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Ministry of Health

July 2019



FINAL REPORT

-

Succinct Resettlement Plan (PSR)
of the construction project
of the Fada N'Gourma Regional
Hospital University Centre (CHRU)

-

- Burkina Faso -

Succinct Resettlement Plan (PSR)

*Construction project of the Fada N'Gourma Regional Hospital
University Centre (CHRU)*

Final version

July 2019

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Tables of acronyms

SDWS	Simplified Drinking Water Supply
IGA	Income-Generating Activities
ASECNA	Agency for the Safety of Air Navigation in Africa and Madagascar
BUNEE	National Office for Environmental Assessments
BUNED	National Office for Environmental Assessments and Special Waste
CCC	Municipal Consultation Framework
CCR	Regional Consultation Framework
CCP	Provincial Consultation Framework
CEB	Basic Education Districts
CEDL	Environment and Local Development Commission
CEEP	Sensitisation and Pre-School Education Centres
CFA francs	Franc of the Financial Community in Africa
See	Confer
CHR	Regional Hospital
CHRU	Regional Hospital University Centre
MC	Medical Centre
CMA	Medical Centre with a Surgical Unit
COTEVE	Technical Committee on Environmental Evaluations
CSE	Environmental Monitoring Committee
CSPS	Social Promotion and Health Centre
CVD	Village Development Board
DGESS	General Office of Studies and Sectoral Statistics
DR	Regional Office
DRENA	Regional Office of National Education
DPC	Deterioration Expired and Broken

DRS	Regional Health Office
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ff	Fixed fee
FS	Health Training
GPS	Global Positioning System
ha	Hectare
IPE	Poverty Environment Initiative
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
INSD	National Institute of Statistics and Demographics
kg	Kilogramme
km	Kilometre
m	Metre
m²	Square metre
MAAH	Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulic Developments
MAPI	Post-Injection Allergic Reaction
MATDS	Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralisation and Security
MDC	Control Mission
MEEVCC	Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change
MJFIP	Ministry of Youth Training and Professional Integration
Im	Linear metre
NP	Performance Standard
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
ONEA	National Office of Water and Sanitation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
PAP	Persons Affected by the Project

PAPES	Environmental and Social Protection Action Plan
PCD	Communal Development Plan
PFS	Specialist Training Project
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
PNAT	National Land Development Policy of the Territory
PNDES	National Economic and Health Development Plan
NSDP	National Sustainable Development Plan
PNDS	National Plan for Health Development
PNG	National Gender Policy
PNS	National Health Policy
PNSFMR	National Land Tenure Security Policy in Rural Areas
PNUD	United Nations Development Programme
PNUE	United Nations Environment Programme
PO	Operational Policy
PSR	Succinct Resettlement Plan
PTDIU	Urban Infrastructure Transport and Development Project
PTF	Technical and Financial Partner
KP	Kilometre point
RAF	Agrarian and Land Reform
DR	Departmental Road
NR	National Road
RGPH	General Census of Population and Housing
SCADD	National Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development
SDAU	Development and Urban Planning Master Plan
SDR	Rural Development Strategy

SEMAFO	Société d'Exploitation Minière d'Afrique de l'Ouest [West African Mining Corporation]
SGES	Environmental and Social Management System
SMIG	Interprofessional Guaranteed Minimum Wage
SOCOMA	Société Cotonnière du Gourma [Gourma Cotton Company]
SONABEL	Société Nationale Burkinabé d'Electricité [Burkina Faso National Electricity Company]
TOR	Terms of Reference
TOD	Decentralisation Orientation Texts
u	Unit
UGP	Project Management Unit
HIV / AIDS	Human Immuno Virus / Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
VRD	Roads and Miscellaneous Networks

Non-technical summary

■ Presentation of the background and of the project

With a view to resolving health problems of the population in a sustainable manner, the Government of Burkina Faso adopted in September 2011 the second National Plan for Health Development (PNDS) 2011 - 2020, inspired by the strategic guidelines of the National Health Policy (PNS). The evaluation of the PNDS 2001 - 2010 revealed that, despite a certain improvement, the health situation in the country was marked by high general and specific mortality rates. Thus, the epidemiological profile of the country remained marked by the persistence of a high burden of disease due to endemic epidemics including HIV infection, and the gradual increase in the burden of non-communicable diseases. In addition, the floods of 1 September 2009 put a strain on the organisation of the health system, both in terms of reception capacity and the provision of care. On the basis of this observation and in accordance with the objectives of the PNDES, the Government has demonstrated its will to modernise sanitary infrastructure and produce quality health care for the benefit of the population, through the construction and equipment of certain hospital centres including the Fada N'Gourma, the subject of this Succinct Resettlement Plan (PSR).

■ Socio-economic profile

The socio-economic survey carried out in the project area made it possible to count a total population of 41 individuals (including heads of households), composed of 46% women and 54% men, grouped within 6 households with an average number of members of 6.8. Note that the main scale of study used is the household scale, although information at the individual level has also been collected.

The main activities of heads of households are : agriculture, livestock breeding, construction trades (including masonry), civil service and petty trade. However, we note that one head of household is without activity because of his advanced age (84 years), and therefore is considered as a non-active person.

All the households surveyed are "economic impacts" only. This means that the project does not impact the plots of Persons Affected by the Project (PAP), but rather their livelihoods, namely cultivable land. Operation of the land is both a source of livelihood and a source of income (although income from other activities such as masonry is also important for the household, and agriculture also supports the household).

■ Potential Impacts on Assets and People

The implementation of the construction project of the Fada N'Gourma Regional Hospital University Centre (CHRU) will result in the economic displacement of people with property on the site provided for this purpose. Losses are losses of land, farm income and natural trees. Six (06) households are affected by these losses.

■ Objectives of the resettlement

The main objective of the PSR is to ensure that people whose property or activities are impacted by the Fada N'Gourma CHRU construction project are treated in a fair and equitable manner, and that the project is not a source of impoverishment for them. In fact, the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Performance Standard 5 (NP 5) recommends that project developers take care to avoid physical or economic displacement, or to minimise the impact of this displacement on people or affected communities, by taking appropriate measures.

The overall objective of this PSR is therefore to prepare a plan for the displacement and compensation of affected persons, in accordance with the requirements of the IFC. The specific objectives are as follows:

- To anticipate, avoid, or at least limit the negative social and economic impacts resulting from land acquisition or restrictions on their use in the project, considering all possible alternatives;
- To ensure fair and equitable compensation for the loss of assets to all PAP identified in the census;
- To ensure dissemination of project information to PAP, consult them and give them the opportunity to participate in all stages of the resettlement process;
- To provide adequate assistance to vulnerable groups;

- To improve or restore the livelihoods of PAP;
- To put in place a mechanism for handling possible complaints.

■ Eligibility criteria

The CHRU construction project will lead to losses of land and agricultural crops and the loss of trees for certain owners and operators.

Thus, the categories of persons identified in this project and eligible for compensation are:

- (a) Owners of property with title of enjoyment, whose lands and trees are affected;
- (b) People in the customary project right-of-way, whose agricultural land and produce from these lands and / or trees are affected;
- (c) People on the site, without any rights, whose agricultural crops are affected.

People in group (a) above will receive full compensation for the lands and trees they lose; those of the second group (b) will be compensated for the loss of land and agricultural crops and / or trees; as for the third group (c), they will be compensated for the loss of agricultural income.

■ Deadline

The deadline for eligibility has been set for **Tuesday, 9 July 2019**. A communication from the city hall has been issued, in order to inform all stakeholders to this effect.

■ Methods of evaluation of affected assets

According to Burkina Faso law, the value of the land asset is estimated by qualified representatives of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning or the Ministry of the Environment. The compensation scales are fixed by regulations. However, as these scales are not yet available, and the existing schedules are obsolete, the methodological basis for calculating compensation under this PSR refer to local replacement costs, in accordance with the requirements of Performance Standard 5 of the IFC. These scales, negotiated with the PAP, were nonetheless inspired by those of similar projects implemented in the area, from information collected from decentralised technical services, and informally collected information.

Table 1 : Non-Technical Summary - Typology and Loss Compensation Methods

Typology of losses				Basic elements of calculation	Compensation cost
Farmland enjoyment	with	title	of	Area in ha: AH	$(AH \times UC) + DC + LSF$
				Unit cost: UC	
				Development Cost: DC	
				Land security fees: LSF	
Agricultural land of enjoyment	without	title		Area in ha: AH	$(AH \times UC) + DC$
				Unit cost: UC	
				Development Cost: DC	
Crops				Impacted area: IA	$IA \times MYS \times UCM \times NAH$
				Maximum yield per ha for the main speculation: MYS	
				Unit cost of the market: UCM	
				Number of annual harvests: NAH = 5	
Natural trees				Number of feet: Name	Name * BU
				Unit scales of each species used in	

Typology of losses	Basic elements of calculation	Compensation cost
	similar projects in the project area (SONABEL): BU	

■ Estimated budget of the PSR

→ The estimated cost of implementing the PSR thus amounts to **eighty-five million nine hundred thirty-four thousand three hundred ninety-five CFA francs (85,934,395 CFA francs)**.

Table 2 : Non-Technical Summary - Cost of Compensation

Heading	Amount (CFA francs)
Lands	60,000,000
Agricultural crops	9,194,248
Trees	8,723,925
Subtotal	77,918,173

Table 3 : Non-Technical Summary - PSR Budget

Headings	Amount (CFA francs)
Cost of compensation	77,918,173
Cost of support measures (for landowners and farmers)	2,561,950
Cost of implementation and monitoring (5% of the cost of compensation)	3,895,909
Contingencies (2% of the cost of compensation)	1,558,363
Total PSR	85,934,395

1. Introduction

The current government, through its National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES), has demonstrated its willingness to modernise the health infrastructure and offer quality care for the people of Burkina Faso. Hence the need to build a new hospital for the benefit of the Eastern Region: the Fada N'Gourma CHRU, the subject of this study.

Pursuant to Decree No. 2015-1187 of 22 October 2015¹, the Fada N'Gourma CHRU construction project falls under Category A. It is subject to the conducting of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

Pursuant to the Decree No. 2015-1187 of 22 October 2015, it is advisable to attach to the ESIA a Succinct Resettlement Plan (PSR). The latter is the subject of this document.

¹ Decree No. 2015-1187 / PRES-TRANS/PM/MERH/MATD/MME/MS/MARHASA/MRA/MICA/MHU/MIDT/MCT of 22 October 2015, concerning conditions and procedures for carrying out and validating the strategic environmental evaluation, of the study and the environmental and social impact statement.

2. Summary description of the project

2.1. Description of the project and presentation of its layout

2.1.1. Project description

The Fada N'Gourma Regional Hospital University Centre (CHRU) brings together six (06) large groups, namely:

- **Technical platform:** it consists of medical and surgical emergency services, resuscitation, intensive care, operating theatre, endoscopy, medical imaging, laboratory and blood bank, sterilisation station and pharmacy;
- **Mother-child section:** this consists of a maternity ward, gynaecology ward, maternity ward and delivery areas, neonatology, paediatric and gynaecological obstetric emergencies services, the paediatric service and the nutrition service and the vaccination service;
- **Hospitalisation Platform:** this consists of hospitalisation for the following services:
 - Internal medicine / gastroenteritis / neuro / geriatrics;
 - Cardiovascular service / diabetes / metabolism / nephrology;
 - Infectious illnesses / dermatology / haematology service;
 - Mental health service;
 - General / digestive / urological surgery service;
 - Orthopaedic surgery / trauma and rehabilitation service;
 - ORL / ophthalmology / maxillo-facial stomatology service.
- **Consultation and administration area:** includes the admission service, the cafeteria, administration, the haemodialysis unit, the day surgery hospital, the outpatient department, functional testing, physiotherapy, orthoprosthesis, and the interface structure;
- **Logistics / technical section and mortuary room:** includes the kitchen, the laundry room, the maintenance workshop and the storage area, the fluid station, the wash disposal area and the mortuary room;
- **Family building.**

The guiding principles of this organisation of the programme are the following:

- Separation between the movements of the sick and the movements of visitors;
- To permit an easy and consistent expansion of the different platforms;
- To ensure the smooth flow of pedestrian and vehicle traffic within the CHRU;
- To provide a privileged connection between the technical platform and emergency services.

The CHRU provides a capacity of 280 beds.

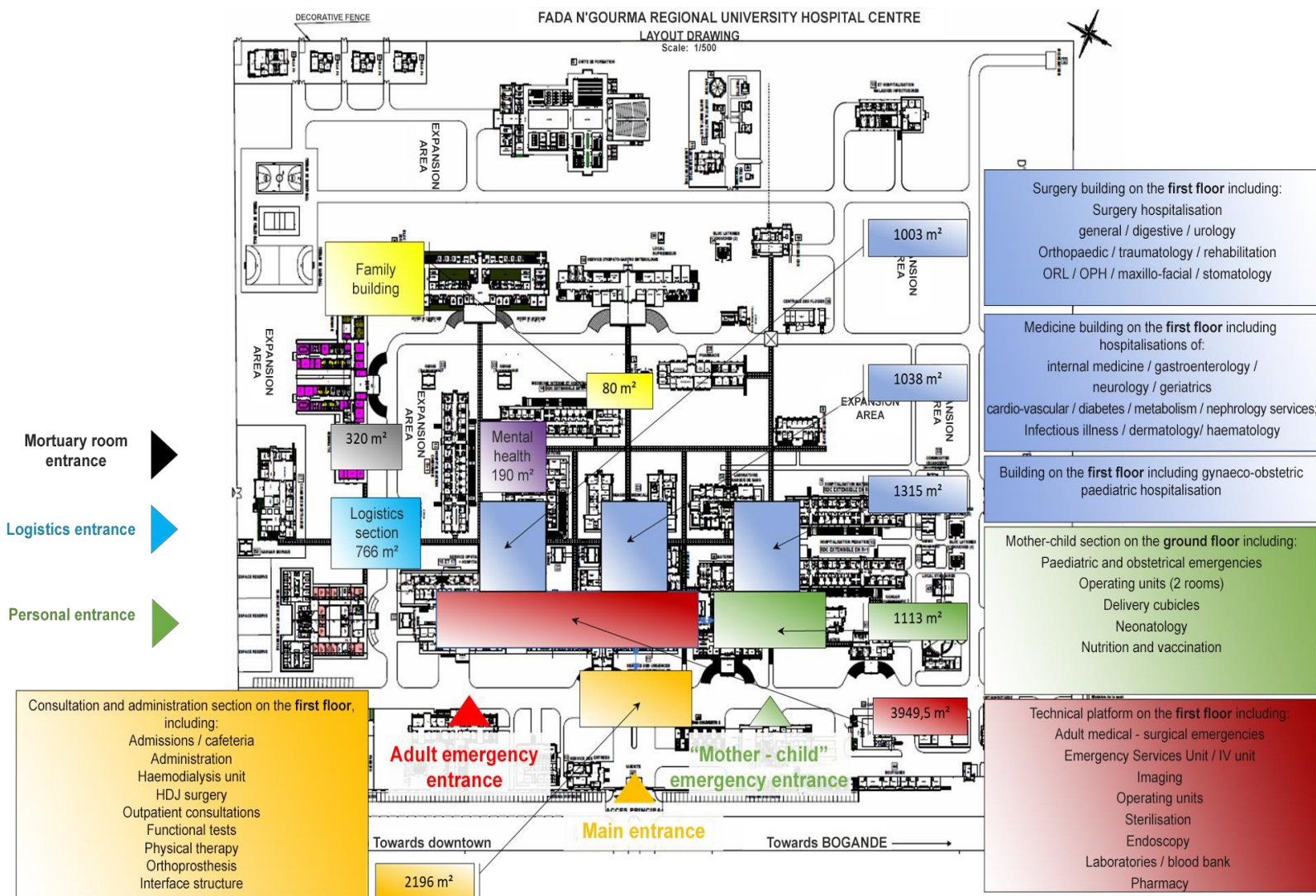


Figure 1 : Layout of Fada N'Gourma CHRU

2.1.2. Background and rationale

With a view to resolving health problems of the population in a sustainable manner, the Government of Burkina Faso adopted in September 2011 the second National Plan for Health Development (PNDS) 2011 - 2020, inspired by the strategic orientations of the National Health Policy (PNS). The evaluation of the PNDS 2001 - 2010 revealed that, despite a certain improvement, the health situation in the country was marked by high general and specific mortality rates. Thus, the epidemiological profile of the country remained marked by the persistence of a high burden of disease due to endemic epidemics including HIV infection, and the gradual increase in the burden of non-communicable diseases. In addition, the floods of 1 September 2009 put a strain on the organisation of the health system, both in the capacity of reception and in the provision of care. On the basis of this observation and in line with the objectives of the PNDES, the Government has demonstrated its willingness to modernise the health infrastructure and produce quality health care for the benefit of the population, through the construction and equipment of certain hospital centres, including that of Fada N'Gourma.

In fact, the current hospital of Fada N'Gourma was built on a land plot of about 7 ha, almost half of which is occupied by administrative housing. Created some forty years ago, the great majority of the infrastructures of the current hospital no longer meets the requirement of providing quality care. Similarly, despite the renovation of equipment, most of which is outdated, this equipment remains insufficient. In addition, the increase of the population, the evolution of medical techniques and technologies, the continuous reinforcement of the hospital in number and qualification of personnel, demonstrated the need to adapt the premises and equipment to these different developments.

However, the implementation of such a project will inevitably generate negative social impacts insofar as the construction of the CHRU will require land acquisitions. In fact, considering the nature of the planned developments, it is inevitable that the implementation of this project will lead to negative impacts such as the loss of trees, land and farm income for the population concerned.

Also, the purpose of this Succinct Resettlement Plan (PSR) is to assess the actual negative social impacts associated with the project, to propose measures to avoid or minimise these impacts, and to provide adequate assistance to individuals and communities affected by the project. This PSR was conducted in full compliance with the performance standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the legislation of Burkina Faso in force, notably in compliance with the provisions of DECREE No. 2015- 1187 /PRES-TRANS/PM/MERH /MATD/MME/MS/MARHASA/MRA/MICA/MHU/MIDT/MCT on the *conditions and procedures for carrying out and validating the strategic environmental evaluation*, of the study and of the environmental and social impact statement.

