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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Area</th>
<th>Physical Displacement</th>
<th>Economic Displacement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rail</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>3,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camps</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarries</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>343 households</td>
<td>5,520 households</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 km²) = The size of Malta
Impacted households in Port
Resettlement in Port

A model for consideration
Livelihoods in Port
Fishing – Port area
Resettlement – Livelihoods in Port
Resettlement – Livelihoods in Port
Engagement with Affected Communities
## Engagement with Affected Communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engagement with GoG</th>
<th>Studies and Surveys</th>
<th>Commissions Foncieres</th>
<th>Community Engagement</th>
<th>Follow-on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technical Committee: Development of R&amp;C (PARC) Framework, compensation matrix, authorisations etc</td>
<td>Assets surveys, baseline, anthropological and cultural heritage studies undertaken</td>
<td>Per the Code, each prefecture establishes a separate Land Commission</td>
<td>Rio Tinto and Land Commission representatives consult with and engage affected communities &amp; households to present and explain R&amp;C proposals, and to negotiate and finalise individualised R&amp;C agreements</td>
<td>Community relationship development including livelihoods restoration, community economic development measures, addressing grievances, monitoring and audit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;C Subcommittee: Oversight of R&amp;C preparations and operations</td>
<td></td>
<td>Land Commissions are trained by Rio Tinto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Land Commissions are primarily responsible for the R&amp;C engagement process</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

- RioTinto
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 Foncieres (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.
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
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lineage claimant</th>
<th>PARC</th>
<th>Individualized owner</th>
<th>PARC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Accessing</td>
<td>crops</td>
<td>- Accessing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cultivating</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Cultivating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Consuming &amp; selling harvest</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Consuming &amp; selling harvest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Transfering rights (selling, ceding)</td>
<td>land</td>
<td>- Accomodation (irrigation schemes, trees plantation, wells, ...)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Delegating rights (renting, lending, crop-sharing, ...)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Accomodation (irrigation schemes, trees plantation, wells, ...)</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Changes in rights definition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Changes in rights definition</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Inheritance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Being notified of changes in rights</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Being notified of changes in rights</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Giving authorization to settle strangers from the community</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Bundles of rights and implications for compensations...
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

- 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

Participant 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.
### Village History

- **Founding Family**: Camara
- **Approximate Founding Date**: Early 19th century
- **Other Lineages**: Faro, Keira

### Natural Capital

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total village area</td>
<td>1210 ha</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural habitat (forest and non-agricultural grassland)</td>
<td>600 ha</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land use feature</td>
<td>% Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>73.5%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settlement</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetlands</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td></td>
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### Economic Capital

- **Living Standards**: Typically, cash transactions are small and very little household income is spent on food. Crops are for household use, with some sold at the local market in Lay San Do (2 km) to generate cash if necessary. Cash, when needed, is also generated by selling products from family activities: wild honey, wild honey, "kata", "tadada", "pokera", "wild"; wild fish, wood, and bamboo are all harvested wild. Product harvesting and selling of wild products is practiced especially from July - September during the "kara" period when food insecurity is heightened - the period after the end of the harvest season.

- **Total cultivated land**: 148 ha
- **Total village cultivated land (% of village area)**: 12%

### Social Capital

- **Governance**: Percentage of population registered: 46%
- **Participation by gender**

### Physical Capital

#### Infrastructure

- **Water**: Potable Water
- **Healthcare**: Health Centre
- **Education**: School
- **Transportation**: Vehicle Club

#### Community Safety

- **Prevalence of traffic accidents**: Missing comment on prevalence of traffic accidents
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obligation</th>
<th>Strategy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>IFC Performance Standard 5</strong></td>
<td><strong>PARC Framework</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Legally binding and included in 2011 Settlement Agreement</td>
<td>• Provides overarching framework for land acquisition, resettlement and compensation across Project footprint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Project required to “reinstate livelihoods of economically-impacted people, through training, resources and support over a reasonable period to succeed in re-establishing viable and sustainable livelihoods”</td>
<td>• Approved by GoG and IFC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 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</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PMOF/BP33 Resettlement Action Plan</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Specific action plan for resettlement and compensation exercise at port site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fixes budget, resources and calendar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Consulted with impacted individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• At port site, affected livelihoods are largely land-based; hence livelihood programmes largely farming-oriented:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Rice intensification</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Solar salt production</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Market gardening &amp; cassava</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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
Thank you.