

# Simandou

## Resettlement and Compensation Process

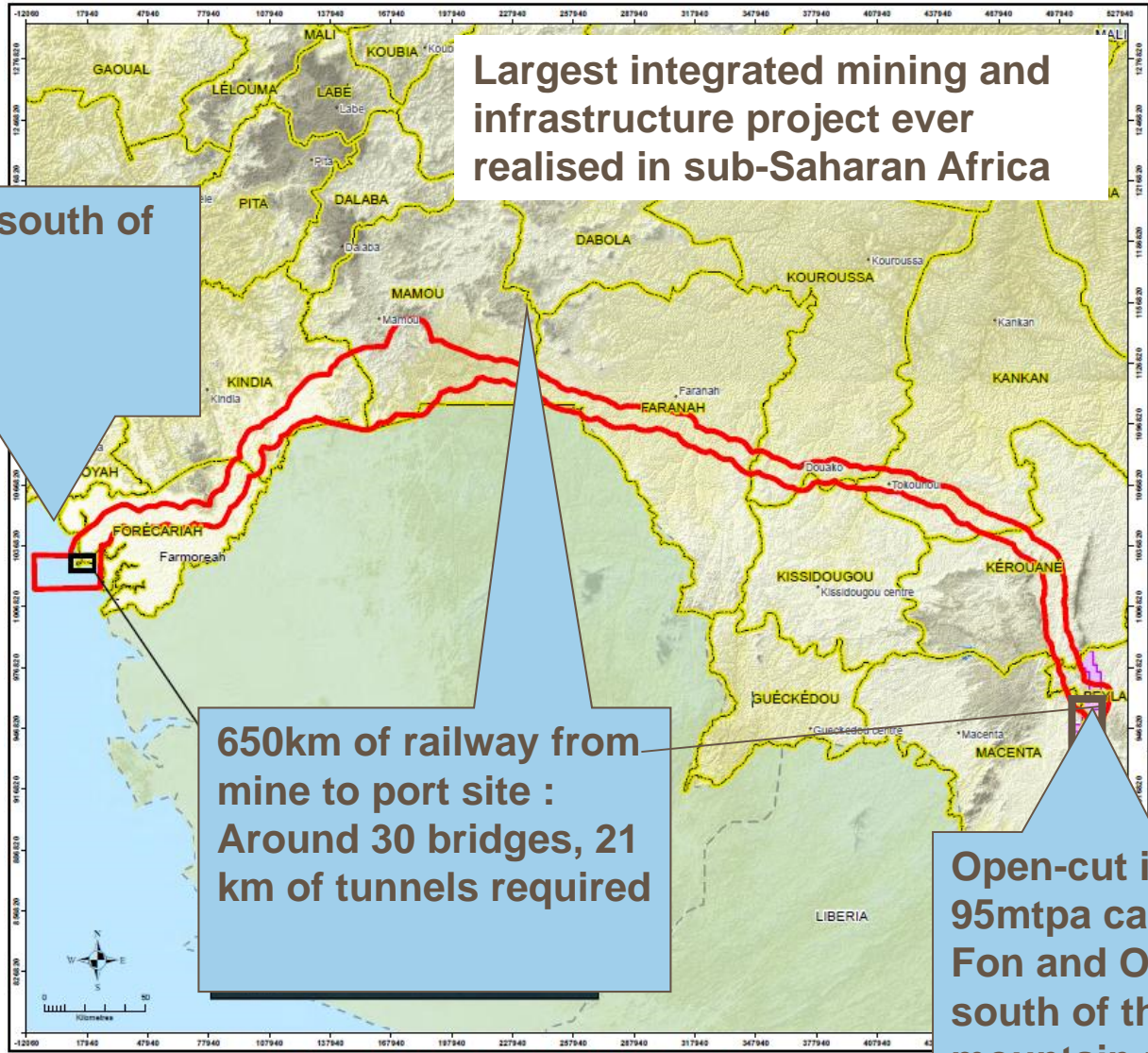
Presentation IAIA Conference October 2014



# Simandou- Guinea



# The Simandou Project



Largest integrated mining and infrastructure project ever realised in sub-Saharan Africa

Port site 60km south of Conakry in the Préfecture de Forécariah

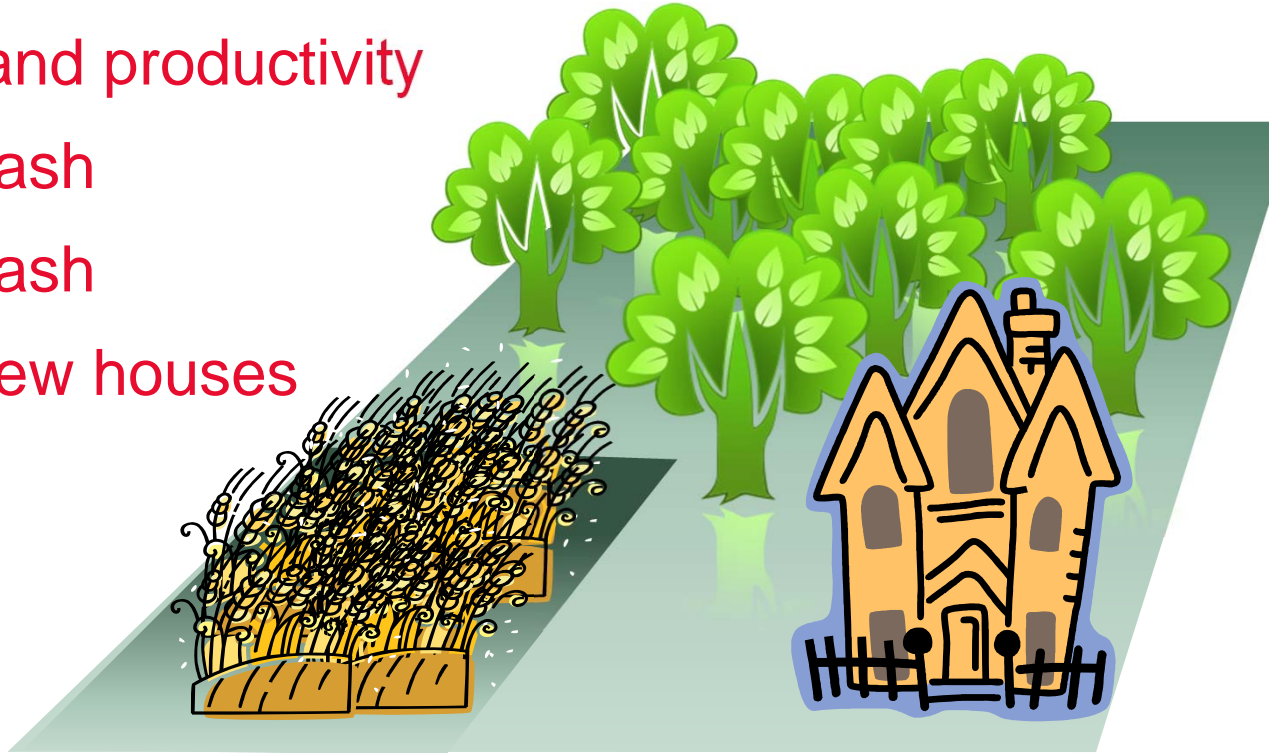
650km of railway from mine to port site :  
Around 30 bridges, 21 km of tunnels required