Thus, the present PSR revolves around the following main points:

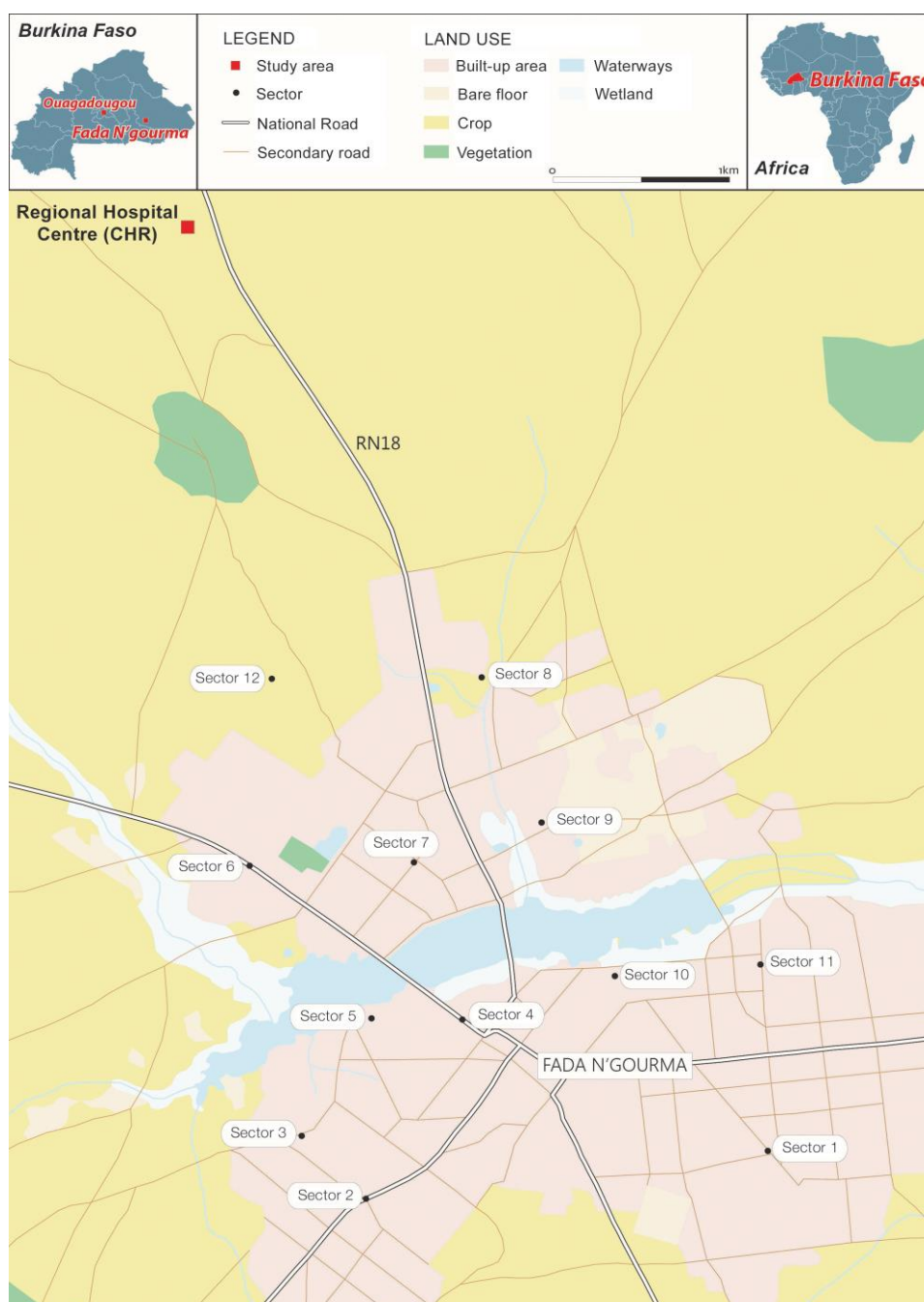
- Non-technical summary;
- Introduction;
- Description of the project and its area of intervention;
- Summary of socio-economic studies;
- Potential impacts of the project;
- Objectives and principles of resettlement;
- Alternatives to minimise the negative effects of resettlement;
- Political, legal and institutional framework for resettlement;
- Eligibility and deadline;
- Evaluation of losses of property;
- Resettlement measures;
- Public involvement (consultations);
- Gender aspect;
- Litigation management and recourse procedures;
- Organisational responsibilities;
- Programme for implementation of the resettlement plan;
- Total cost of implementation of the resettlement plan;

- Monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement plan;
- Conclusion.

2.2. Presentation of the project area

2.2.1. Geographic location

Located in the peri-urban area of the municipality of Fada N'Gourma, the site chosen for the construction of the CHRU covers an area of 20 ha and is accessible by the NR 18 linking Fada N'Gourma to Bilanga. Located in the centre of the province of Gourma (Eastern Region of Burkina), the city of Fada N'Gourma is at the same time, the capital of the municipality, of the province of Gourma and of the Eastern Region. The municipality is 220 km away from Ouagadougou, the capital, and is located between 0°7' west longitude and 1°25' east longitude, and 13°7' and 11°55' north latitude.



Map 1 : Location of the future Fada N'Gourma CHRU project

2.2.2. Human environment and social sectors

2.2.2.1. Demographic characteristics

The population of the Eastern Region is about 68% Gourmantche, indigenous to the region. At their side cohabit the Mossi, the Fulani, the Zaoussé, the Yaana, the Hausa, etc. Thus, the main languages spoken are Gurmacema, Moore and Fulfulde.

According to the 2006 General Census of Population and Housing (RGPH), the population of the Eastern region was 1,209,399, of whom 615,627 were women. At the provincial level, Gnagna had a population of 407,739 compared to 304,169 for Gourma, 80,047 for Komondjari, 75,662 for Kompienga and 341,782 for Tapoa.

As for the main town of the region, Fada N'Gourma, its population was estimated in 2006 at 124,577 inhabitants including 62,193 men and 62,384 women, divided into 21,022 households. By 2020, the population of Fada N'Gourma will reach 201,652 inhabitants, including 100,981 women.

The table below presents the population projections for the five (05) provinces from 2015 to 2020.

Table 4 : Projections of the population of the Eastern Region over five years, from 2015 to 2020

Provinces	2015			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Gnagna	260,031	270,436	530,467	301,489	312,921	614,410
Gourma	197,946	205,856	403,802	231,032	239,786	470,818
Komandjari	53,908	56,064	109,972	64,104	66,537	130,641
Kompienga	54,737	56,919	111,656	66,730	69,261	135,991
Tapoa	225,422	234,421	459,843	264,953	275,000	539,953
Eastern Region	792,044	823,696	1,615,740	928,308	963,505	1,891,813

Source: INSD, Demographic Projections 2007 to 2020 by Region and Province, 2009

As shown in the table above, by 2020 the population of the region will be 1,891,813; thus, the construction of the CHRU will improve the health care options for their benefit.

2.2.2.2. Dynamics of the population

According to the Regional Development Plan, the region is more and more affected by the migration issue. These are usually individual or family migrations, linked to the search for better living conditions, arable land or pasture for livestock.

Individual migrations mainly concern young people who go to urban centres (Ouagadougou, Fada N'Gourma) and to gold sites looking for work.

Due to the potential offered by the province of Gourma (exploitation of natural resources, development of commercial activities), it is an area of attraction and welcomes migrants in the region. In addition, the municipality of Fada N'Gourma is the most important transit town of the region, because of the proximity of the borders with Niger and Benin, hence the presence of both national and international migrants in the territory of the municipality.

However, many population movements related to insecurity are increasingly recorded in certain areas.

With the CHRU construction project, opportunities for employment and development of IGA will be available to the population of the area and will certainly reduce the movement of young people out of the province.

2.2.2.3. Education

Like all regions of Burkina Faso, the education system in the Eastern Region includes pre-school, primary, post-primary and secondary, literacy and non-formal basic education, technical and vocational training.

■ Pre-school

According to the 2017/2018 statistical directory of pre-school education, the Eastern Region has a pre-school attendance rate of 1.1% compared to 4.1% at the national level. Concerning the infrastructure of supervision, there are 28 structures and 66 rooms distributed as follows:

Table 5 : Breakdown of the region's structures and activity rooms by status for the year 2017/2018

Community structures		Private Structures		Public Structures		All	
Structures	Rooms	Structures	Rooms	Structures	Rooms	Structures	Rooms
3	5	14	29	11	32	28	66

Source: DGESS / MENA, Statistical Yearbook of pre-school education 2017/2018

With regard to the municipality of Fada N'Gourma, there are essentially three (3) public Sensitisation and Pre-school Education Centres (CEEP) and ten (10) private CEEP (source: PCD of the municipality).

The difficulties encountered by these structures are the lack of teaching materials, the non-payment of school fees by parents, the lack of official recognition of some, the lack of support from the city hall, the lack of on-going training of the teachers, etc.

■ Primary education

According to 2017/2018 *Statistical Yearbook of Primary Education*, the gross school enrolment rate in the Eastern Region is 54% for boys, compared to 53. 7% for girls. The province of Gourma has a gross enrolment rate of 59.7% for boys and 52% for girls.

For the year 2016-2017, the municipality of Fada N'Gourma had three Basic Education Districts (CEB), 132 schools including 109 public schools and 23 private schools, with a predominance of three-class schools.

The following table presents the number of schools and classrooms by province and by status in the entire Eastern Region:

Table 6 : Distribution of primary schools and classrooms by province and by status for the year 2017/2018

Provinces	Status	Schools	Classrooms
Gnagna	Private	22	76
	Public	361	1392
	Total	383	1468
Gourma	Private	43	154
	Public	301	1295
	Total	344	1449
Komandjari	Private	3	7
	Public	112	611
	Total	115	618
Kompienga	Private	2	6
	Public	74	404
	Total	76	410
Tapoa	Private	25	107
	Public	324	1158
	Total	349	1265

Provinces	Status	Schools	Classrooms
Eastern Region	Private	95	350
	Public	1172	4860
	Total	1267	5210

Source: DGESS / MENA, 2017/2018 Primary Education Statistical Yearbook

■ Post-primary and secondary education

The gross enrolment rate in the Eastern Region is 27%, compared to 38.4% at the national level (source: *Post-Primary and Secondary Education Statistical Yearbook*). The gender-disaggregated rate by sex is 28% for boys and 25.8% for girls at the regional level, compared with 38.3% for boys and 38.6% for girls at the national level. These low rates in the region are linked, among other things, to the plethora of classroom enrolments, the lack of infrastructure and teachers, which does not promote better supervision of pupils, and the lack of financial resources for parents.

Among girls, in addition to these factors, the low enrolment rate can be explained by factors such as early and forced marriage of girls, unwanted pregnancies, etc.

The number of unwanted pregnancies is likely to increase with the high concentration of employees of companies that will be responsible for carrying out the work at the CHRU, if appropriate measures are not taken. Thus, to reduce the risk of unwanted pregnancies that could lead to the removal of the girls from school, sensitisation campaigns will be conducted with company personnel and residents.

Table 7 : Post-primary and secondary establishments in the Eastern Region

Region	Status	General, technical and vocational education	Classrooms	Number of students	% of girls
East	Public	127	885	53,095	45.1
	Private	84	433	25 306	48.1
	Total	211	1318	78,401	46

Source: DGESS / MENA, 2017/2018 Post-Primary and Secondary Education Statistical Yearbook

2.2.2.4. Health

At the end of 2018², the Eastern Region had 158 Social Promotion and Health Centres (CSPS) and clinics, 95.3% of which met the minimum standards of personnel (compared to 84.8% in the national average); 6 Medical Centres (MC); 4 Medical Centres with a Surgical Unit (CMA) and 1 CHR (the current hospital). There are also 15 private health facilities and 48 private medicine depots. On average, it is necessary to travel 9.8 km to reach a health centre while the national average is 6.4 km. The coverage ratio per inhabitant is 1 CSPS for 11,544 inhabitants compared to a national average of 1 for 9,645. Finally, 43.8% of the population lives beyond 10 km from a health centre compared to a national average of 21%. In addition, the region had 1,659 agents in all categories. All of this makes the East a relatively disadvantaged region in terms of health.

During the same year, the Region registered 2,537,916 cases of care, of which 252,270 (9.94%) were in CMAs and CHRs. As for the CHR (the current hospital), it recorded 15,764 (0.62%) new cases of consultations including 3,986 children under 14 years. The number of contacts per year and per inhabitant is 1.28 (1.54 in Fada N'Gourma) compared to a national average of 1.22; that of children under 5 is 3.28 for a national average of 3.09.

The dominant pathologies supported are malaria, pneumonia and bronchopneumonia, non-bloody diarrhoea, intestinal parasitosis, rhinopharyngitis, dysentery, etc.

The restricted study area does not contain any CSPS or CMA. The nearest CSPSs are more than 3 km away. These are the CSPS of sector 7 of Fada N'Gourma and that of Boudangou. The population of the project site benefits from the services of the CSPS of sector 7. This centre provides essential on-site care (curative,

² 2018 National Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Health

preventive and promotional care as well as delivery of babies) and refers cases of complications to the Fada N'Gourma CHR (the current hospital).

In general, according to health officials, there is a shortage of human resources, health infrastructure and medical equipment for better care of patients. In fact, buildings, equipment and logistics are many years old and are almost never renovated.

The use of pharmacopoeia by the project area residents is relatively low. In fact, they resort to it in cases of acute illness but of low recognised dangerousness (colic, burns, itching etc.) or in case of illnesses associated with the casting of spells on a person. Finally, they also use it for the specific case of epilepsy.

From consultations conducted with various stakeholders, it appears that the construction of the CHRU is eagerly awaited by them, because they say the people are often forced to move to Ouagadougou for care they could have done on site, if the CHR (the current hospital) was more equipped. In view of the distance and the deteriorated state of the road, this is a real concern for both the population and the local authorities.

2.2.2.5. Access to drinking water and sanitation

In the Eastern Region, only 23.8% of households (urban) benefit from the distribution of running water provided by the National Office for Water and Sanitation (ONEA) or by Simplified Drinking Water Supply Systems (SDWS). Only 6.9% of households have access to a clean tap. The others are content with public fountains.

Thus, as an example, there were 3,004 drinking water points in 2006 (1,176 in Gnagna, 975 in Gourma, 139 in Komondjari, 165 in Kompienga and 731 in Tapoa).

The issue of access to drinking water remains a priority in the Eastern Region, as the population is growing and the pressure on urban areas is growing.

As for the city of Fada N'Gourma, ONEA has only 49.4 km for the water supply for household service in addition to modern wells, boreholes and standpipes. Applications for water connections are covered for only 28.4% of households. In addition, 54.6% of the population uses standpipes while 4.4% continues to source water from traditional wells.

In addition, the city's water supply is characterised by frequent shortages due not only to the low capacity of the reservoirs, but also to the lack of underground water resources and the low pressure of the facilities. This recurring problem is especially noticeable during warm periods, with the drying up of water reservoirs / dams and the drying up of some wells and boreholes.

On the CHRU site, there are no water points, but within a radius of about 4 km, there are 3 boreholes: that of the University of Fada N'Gourma, a borehole in sector 7 (periphery of the city) and a borehole in the village of Boudangou. Depending on the season, the inhabitants of the farming hamlets adjacent to the site of the CHRU and the occupants of temporary habitats around its water supply themselves from these boreholes.

With regard to hygiene and sanitation, the situation is most troubling. In fact, the city does not have an efficient system of solid and liquid waste management. So, garbage is directly piled up in front of the concessions or in dumps in the wild areas through the municipality.

In addition, the management of human excrement remains the weak link in sanitation hygiene in the city of Fada N'Gourma since almost half of the population continues to defecate in the open air.

Finally, the storm water drainage network remains very weak despite the natural outlets formed by the two dams. The storm water pipeline network measures only 2,906 km and is centred on the city centre, particularly in sectors 4, 5, 7 and 10. These are mostly open-air gutters used as waste disposal sites for residents and they are virtually unattended. This results in recurring floods in the city.

2.2.3. Economic activities

2.2.3.1. Agriculture

The main activity of the people of the region is agriculture, which occupies the vast majority of the working population. The region benefits from favourable agro-climatic conditions, with an above-average annual rainfall, and a low availability of arable land.

Despite this potential, agriculture in the region is mainly subsistence oriented and is practiced on small family farms. It is characterised by an extensive type system, traditional farming practices and low mechanisation. The main crops are: sorghum, millet, corn and peanuts.

The municipality of Fada N'Gourma still has space and productive land, particularly in the areas of Natiaboani, Nagre, Tanwalbougou and Namoungou.

2.2.3.2. Livestock breeding

As the second activity practiced by the population of the region, livestock breeding is a significant source of income for households and contributes significantly to the improvement of agricultural production through the supply of organic manure and the crops coupled with this. Livestock is also characterised by extensive production systems, and relatively low productivity in all species: cattle, goats, poultry, etc.

There are mainly three (03) farming systems in the municipality:

- Extensive sedentary farming, practiced mostly by farmers and which constitutes a savings for living expenses in order to meet some household needs: schooling, health care, family events, etc. ;
- The semi-intensive livestock breeding practiced most often in the city, intended most often for the market;
- Transhumant livestock farming practiced by shepherds and agro-pastoralists, who roam with their animals during the dry season, in search of water and pasture.

2.2.3.3. Commerce

As a secondary activity, trade develops especially in the dry season and concerns both men and women, young people and even the elderly; however, it remains a male-dominated activity, particularly for activities that require a significant level of investment. Women and young people are mainly specialised in small businesses with lower levels of investment.

Trade mainly concerns products such as cereal products, manufactured products, livestock products and handicrafts.

Trading activity in the Eastern Region has increased in recent years due to the construction of important commercial infrastructures, such as the Fada N'Gourma cattle market, which has a sub-regional scope. In addition to this market, the markets in the villages of Nagre, Natiaboani, Namoungou, Koare and Tawalbougou, which are weekly collection points for cattle, are great assets for the local economy.

The animals are transported to Ouagadougou and exported to Togo, Benin, Niger, Nigeria or Côte d'Ivoire.

2.2.3.4. Industry and exploitation of mineral resources

Industry is very poorly developed in the Eastern Region: the main industrial unit is the Société Cotonnière du Gourma [Gourma Cotton Company] (SOCOMA), which specialises in cotton ginning. The region also has small production or processing units in the agri-food sector (Fada N'Gourma dairies, honey production unit) and pre-packaged drinking water production units.

Regarding mining resources, the Société d'Exploitation Minière d'Afrique de l'Ouest [West African Mining Corporation] (SEMAFO) officially launched on Friday, March 31, 2016, the construction of the Boungou gold mine, located in the province Tapoa. This mine, with a life expectancy of seven years, will provide employment opportunities for young people in the region (approximately 735 direct jobs and 476 indirect jobs) and promote the development of the local supply of goods and services. Similarly, the local development mining fund will certainly permit the region to grow.

There are also many gold panning sites throughout the region, with 24 sites currently in operation according to the Regional Board. The gold panning sites attract young people from the region, but there are also women and children in school and out of school. Although this activity provides substantial income for the population, it also presents dangers for the whole of society: depravation of morals, school drop-outs, pollution risks, etc.

2.2.3.5. Transport

The Eastern Region remains strongly isolated, despite the reinforcement of the road network, especially at the level of rural roads, which benefited from the efforts of projects and programmes to improve the accessibility of the population to the production centres. The average density of the paved roads is only about 0.021 km / km² for regional roads, 0.008 km / km², 0.11 km / km² for departmental roads and 0.127 km / km² for unclassified rural roads.

Developed trails facilitate access to the provinces of Gnagna, Komandjari, Koulpelogo and Fada N'Gourma, the capital of the region.

The National Road No. 4 (NR 4) connecting Ouagadougou - Fada N'Gourma to the Niger border and the National Road 18 (RN 18) linking Ouagadougou - Fada N'Gourma - Pama are transnational asphalt roads, which connect the municipality of Fada N'Gourma, the region and the whole country to neighbouring countries such as Niger, Benin and Togo. In addition, the increase in traffic to Togolese and Beninese ports as a result of the Ivorian crisis in 2011, combined with the numerous surcharges, led to a sharp deterioration of the main roads, which have become difficult to pass. This state of the road network is one of the concerns of the population, because of the difficulties encountered in the evacuation of the patients and the traffic flow of the various productions.

