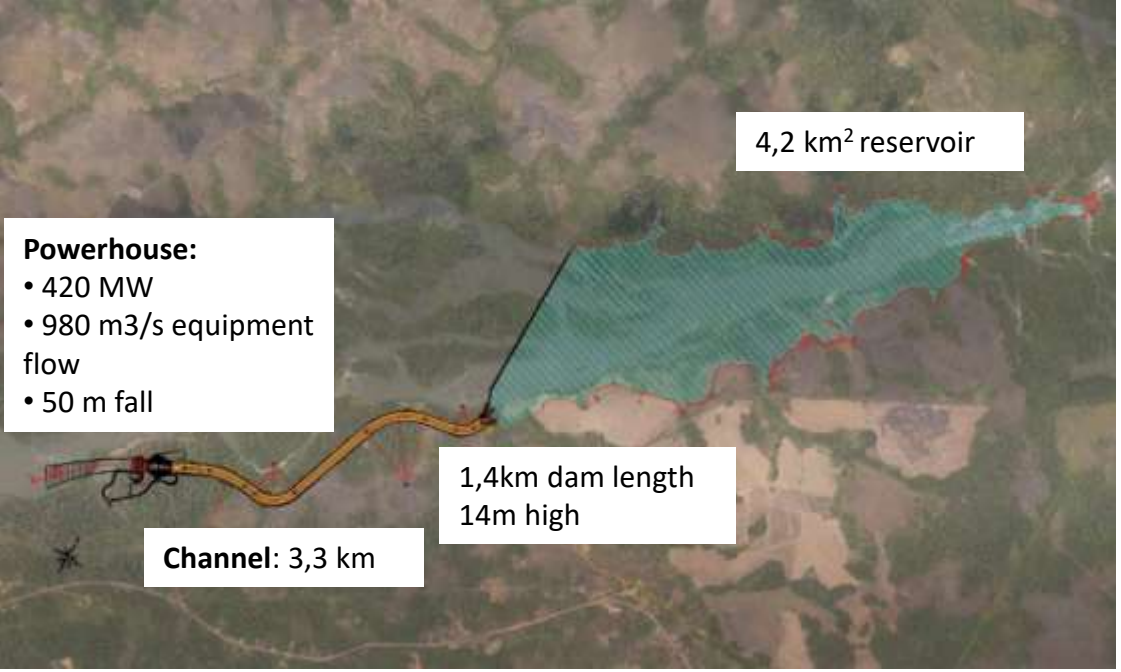
EDF NHPC ARTELIA

1. Nachtigal Hydropower Project
2. Impacts on Sand Mining
3. Baseline conditions
4. Livelihood Restoration Planning
5. Challenges and lessons learnt

Cameroon

Sanaga River





Co-developed

by EDF, Government of Cameroon and IFC

Owned

by Nachtigal Hydropower Project Company (NHPC), SPV – EDF, IFC, Government of Cameroon

Construction in 2018

Operation in 2022

Benefit-sharing mechanism

Local Area Development Plan (LADP)
Rural electrification with e-flow
Infrastructure

Environmental and Social Plans (2006-2016)

➔ **Local consultants**
(Egis Cameroun, Carfad & individual experts)

➔ **International consultants**
(Artelia, Aecom & individual experts)

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)

2 Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs)