Open-cut iron ore mine of 95mtpa capacity at Pic de Fon and Ouéléba in the south of the Simandou mountain range

Project Area	Physical Displacement	Economic Displacement
Port	36	376
Rail	239	3,620
Camps	0	370
Mine	68	713
Quarries	0	334
Roads	0	107
<b>Total</b>	343 households	5,520 households

# What is being compensated, and how?

- Land owned → **land productivity**
- Crops → **Cash**
- Trees → **Cash**
- Homes → **New houses**



Total area to be compensated:  
28,000 Ha (280 km<sup>2</sup>)

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# Impacted households in Port



# Resettlement in Port



A model for consideration

Rio Tinto

## Livelihoods in Port





# Fishing – Port area



## Resettlement – Livelihoods in Port



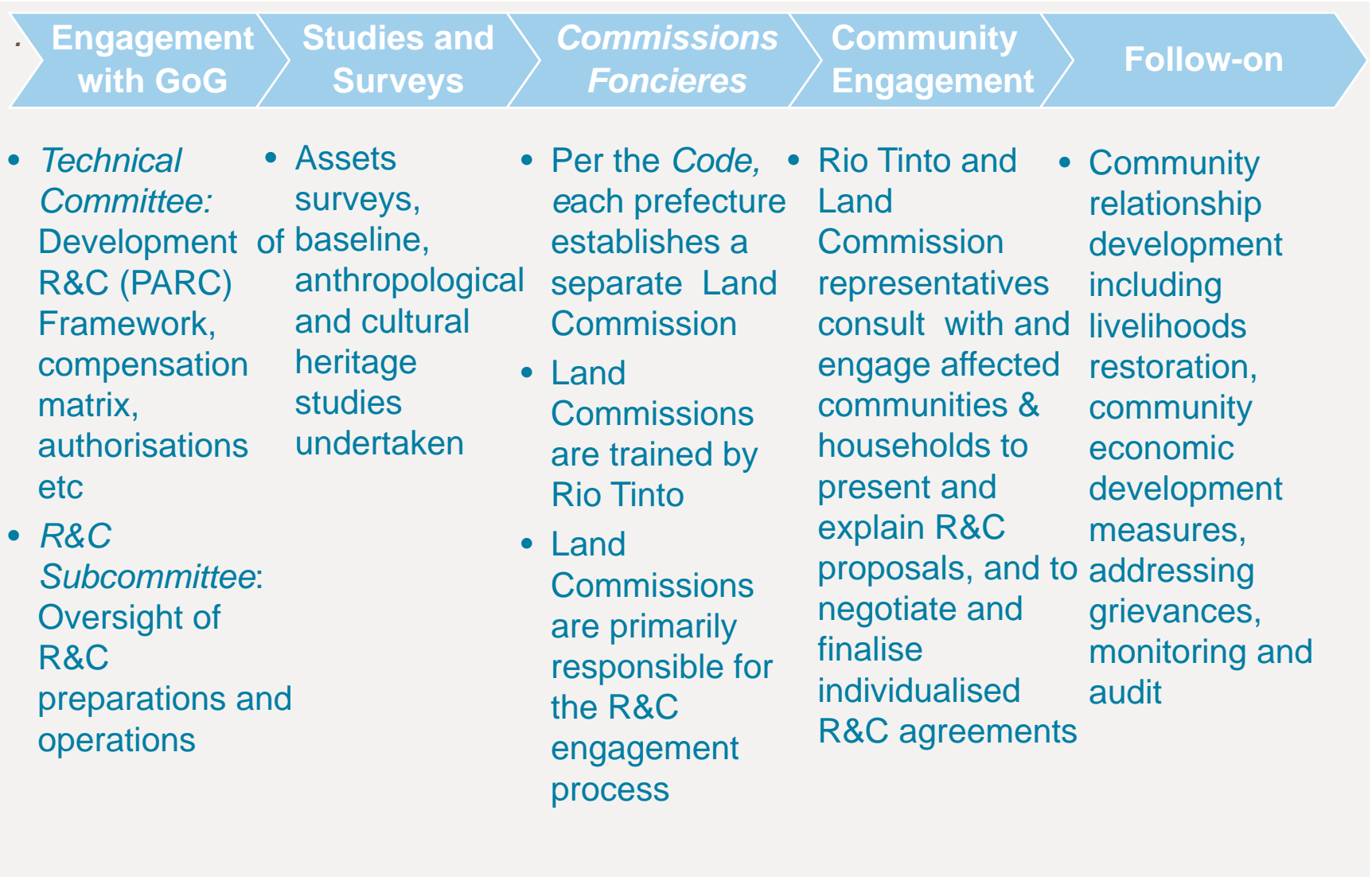
## Resettlement – Livelihoods in Port



# Engagement with Affected Communities



# Engagement with Affected Communities



# Establishing an effective relationship with local and regional communities to mitigate risks



# Resettlement Methodology

# Key Issues



## Resettlement and Compensation: Guiding Principles

- IFC Performance Standards
- Rio Tinto Group Policy and Resettlement Guidance
- Law of Guinea

## Complexity of Land Ownership and Management

- Land tenure is formally regulated by the French-based *Land Right and Domainal Code 1992*
- In practice, most rural land is regulated by an unwritten but widely respected collective (lineage)-based customary land ownership and management system

## Reconciling Formal and the Customary Land Systems

- A key focus of the PARC work has been to provide security of land tenure to Affected Persons under the *Code* in a way that is harmonious with the collective customary ownership and management system

## Building Capacity in Government

- In practice relatively little formal land administration infrastructure exists in rural areas
- Government has established Prefectoral-level *Commissions Foncières* (Land Commissions), Rio Tinto has assisted with training and some logistical support