The Eastern Region also has 5 airports, among which those of Fada N'Gourma, Bogande and Arly are equipped with navigational aids. In addition, the first two house meteorological centres, under the control of the Agency for the Safety of Air Navigation in Africa and Madagascar (ASECNA).

2.2.4. Socio-political organisation

At the traditional level, the "Gulmu", land of the Gourmantche, is divided into principalities called "djema", in villages and neighbourhoods, with Fada N'Gourma as the capital. As Emperor of Gulmu, the Numdabo exercises its power over the whole territory; at the level of the principalities, heads inducted by the latter are responsible for the organisation of life in the villages, with the help of dignitaries. Consisting of several lineages, the villages are administered by heads, assisted in their tasks by notable individuals. In general, kinship ties exist between families in different neighbourhoods. Thus, there is solidarity and assistance between the latter during social events: births, marriages, deaths, etc. However, we are now witnessing a burst of concessions and neighbourhoods, due to the constraints of modern life (migration, detachment of young couples, etc.).

Tradition is still strong in the Gulmu, as communities observe customs and practice geomancy (a divination technique based on sand observation) that is an integral part of everyday life.

In addition, the traditional socio-political organisation coexists in good intelligence with the administrative organisation.

2.2.5. Land management and access to land

Burkina Faso's land system is governed by Law No. 034-2012/AN of 02 July 2012 concerning Agrarian and Land Reform (RAF) that provides that the national land domain, consisting of all land and fixed assets or related property located within the boundaries of the national territory, is automatically property of the State (Articles 3 and 4). However, some lands in the national land domain may be transferred as private property to natural or legal persons under certain conditions. In this case, the lands of the national land domain transferred to full ownership to natural or legal persons must be subject to physical and legal individualisation (Article 66).

In practice, this method of management of rural land governed by Law 034 coexists with the customary system, embodied by the land head / village chief. Thus, access to rural farm land is essentially by inheritance. The traditional land tenure in Fada N'Gourma is characterised by ownership through lineage of the crop land. Each lineage owns land and its members are allocated portions of land for which the area depends on the numerical importance of the household.

The other methods of acquisition, especially for immigrants, are conducted either by attribution by the customary authorities or by loans by the landowners.

However, the rights of operation and use of the land do not have the same character depending on the quality of the individual or group. For members of the lineage that holds the right of collective appropriation, these rights are permanent and transmittable to their heirs (men). On the other hand, they are provisional, therefore revocable for any beneficiary who is not a member of the lineage of the land head, the land in this case being simply lent.

There are also emerging modes of land transactions (land sales) related to various factors among which we can emphasise the promotion of agribusiness, urbanisation, etc. As a result, land becomes a commodity that is bought, sold or accumulated in both urban and rural areas.

As far as women are concerned, they have a right of use concerning the land but cannot own it, to the extent that they move from one lineage to another, through marriage. The latter therefore operate the lands of their husbands.

2.2.6. NGOs and development associations

The municipality of Fada N'Gourma benefits from the action of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and has many associations and socio-professional organisations.

As part of the associations and NGOs, we have:

- The Tin Tua Association, which intervenes in the field of literacy, training, IGAs and support for the installation of multifunctional platforms;
- The Buayaba Development Association, which supports communities in the area of food, fodder crops, credit, training / literacy, nutrition, sanitation (household garbage cells), etc. ;
- NEERTAMBA, which intervenes in lowland development, soil reclamation, capacity building of actors, support for pastoral development, etc. ;
- ACF (development cooperation), which supports the population in the context of the development of vegetable gardens;
- GIZ/ZFD (development cooperation), which intervenes in capacity building, crisis prevention in the area of municipal management of natural resources in connection with cross-border transhumance;
- OCADES (development assistance), which intervenes in the capacity building of actors, support for production (food credit);
- Helvetas Suisse Inter Corporation (development cooperation), whose areas of intervention are vocational training, entrepreneurship and business management training.

The municipality also has many village professional groups and producer organisations.

3. Summary of socio-economic studies

3.1. Methodological approach

This chapter presents a brief presentation of the process followed and discusses the various properties that were the subject of the census.

The development of the PSR was centred on four (4) major axes of research:

3.1.1. Social analysis

Conducted beforehand, it focused on understanding the social reality specific to the project area, and analysing the constraints, alternatives and opportunities related to it. Thus, this analysis made it possible to understand, among others, the social, institutional and political questions relating to the project, and the method of organisation of society (socio-political organisation, method of occupation of space, the place and role of the woman, etc.). The social analysis also identified the various project stakeholders, including vulnerable groups, with a view to providing a framework for involvement in the development, implementation and monitoring of the PSR.

3.1.2. Investigations and consultations with affected property owners and / or operators

Meetings were organised between the study team and the owners / operators of properties located on the site, who are likely to be affected by the project. The purpose of these meetings was to present the project to them, and to discuss with them their perceptions and concerns. These meetings were also intended to present the various impacts related to the work, and to retain together with the population, the options that would best suit their respective situations.

3.1.3. Consultations with institutional actors involved in the resettlement

As part of the study, the following actors and institutional partners were consulted: project coordination, decentralised technical services in charge of health, social action, the environment, of national education and literacy, the municipal officials of Fada N'Gourma.

3.1.4. Evaluation of affected assets and identification of their owners

An exhaustive inventory of the properties affected by the project was carried out, in collaboration with the owners and a representative of the city hall. Similarly, a summary description permitting the determination of the typology of the various goods was made. In addition, information was collected on the values of these properties. In parallel with this survey, the census and the identification of natural persons settled on the right-of-way were carried out. As for the asset valuation, it was based on the findings of the consultations with the respondents, and referring to similar projects in the area and prices found on local markets.

3.2. Overview of the PAP profile

The socio-economic survey carried out in the project area made it possible to count a total population of 41 individuals (including heads of households), composed of 46% women and 54% men, grouped within 6 households with an average number of members of 6.8. Note that the main scale of study used is the household scale, although information at the individual level has also been collected. A household is considered a basic family, i.e. a man, his or her spouse (s) and unmarried children.

As shown in the figure below, the main activities of PAP heads of households are diverse: agriculture, livestock, construction trades (including masonry), civil service (or State employee) and small business. In fact, each of its activities represents 16. 7% of the total or only one head of household. However, we note that one head of household is without activity because of his advanced age (84 years), and therefore is considered as non-active.

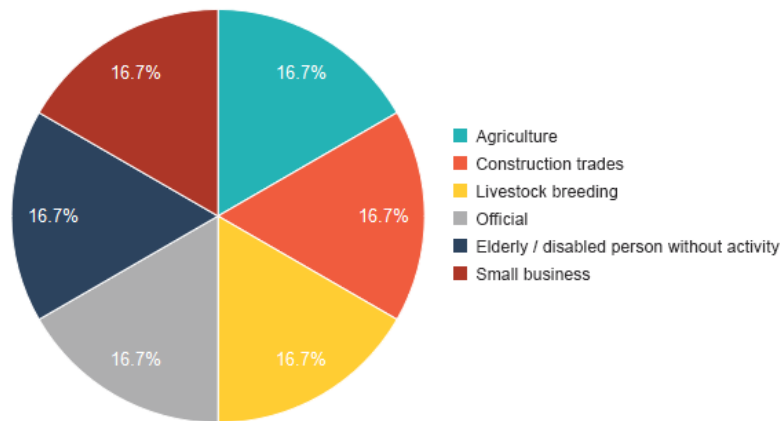


Figure 2 : Main activities of the heads of households affected by the project

The study shows that millet, corn, okra, sesame, sorghum and groundnuts are the main crops grown by PAP, with a predominance of millet and corn (see figure below). In addition, according to statements by heads of households, the main cash crop in the area is sesame.

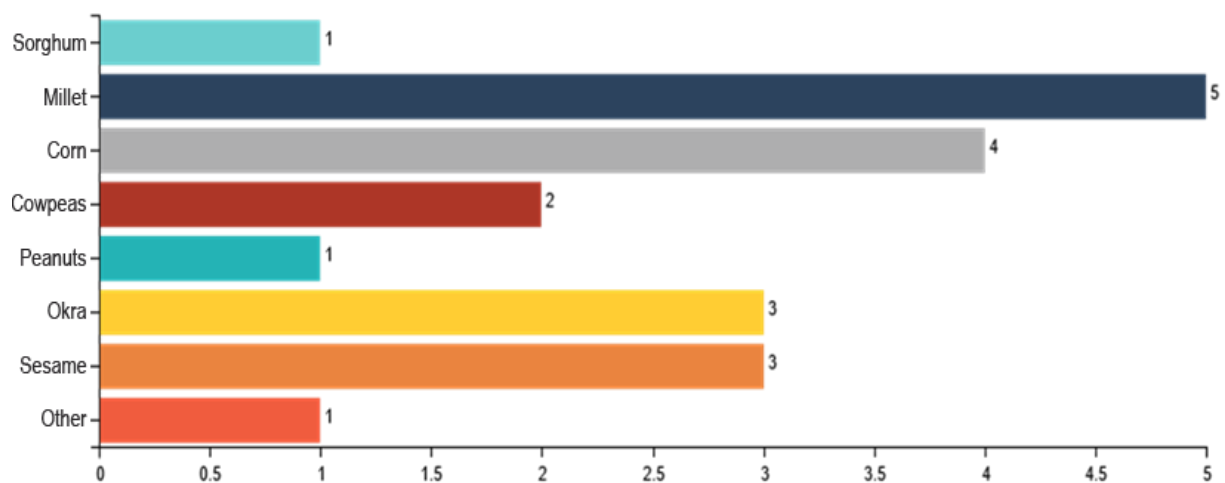


Figure 3 : Main crops grown by PAP

Construction trades (especially masonry) are the main source of cash income for the households surveyed. This is valid for 2 heads of households, i.e. 33.3% of the respondents. Other activities providing monetary income (agriculture, livestock breeding, civil service / public sector employees and small businesses) each account for 1:6.7% of the survey, i.e. one activity per head of household (see figure below).

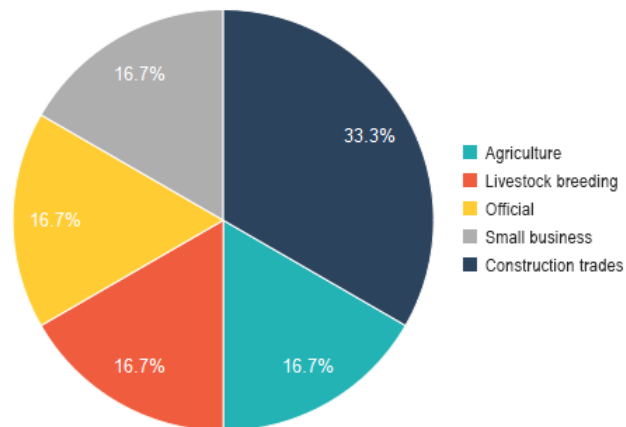


Figure 4 : Main sources of monetary income of households affected by the project

The agriculture practiced in the area is mainly intended for household consumption. An illustrative example: for 4 households out of 6 surveyed, all (100%) millet / sorghum produced by the households is self-consumed, the fifth household consumes 75% of the millet / sorghum harvested. This shows that this involves subsistence agriculture for the PAP (see figure below).

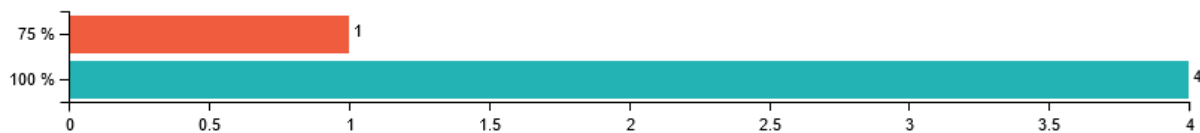


Figure 5 : Share of millet / sorghum grown and consumed by the PAP

The structure of expenditures shows that the budget of the households affected by the project is much more intended for subsistence expenditures, especially food and drink (see figure below), for 50% (3 out of 6 households) of the households affected by the project. Next, the expenditure for health and education follows, which appears as the second item of expenditure. It should be noted, however, that a part of the family budget (which is quite important nevertheless) is not specified (see the mention "other"). This corresponds in fact to the expenditures made for livestock breeding activities, for 2 out of 6 households.

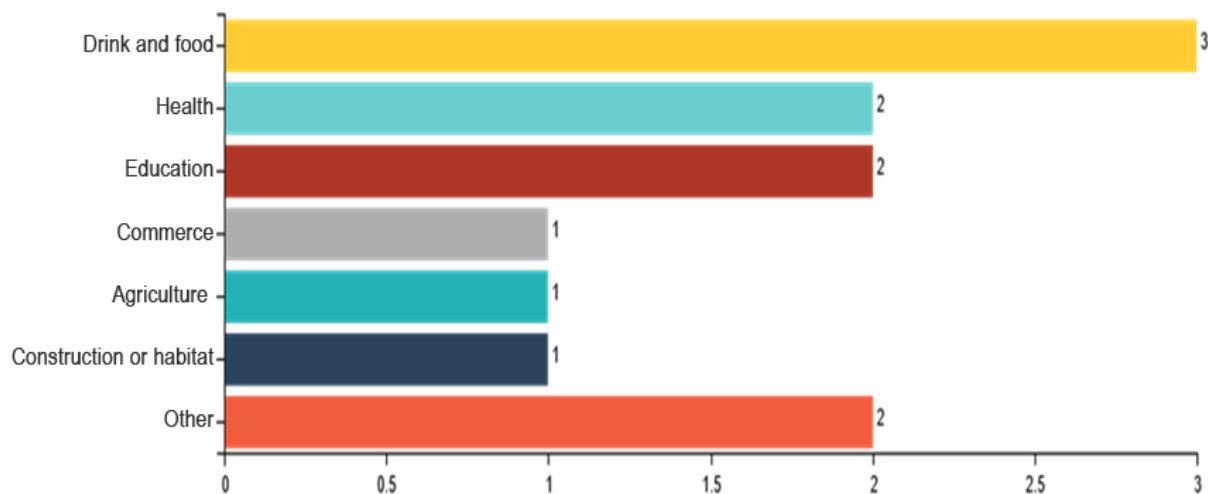


Figure 6 : Main items of expenditure of affected households during the last six months

The study shows a low level of education among households in the area. In fact, 6:6. 7% of the heads of households surveyed, i.e. 4 PAP, did not study in school (see figure below).

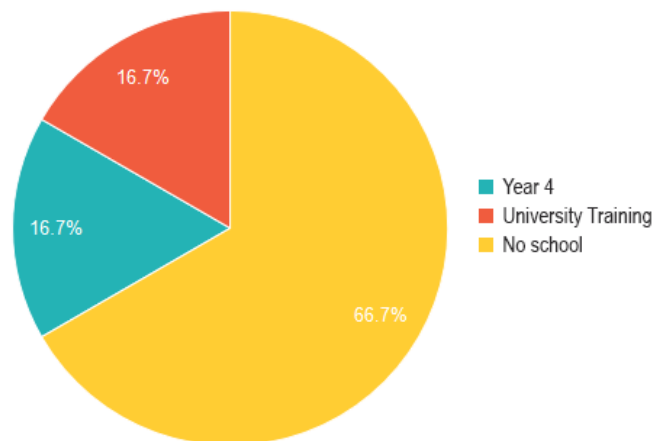


Figure 7 : Percentage of heads of households affected by the project who studied

As the figure below illustrates, there is only 1 PAP (representing 1:6. 7% of heads of households surveyed) who can read and write in one language, notably in French.

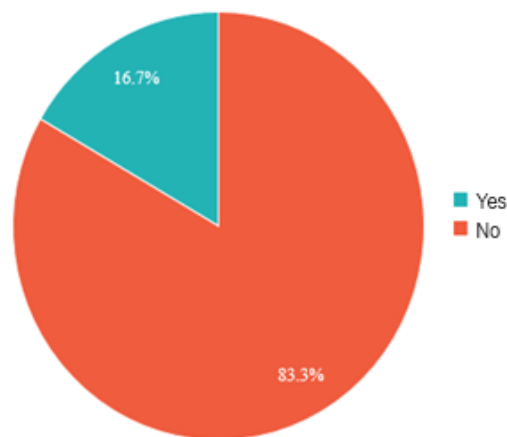


Figure 8 : Percentage of heads of households affected by the project who can read and write in one language

All of the households surveyed are "economic impacts" only. This means that the project does not impact the residential plots of the PAP but rather their livelihoods, namely the arable land. Operation of the land is both a source of livelihood and a source of income (although income from other activities such as masonry is also important for the household and assists in the support of agriculture). The impacts of the project on the land are therefore to be supported as a priority.

3.3. Vulnerability profile of PAP

At the national level, "human vulnerability is the degree to which people are likely to be exposed to prejudice harm, suffering and death. This risk is a function of the physical, economic, social, political, technical, ideological, cultural, educational, ecological and institutional conditions that characterise the background of these people. Vulnerability is related to the capabilities a person or municipality has to respond to identified threats at a certain point in time. (Project Sphere, National Multisectoral Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan, page 8; 2013-2014). Despite this broader definition, it is customary to attribute vulnerability to categories of people (female heads of households, widows, people with disabilities, etc.) without taking into consideration their actual socio-economic situation. On the strictly logical level, one can be a rich, handicapped woman and a poor, healthy man. Vulnerability is therefore to be measured and demonstrated. Similarly, it is very difficult

for heads of households to quantify their cash or in-kind incomes. Thus, income data in the context of the socio-economic survey that is essentially declarative always lends itself to caution and must be confronted with a follow-up of household budgets in the long term (at least one year).

To control these biases, Insuco has developed questionnaires that focus on the collection of data on living conditions, which can then be used to develop a vulnerability index that is based on the results of the socio-economic survey to measure vulnerability of PAP and identify vulnerable households. Thus, the analysis of the socio-economic survey data was based on the vulnerability of the households, evaluated through the calculation of the synthetic vulnerability index. This synthetic index is based on seven indices of living conditions (whose evolution is verifiable over time): socio-demographic, socio-professional, socio-agricultural, socio-sanitary, quality of the habitat, possession of animals, possession of assets. These indices were integrated in a weighting algorithm specific to the study area, to obtain a synthetic index of vulnerability.

Developed from 0 to 1, the lower the index, the more resilient the household, the closer to 1 the more the household is vulnerable. We will combine the identification of vulnerable households and individuals.

The projection of the index for each household shows that households are between 0.52 and 0.65.