Livelihood Restoration Plan for Sand Miners

E&S specifications for contractors

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Complexity

Timeframe of impacts

Reservoir: flooded within 5 or 6 years

Construction area: access restricted within1 or 2 years

Downstream: sand blocked in 3-5 years

Figures

Number of PAPs

Number of pits & deposits

Social organisation

Types of PAPs

Ethnic groups

Spatial extent

Upstream & downstream

About 50 km river stretch

Surrounding villages and municipalities

Entitlements

Direct and indirect impacts

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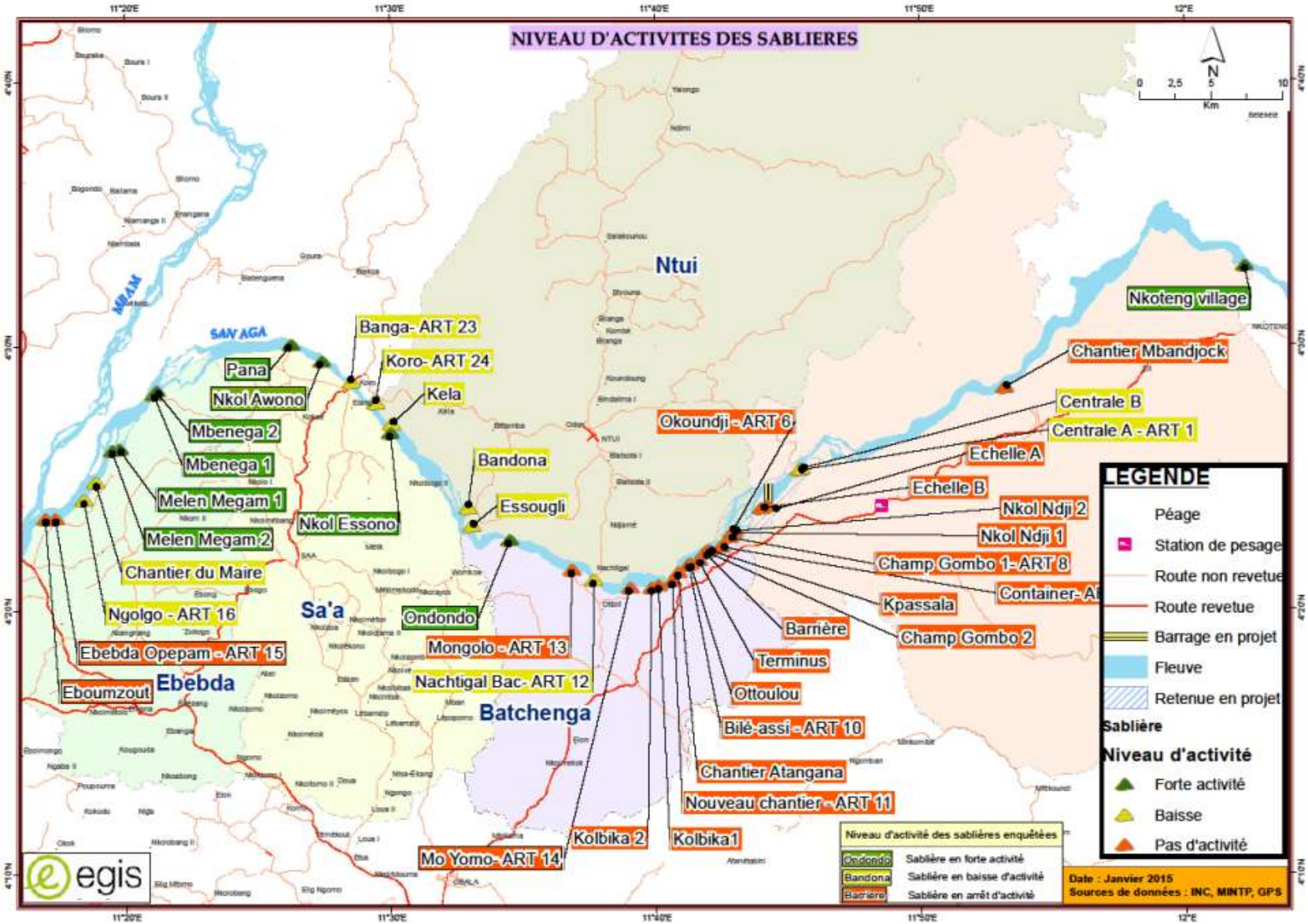
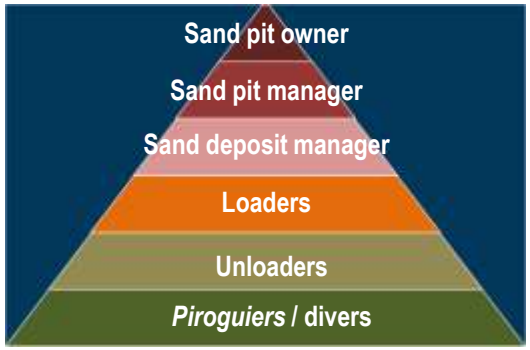