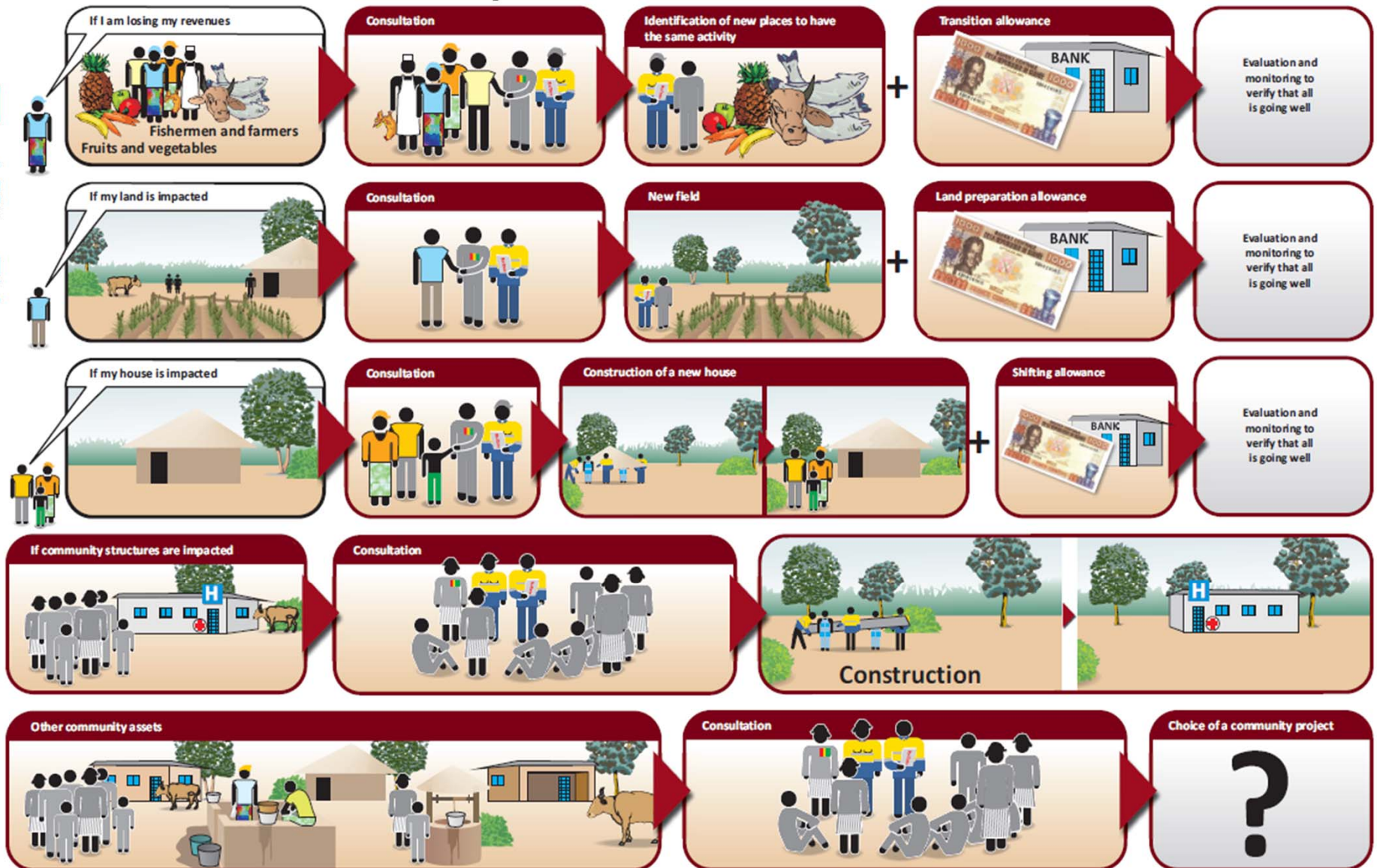


# Resettlement Methodology



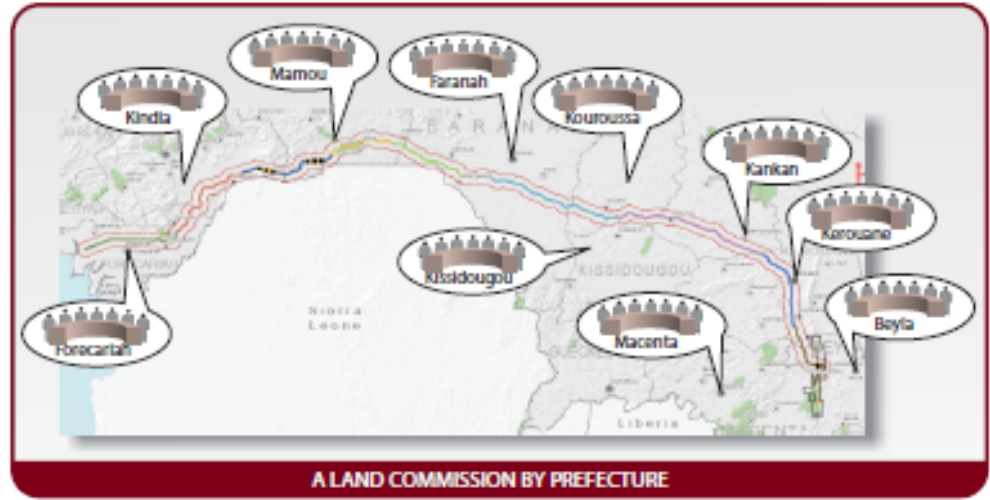
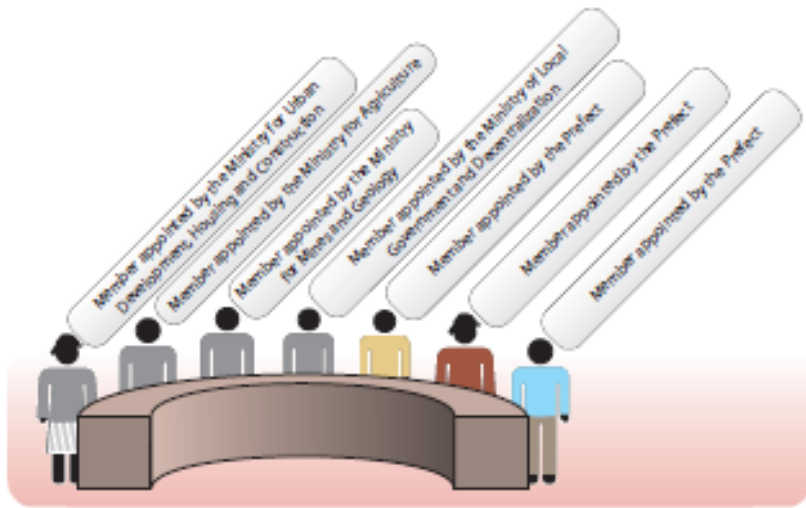
- The Compensation and Resettlement operation is proceeding in accordance with a framework document (PARC Framework) *Projet d'action de reinstallation et compensation* pursuant to IFC Performance Standards, and a Protocol d'Accord with Government of Guinea adapted to the particular circumstances of the proposed port area.
- Rio Tinto has developed separate agreement and certificate templates for *physically* displaced households; for *economically* displaced households; and for *communities* affected by the Project.
- The templates broadly provide for cash compensation for loss of crops and trees; in-kind (replacement) compensation for loss of land and housing; and in kind (community project) compensation at the community level.
- Cash compensation is at rates developed in accordance with IFC Standards and agreed with Government of Guinea.
- Compensation is assessed at the individual level but agreed at the household level. The needs of women and vulnerable groups have been taken into consideration in the compensation program.
- Special attention is being given to preservation of the customary land management system along the Project corridor.