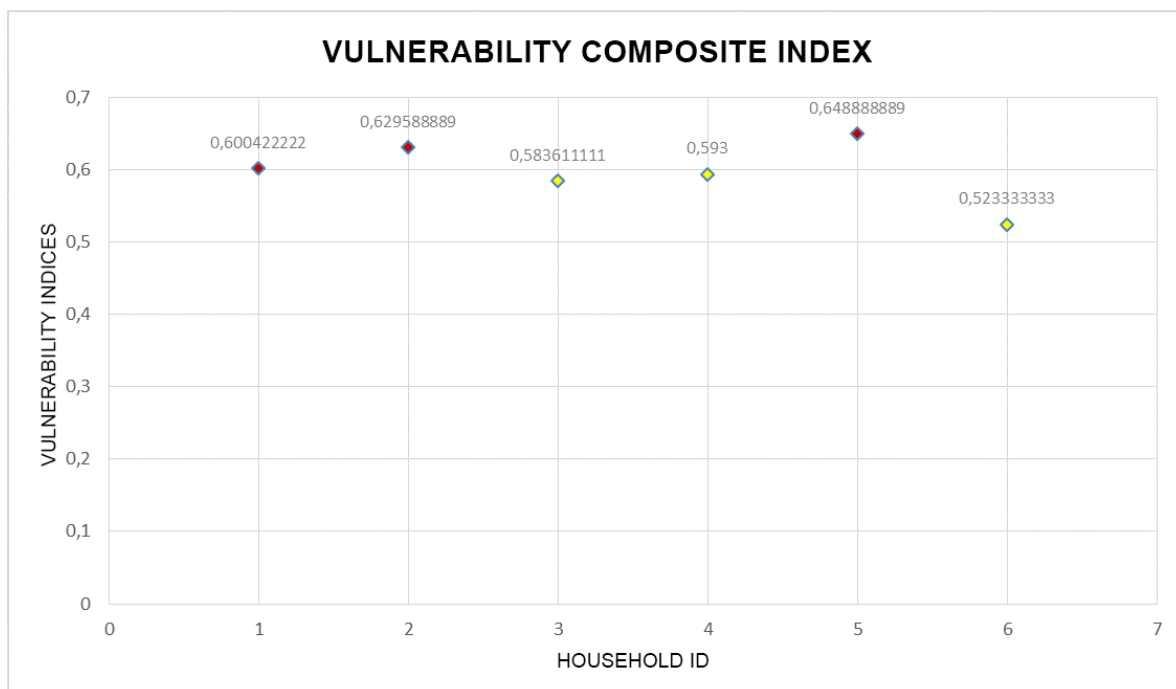


Figure 9: Distribution of households of PAP according to the vulnerability index

→ On average, the vulnerability index of the zone is 0.60. We are dealing with a moderately vulnerable population.

The study also notes that 3 households appear to be more vulnerable than the others (red dots in the figure above), with a vulnerability index higher than 0.6, and deserve special attention, while 3 others deserve more attention to be monitored (yellow dots). The households considered most vulnerable are:

Table 8 : List of PAP most vulnerable households

Household number	Household code	Household head's first name	Household head's last name
1	2019-07-03-1-3-ME	Sambo	Bande
2	2019-07-03-1-4-ME	Ali	Bande
5	2019-07-03-1-2-PT1	Kogdja	Naba

This category of PAP will need assistance through the implementation of a number of support measures during certain phases of the project:

- In the compensation procedure;
- During the period following the payment so that the indemnity is secured;
- At the time of restoration of their livelihood.

3.4. Health profile of PAP

The figure below shows that 66. 7% of households (4 households out of 6) do not have a toilet, which means that they defecate in nature. This practice is not without consequences for public health. 16. 7%, or 1 in 6 households, use traditional toilets and 1 in 6 households use improved toilets.

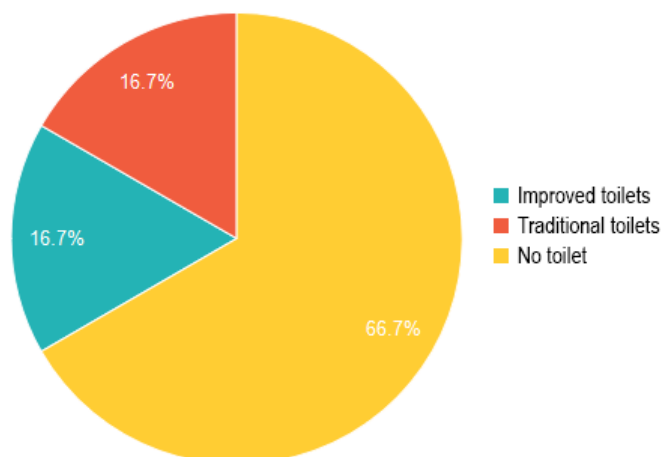


Figure 10 : Types of toilet used by households

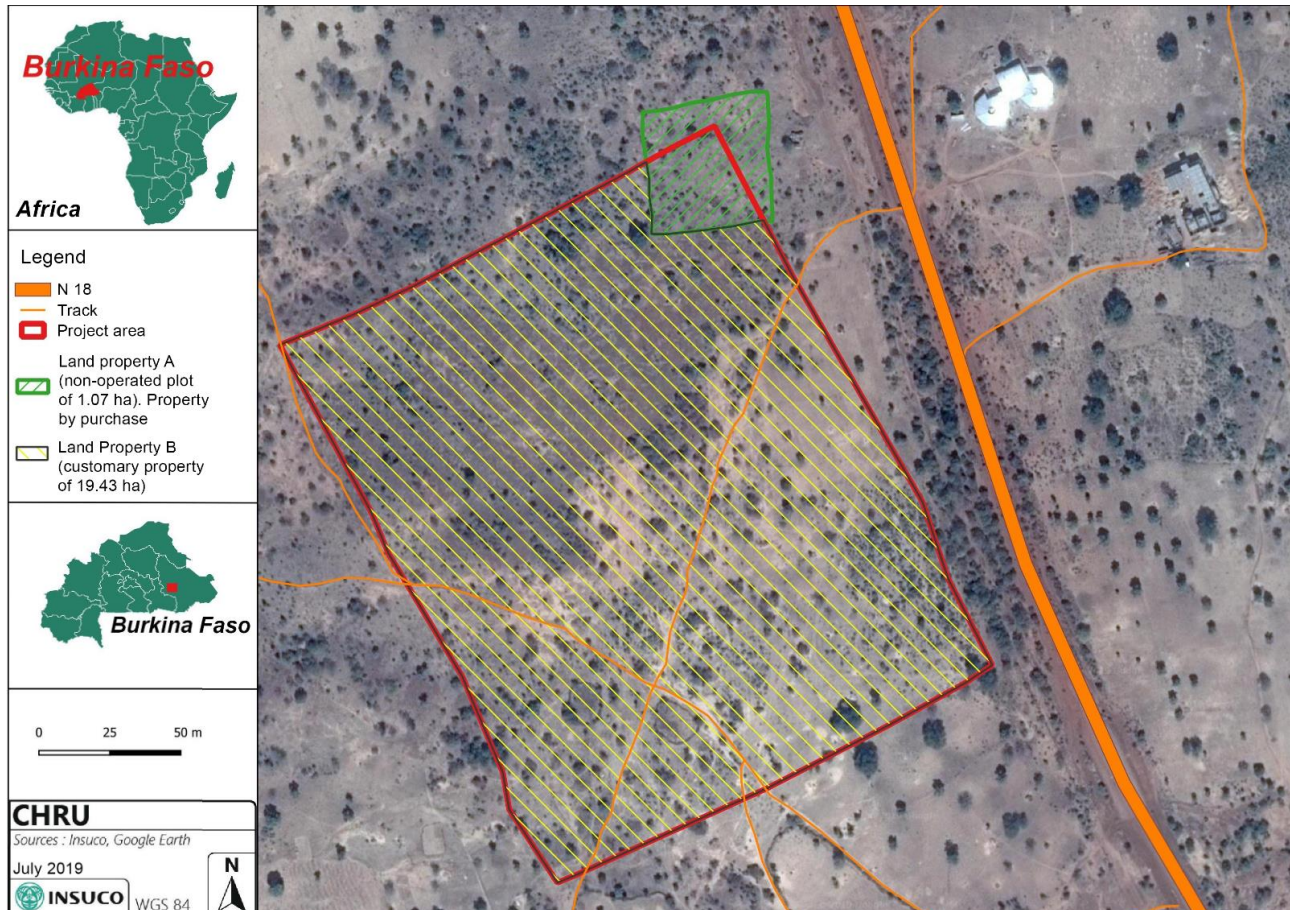
All PAP use the CSPS, in case of illness, which is 100% of the respondents. This perception of health structures is in fact a favourable factor for the establishment of the CHRU in the area.

4. Potential impacts of the project

The implementation of the construction project of the CHRU will result in the economic displacement of people with property on the site foreseen for this purpose. Losses are losses of land, farm income and natural trees.

4.1. Impact on the land

The implementation of the project will result in the economic displacement of landowners in the rights-of-way in the area of the CHRU.



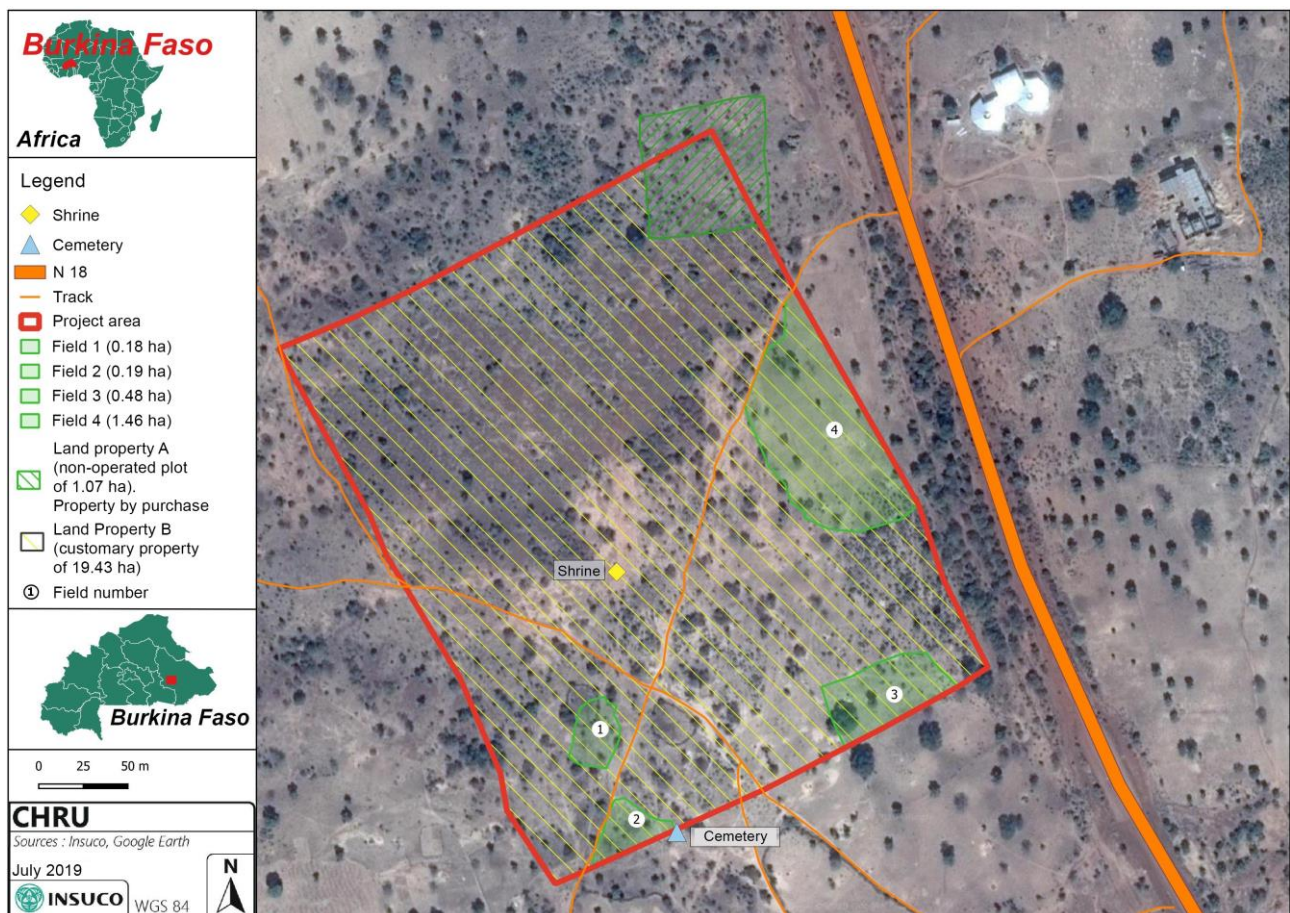
Map 2 : Impacted land properties

→ Analysis of the land inventory data concerning the project right-of-way shows losses for 2 owners over an area of 20 ha.

The 2 land properties are as follows:

- Property A (green hatched on the map above): 1.07 ha including 0.57 ha in the project area, acquired by purchase from the customary owner;
- Property B (yellow hatched on the map above): 19.43 ha, customary property.

The implementation of the project will result in the economic displacement of farmers in the rights-of-way in the CHRU zone.



Map 3 : Location of impacted farm fields, of the shrine and the cemetery

→ The analysis of land inventory data at the CHRU project site reveals losses for 4 farmers on a total impacted agricultural area of 2.31 ha.

4.2. Impact on natural and planted trees

The implementation of the project will result in the destruction of natural trees in the rights-of-way of the CHRU zone.

→ The analysis of land inventory data concerning the right-of-way of the CHRU project reveals losses of 2,667 productive natural trees.

4.3. Impact on cultural property

A Fulani cemetery and an altar have been identified on the site of the CHRU, as shown in map 3 above. In the opinion of the representatives of the families concerned, the resettlement of these items is hardly feasible and should be avoided.

5. Objectives and principles of resettlement

The main objective of the PSR is to ensure that persons whose property or activities are impacted by the Fada N'Gourma CHRU construction project are treated in a fair and equitable manner, and that the project is not a source of impoverishment for these persons. With this in mind, the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Performance Standard 5 (NP 5) recommends that project developers ensure that physical or economic displacement is avoided or that the impact of this displacement is minimised as much as possible on the people or communities concerned, by taking appropriate measures.

The overall objective of this PSR is therefore to prepare a plan for the displacement and compensation of affected persons, in accordance with the requirements of the IFC. The specific objectives are as follows:

- Anticipate, avoid, or at least limit the negative social and economic impacts resulting from land acquisition or restrictions on its use in the project, considering all possible alternatives;
- Ensure fair and equitable compensation for the loss of assets to all Project Persons Affected (PAP) identified in the census;
- Ensure dissemination of project information to PAP, consult them and give them the opportunity to participate in all stages of the resettlement process;
- Provide adequate assistance to vulnerable groups;
- Improve or restore the livelihoods of PAP;
- To put in place a mechanism for handling possible complaints.

The study was therefore conducted with regard to the objectives sought. For this purpose, information meetings and consultations on the project's implications were organised, with the various stakeholders, namely the owners of the impacted properties (see annexes).

6. Alternatives to minimise the negative effects of resettlement

Several possibilities have been studied, with the goal of avoiding or at least minimising the negative impacts related to the construction of the Fada N'Gourma CHRU. Thus, the choices that were presented were as follows:

- Realise or not realise the construction project of the CHRU;
- If the chosen alternative is to realise it: to realise it on the current site or on another site.

6.1. The "without project" alternative

The "without project" variant would reflect the absence of the Fada N'Gourma CHRU construction project. Under these conditions, the vegetation would remain on the site intended for the construction of the CHRU and there would be no pollution of air, soil and water. There would also be no possible economic and / or physical displacements of the population settled in the project area.

This alternative also implies that the project's objective of improving health indicators in the Eastern Region would no longer be achieved. In fact, the population would continue to visit the existing health facilities, in this case the current hospital, whose coverage rate, reception capacity and patient care are limited in terms of population growth and rampant urbanisation. Consequently, the adoption of the "without project" scenario would not make it possible to meet the health needs and improve the living conditions of the population.

In addition, in the case of a "without project" scenario, people in the project area would miss an opportunity for job creation and socio-economic development.

→ The without-project alternative guarantees the absence of construction-related inconveniences, but it permits risks of deterioration in the health situation of households throughout the region.

6.2. The "with project" alternative

The choice to build the CHRU contributes to the achievement of the National Plan for Health Development by 2011 - 2020 that takes into consideration the permanent and major concerns of the Government in health matters. This Plan takes into consideration the sectoral policy of decentralisation of the health system which has as its objective to contribute to increasing national health coverage, improve the quality and use of health services, improve accessibility population to health services, etc.

On the social level, the improvement of the health of the local population, the reduction of maternal and infant mortality, the probable investment in the social sectors will be noted. From the economic point of view, the design of the project up to its operation, through its execution, the economic benefits will be very appreciable through the local supply of goods and services. In fact, many materials involved in the realisation of the civil engineering part of the infrastructure will be acquired in the Fada N'Gourma hardware stores; in addition, the workforce will be recruited from the local population.

The negative impacts associated with this alternative are the loss of plant species in a peri-urban area where vegetation is already degraded, the loss of land and agricultural crops for some people.

→ The "with project" alternative will improve the health options at the regional level but it involves an involuntary displacement of goods and people on the right-of-way of the site and its area of influence.

In the context of this variant, two possibilities emerged for the implementation of the CHRU, namely (i) an administrative reserve in the urban grid and (ii) the current suburban area of the project. The option of the administrative reserve was abandoned because it is occupied by spontaneous settlements.

Thus, the choice of the current site was made by the municipal authorities in consultation with all the project stakeholders, on the basis of the following elements:

- Accessibility / proximity with the city and on a relatively less dense axis in road traffic;
- Acceptability of the project by the residents, in this case, people with property on the site;

- Availability of the desired area: at this level, the 60 ha originally desired was reduced to 20 ha, in order to reduce impacts;
- Symbolic advantage from the cultural point of view: the site is located near the sacred hill of Nalambou, supposed to watch over the population and therefore the patients;
- Lower environmental and social impacts.

Furthermore, the analysis, the area of widened scope of the current project offering the best guarantee of the aforementioned criteria and land control provided by notables (in the indigenous area), finally leaned in favour of this suburban area.

7. Political, legal and institutional framework for resettlement

As the implementation of the CHRU construction project will lead to resettlement actions, the presentation of the applicable political, legal and institutional framework is required.

7.1. Policy Framework for Resettlement

7.1.1. Sustainable Development Policies

7.1.1.1. National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES)

The PNDES, which covers the period 2016-2020, is based on a diagnostic analysis of the social and economic situation that has highlighted the persistence of social inequalities and the structural inadequacies of the national productive system which accentuate, among others, its vulnerability to climatic hazards.

Thus, strategic objective 3.5 of the PNDES is to reverse the trend of environmental degradation and ensure sustainable management of natural and environmental resources.

The importance that the PNDES places on the sustainable management of forest and wildlife resources, the protection of ecosystems and the improvement of the living standard, requires the choice of an approach that promotes the consideration of environmental concerns and social issues at all stages of the project.

7.1.1.2. National Sustainable Development Policy (NSDP)

Adopted by Decree No. 2013-1087/PRES/PM/MEDD/MEF of 20 November 2013, the NSDP views sustainable development as a concept, a process and a method to ensure "*development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the capacity of future generations to meet theirs*". The NSDP defines general guidelines for the development and management of sectoral policies, development strategies, plans and programmes, as well as national and decentralised planning and budgeting.

It sets out the principles and responsibilities of the intervention of the central public administration, decentralised communities, civil society organisations, the private sector and other development actors. It determines the necessary means as well as the monitoring, evaluation and control mechanism essential for achieving sustainable development.