NIVEAU D'ACTIVITES DES SABLIERES
Ntui
Sa'a
Ebebda
Batchenga
Banga- ART 23
Koro- ART 24
Kela
Pana
Nkol Awono
Mbenega 2
Mbenega 1
Melen Megam 1
Melen Megam 2
Chantier du Maire
Nkol Essono
Bandona
Essougli
Ngolgo - ART 16
Ebebda Opepam - ART 15
Eboumzout
Ondondo
Mongolo - ART 13
Nachtigal Bac- ART 12
Mo Yomo- ART 14
Kolbika 2
Kolbika1
Okoundji - ART 6
Nkoteng village
Chantier Mbandjock
Centrale B
Centrale A - ART 1
Echelle A
Echelle B
Nkol Ndji 2
Nkol Ndji 1
Champ Gombo 1- ART 8
Container- A
Kpassala
Champ Gombo 2
Barrière
Terminus
Ottoulou
Bilé-assi - ART 10
Chantier Atangana
Nouveau chantier - ART 11
LEGENDE
Péage
Station de pesage
Route non revetue
Route revetue
Barrage en projet
Fleuve
Retenue en projet
Sablière
Niveau d'activité
Forte activité
Baisse
Pas d'activité
Niveau d'activité des sablières enquêtées
Ondondo Sablière en forte activité
Bandona Sablière en baisse d'activité
Barrière Sablière en arrêt d'activité
Date : Janvier 2015
Sources de données : INC, MINTP, GPS
egis




Informal but structured






Significant activivity

600 000 m³
~ 45 sand pits, 100s of deposits
~ 1,000 workers (seasonal activity)
17 villages
Profitable activity
Direct and indirect jobs

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Dedicated **Livelihood Restoration Plan** *to affected sand mining activities*

Process

A long series of discussions…

➔ compliance with **IFC performance standards**

Best practice, benchmark and **lessons learnt** from other projects with similar impacts

Iterative field work to collect **critical baseline data** (2 years)

Process

Consultations to identify livelihood restoration strategies and PAPs preferences

Focus Group Discussions
with PAPs and residents from the affected area (villages)

Quantitative & qualitative PAPs surveys

Grievance mechanisms

Daily involvement of the Project Social Team

Coordination meetings (Project E&S staff, consultants & IFC panel of experts)

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→ Challenges *(process)*

- Volatile and informal sector
- Workers' high mobility
- Seasonality
- Stakeholders power and influence (over other stakeholders)
- Project milestones

→ Responses

- Significant resources and time to collect baseline data
- Flexibility (adaptive management)
- Observation (vs declarative data)
- Iterative process
- "Reasonable evidence"
- Involvement from E&S NHPC team → Stakeholder Engagement

➔ Challenges *(content)*

- **How** to respond to sustainable restoration imperative for one of the most profitale income sources locally available?
- **How** to valuate economic losses for informal activities?
- **How** to ensure a **fair** compesation process and avoid dissatisfaction among the PAPs?
- **How** to respond to predictability challenges (uncertainties) and comply with IFC's requirements of livelihood restoration objectives?

LRP fully endorsed by stakeholders

➔ Responses

Develop or reinforce PAP's capacity to restore livelihood

Tailored livelihood restoration packages to each category of PAPs

Compensation and livelihood restoration process **spread over time**

Mix of individual and collective measures

Mix of financial compensation and technical support for livelihood restoration

Maintain diversity of livelihood sources (agriculture and off-farm)

Reinforce existing livelihoods

Linkages with the Local Economic Development Plan (PADEL)

Exit strategy

Thank you!