# Simandou Compensation Process

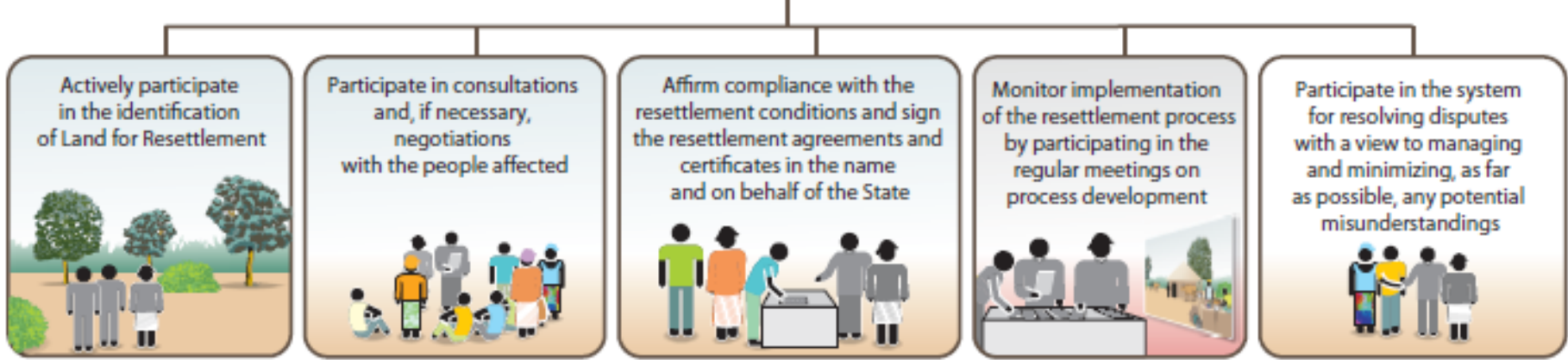


Lineage research helps us understand the complexity of traditional land ownership & management to ensure we compensate the right people for the right land, the right way.

# Government Land Commissions identify & acquire suitable replacement land



## Main duties of the land commission within the context of the PARK



# Context

the bundles of land tenure rights in time

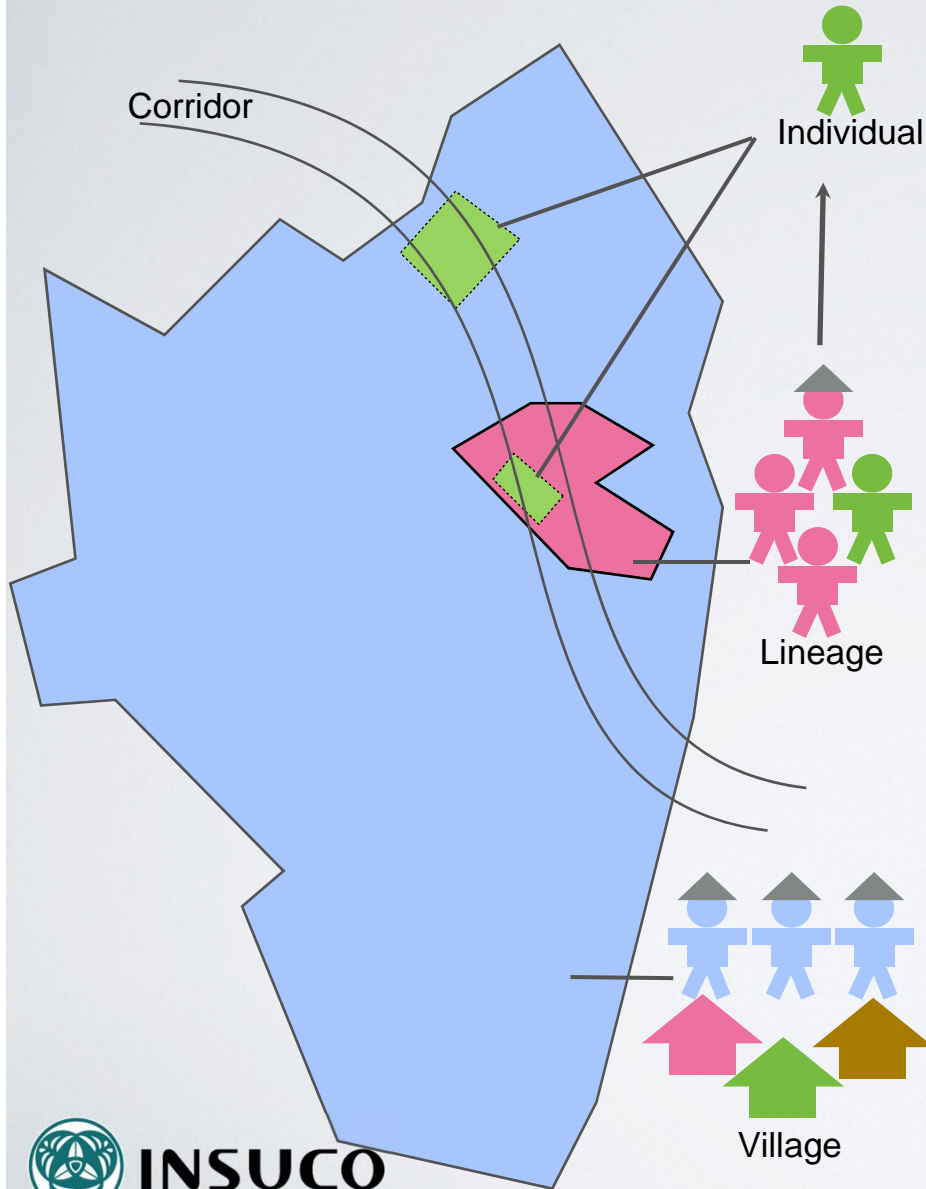
People exercise various actions about land: management, accommodations, transfer of rights, delegation of rights, inheritance, access, exploitation, selling of harvest...