Thus, the construction project of the Fada N'Gourma CHRU will be implemented according to the principle of social equity and solidarity, the principle of taking into consideration gender, the principle of cost internalisation, the precautionary principle, the principle of prevention, the principle of information and public involvement, the principle of partnership, the principle of environmental protection, the principle of accountability (or responsibility), the principle of national solidarity, the principle of subsidiarity, and the principle of sustainable production and consumption.

7.1.1.3. Rural Development Strategy (SDR)

The SDR, adopted in 2003, has the overall objective of ensuring sustained growth of the rural sector in order to fight against poverty, contribute to the strengthening of food safety and the promotion of sustainable development.

The following specific objectives set out by the SDR will be integrated into the study's approach:

- Strengthening food safety;
- Increasing the income of the population;
- Efficient management of natural resources;
- Empowerment of the population in relation to development;
- Improving the economic situation and the social status of women and young people.

7.1.1.4. Poverty and Environmental Initiative (IPE)

This initiative has as its objective to support Burkina Faso in integrating the environment into issues of poverty and well-being of the population, including access to water. Developed jointly by the United Nations Development Programme (PNUD) and the United Nations Environment Programme (PNUE) in 2005, this initiative builds on environmental governance and improved consideration of environmental sustainability issues by policy makers.

The IPE has as its objective to improve the living conditions of the most vulnerable persons, who depend mainly on the environment and natural resources for their survival. The fundamental objective of the IPE is to institutionalise the integration of poverty-environment connections into the planning and budgeting processes, which is why it is important to consider this in this study.

7.1.2. Property and Land Use Policies

7.1.2.1. National Land Development Policy of the Territory (PNAT)

By Decree No. 2006-362/PRES/PM/MEDEV/MATD/MFD/MAHRH/MID/MECV of 20 July 2006, the Government of Burkina Faso adopted a national land development policy of the territory. It provides a guide to development studies and actors participating in the field, in order to translate at the spatial level, the strategic guidelines contained in the 2025 national prospective study.

This policy defines three fundamental guidelines:

- Harmonious and integrated development of economic activities in the territory;
- Social integration;
- Sustainable management of the natural environment based on land security, rehabilitation and restoration of degraded natural resources.

The completion of this project will require the acquisition of land currently valued economically and culturally by the local population. From this point of view, it will integrate the rehabilitation of the affected natural environment and will contribute to the compensation for the property of the affected people.

7.1.2.2. National Land Tenure Security Policy in Rural Areas (PNSFMR)

Adopted by Decree No. 2007- 610 / PRES / PM / MAHRH of October 4, 2007, the PNSFMR has as its objective to ensure to all rural actors, equitable access to land, the guarantee of their investments and the effective management of disputes in order to contribute to the reduction of poverty, the consolidation of social peace and the achievement of sustainable development.

The National Land Tenure Security Policy in Rural Areas has been. The general principles of PNSFMR are, among others:

- To encourage increased investment in the rural sector;
- To take into consideration the gender, needs and concerns of vulnerable groups, especially the poor;
- To consider the need for sustainable management of natural resources and the preservation of the rights of future generations.

The specific objectives of the PNSFMR are:

- To ensure the right of legitimate access for all land-related conflicts in a dynamic of sustainable rural development, the fight against poverty and the promotion of equity and legality;
- To contribute to improving the prevention and resolution of land-related conflicts and management of natural resources;
- To contribute to creating the foundations for the viability and development of local authorities by providing them with their own land resources and effective management tools;
- To increase the efficiency of the Government and of local authorities in providing an appropriate and effective public service for securing land in rural areas;

- To promote the effective involvement of grassroots actors and civil society in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the PNSFMR.

7.1.2.3. Gender and anti-poverty policies

The National Gender Policy (PNG) has been adopted to counter inequalities and gender disparities in many areas of social life. Thus, the general objective of this policy is to promote participatory and equitable development of men and women, ensuring equal and equitable access and control of resources and decision-making in accordance with their fundamental rights. As specific objectives, the PNG has as its objective to:

- Reinforce the actors' capacities in perception, understanding and gender practice;
- Promote a dynamic partnership for gender and development;
- Develop information and sensitisation mechanisms for all actors to change behaviour and mentality in favour of equity and equality in men - women relationships.

Equality and equity issues are also integrated into other policies, including:

- The National Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (adopted in 2010);
- The National Social Action Policy (adopted in 2008);
- The National Policy for the Advancement of Women (adopted in 2004);
- The policy and plan of action and guidance for the promotion and protection of human rights (adopted in 2001).

Thus, gender issues will be integrated into all phases of project implementation.

7.2. National legal and regulatory framework

The texts guaranteeing the right of ownership and governing expropriation for reasons of public interest are the following:

7.2.1. The Constitution of Burkina Faso

The right to property is guaranteed by the Constitution of Burkina Faso of 2 June 1991 (the latest revision dates from 2015). Article 15 of the Constitution states: "The right of ownership is guaranteed. It may not be exercised contrary to the social utility or in such a way as to prejudice the security, freedom, existence or property of others. It can only be infringed in the case of public necessity found in the legal forms. No one shall be deprived of his enjoyment except for reasons of public interest and under the condition of just compensation determined in accordance with the law. This compensation must be prior to expropriation except in case of emergency or force majeure."

7.2.2. Law No. 034-2012/AN of 02/07/2012 on Agrarian and Land Reform in Burkina Faso

This law determines, on the one hand, the status of land in the national land domain, the general principles governing the planning and sustainable development of the territory, the management of land resources and other natural resources, and the regulation of property rights and the orientations of an agrarian policy.

In addition, national procedures for expropriation and compensation are defined in Articles 300 to 32:6. According to Article 300 of the law on Agrarian and Land Reform (RAF), expropriation for public purposes is a form of involuntary transfer of property domain rights allowing the public authorities, with due regard to the rights of the owners of these rights, to mobilise land resources for the purposes of land-use planning operations recognised as being of public interest.

The procedure of expropriation for reasons of public interest (Article 301) involves the following steps:

- The declaration of intent to carry out a project of public interest;
- The public interest survey;
- The declaration of public interest;

- Plot survey;
- The declaration of transferability;
- The negotiation of transferability.

7.2.3. Law No. 034-2009/AN of 16 June 2009 Concerning the Rural Land Tenure System

According to the provisions of this law, rural lands are divided into the categories consisting of: the rural land domain of the State, the rural land domain of the local authorities and the rural land domain of individuals (Article 5).

With respect to the state's rural land domain, it includes according to section 25:

- As a matter of right, all the rural lands managed by the State concerning public funds;
- Land reserved by land use planning schemes for development purposes;
- Rural lands acquired by the State from private individuals according to common law procedures;
- Land acquired by exercise of pre-emptive right or by application of the expropriation procedure for reasons of public interest.

As for the rural land domain of local authorities, it is constituted by (Article 27):

- Rural lands ceded to them by the state;
- Rural lands acquired by these local authorities according to common law procedures;
- Lands acquired by exercise of pre-emptive right or by application of the expropriation procedure for reasons of public interest.

7.2.4. Law No. 055-2004/AN of 21 December 2004 on the general code of local authorities in Burkina Faso

Adopted by the National Assembly in 2004 following the revision of the Decentralisation Orientation Texts (TOD), this law aims at the progressive devolution, the sharing of competencies, powers and means with the local authorities (provinces and urban municipalities / rural and administrative districts (region, province, department, village).

In addition, the law defining the status and competencies of urban communities specifies in Article 89 that the urban municipality and the rural municipality receive the competencies in terms of sanitation, fight against insalubrity, pollution and nuisances; removal and final disposal of household waste and issuance of prior authorisation for cutting timber within the municipal territory.

Thus, municipalities become the main actors for basic services in their respective districts, hence the need to involve municipal officials at all stages in resettlement measures.

7.2.5. Law No. 017- 2006 of May 18, 2006 on the Code of Town Planning and Construction in Burkina Faso

The purpose of this law is to organise and regulate the area of urban planning and construction in Burkina Faso. According to Article 84: "In addition to the common law processes of amicable transfer, exchange, purchase, donations and legacies, property in escheat, land acquisition methods for development provided for by this law are primarily expropriation for public purposes and pre-emptive right".

As for Article 85, it deals with the structures that can pronounce the expropriation by stipulating: "The State and local authorities may proceed with the expropriation of a legal entity or natural person for public purposes, in accordance with the texts in force". Finally, Article 92 states: "The constitution of land reserves is done by common law procedures and by expropriation".

7.2.6. Law No. 003-2011/AN of April 11, 2011 on the Forest Code

The purpose of this law is, according to Article 1, to set out the fundamental principles relating to the sustainable management and development of forests, wildlife and fish resources. It specifies the methods of protection of forests and wildlife (Articles 41, 42) and submits any major work resulting in clearing to a prior authorisation of the Minister for the Environment on the basis of an impact study on the environment (Article 50). In addition, the code defines compensations to be calculated for forest losses.

7.2.7. Law No. 034-2002/AN of November 14, 2002 on Pastoralism in Burkina Faso

The spaces allocated to pastoral activities confer collective rights (property rights) to the shepherds settled there, under this law. They may be deprived of their rights only in the public interest and subject to fair and prior compensation (Articles 13, 16):

- Article 13: In pastoral areas of special development, pastoral resources shall be accessible to pastoralists who are the beneficiaries of a permit or installation permit.
- Article 16: The collective rights recognised in Article 13 above to shepherds settled in pastoral areas, for special development are treated as property rights. They deal with pastoral resources and do not prejudice the ownership of the land.

The shepherds can only be deprived of the rights which are thus recognised to them for reasons of public interest and subject to fair and prior compensation.

7.2.8. Decree No. 2015-1187 / PRES TRANS / PM / MERH / MATD / MME / MS / MARHASA / MRA / MICA / MHU / MIDT / MCT of October 22, 2015 concerning conditions and procedures for realisation and validation of the strategic environmental evaluation, of the study and of the environmental and social impact statement

This decree defines the conditions for realisation and the plan for RAP / PSR in Burkina Faso.

7.2.9. Law No. 009-2018/AN of 3 May 2018 concerning expropriation because of public interest and compensation for persons affected by the developments and projects of public interest and of general interest to Burkina Faso

This law determines the fundamental rules and principles governing expropriation for public interest and the compensation of persons affected by developments and projects of public interest and general interest in Burkina Faso. However, no decree specifies for the moment, the methods of its application.

7.3. IFC Sustainability Framework

7.3.1. Performance Standard 1: Evaluation and Management of Risks and Environmental and Social Impacts

The Performance Standards (NP) defined in the context of sustainability of the IFC are intended for clients (private sector), to whom they provide guidance for the identification of risks and impacts, and have been designed to help them avoid, mitigate and manage risks and impacts so that they can continue to operate in a sustainable manner. In this regard, these performance standards also cover the obligations of clients to collaborate with stakeholders and to provide them with information on activities at the project level.

Performance Standard 1 (NP 1) "Evaluation and Management of Risks and Environmental and Social Impacts" emphasises the importance of good management of the environmental and social performance of a project throughout its lifetime. To be effective, an Environmental and Social Management System (SGES) must ensure the continuation of a dynamic and continuous process, put in place and supported by the management team, and which implies the commitment between the client, its workers, local communities directly affected by the project (affected communities) and, where appropriate, other stakeholders.

7.3.2. Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) has developed standardised standards for all cases of involuntary displacement or forced resettlement: this is Performance Standard 5 "Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement" for all projects funded by the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

This standard takes into consideration the economic and social consequences caused by investment projects financed by the Institution that are provoked by:

- Land acquisition that entails:
 - A partial or total loss of a shelter;
 - Loss of assets or access to assets; or
 - Loss of sources of income or livelihood.
- Involuntary restriction of access to natural resources (marine and aquatic resources, biodiversity areas, timber and wood and non-wood forest products, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering areas, etc.) entailing negative consequences concerning the existence of the affected people.

Performance Standard 5 recommends exploring all possible design alternatives for the project in order to avoid or limit physical and / or economic displacements "while balancing the environmental, social and financial costs and benefits, paying in particular attention to impacts on the poor and on vulnerable groups".

The standard requires fair and equitable compensation for affected individuals or communities before the start of infrastructure work, which is fully in line with legal provisions (Article 15 of the Constitution and 226 of the RAF).

The method of calculating these indemnities according to the IFC is the full replacement cost. The replacement price is defined as the market value of assets plus transaction costs. Using this valuation method, depreciation of infrastructures and assets should not be taken into consideration. Market value is defined as the value necessary to enable affected persons and communities to replace lost assets with new assets of similar value.

The consideration of the cost of replacing a property is comparable to Articles 226 and 232 of the RAF which set out, by amicable agreement, the expropriation compensation taking into consideration the current value of the property and the capital gain or loss that results, for the non-expropriated part of the property, from the execution of the project.

In addition, the performance standard specifies that, in addition to full replacement cost compensation, the displaced persons must be provided with other assistance to improve or at least restore their living standards or livelihoods. "When the livelihoods of the displaced persons are derived from land use, or where the land is collectively owned, compensation in the form of land will be offered to displaced persons, if possible". The cash payment of compensation can only be a last resort.

The guidance in this document refers primarily to IFC performance standards, while respecting the procedures and requirements of national legislation.

7.4. Comparison between NP 5 and national regulations

Burkina Faso's legislation and practice on the acquisition of land and other property for public purposes is based on a two-step approach. First of all, they propose that the compensation be negotiated "amicably", assuming that an "interesting" offer of sale representing the totality of the value of the goods sold can occur. As the seller is supposed to be able to set a value closer to the market value of the property in question, and to promise a quick conclusion, the transaction then has merit. If no negotiated solution can be found, the law has a detailed mechanism for expropriation with sufficiently long time periods, the use of expert appraisers and review boards, the determination of compensation on the basis of a broad local consensus, and a panoply of remedies for the affected party.

It is worth noting that most of the process of acquisition for public interest applies to private registered properties for which there is a title deed. This assumes that the property has a transparent value, set on the basis of the associated acquisition costs, with evidence of the existence of assets / property having been made.

Performance Standard 5 assumes a different set of circumstances based on many lessons learned from its own experience around the world. Most acquisitions for development projects are houses and small companies that are essential to those affected in terms of housing and labour rights and for which there are no legal titles other than being recognised by traditional (customary) law rather than the formal sector of the country's legal systems.

Affected people rarely have the resources to negotiate with government technical departments to advance their project. There is not enough information for the public in terms of value of their properties that are infrequently sold or purchased. There is a significant risk of distress when "amicable" negotiations are unfavourable for less fortunate people than those who are more knowledgeable about the markets.

Finally, the challenge for people lies in the results of projects that affect them if these projects are to be carried out in a timely and sustainable manner.

These lessons have been incorporated into the IFC performance standard that covers displacement related to development projects. Old methods of expropriation, especially in rural areas, are no longer acceptable. In its place, the IFC advocates:

- Compensation in kind rather than cash;
- Compensation at levels that permit affected persons to start a productive life as in the past with the same or otherwise better living conditions;
- Compensation for all immovable property that can reasonably be found and that can be considered to have been acquired or paid for in good faith, regardless of its legality in local law and practice;
- Restoration of income and livelihoods to provide affected individuals and / or communities with adequate opportunities to restore their livelihoods;
- The calculation of values based on transparent objective standards and providing an analytical basis of values not dependent on local negotiations or the capacity of local people to negotiate as an informed person; and
- The involvement of the affected people and their permanent and transparent information when the continuity of their life taken individually and in groups is at stake, in the discussions concerning their displacement.

This PSR must be in accordance with IFC Performance Standard 5, which states that where national legislation does not provide for compensation at a level corresponding to full replacement cost, compensation on the basis of that legislation shall be supplemented by additional measures to fill any gaps.

In comparison with national legislation, the main difference between the national legislation and the IFC standard on involuntary displacement is in the definition of eligibility criteria and impact categories entailing entitlement to compensation. According to Burkina Faso law, only persons with legal rights over occupied land are eligible for compensation even though in practice the traditional rules of land acquisition are taken into consideration. According to IFC standards, all persons involuntarily displaced by a project are eligible for compensation for loss of their habitat, property or sources of income.

The second difference between national and IFC practice is based on the definition of harm suffered. According to Burkina Faso law, the compensation for expropriation must include only the actual and certain damage directly caused by the expropriation; it cannot extend to uncertain, possible or indirect damage. However, Performance Standard 5 extends to indirect damages; it requires compensation that covers the assistance required for the PAP, so that they at least regain the standard of living they had before the project.

Finally, there are other differences between the two regulations. IFC Performance Standard 5 requires consultation with project affected persons, both in planning and implementation. In addition, it stresses the need to provide specific support to the so-called poor and vulnerable PAP when displacing population because of the risks of an increase in their vulnerability.

Table 9 : Comparative Analysis of the IFC's National Legislative Framework and Performance Standard 5

Issues addressed	National legislative framework	IFC Sustainability Framework	Observations / provisions to apply
Minimising the movement of people	Not provided for by national legislation	Recommends exploring all possible alternatives in order to avoid or limit physical and / or economic displacements	Aspect not taken into consideration by national legislation. Apply provisions of NP 5.
Indemnity and compensation	Law No. 009-2018/AN concerning expropriation for public interest offers the choice between cash compensation; indemnification and mixed compensation involving both in-kind and cash compensation.	NP 5 offers the choice between in-kind compensation or cash compensation but recommends prioritising compensation in kind, especially with respect to land.	No divergence between the two provisions. The method of compensation will take into consideration the choice of the PAP: nature, species or combination of both.
Principles of evaluation	Law No. 009-2018/AN concerning expropriation due to public interest, provides scales of compensation which should be fixed through regulations.	Compensation for loss of assets at replacement price.	Since the application of Law No. 009-2018/AN is not yet available, the provisions of NP 5 will be applied within the context of this project.
Negotiation	A negotiation phase is provided for by the national law article (229 of the RAF).	NP 5 attaches great importance to negotiation.	Compliance between the two provisions.
Resettlement Assistance for Displaced Persons	Not provided for by national legislation.	In addition to compensation, NP 5 provides assistance to PAP to ensure that their standard of living is at least maintained or improved.	As assistance to PAP is not provided for by national legislation, the provisions of NP 5 apply.
Economic rehabilitation	Not provided for by national legislation.	Provides, in addition to compensation for losses, other assistance for the restoration of livelihoods or the improvement of the standard of living.	Apply the provisions of NP 5.
Taking possession of lands	The legislation provides for compensation prior to expropriation.	The taking of land and related assets is conditioned by the prior payment of compensation.	Apply national provisions.

Issues addressed	National legislative framework	IFC Sustainability Framework	Observations / provisions to apply
Deadline for eligibility	According to the provisions of Law No. 009-2018/AN concerning expropriation for public interest, within a maximum period of six months from the notification of the order of transferability, the expropriator allocates an indemnification, the amount of which is notified to the expropriated land owner to cover all the direct, material, moral and certain damage caused by the expropriation. The period during which the expropriation must be carried out may not exceed three years.	For the IFC, the client is not required to compensate or assist people who encroach on the project area after the eligibility deadline, provided that the deadline has been clearly established and made public. However, the period of validity of this date is not specified.	No divergence at this level but legislation seems more precise than NP 5. Apply national provisions.
Occupants without title	Not provided for by national legislation.	Anyone who was in the project area without a land title, rental agreement or any other form of informal agreement established by customary law is entitled to compensation or assistance.	Apply the NP 5 because it considers not only the formal owners, but also the people without any right of ownership on the land they occupy (squatters).
Litigation management	The law provides for the referral of the court of first instance in case of dispute after an attempt at compulsory conciliation at the local level (Article 96 and 97 of Law 034 on rural land tenure).	It provides for the establishment of a grievance mechanism in the project development phase.	Apply the NP 5.
Consideration of vulnerable groups	Not provided for in the legislation.	It recommends that particular attention be paid to impacts on the poor and vulnerable groups.	Apply the NP 5.
Consideration of gender	Not provided for in legislation.	It does not specifically address gender, but provides special assistance for each disadvantaged group.	Integrate gender considerations into all stages of the process.

Issues addressed	National legislative framework	IFC Sustainability Framework	Observations / provisions to apply
Monitoring and evaluation of resettlement	Not provided for by national legislation However, Law No. 009-2018/AN concerning expropriation for public interest envisages the creation of a national structure in charge of the follow-up evaluation of the operations of compensation and resettlement of the people affected by the projects and developments of public interest and general interest.	The client will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of a Resettlement Plan and / or Livelihood Restoration Plan (see paragraphs 19 and 25) and will take corrective action as appropriate.	Weakness in national legislation that does not provide for the systematic introduction of an internal monitoring and evaluation system for each project. Put in place a monitoring and evaluation mechanism, in accordance with the provisions of NP 5.

Source: Insuco, 2019

→ The Fada N'Gourma CHRU construction project will be executed in accordance with the performance standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

7.5. Institutional Framework for Resettlement

Many structures intervene in the process of involuntary displacement of population or expropriation for reasons of public interest in Burkina Faso. These are mainly the following institutions:

7.5.1. Technical and Financial Partners

The latter accompany the Government as part of the implementation of its development policy, in this case within the context of this project.

7.5.2. Governmental actors and their local component offices

The institutional framework for resettlement brings together a number of actors from different government departments, the private sector and civil society:

7.5.2.1. Ministry of Health

The functions of this ministry are, among others: (i) the definition of health standards; (ii) the regulation and control of occupational medicine; (iii) the inclusion of environmental and social studies in the country's development projects and programmes.

7.5.2.2. Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEEVCC)

This ministry is the institutional obligor of the coordination of actions of protection and preservation of the environment.

Specifically, according to Article 6 of the Environmental Code, the "Ministry in charge of the environment is the institutional obligor of the quality of the environment in Burkina Faso". The MEEVCC therefore ensures the implementation and monitoring of the Government's environmental and sanitation policy, through its attached and decentralised structures. The environmental and social monitoring and surveillance of the construction work of the CHRU will be conducted in close collaboration with the departments of the Ministry of Environment,

Green Economy and Climate Change, and more particularly the National Office for Environmental Assessments (BUNEE) and the regional structures of this ministry.

7.5.2.3. National Office for Environmental Assessments (BUNEE)

The BUNEE replaces the National Office for Environmental Assessments and Special Waste (NOEASW). It is attached to the MEDD and has the mandate to promote, supervise and manage the entire environmental evaluation process of the country. Its mission is to coordinate the implementation, monitoring and promotion of environmental evaluation and inspection policy.

Thus, the BUNEE holds exam sessions, on the one hand, terms of reference (TOR) prepared by the project developers and, on the other hand, studies and impact statements that are filed with the MEDD for review and approval. It formulates an opinion on the admissibility of these studies following review by the Technical Committee on Environmental Evaluations (COTEVE) and makes a recommendation to the Minister of the Environment and Fish Resources on the environmental acceptability of projects in view the issuance of the environmental permit for the realisation of the project.

As such, the process of validating this report and obtaining the reasoned opinion falls within its competence.

7.5.2.4. Technical Committee on Environmental Evaluations (COTEVE)

The COTEVE is a scientific advisory body whose mission is to evaluate environmental impact studies for any project submitted to Decree No. 2001-342/PRES/PM/MEE of 17 July 2001 on the scope of application, content and procedure of the ESIA and ESIS. The Committee issues technical advice to the BUNEE on the content of the impact studies.

7.5.2.5. Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralisation and Security (MATDS)

It is the ministry supervising the organs of decentralisation and planning issues (Governments of the Regions, High Commissioners and Prefects, Town Halls of the Municipalities). It is responsible for ensuring the implementation and monitoring of the Government's decentralisation policy. The local component offices of the Ministry of Territorial Planning and Decentralisation include the Regional Office for Territorial Planning and Decentralisation of the Eastern Region and the Provincial Office of the Gourma.

7.5.2.6. Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulic Developments (MAAH)

It is responsible for:

- Continuously ensuring agricultural protection to meet the food needs of the population;
- Ensuring balanced management of water needs;
- Facilitating the consultation of the various actors involved in the field of agriculture and water resources management.

From the environmental point of view, MAAH's technical services have technical responsibility for the management of water and agricultural resources. They have competent human resources and master the management techniques of this ecologically sensitive area.

7.5.2.7. Ministry of Youth Training and Professional Integration (MJFIP)

It ensures the implementation and monitoring of the Government's policy on youth, vocational training and employment. The Ministry is responsible for the promotion of employment and the fight against unemployment.

7.5.2.8. The Local Authorities

These are the Regions, and the Municipalities. The General Code of Local Authorities confers on these areas the power to administer freely. Thus, any initiative to which these entities are not associated, could experience difficulties of implementation.

On the other hand, this Code gives them expertise in the areas of combating insalubrity, pollution and nuisances (Article 89).

Finally, the existence of the Environment and Local Development Commissions (CEDL) within the municipalities, reflects the will of the State to make local authorities key players in environmental and social management at the local level.

7.5.2.9. Consultation frameworks for decentralised rural development

The administrative decentralisation process under way in Burkina Faso, since 2009, provides for the establishment of Consultation Frameworks at the Regional (CCR), Provincial (CCP) and municipal (CCC) levels. These consultative bodies, whose status and operational methods are defined by ministerial decree, have as their objective to encourage the involvement of all stakeholders in territorial development planning, to promote partnership and to ensure the harmonisation of development tools. CCRs are also expected to play a leading role in the monitoring and evaluation of regional development plans and the National Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (SCADD).

At the regional, provincial or municipal level, the composition of the various consultation frameworks includes representatives of administrative and ministerial authorities, customary and religious authorities, civil society, the private sector and the media.

7.5.3. Private actors

7.5.3.1. Company

The company is responsible for the execution of the work, in accordance with its offer. To do this, the contractor must constantly take the necessary precautions to protect the health and safety of its personnel. In the same way, it will execute the work while respecting the environmental and social clauses of the project.

7.5.3.2. Control Mission

The control mission is the prime contractor responsible for the control and supervision of the work, represented in the field by the Head of the Mission. The control mission verifies all the contractual documents including the resettlement plan, the drawings and the detailed Project Draft file submitted to it by the Engineer, before the actual start of the work. It will make all necessary corrections, improvements and adjustments to the study, provided there is no financial impact or substantial modification to the project, which is the responsibility of the prime contractor.

7.5.3.3. Owners / Operators of Impacted Property

Directly concerned by the resettlement due to having properties located on the site of the CHRU, these people have been involved from the beginning, and will be involved at all stages of the process. Thus, data collection was conducted with the involvement of the latter, as well as the determination of the scale and method of compensation.

7.5.3.4. NGOs and specific interest groups

Present in the field, these key actors intervene in various fields, particularly in the context of support for development, information, awareness, education and communication.

8. Eligibility and deadline

This chapter defines the conditions under which certain people are eligible for the resettlement benefits.

8.1. Eligibility criteria

The CHRU construction project will lead to losses of land and agricultural crops and the loss of trees for certain owners and operators.

Thus, the categories of persons identified in this project and eligible for compensation are:

- (a) Owners of property with title of enjoyment, whose lands and trees are affected;
- (b) Persons in the customary project right-of-way, whose agricultural land and produce from these lands and / or trees are affected;
- (c) Persons settled on the site, without any rights, whose agricultural crops are affected.

The persons in group (a) above will receive full compensation for the lands and trees they lose; those of the second group (b) will be compensated for the loss of land and agricultural crops and / or trees; as for the third group (c), they will be compensated for the loss of agricultural income.

8.2. Definition of PAP categories

The compensation matrix was developed considering the categories of PAP, the types of losses suffered, the compensation measures, the support or support measures that were necessary, as well as the other provisions applicable in accordance with the requirements of the IFC.

Table 10 : Compensation matrix

Typology of losses	PAP Category	Compensation measures	Accompanying measures
Loss of land	Non-operating owner	Cash compensation at the cost of acquiring similar agricultural land in the project area	Land security expenses
Loss of agricultural crops	Non-owner operator	Compensation for annual crop losses according to speculation and area impacted, for a period of 5 years	Livelihood restoration activities - to be determined with the project developer
Loss of natural trees	Landowner	Cash compensation by species and number of affected feet to the owner of the impacted land	Livelihood restoration activities - to be determined with the project developer

8.3. Deadline for eligibility

The eligibility deadline is the end of the census period for the impacted assets and their owners / operators. Beyond this date, the occupation and / or operation of a project land plot or resource can no longer be compensated under this PSR. The census of the persons settled on the site planned for the construction of the CHRU was carried out from 02 to 09 July 2019. Thus, the eligibility deadline for the census has been set for **Tuesday, 09 July 2019**. A press release was issued for this purpose, with the support of the municipal authorities (see Annex 2).

During consultations, it was also brought to the attention of the local population that people who settle after **Tuesday, 09 July 2019** on the site will not be able to claim any compensation under this PSR. Likewise, any additional investment in areas to be moved after the deadline is not eligible in this PSR.

9. Evaluation of losses of property

9.1. Assets valuation methods

According to Burkina Faso law, the value of real estate assets is estimated by qualified representatives of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning or the Ministry of the Environment. The compensation scales are fixed by regulation. However, as these scales are not yet available, and existing schedules are out of date, the methodological basis for calculating compensation under this PSR referred to local replacement costs, in accordance with the requirements of Performance Standard 5 of the IFC. These scales were nevertheless inspired by those of similar projects implemented in the area, information collected from decentralised technical services, and information collected informally. The costs of compensation and resettlement have, however, been negotiated with the Persons Affected by the Project.

Table 11 : Typology and loss compensation methods

Typology of losses	Basic elements of the calculation	Compensation cost
Farmland with title of enjoyment	Area in ha: A Unit cost: UC Development cost: DC Land security fees: LDF	$(A \times UC) + DC + LDF$
Agricultural land without title of enjoyment	Area in ha: A Unit cost: UC Development cost: DC	$(A \times UC) + DC$
Crops	Impacted area: A Maximum yield per ha for the main speculation: MYS Unit cost of the market: UC Number of annual harvests: NAH = 5	$A \times MYS \times UC \times NAH$
Natural trees	Number of feet: Number Unit scales of each species used in similar projects in the project area (SONABEL): BUE	Number *BUE

Source: Insuco, 2019

9.2. Loss of land and agricultural crops

9.2.1. Problem of loss of land and agricultural crops

In terms of customary land law, all the land that makes up the geographical area occupied by a municipality is under the jurisdiction of the land head of the lineage or of the founding families of the villages and the sole custodians of customary land tenure. In the project area, the lands are appropriated collectively by lineages considered as indigenous and individually by purchase. Under the responsibility of the heads of the indigenous lineages, the organisation of the operation of the lands is based essentially on indirect claim since the individual operator is rarely the owner of the land he operates.

Thus, the categories of people affected by the loss of agricultural land are:

- The land-owning lineage as a legal entity that loses a potential source of income for its members;
- The head of the land-owning lineage as the individual representative of the collective possession that does not lose income;
- The owner by purchase who loses 0.57 ha of his land;
- The farmer who loses a source of income and / or a livelihood.

In the end, for crop losses, there are three categories of PAP:

- The lineage owner who loses a heritage;
- The owner-buyer who loses a property;
- An operator who loses a livelihood or source of income.

All three categories of PAP benefit from compensation under the project.

All these three categories of PAP benefit from compensation. According to NP 5, compensation for agricultural land loss must be made through the allocation of replacement land; however, in the context of this project, the loss of land will be subject to cash compensation in accordance with the wishes of the PAP.

9.2.2. Methodology for evaluating losses of land and agricultural crops

The evaluation of losses of agricultural land and crops was made following the procedure described below:

- Census, dimension measurements and geographic coordinates of affected fields within the project footprint in the presence of operators and a municipality representative;
- The collection of information relating to the property and the speculations practiced in the field through the household survey and the field-questionnaire;
- The determination of the areas affected from topographic surveys;
- Collection of land acquisition prices in the project area;
- Collecting data on the yields of the various crops and their prices from the Regional and Provincial Offices of Agriculture and Food Safety as well as market surveys of Fada N'Gourma.

The evaluation of per hectare revenues from the agricultural crop exploitation was made on the basis of the following elements:

- The highest yield over the last three years at the provincial level;
- The highest price over the last three years of speculation in local markets;
- The impacted area.

9.2.3. Principles and compensation scheme for losses of land and agricultural crops

The compensation for the loss of agricultural land was calculated taking into consideration the impacted area and the purchase price of one (1) ha of land in rural areas. During consultations, the amounts indicated for the acquisition of a ha range from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 CFA francs. The compensation base retained is 3,000,000 CFA francs / ha.

For agricultural crop losses, compensation was calculated on the basis of the average yield per hectare in the area, multiplied by the area harvested, multiplied by the cost of operated speculation, for a transition period estimated at five (05) years. In cases where there are several speculations in the field, the most advantageous for the PAP was retained for the calculation of the compensation.

Table 12 : Compensation scale for agricultural crops for 1 ha

Cultivated speculation	Yield (ha)	Current price in Kg	Inflation + 1.5%	Current price 2018
Sorghum	1,267	217	3.25	220.25
Sesame	570	800	12	812

Source: Insuco, 2019

Table 13: Costs of compensating losses of agricultural crops

Speculations	Yield (ha)	Impacted area	Current Price (Kg) 2018	Compensation cost	Compensation cost for 5 years
Sorghum	1,267	0.85	1,267	1,364,496	6,822,478
Sesame	570	1.46	570	474,354	2,371,770
Total				1,838,850	9,194,248

Source: Insuco, 2019

Thus, the total amount of compensation for agricultural crop losses come to **nine million one hundred ninety-four thousand two hundred forty-eight francs and twenty-five centimes (9,194,248.25 CFA francs)** for the four operators concerned.

Surveys carried out in the area revealed an average cost of selling land between 1,500,000 and 3,000,000 CFA francs per hectare. Thus, on the basis of an amount of 3,000,000 CFA francs / ha, the compensation for the loss of land amounts to 60,000,000 CFA francs for the two owners concerned.

Thus, the total cost of compensation for the loss of land amounts to **sixty-one million two hundred ninety-one thousand four hundred fifty CFA francs (61,291,450 CFA francs)**.

9.3. Tree losses

9.3.1. Problem of fruit tree and multipurpose tree losses

No fruit tree losses were recorded in the Fada N'Gourma CHRU area. Only trees with significant economic and social value in fields and areas not yet exploited have been counted. The leaves, bark or wood of these trees that are considered private property or an individual investment provides income to their owner. This is the case of shea, nere, baobab, etc. The loss of these trees, which not only includes the loss of trees, but also the loss of a source of income, gives rise to individual compensation to the landowner.

9.3.2. Methodology for evaluating tree losses

To evaluate the tree losses, an exhaustive count of the trees of the site planned for the construction of the CHRU was carried out, by the inventory team, in the presence of the owners. The exhaustive tree count is shown in the table below:

Table 14 : Loss of trees

Category of the asset	Species	Amount
Natural tree	Tamarisk	7
Natural tree	Shea	31
Natural tree	Nere	25
Natural tree	Balanites	68
Natural tree	Acacia seyal	49
Natural tree	Piliostigma reticulatum	260
Natural tree	Combretum Micranthum	101
Natural tree	Terminalia Avicennoides	10
Natural tree	Combretum glutinosum	915
Natural tree	African beetle	18
Natural tree	Raisin tree	10
Natural tree	Mitragyna inermis	70
Natural tree	Sclerocarya birrea	3
Natural tree	Sterculia setigera	18
Natural tree	Combretum Lecardi	973
Natural tree	Dalbergia sissoo	94
Total		2,652

Source: Insuco inventory

9.3.3. Principles and compensation scheme for tree losses

The evaluation of compensation for impacted trees was made on a lump-sum basis per foot and depending on species, according to the conclusions of the consultations with the owners / operators of the impacted properties; in fact, the latter considered that it was necessary to take into consideration the food, economic and medicinal supply of the various trees. Thus, the scales used by the Burkina Faso Rural Electrification Agency were used as a basis for calculation. These scales are as follows:

Table 15 : Tree compensation rate

Category of the asset	Species	Unit cost (CFA francs)	Inflation + 1.5%	Unit cost 2018 (CFA francs)
Natural tree	Tamarisk	10,000	150	10,150
Natural tree	Shea	10,000	150	10,150
Natural tree	Nere	10,000	150	10,150
Natural tree	Balanites	5,000	75	5,075
Natural tree	Acacia seyal	3,000	45	3,045
Natural tree	Piliostigma reticulatum	3,000	45	3,045
Natural tree	Combretum Micranthum	3,000	45	3,045
Natural tree	Terminalia Avicennoides	3,000	45	3,045
Natural tree	Combretum glutinosum	3,000	45	3,045

Category of the asset	Species	Unit cost (CFA francs)	Inflation + 1.5%	Unit cost 2018 (CFA francs)
Natural tree	African beetle	5,000	75	5,075
Natural tree	Raisin tree	5,000	75	5,075
Natural tree	Mitragyna inermis	3,000	45	3,045
Natural tree	Sclerocarya birrea	5,000	75	5,075
Natural tree	Cailcedrat	10,000	150	10,150
Natural tree	Sterculia setigera	3,000	45	3,045
Natural tree	Combretum Lecardi	3,000	45	3,045
Natural tree	Dalbergia sissoo	3,000	45	3,045

Source: Insuco Inventory, 2019

Table 16 : Cost of compensation for natural trees

Category of the asset	Species	Amount	Unit cost (CFA francs)	Inflation + 1.5%	Unit cost 2018 (CFA francs)	Total cost (CFA francs)
Natural tree	Tamarisk	7	10,000	150	10,150	71,050
Natural tree	Shea	31	10,000	150	10,150	314,650
Natural tree	Nere	25	10,000	150	10,150	253,750
Natural tree	Balanites	68	5,000	75	5,075	345,100
Natural tree	Acacia seyal	49	3,000	45	3,045	149,205
Natural tree	Piliostigma reticulatum	260	3,000	45	3,045	791,700
Natural tree	Combretum Micranthum	101	3,000	45	3,045	307,545
Natural tree	Terminalia Avicennoides	10	3,000	45	3,045	30,450
Natural tree	Combretum glutinosum	915	3,000	45	3,045	2,786,175
Natural tree	African beetle	24	5,000	75	5,075	121,800
Natural tree	Raisin tree	10	5,000	75	5,075	50,750
Natural tree	Mitragyna inermis	70	3,000	45	3,045	213,150
Natural tree	Sclerocarya birrea	9	5,000	75	5,075	45,675
Natural tree	Cailcedrat	3	10,000	150	10,150	30,450
Natural tree	Sterculia setigera	18	3,000	45	3,045	54,810
Natural tree	Combretum Lecardi	973	3,000	45	3,045	2,962,785
Natural tree	Dalbergia sissoo	94	3,000	45	3,045	286,230
Total		2,667				8,815,275

Source: Insuco Inventory, 2019

The compensation cost for tree losses is **eight million eight hundred fifteen thousand two hundred seventy-five CFA francs (8,815,275 CFA francs)** for the two landowners.