- A land tenure right is a socially authorized action about land
- People hold bundle of land tenure rights
- Custom land tenure rights are embedded into social relations (kinship, religion, politics), then they vary according to local history



Bundles of rights and implications for compensations...



Lineage claimant	PARC	Individualized owner	PARC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accessing</li> <li>- Cultivating</li> <li>- Consuming &amp; selling harvest</li> </ul>	crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accessing</li> <li>- Cultivating</li> <li>- Consuming &amp; selling harvest</li> </ul>	crops & land
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transferring rights (selling, ceding)</li> <li>- Delegating rights (renting, lending, crop-sharing, ...)</li> <li>- Accomodation (irrigation schemes, trees plantation, wells, ...)</li> <li>- Changes in rights definition</li> <li>- Inheritance</li> </ul>	land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accomodation (irrigation schemes, trees plantation, wells, ...)</li> <li>- Delegating rights (renting, lending, crop-sharing, ...)</li> <li>- Do not authorize the selling, the ceding of right and the inheritance outside kinship</li> <li>- Being noticed of accomodation, delegation and transmission</li> </ul>	inform ation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Being notified of changes in rights</li> <li>- Giving authorization to settle strangers from the community</li> </ul>	inform ation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Giving authorization to settle strangers from the community</li> </ul>	inform ation

# Objectives

- Identifying bundles of land tenure rights on impacted plots and lands to replace or compensate them adequately
- Delimiting and naming customary village territories impacted by the corridor
- Identifying local actors with whom Borealis will plot lands impacted by the corridor
- Identifying individuals and groups that have to be compensate according the bundle of land rights they hold on impacted lands
- Identifying the main land tenure issues for each hub

# Methodology in three points

## 2 types of survey

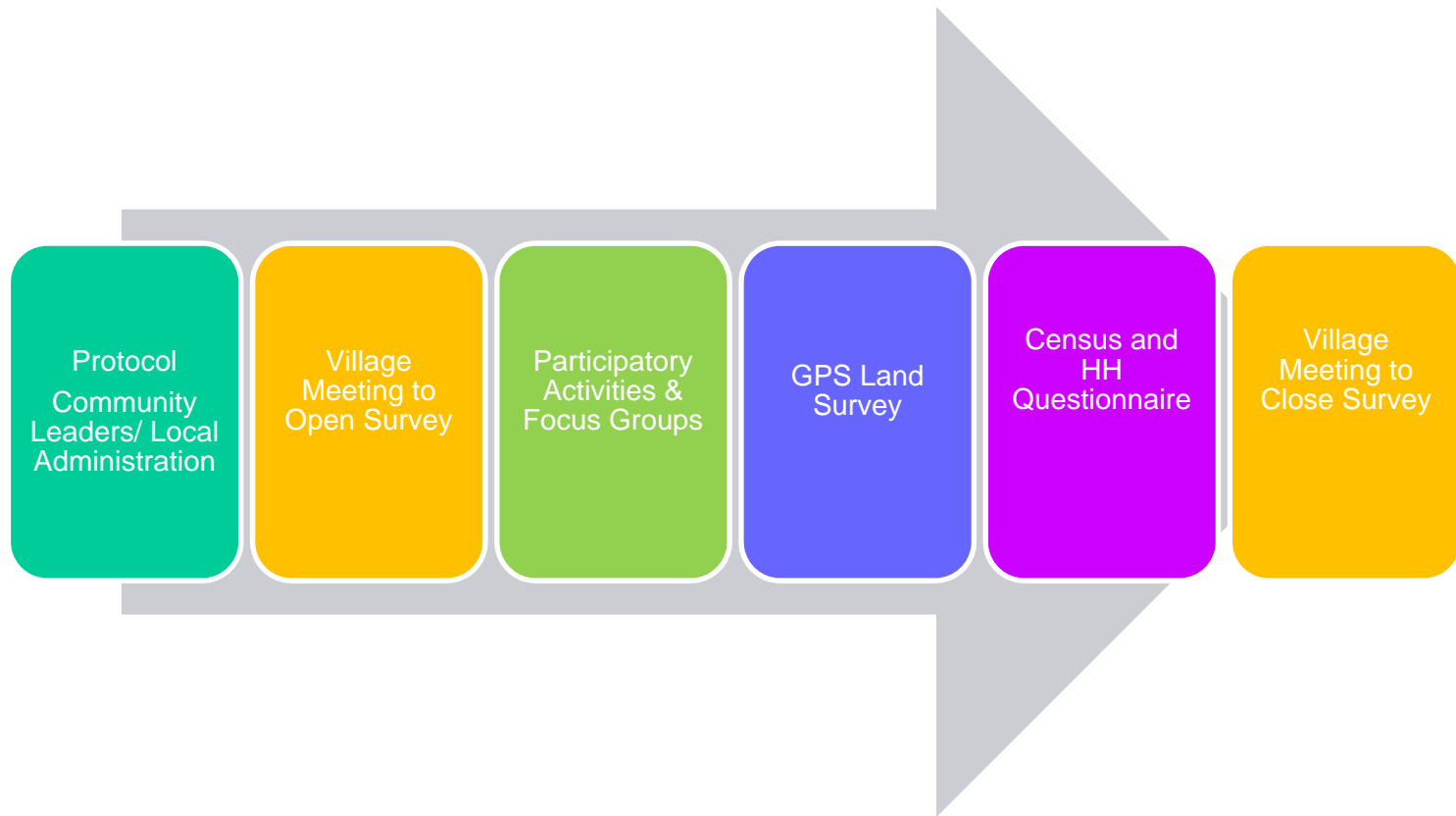
The corridor crosses 10 to 13 ethnic areas where we suppose land tenure systems are different

- A «case study» in the first village of each ethnic area to define appropriate typologies of land tenure rights
- After the case study, «quick surveys» focused on the corridor and impacted lineages



## Rail corridor: Participatory planning for villages

- Piloted in Nov-Dec 2013 in 2 villages of the Prefecture of Faranah (Guinea)
- Combination of participatory techniques, GIS photointerpretation and GPS land mapping to facilitate the gathering of information essential to resettlement planning and livelihood restoration activities





*Participatory village map drawing in Hereko*



- Participatory village map assists in documenting village residents' perception of land scale and land use

*Participatory map of Hereko Village Territory*



- Participatory map session is an “ice breaker” with community: start building trust and credibility ;
- Map is a planning tool for the survey team: used to support / complement GIS photointerpretation and to plan land survey activities;
- Map is also a communication tool: used to discuss/identify/locate land features with community members;
- Map is a restitution tool: used during closure meeting when project’s new understanding of the village territory is shared.