10. Resettlement measures

This chapter deals with the procedures and the different steps to be followed for the compensation of the people on the site of the CHRU. In accordance with the provisions of NP 5, the owners of the affected properties will be compensated before the actual start of the project work.

10.1. *Resettlement process and activities*

■ Approval of the compensation arrangements and the implementation mechanism

For the implementation of the PSR, the compensation arrangements must first be approved by the developer with the involvement of PAP, as well as the local resettlement committee put in place.

■ Disclosure and consultation on eligibility criteria and compensation principles

This step made it possible to inform the PAP of the eligibility criteria adopted, as well as the principles of compensation that will guide the estimation of lost assets. This step also permitted the latter to decide on the type of compensation they want, which made it possible to retain the financial compensation. Thus, consulting PAP from the outset on the fundamental principles that will underpin all compensation decisions will significantly reduce future litigation. The establishment of a broad consensus on basic assumptions, when considered fair and equitable, facilitates the acceptance of the indemnities estimated from these assumptions.

Similarly, before the start of the effective implementation of the PSR, an official launch of the operation will be done with the involvement of the local authorities. After this launch, information meetings will be held with PAP on:

- The terms of payment of financial compensation;
- Those individuals responsible for the resettlement operation;
- The methods of PAP involvement in the implementation process;
- Recourse procedures and dispute resolution;
- The bodies and mechanisms put in place for the implementation of the RAP;
- The schedule for implementation of the resettlement;
- Methods for monitoring the resettlement.

■ Individual file preparation for each PAP

Based on the results of the census, the compensation principles and scales used, and the individual compensation sheets developed for this study, individual files will be prepared for each person identified in the census. The file will include the following basic information:

- The identity of the PAP and his identity document number;
- Lost property and corresponding compensation;
- The negotiated and signed memorandum of understanding of the PAP with the terms of compensation;
- Copies of receipts of payment, etc. ;
- Other relevant documents concerning the PAP (power of attorney, for example).

When implemented, if necessary, the individual compensation sheets (or PAP sheets) developed in the context of the PSR may be revised to conform to the agreement reached with the PAP following the negotiations. These sheets will be annexed to the protocols or negotiating agreements signed by the PAP. The files of each PAP must be submitted in full to the developer for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the PSR. The monitoring of resettled PAP should continue for at least one or two years after the implementation of the PSR, by a specialist in involuntary resettlement.

An individual copy of an agreement concerning the code assigned to the person identified in the census, his identity, the number of the identity document, his village of origin.

■ **Negotiation of individual agreements with PAP and signature of the agreements**

This step consists in verifying the identity of each PAP and presenting to him the results of the evaluation of his losses and to determine by mutual agreement if this evaluation is in conformance with the results of the **previous** negotiations organised by the consultant, with the PAP before the finalisation of this PSR. This disclosure will be made by presenting the individual compensation sheet of the PAP concerned.

In the event that the affected persons consider that the evaluation is unsatisfactory, they will have the right to appeal the proposed compensation and will have to be informed of the remedies available to them.

If an amicable agreement is reached, a Memorandum of Understanding will be submitted to each person concerned for signature by both parties (PAP and the developer). After the signature of this agreement, the PAP will hand over the assets assigned to the project on payment of the foreseen and agreed compensation.

In the light of the impossibility of reaching an agreement, negotiations will continue before a mediator accepted by both parties. The mediator's recommendation will not be enforceable, but will be the last option before a legal dispute is officially registered. The contentious issues will then have to be referred to the dispute resolution process provided for in the PSR.

■ **Payment of financial compensation to the PAP**

A team from the project coordination unit will proceed with the payment of compensation before the start of the work. Thus, since the compensations have been established on an individual basis, each person identified as being the owner of the property or income impacted will himself receive the payment of his compensation (check, cash, etc.). In the event of the death of the owner of the property, the compensation will be paid to the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries of the compensation will sign the receipt acknowledging having been indemnified according to the established agreement; in addition, proof of the means of payment (copy of check, transfer reference) will be kept in their individual files.

10.2. *Technical and financial assistance to PAP*

Only 1 head of household out of the 6 heads of household affected can read and write, which represents in reality one PAP. As part of the resettlement process, the five (05) other heads of households will need assistance.

Given the low level of literacy of those surveyed, a representative of the city hall will be present during the payment of compensation, in addition to the CVD Chairperson; thus, they will be able to benefit from their support for the translation, the completion and the signature of the documents which will be given to them.

People with mobility difficulties can benefit from home payment facilitation by the payments team.

10.3. *Accompanying measures*

Owners of the land impacted by this project will benefit from support measures to secure the new land that they would acquire (in the event that the PAP decide to acquire, along with monetary compensation, new land). Security fees amount to 291,450 CFA francs, 15,000 CFA francs / ha for the establishment of Rural Land Possession Certificate (APFR) for the customary owner, and 1,000,000 CFA francs for securing for the benefit of the buyer by purchase.

Thus, the total cost of the support measures for the loss of land amounts to one million two hundred ninety-one thousand four hundred fifty CFA francs (1,291,450 CFA francs).

In addition, landowners impacted by the construction of the CHRU will benefit from support measures to find and regenerate agricultural production (in the event that they decide to find plots to cultivate). These support measures for farmers will concern the costs of preparing the land, the supply of seeds and fertilisers. The cost of the operator's support measures is presented in the table below:

Table 17 : Cost of operator support measures

Designation	Unit price	Amount	Total
Labour (for 1 ha)	20,000	1 hour	20,000
Fertiliser (for 1 ha)	20,000	4 bags	80,000
Improved seeds (for 1 ha)	1000	10 kg	10,000
TOTAL FOR 1 HA			110,000
Support measures for 2.31 ha of impacted agricultural fields, for one campaign	110,000	2,31	254,100
SUPPORT MEASURES FOR 2.31 HA IMPACTED FOR 5 YEARS	254,100	5	1,270,500

In order to ensure that farmers fully recover the crop conditions they had before the project, it is proposed to support them for 5 years. Thus, the total cost of the support measures for crop loss amounts to one million two hundred seventy thousand and five hundred CFA francs (1,270,500 CFA francs)

In addition, the project should further formalise a livelihood restoration programme to ensure that PAP have similar or even better living conditions than they had before the project (requirements of the IFC standards).

In addition, in order to secure payments, micro-financial structures will be involved, and the beneficiaries of the compensation, will be sensitised on the formalities of opening of an account and deposit of funds, by the advisers from these structures.

At the time of the financial compensation, the project developer could offer PAP assistance in capacity building in financial management and asset investment.

11. Selection of resettlement sites

To the extent that the impacts identified do not result in physical displacement, no resettlement site is to be expected under this PSR.

12. Public involvement

12.1. *Information and public consultation strategy*

The involvement of the people in the planning and implementation process of the Succinct Plan for Resettlement is one of the central requirements of the IFC. In fact, according to IFC Performance Standard 1 on Evaluating and Managing Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts, stakeholder engagement is the foundation of a strong, constructive and responsive relationship that is essential to good management of the environmental and social impacts of a project.

Thus, disclosure of relevant project information helps affected communities and other stakeholders understand the risks, impacts and opportunities resulting from the project.

In fact, advance information and public involvement are essential conditions to ensure stakeholder involvement in the project. In this regard, Article 12 of Decree No. 2015- 1187/PRES-TRANS/PM/Merh/MATD/MME/MS/MARHASA/MRA/MICA/MHU/MIDT/MCT of 22 October 2015 on the conditions and procedures for the implementation and validation of the strategic environmental evaluation, of the study and the environmental and social impact statement states that any initiator of policies, projects, programmes, work, developments, activities or any other initiative that could have significant impacts on the environment shall inform the local administrative authority and the public by any appropriate means of the location of the proposed project for the completion of the strategic environmental evaluation, of the study or of the environmental and social impact statement.

In addition, Article 16 of the same decree specifies that the public is informed of the completion of the strategic environmental evaluation, study or environmental and social impact statement and participates in it in collaboration with the relevant administrative district and the territorial municipality concerned.

As part of this study, the team met with institutional stakeholders as well as the project area residents. These meetings, conducted in the form of individual interviews, or focus groups or large assemblies, were intended to provide relevant information about the project and its implications, and to gather the opinions, concerns and suggestions of different stakeholders.

Although overall, the project is favourably received by the various stakeholders, they have identified some concerns related to the completion of the infrastructure.

12.2. *Results of public consultations*

The summary of the consultations held with the various stakeholders is presented in the table below:

Table 18 : Summary of Stakeholder Consultations

Phases	Targets	Date	Activities	Actors in the Work	Method	Tools Utilised	Results	Comments / Suggestions
Preparatory and field phase	Representatives of the Ministry of Health; Actors of local authorities (Regional Board Mayor, Secretary General, State Agent)	Through-out the mission from 02/07/19 to 05/07/19	Project information; Availability and status of the land	Consultant / Actors of Local Authorities (Regional Board, Mayor, Secretary General, State Agent)	Presentation of the TOR and methodology and time-table; Exchanges and discussions	Proposed methodology for carrying out the study; Terms of Reference of the mission	Harmonised understanding of the TOR; Methodology adopted; Estimated work schedule drafted	✓ Length of the process which leads to doubt that the project will see the light of day; ✓ Risk of illegal occupations and conflicts; ✓ Feasibility of the project because of method of realisation (PPP); ✓ Ensure regular communication with actors in the field and give them information on the progress of the project; ✓ Set the stage, set up an intermediation committee and involve local customary authorities; provide compensation to the landowners concerned; ✓ The project was carried out by the State itself or through PTF funding agreements.
	Representatives of the Ministry of Health	Through-out the mission from 02/07/19 to 05/07/19	Project information; Institutional anchorage	Consultant / Ministry of Health Representatives	Presentation of the TOR and methodology and time-table; Exchanges and discussions	Presentation of the TOR and methodology and time-table; Exchanges and discussions	Harmonised understanding of the TOR; Methodology adopted; Estimated work schedule stopped	✓ Length of the process that leads to doubt that the project will see the light of day; ✓ Risks of occupation of the ground by squatters; ✓ Communicate with all the actors; ✓ Make a visit to the site and request the involvement of the city hall to resolve any litigious cases.

Phases	Targets	Date	Activities	Actors in the Work	Method	Tools Utilised	Results	Comments / Suggestions
	Governor, decentralised technical services	Through-out the mission from 02/07/19 to 05/07/19	Information about the project and its implications; Support of the administration	Consultant/ Governor, decentralised technical services	Presentation of the TOR and methodology and time-table Exchanges and discussions	Presentation of the TOR and methodology and time-table; Exchanges and discussions	Harmonised understanding of the TOR; Methodology adopted; Estimated work schedule drafted	✓ Management of environmental and social impacts that will be created; ✓ Ensure the current status of the site with the city hall; ✓ Involve the services concerned for adequate impact management.
	Residents / CSO	02/07/19; 05/07/19	Project information; Loss of property; Conflict prevention and management ; Consultation on compensation measures	Consultant / Residents	Presentation of the TOR and methodology and time-table; Exchanges and discussions	Presentation of the TOR and methodology and time-table; Exchanges and discussions	Implications in conducting studies	✓ Involve the customary owners; ✓ Compensate for the loss of property; ✓ Recruit local youth for the work; ✓ Involve CSOs in the project; ✓ Provide ramps for the disabled; ✓ Entrust / outsource certain work and services to the natural and legal persons of the towns: gatekeeper of the car park, cleaning, restoration, waste removal, etc.
	The royal palace of Fada N'Gourma	30/05/19	Project information; Availability and status of the land;	Consultant/ Ministers of his Majesty	Exchanges and discussions	Exchanges and discussions	Disposition of customary heads, to accompany the project.	Provide sacrifices at the hill of Nalambou, to ensure the protection of the ancestors in the implementation of the project.

Phases	Targets	Date	Activities	Actors in the Work	Method	Tools Utilised	Results	Comments / Suggestions
			Request for support					

12.3. *Dissemination of continuous information from the PSR*

The study will be made available for public comment, in accordance with national regulations, in order to:

- Validate the PSR with the local authorities;
- Identify residual conflicts arising from the project and find a solution to them;
- Specify the organisational responsibilities.

BUNEE officials will be solicited when the interim report is released to ensure that all comments and remarks have been included in the final report. After this process, the competent services and the public survey will issue the statement concerning issuing reasoned opinions on the environmental feasibility of the project.

13. Gender aspect

13.1. Burkina Faso Gender Policy

The Constitution of 2 June 1991 states in its Article 1: *All Burkina Faso citizens are born free and equal in rights. All have the same vocation to enjoy all the rights and freedoms guaranteed by this Constitution. Discrimination of all kinds, including those based on race, ethnicity, region, colour, sex, language, religion, caste, political opinion, wealth and birth, are prohibited*. Thus, Burkina Faso's gender policy, which is based on the Constitution, has been translated into the following texts:

- The 1988 Personal and Family Code, which has as its objective to improve the legal status and social protection of women and children. It is the foundation of the legal basis for social justice within the family;
- The text concerning agrarian and land reform giving men and women the same rights of access and enjoyment to the land;
- The Labour Code and the Penal Code, which incorporate measures to promote gender equality and social justice;
- The General Code of Local Authorities, which gives men and women the same rights of involvement in civic action and in the management of local affairs.

In addition, several policies have been adopted at the national level in this area. This involves the occurrence of:

- The Fight against Poverty Strategic Framework (adopted in 2001) and the SCADD adopted in 2010;
- The Decentralised Rural Development Policy Letter (adopted in 2002);
- The National Population Policy (adopted in 1991);
- The National Policy for the Advancement of Women (adopted in 2004), the Policy and the Plan of Action and Guidance for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (adopted in 2001);
- The National Policy on Social Action (adopted in 2008); and
- The National Gender Policy (adopted in 2009).

According to the National Gender Policy (PNG) adopted in 2009, *"gender must be analysed in terms of inequalities and disparities between men and women by examining different social categories with the goal of greater social justice and equitable development"*.

Thus, the general objective of this policy is to promote participatory and equitable development of men and women, ensuring equal and equitable access and control of resources and decision-making in accordance with their fundamental rights. As specific objectives, the PNG has as its objective to:

- Reinforce the actors' skills in perception, understanding and gender practice;
- Promote a dynamic partnership for gender and development;
- Develop information and sensitisation mechanisms for all actors to change behaviour and mentality in favour of equity and equality in men - women relationships.

The PNG's diagnosis of access to health services indicates that the health system in Burkina Faso is characterised by unequal access to reproductive health care and services.

These inequalities and gender disparities are characterised by an under-utilisation of health services (34%) mainly due to distance, poverty and low purchasing power of the population in general, and women in particular, and the lack of decision-making power of the latter.

Similarly, at the production sector level, women, who account for more than 75% of subsistence production, paradoxically have low access to productive assets including land, human capital, and financial and extension services.

Thus, according to the PNG, *"Since gender inequalities are recognised as a real impediment to development and poverty reduction, gender is becoming a development issue that must be taken into consideration in national strategies, economic growth and social development"*.

In sum, the gender perspective in the development process is becoming a necessity and needs to be integrated into all stages of this project.

13.2. Gender and Performance Standards of the IFC

None of the IFC standards deals specifically with gender. However, in the development of IFC-funded projects, the performance standards for the "evaluation and management of environmental and social risks and impacts" to "labour and conditions of work", "land acquisition and involuntary resettlement" insist on the need to:

- Recognise the needs of each gender;
- Put in place elements that would improve the access of women and vulnerable groups as beneficiaries;
- Evaluate the impact of their projects on each gender;
- Put in place elements that would facilitate the involvement of men, women and vulnerable groups at all levels of project development.

Similarly, NP 5 recommends identifying vulnerable groups and persons, with a view to providing them with specific assistance to understand the proposed resettlement and compensation options.

For example, the IFC performance standards recommend to:

- Take into consideration the differentiated views of men and women in resettlement operations and ensure that the compensation and support package during the period of displacement equally benefits women and men;
- Adapt a participatory process to take into consideration women's concerns;
- Prevent the situation of women from being exacerbated by the project, which involves documenting the situation of displaced women before displacement and monitoring the situation during and after displacement and resettlement;
- Develop consideration of gender with national partners, and encourage equitable treatment of affected women.

In sum, the realisation of this PSR was made taking into consideration these different requirements.

13.3. Consideration of Gender in the implementation of the PSR

As part of the preparation of this PSR, consultations were held with the different target groups to take into consideration the differentiated needs, opinions and concerns of men, women, youth and the elderly.

This approach was intended to ensure the dissemination of information on the project to all social layers and categories, in order to collect the opinions and concerns of the latter. Thus, all rights holders on the site, have been taken into consideration, without differentiation related to sex, age, social origin, ethnicity, etc.

Of all the persons identified in the census as owners of properties or operators, there are no women. However, vulnerable people have been identified and will receive special assistance.

14. Integration with host communities

As mentioned in the previous parts, the CHRU construction project is well-received by residents. In addition, the construction of the CHRU will impact some people but will not involve much physical displacement. In fact, the analysis of the possible variants made it possible to retain a site where the negative social impacts are less important.

To the extent that people who lose property and / or income from the construction of CHRU will not have to leave their homes to resettle in other sites, there will be no problem of integration. In addition, residents fully subscribe to the project and are ready to collaborate in favour of its implementation and its success.

15. Litigation Management and Recourse Procedures

In general, in any resettlement process, difficulties of various kinds may arise and create legal disputes, or generate complaints from the people. It is therefore necessary to establish a management mechanism for the settlement of such complaints and disputes. Litigation management is an essential practice to establish a good relationship between the project and residents. The legal dispute management channels that can be used in this project are:

15.1. *Informal procedures*

15.1.1. Management by a mediator

In view of the situation in the field, any disputes that arise during the implementation of the construction project of the CHRU could be brought before a local mediator, in this case the head of the Gulmu who is a respected personality by the population in the area and enjoys a certain authority.

Following this mediation, if the parties reach an agreement, a conciliation report is signed by these parties stating that they agree to execute the decision reached.

If no agreement is found as a result of the mediator's intervention, the complaint is then forwarded to the local resettlement committee that will be established as part of this project.

15.1.2. Administrative management

The person who considers that he or she has been omitted or injured in the project must fill in a complaint form (available at the city hall) and file it at the secretary's office of the Fada N'Gourma city hall, on working days and during working hours.

Upon receipt of the complaint, the Local Resettlement Committee has 15 days to respond to the complainant. If the complaint is well-founded, arrangements are made to compensate the complainant. Thus, the project steering committee calculates the compensation and communicates the amount to the chairperson of the committee and the complainant, as well as the date of payment.

On the other hand, if the complaint is deemed inadmissible, and the arguments presented by the committee are accepted by the complainant, the complaint is terminated at this level. In case of disagreement, the plaintiff may resort to the judicial process.