## 2. Outcomes of the survey

- Main output of the village survey is a “Village Profile Report” summarizing key information about the village including series of maps featuring village land uses, land types, cropped areas, routes of transportation, cultural heritage sites and other points of interest
- Village baseline survey outcomes used as tools for:
  - better management of potential risks to community sustainability;
  - better management of engineering and construction design to mitigate impacts on communities;
  - early stages planning on land acquisition impacts, entitlements, budgets, replacement land strategies and livelihood restoration programming.

## Image from Hereko Village Profile

### VILLAGE HISTORY

Founding Family	CAMARA	Summary of village history Hereko was founded at the beginning of the 19th century by Fode Gnaldoua Camara. At that time, 2 villages- Selen and Tiro, shared control of the zone. With the consent of Oulare Tiro, Fode Gnaldoua Camara settled in a hamlet called Kougmanga with his family and a few students, where he farmed and taught the Koran. After a brief exodus in the neighboring village of Saourou to seek refuge from Samon troops, and following the advice of a genie, Fode Camara established the village of Hereko (again, with the consent of Oulare Tiro). Two other lineages followed: Faro (via Sankaran Fode Faro, maternal nephew of Fode Camara), and Keira (via Fatouma Lansana Keira, maternal nephew of founder Fode Camara's grandson). The family relationship that bind the ancestors of lineages Faro and Keira to the founder of Héréko has allowed them to obtain rights on farmland in the village.
Approximate Founding Date	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
Other Lineages	FARO, KEIRA	

### NATURAL CAPITAL

Environment	Total village territory			1210 ha
	Natural habitat cover (forest and non-agricultural grassland)			1060 ha / 88%
	Proportion of population relying on non-renewable energy sources			100%
	Landscape feature	Unit	Total	% of Total
	Bas-fond	ha	13.71	1.1%
	Plaine Alluviale	ha	85.61	7.1%
	Coteau	ha	48.11	4.0%
	Bush	ha	1017.02	84.0%
	Forest	ha	43.06	3.6%
	Plantation	ha	0.74	0.1%
Urban	ha	1.81	0.1%	
Rock	ha	0.08	0.0%	
Streams	#	8	n/a	

### ECONOMIC CAPITAL

Living Standards	Hereko is a subsistence agricultural community, and therefore, has a land-based economy. Typically, cash transactions are small and very little household income is spent on food. Crops are for household use, with excess sold at the market in Layo Sando (3km) to generate cash if and when necessary. Cash, when needed, is also generated by selling products from gathering activities-wild honey, "néré", "carapa", "procera", wild yam, wood, and boron are all harvested "wild" products. Harvesting and selling of wild products is practiced especially from July - September-during the "crises period"- when food insecurity is heightened-the time after exhausting last season's harvest and before the following season's crops are mature.			
	Total village cultivated land			148 ha
	Total village cultivated land (% of village territory)			12%
	"Crises" period			July - Sept
	Indicator of food insecurity	Livestock is exchanged for bags of rice (e.g. 3 bags of rice for a 1 year old bull).		
	Prevalence of food insecurity indicator in the year prior to survey	No residents exchanged livestock for rice.		
	Economy-Equality, Employment, Entrepreneurship	Population engaged in waged employment (Yes / No)	No	
		Predominant land management system (customary, public, private)	customary	
		Number of local micro, small and medium enterprises	0	
		Access to financial services (Yes / No)	No	

### SOCIAL CAPITAL

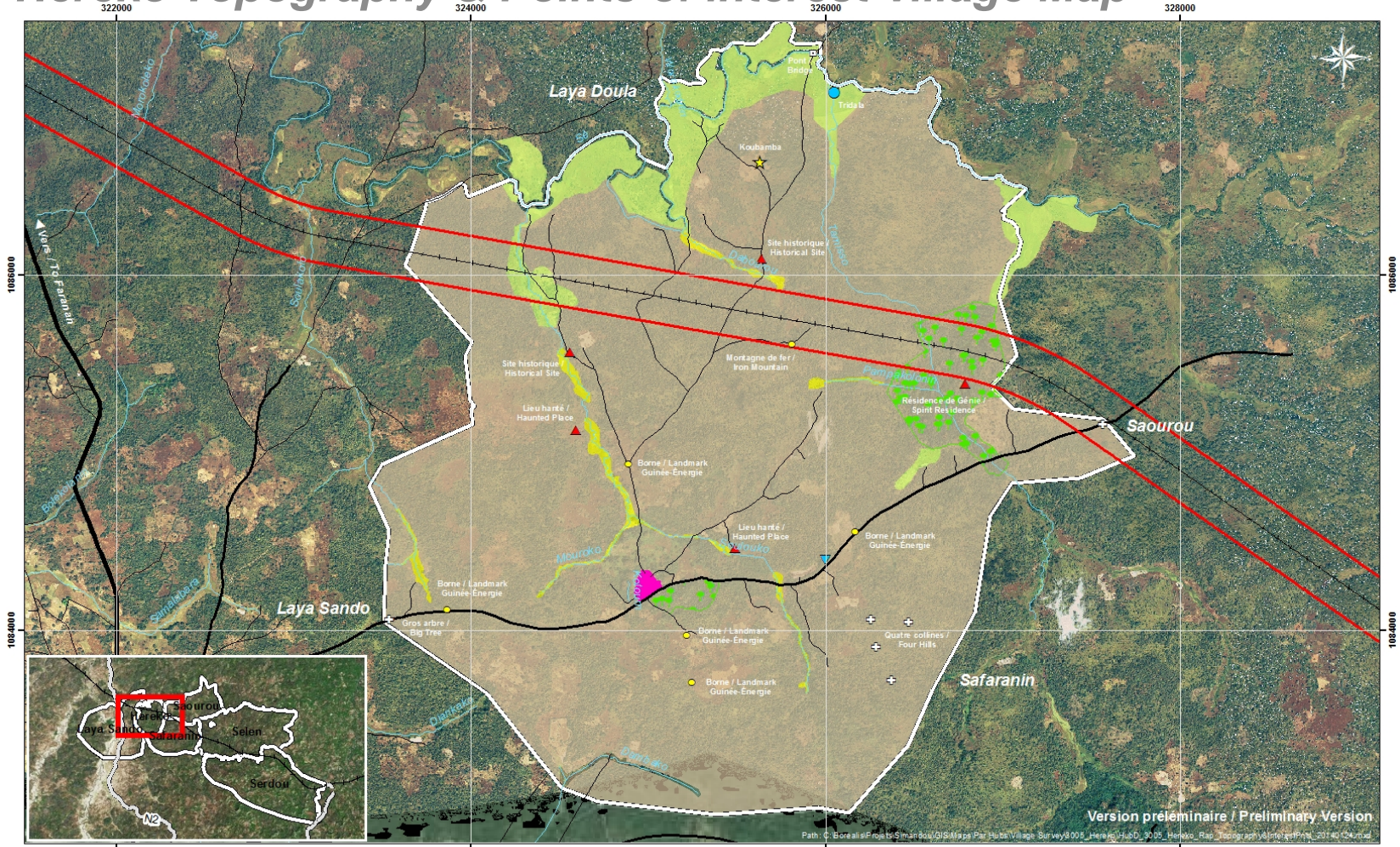
Governance	Percentage of population registered	46%	Participation by gender
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	to vote in most recent election (SEPT 2013)	M	X%	W	X%	
Social Support	5 outside actors: SNAPPE and UNICEF are active in the area of sanitation, and water, STD is active in the area of community development in general, and Guinea Energy is doing? Simfer has to-date, implemented a land rights study, and village baseline study, and provided social support during Ramadan.					
Civic Engagement	# of internal organizations	6				
		Participation by gender				
	Primary activities of organizations	M	15%	W	53%	
	Collective execution of livelihood activities to produce staple foods such as rice and manioc and protein sources (cultivation of peanuts, fishing, and hunting). With respect to the women's fishing collective and the men's hunting collective, activities are carried out with members from neighboring villages as well.					
	# of participants in survey activities (participation in public forums)	62				
		Participation by gender				
Internal Organizations	Name	Resp.	Activities	Members	Founded	Area of intervention
	Sere Lamne	Lamne Camara	Rice, peanuts	1 9 10	2012	Seefe
	Sere Mamadou	Mamousou Camara	Rice, cassava, labor contractors	8 0 8	2009	Seefe
	Sere Saban	Fode Fofana	Rice, peanuts	1 6 7	2010	Soulouko
	Sere Seko Fano	Secou Faro	Rice, peanuts	1 5 6	2010	Legbenin
	Men's Hunting Association	Mamoudou Kera	Hunting	4 0 4		Agro pastoral land, except sacred sites
	Women's Fishing Association	Karamma Kera	Fishing	0 25 25		Souloukou, Tamso, Sée

### PHYSICAL CAPITAL

Infrastructure	Feature	Y/N	Details
	Electricity	N	
	Financial Services	N	
	Health Centre	N	Layo Sando (3 km) and Tiro (x km) have health centres. Faranah (x km) is the nearest hospital.
	Market	N	Wednesday market at Layo Sando, 3 km
	Mosque	Y	1 mosque, built 10 years ago by a village ressortissant
	Cellular Network	Y	Weak Areeba reception.
	Potable Water	Y	A well built by SNAPPE in 2007.
	TV/Radio Reception	Y	Reception for station « Radio Rural de Faranah »
	Year-round road access	Y	1 dirt road from Layo Sando to Saourou and several paths accessible by motorcycle.
	School	N	Students walk 3 km to Layo Sando for school.
	Soccer Field	Y	
	Transportation (public/ private means)	Y	Bush taxis (on market days) and motorcycles.
	Video Club	N	
	Youth House	N	
Community Safety	Perceptions of safety and security (e.g. women walking alone at night)	Within the urbanized area, women and children and men walk alone at night. Only men go into the bush at night.	
	Prevalence / severity of traffic accidents	Missing comment on prevalence of traffic accidents.	

# Hereko Topography & Points of interest Village Map



	<b>Légende / Legend</b> Ligne rouge / Red Line Limite de village / Village Limit Voie ferrée planifiée / Planned Railway Hydrographie / Hydrography Milieu bâti / Settlement Sentier / Path Route carrossable / Motorable Road Route bitumée / Asphalted Road Forêt / Forest	<b>Point d'intérêt / Interest Points</b> Limite du village / Village Limit Infrastructure / Infrastructure Source / Well Tombo / Tombo Site d'héritage culturel / Cultural Heritage Site Mare et marigot / Pond and Backwater Autre / Other	<b>Topographie / Topography</b> Coteau / Upland Bas-fond / Lowland Plaine / Plain	<b>Date</b> 2014-01-24	Projection : WGS_1984_UTM_Zone_29N False_Easting : 500000.00000000 False_Northing : 0.00000000 Centre_Mercator : -15.00000000 Scale_Factor : 0.99960000 Latitude_Of_Origin : 0.00000000 Linear Unit : Meter Geographic Coordinate System : GCS_WGS_1984 Datum : D_WGS_1984 Prime Meridian : Greenwich Angular Unit : Degree
				<b>Échelle / Scale</b> 0 125 250 500 Meters	

Maps will inform i.e.:

- **Social impacts management:** impacted land (land take and land access), high valued community land, availability of replacement land etc.
- **Engineering and construction design:** cultural heritage sites, communities potential crossing points on rail etc.

# Livelihood Development

# Livelihood restoration activities are guided by PARC Framework and a detailed site-specific Action Plan

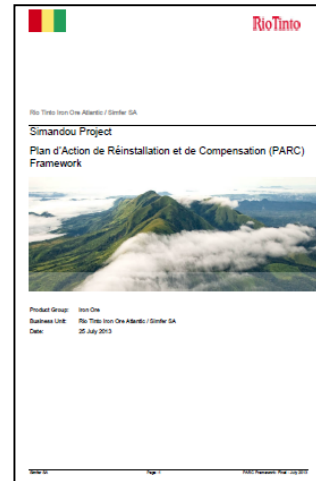
## Obligation



### IFC Performance Standard 5

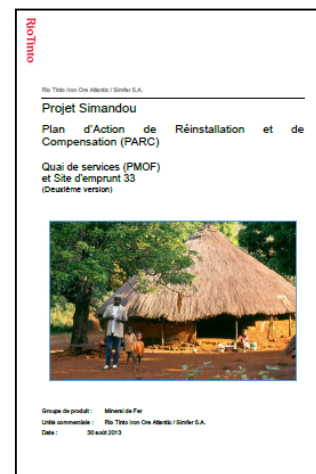
- Legally binding and included in 2011 Settlement Agreement
- Project required to “reinstat[e] livelihoods of economically-impacted people, through training, resources and support over a reasonable period to succeed in re-establishing viable and sustainable livelihoods”

## Strategy



### PARC Framework

- Provides overarching framework for land acquisition, resettlement and compensation across Project footprint
- Approved by GoG and IFC
- In relation to livelihoods, commits Project to assess, restore, and monitor livelihoods that are either land-based, wage-based, enterprise-based and/or fishing-based



### PMOF/BP33 Resettlement Action Plan

- Specific action plan for resettlement and compensation exercise at port site
- Fixes budget, resources and calendar
- Consulted with impacted individuals
- At port site, affected livelihoods are largely land-based; hence livelihood programmes largely farming-oriented:
  - Rice intensification
  - Solar salt production
  - Market gardening & cassava

# Three programmes have successfully completed their first full growing/harvesting season

## Rice

- 105ha; two sites;
- 48 Project Affected People farming
- New techniques/technologies:
  - Pest-resistant seedlings
  - Transplantation
  - Rotocultivators
  - Water management
- Yields trebled in first year; second season to commence Q4 2014



## Salt

- 9 salt schools;
- 243 tarpaulins distributed; 78 PAPs
- New techniques/technologies:
  - Solar
  - Reduced labour
  - Reduce mangrove deforestation
  - Positive health impact
- 93,000kg produced in first 2 months



## Market gardening & cassava

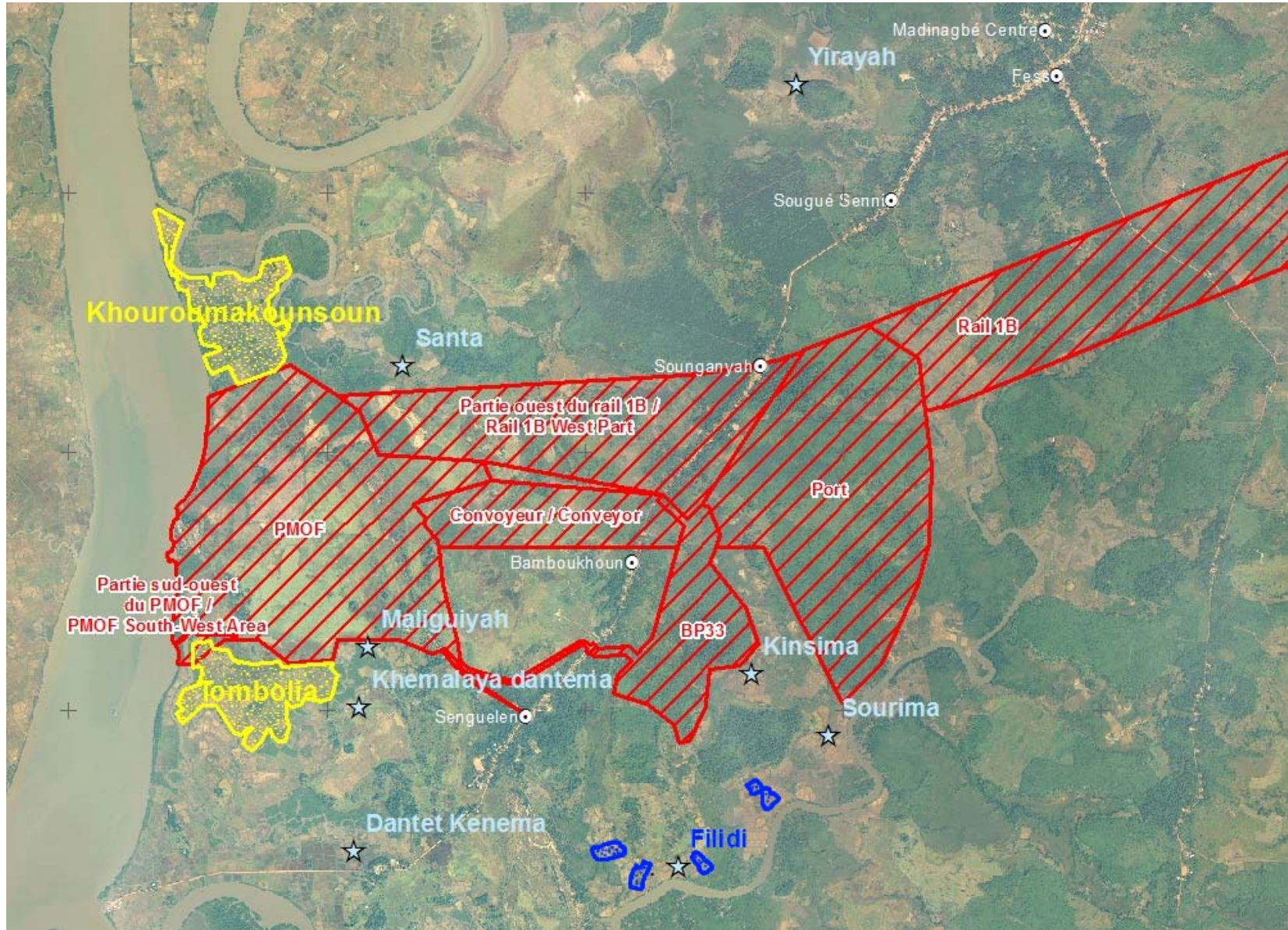
- 30ha & 15ha respectively;
- New techniques:
  - Pest-resistant cassava
  - Improved irrigation
  - New techniques
  - Improved inputs
- Significant cash income





# Location of livelihood restoration sites

- Port construction footprint
- Rice project
- Solar salt project
- Market gardening/cassava project



An aerial photograph of a vast mountain range. The foreground shows a steep, rocky ridge covered in green vegetation. On the ridge, there is a small construction site with a red excavator and other equipment. The background features rolling hills and valleys, extending to a hazy horizon under a clear sky. The text "Thank you." is overlaid in white on the left side of the image.

Thank you.