In any case, the information on the litigation management mechanism must be communicated to the various stakeholders, in this case the residents and the PAP.

15.2. *Informal procedures*

At the end of processing by the local committee, the unsatisfied complainant can always resort to an arbitration of the departmental court, chaired by the prefect in order to obtain reparations. Finally, he can also apply to the District Court with territorial jurisdiction.

This procedure can be long, costly and difficult for PAP, the vast majority of whom are illiterate. The project will therefore make every effort to reach an amicable settlement of any complaints, in order to encourage the support of the various stakeholders, and to permit the smooth running of its activities.

In sum, the efficient implementation of the complaints management process helps to reassure people that their concerns and complaints are being properly addressed, but also to raise awareness of issues that could possibly turn into more serious conflicts.

16. Organisational Responsibilities

16.1. Responsibilities in the implementation of the PSR

The effective implementation of the measures proposed in the PSR requires a clear definition of the responsibilities of the different actors involved in the execution of the project.

16.1.1. Prime Contractor

Since the project is initiated by the Ministry of Health, it is then required to respect the environmental and social policy of Burkina Faso and the environmental procedures and directives and those of international financial companies. Thus, the Ministry of Health through the Project Management Unit (UGP) is responsible for implementing the measures contained in this PSR and reporting the results achieved.

The Project Management Unit (UGP) is the execution body of the project. It is under the technical supervision of the General Office of Studies and Sectoral Statistics and is headed by a coordinator. The UGP oversees and coordinates project activities.

The memorandums of understanding linking the main actors in the construction of the CHRU will be developed by the Ministry of Health. The people will be informed of the support measures that will be implemented.

The ministry will be assisted in the execution of its task by the Control Mission (MDC), which will evolve on the construction site alongside the company and will ensure the implementation of all measures.

16.1.2. Control Mission

The Control Mission (MDC) is required to control the compliance by the company with the environmental and social measures prescribed by the public sector contract, as well as the conformance of the environmental and social work with the specifications. The environmental and social specifications of the public sector contract, the Environmental and Social Protection Action Plans (PAPES) of the company's construction site approved by the MDC and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) of the project will be the reference documents of the environmental monitoring. Thus, the MDC will provide a full-time environmental expert who will ensure the implementation of the measures on the construction site.

16.1.3. Company responsible for the work

The company responsible for the work is obligated to comply with the terms of the public sector contract containing, in particular, the environmental specifications. It will recruit a competent (environmentalist) executive responsible for managing the environmental and social aspects of his contract. The company will have to draft, through its environmentalist, the Environmental and Social Protection Action Plans (PAPES) for the construction site approved by the MDC. These plans must include at least one:

- General plan indicating the different areas of settlement planned;
- Plan for hygiene, health (taking into consideration STIs and HIV / AIDS) and safety of the construction site;
- Water Management Plan;
- Solid and liquid waste management plan;
- Borrow site and quarry management plan;
- Evacuation plan for the building site and the base camp;
- Risk prevention plan.

Thus, the environmental and social specifications of the contract, the PAPES of the company construction site approved by the MDC and the Environmental Monitoring Committee (CSE) will be the reference documents to be implemented during the work by the company. The control of the company for the implementation of all these environmental and social aspects will be performed by the MDC.

16.1.4. Local Resettlement Committee

In order to ensure the smooth running of the resettlement activities, a local resettlement committee will be created by order of the mayor of the municipality of Fada N'Gourma. The responsibilities of this committee are as follows: sensitisation, information, mobilisation of the residents around the project, reception and registration of complaints at the village level, verification of complaints suitability, complaints management, and the search for social cohesion in the course of the work. It also serves as an interface between the population and the different actors implementing the work, facilitates the work of the construction site monitoring and supervision teams.

Specifically, the committee will be responsible for:

- Supporting the implementation of the PSR;
- Supporting the project for payment transactions (relay of information, provision of agents to support the payment team);
- Disseminating information related to the implementation of PSR;
- Organising sessions to review all complaints received;
- Organising field audit missions, if necessary;
- To make useful arrangements to find an amicable solution to the claims made within fifteen (15) days of the deposit.

The composition of the committee is as follows:

- The mayor of the municipality of Fada or his representative;
- The chairperson of the village development board;
- A representative of the groups / associations;
- A representative of the customary authorities;
- A representative of the PAP;
- A representative of the Ministry of Women, National Solidarity and Family;
- A representative of the Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change;
- A representative of the General Office of the CHR of Fada. The latter will be the focal point for handling complaints within the committee.

16.1.5. Civil Society, Technical Services and Ministries involved

The implementation of environmental measures could require the expertise of other structures, technical services or resource persons. For this purpose:

- The support of municipal, customary and spiritual authorities and opinion leaders will be necessary in mobilising the population for the information and sensitisation sessions. These authorities will make their contributions to facilitate the release of the rights-of-way of the CHRU. They will also promote social cohesion between project managers, site personnel and local people to avoid conflict.
- Technical services or other service providers specialising in PAP expropriations and resettlement activities will be solicited.

16.2. Capacity building of the actors

Involuntary displacement operations are new activities for most of the actors involved. In fact, it appears from the discussions that all the actors involved in the process have no experience in resettlement.

Therefore, capacity building actions will be organised, so that the different actors can be effectively involved in the implementation process of this PSR. Thus, capacity building activities will mainly take the form of information, training and sensitisation to equip these actors in relation to resettlement approaches and tools.

Training topics will focus on resettlement principles and procedures, remedies, peaceful conflict management, social assistance and monitoring / evaluation, consideration of gender, etc.

In addition, in the interest of transparency and to encourage the support of the population, information sessions and explanations on the implementation of the compensation process and on the remedies will be organised for the benefit of the latter.

17. PSR implementation programme

In accordance with the implementation schedule of the project, the duration of the benefits, including the compensation of all rights holders is ten (10) months. This duration includes, among others, the establishment of the local resettlement committee, capacity building, the payment of various compensations, complaints and disputes management, etc.

The implementation activities of the PSR will be carried out according to the indicative time-table that follows.

Table 19 : Time-table of the activities of implementation of the PSR

Steps	Activities	Period									
		Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	Month 10
Resettlement Planning	Mobilisation of resources										
	Updating the database										
	Preparation of a detailed schedule										
	Preparation of a communication plan										
	Coordination with various national and local institutional actors										
Information and communication	Official launch										
	Information from respondents identified in the census concerning the payment process										
	Informing residents on the complaints management mechanism										
Implementation	Establishment of the implementation committee										
	Capacity building of the different actors										
	Payment of compensation										
	Complaint management										
	Displacement of people settled in the right-of-way										
	Monitoring of the resettlement										

Source: Insuco

18. Total cost of implementation of the succinct resettlement plan

The total cost of compensation related to the PSR of the construction project of the CHRU of Fada N'Gourma is presented in the following table:

Table 20 : Compensation costs

Heading	Amount (CFA francs)
Lands	60,000,000
Agricultural crops	9,194,248.25
Trees	8,723,925
Subtotal	77,918,173

In addition to compensation, the PSR's estimated budget includes costs related to support measures. In addition, the implementation and monitoring of the PSR will generate costs, estimated at 5% of the total amount of compensation. A provision of 2% has been added to deal with any unforeseen events.

Table 21 : PSR budget

Headings	Amount (CFA francs)
Cost of compensation	77,918,173
Cost of support measures for crop loss	1,270,500
Cost of support measures for land loss	1,291,450
Cost of implementation and monitoring (5% of the cost of compensation)	3,895,909
Contingencies (2% of the cost of compensation)	1,558,363
Total PSR	85,934,395

→ The estimated cost of implementing the PSR thus amounts to **eighty-five million nine hundred thirty-four thousand three hundred ninety-five CFA francs (85,934,395 CFA francs)**.

19. Monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement plan

The monitoring and evaluation mechanism has as its objective to ensure that the proposed actions are implemented in a timely manner and that the intended results are achieved. This system also has as its objective to take corrective measures in case of difficulties or unforeseen events.

19.1. Monitoring

The overall objective of monitoring is to ensure that all people in the right-of-way are compensated in the shortest possible time and without negative impact. In the specific plan, the objectives are as follows:

- Ensure that actions are carried out in accordance with the PSR recommendations;
- Check that the expected results are obtained within the prescribed time limits;
- Identify any unforeseen items that may negatively impact the field operations or reduce their effectiveness;
- Recommend to the responsible authorities concerned, as soon as possible, appropriate corrective measures within the context of ordinary or exceptional programming procedures;
- Check that the gender guidelines and the provisions of the National Gender Policy are taken into consideration.

Performance indicators to effectively evaluate the progress and results of the activities will need to be identified, as well as the source of verification for each indicator. Similarly, the frequency of analysis of each selected indicator will be indicated. In some cases, the monitoring will be done continuously by the field team and in other cases it will be monthly or annual. For example, in the case of compensation payments, monitoring will be ongoing and payments will be recorded on a regular basis in the management system. Thus, the activities carried out within this framework will be the subject of monthly and quarterly reports. Similarly, the break-down of the data by gender will permit the perception and monitoring of the progress of activities from the point of view of gender.

The table below provides a non-exhaustive list of monitoring indicators and parameters:

Table 22 : Potential monitoring indicators

Component	Monitoring action	Indicators	Person responsible for monitoring	Performance objective
Information and consultation	Verify that the dissemination of information to property owners and consultation procedures are done in agreement with the principles presented in the PSR.	Number and types of information sessions for property owners and other stakeholders in the towns before the start of the work.	Steering Committee	At least three information sessions (at the start of resettlement, when compensations are paid and at the end of the programme).
Compensation and resettlement support	Ensure that indemnification and compensation measures are carried out in accordance with the principles set out in the PSR.	Number of property owners compensated and dates of payment. Amount of compensation paid to rights holders.	Steering Committee	Financial compensation is paid to at least 90% of the beneficiaries before the start of the work; All property owners were indemnified and compensated before the completion of the work.
Application of measures relating to gender and vulnerable populations	Ensure that women and vulnerable groups are compensated in a fair and equitable manner as provided for in the PSR and that they receive the specified support measures.	Amount of compensation paid to women. Type of support for women and vulnerable groups.	Steering Committee	All women and other vulnerable groups affected have received their own compensation; No complaints from these people remained unresolved.
Establishment of committees	Ensure the creation and proper functioning of committees in villages and municipalities.	Creation of the local resettlement committee. Number of sessions held.	Steering Committee and municipality	The committee was created and it is functional.
Capacity building of actors	Ensure the strengthening of operational capacities and the skills of the actors.	Number of training courses held. Number of people trained. Number of reports provided.	Steering Committee	All the actors were trained and the committee benefited from the support of the project for its functioning.
Complaint management	Ensure the management of all registered claims.	Number of claims received. Proportion of claims received and claims resolved.	Local Committee	No unresolved complaint.

Source: Insuco, 2019

In addition to monitoring, an evaluation component is planned as part of the implementation of the resettlement.

19.2. Evaluation

The evaluation of the implementation of the PSR will be entrusted to an external consultant specialising in social issues, monitoring and evaluation. The purpose of this evaluation is to ensure that the standard of living of those whose property is impacted is greater than or equal to that before the project. Thus, the evaluation will consist in checking the adequacy between the activities implemented and the measures defined in the PSR. It will also consist in evaluating the level of satisfaction of the various beneficiaries with regard to compensation methods. This evaluation will be conducted in two stages:

- Immediately after the completion of the resettlement operations, to determine whether all compensation has been paid in full prior to the implementation of project activities, and whether all planned actions have been completed as planned;
- If possible, two years after the completion of the resettlement operations to see if the PAP enjoy a standard of living equal to or better than they had before.

The following table gives examples of evaluation indicators.

Table 23 : Examples of evaluation indicators

Component	Evaluation measure	Indicators	Evaluation Manager	Performance objective
Quality and standard of living of PAP	Ensure that the standard of living of affected households has not deteriorated since resettlement.	Socio-economic situation of a sample of PAP; Type of difficulties encountered by PAP due to the implementation of the project.	Consultant	No complaints about the quality or standard of living of unresolved PAP; No major problem experienced by PAP.
Quality and standard of living of vulnerable groups	Ensure that the standard of living of vulnerable groups has not deteriorated since resettlement.	Number of complaints from vulnerable groups regarding standard of living; Types of particular difficulties experienced by the latter.	Consultant	No complaints about the quality or standard of living of vulnerable people; No major difficulties faced by vulnerable groups.
Complaints and disputes management	Long-term monitoring of indemnification and compensation.	Total number of complaints registered; Proportion between registered complaints and resolved complaints; Satisfaction rate of the population.	Consultant	No unresolved residual claim.
Final audit	Restoring or improving the livelihoods of people whose property and / or activities have been impacted by the project.	PAP satisfaction rate.	Consultant	Activities implemented in accordance with the PSR guidelines.

Source: Insuco, 2019

20. Conclusion

The Fada N'Gourma CHRU construction work, envisaged within the context of the PNDES, Urban Infrastructure Transport and Development Project (PTDIU), has as its objective to provide better access to health care for the population of the Eastern Region.

The residents have recognised that the construction of the CHRU is one of their main preoccupation because it will allow better care for patients throughout the region. However, despite the significant benefits that this project would bring to the people of the area, its implementation will not be without impact on the activities of the area. In fact, some people have property located on the site chosen for the construction of the CHRU.

This Succinct Resettlement Plan plans and describes all activities that will enable the successful completion of the resettlement and economic resettlement of the affected persons of the project. In fact, there is no physical displacement / resettlement as part of this CHRU project.

Thus, the realisation of this study results from the desire to minimise the negative impacts of the project, and to define the measures and procedures aimed at ensuring that this project is not a source of impoverishment for the people affected. It is with this in mind that the census of all the people whose property is impacted by the work, as well as the description of these properties have been made. In addition to these censuses, consultations were organised to collect the concerns and expectations of the various stakeholders, in this case the people directly affected by the project. These consultations also identified measures to minimise the negative impacts of the project.

Thus, financial compensation was retained after consultations with the PAP, for all losses related to the project. Compensation scales, inspired by those of similar projects in the area, information collected from decentralised technical services, and informally collected information were negotiated with the Persons Affected by the Project.

In addition, although support measures have been proposed in this PSR (support measures for landowners and farmers), the Consultant recommends that the project developer formalise in a more in-depth and detailed manner a programme for livelihood restoration to ensure that PAP have similar or better living conditions than they had before the project, in accordance with IFC requirements.

The duration of compensation for all rights holders is ten (10) months. This duration includes, among others, the establishment of the local resettlement committee, capacity building, the payment of various compensations, complaints and disputes management, etc.

The total cost of the PSR for the construction project of the CHRU of Fada N'Gourma is eighty-five million nine hundred thirty-four thousand three hundred ninety-five CFA francs. (85,934,395 CFA francs).

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Annex 1: List of PAP

■ PAP for the loss of trees

PAP Code	Village / Town	Owner	Identification document	Species	Name
FG01	Sector No. 6 north	Naba Kogdia represented by Naba Ahandi	CNIB: B1685017	Acacia seyal	49
				Balanites	67
				Khaya Senegalensis (Cailcedrat)	3
				Combretum glutinosum	745
				Combretum Lecardi	963
				Combretum Micranthum	101
				Dalbergia sissoo	86
				Diospyros mespiliformis (Ebony African)	15
				Shea	27
				Mitragyna inermis	70
				Nere	25
				Piliostigma reticulatum	260
				Raisin tree	9
				Sclerocarya birrea	9
				Sterculia setigera	18
				Tamarisk	5
				Terminalia Avicennoides	10
Total				2,462	

PAP Code	Village / Town	Owner	Identification document	Species	Name
FG02	Sector No. 6 north	Namoano Ismael represented by Namoano Kouanou	CNIB: B7324621	Balanites	1
				Combretum glutinosum	170
				Combretum Lecardi	10
				Dalbergia sissoo	8
				Diospyros mespiliformis (Ebony African)	9
				Shea	4
				Grape tree	1
				Tamarisk	2
				Total	205

■ PAP for land loss

PAP Code	Village / Town	Owner	Identification document	Area
FG01	Sector No. 6 north	Naba Kogdia represented by Naba Ahandi	CNIB: B1685017	19.43
FG02	Sector No. 6 north	Namoano Ismael represented by Namoano Kouanou	CNIB: B7324621	0.57

■ PAP for the loss of agricultural crops

PAP Code	Village / Town	Last name and first names	Sex	Status	Identification document	Phone	Kind of property	Area in ha:
FG03	Sector No. 6 north	Bande Sambo	M	Operator	CNIB: B6732379	71 14 04 24	Sorghum field	0.18
FG04	Sector No. 6 north	Bande Ali	M	Operator	CNIB: B5416318	71 19 14 82	Sorghum field	0.19
FG05	Sector No. 6 north	Yonli Nindia	M	Operator	CNIB: B2712635	72 40 94 23	Sorghum field	0.48
FG06	Sector No. 6 north	Naba Alassane	M	Operator	Birth certificate number 501/1975	72 19 24 00	Sesame field	1.46

Annex 2 Release concerning the deadline

REGION DE L'EST
PROVINCE DU GOURMA
COMMUNE DE FADA N'GOURMA
CABINET
SERVICE COMMUNICATION ET
RELATIONS PUBLIQUES

BURKINA FASO
Unité – Progrès – Justice

N°2019...39.../REST/PGRM/FD/CO

Fada N'Gourma, le 03 juillet 2019

COMMUNIQUE

Le Maire de la commune de Fada N'Gourma porte à la connaissance de l'ensemble de la population et plus particulièrement celle affectée par la construction du nouveau Centre Hospitalier Régional (CHR) à Fada N'Gourma, que **la date limite du recensement est fixée pour le mardi 9 juillet 2019. Ledit recensement concerne les champs, les arbres, les plantations et les habitations etc, situés dans les limites du site.**

Par ailleurs, seules les personnes, les ménages, et les biens présents sur le site et recensés avant la date butoir sont éligibles à la compensation prévue à cet effet.

Pour plus d'information prendre attache avec le secrétariat général de la mairie.

Le Maire sait pouvoir compter sur l'engagement et l'implication de tous pour le succès desdites opérations.

DIFFUSION

- Gulmanceman
- Moored
- Français
- Fulfuldé

Pour le Maire et par délégation
Le Secrétaire Général

Kassoum KABORE
Administrateur Civil

Annex 3: Minutes of the information meeting

RENCONTRE D'INFORMATION

ENQUETES D'INVENTAIRES DE BIEN, ENQUETES SOCIO-ECONOMIQUES ET ELABORATION DE LA
MATRICE DE COMPENSATION DU PROJET DE CONSTRUCTION DU CHR DE FADA N'GOURMA

Procès-Verbal de la rencontre d'information

Lieu de la rencontre	Salle de la mairie de Fada N'Gourma
Date	02 juillet 2019
Ordre du jour	Information sur: - L'étude d'inventaire de bien ; - L'étude socio-économique ; - Matrice de compensation.
Modérateur	Le maire de Fada N'Gourma

Le maire de Fada N'Gourma a salué les participants et les remercier d'avoir effectué le déplacement malgré la pluie. Il a fait une présentation de l'équipe Insuco et annoncer l'objet de la rencontre. Le maire a fait un bref historique du projet de construction du CHR de Fada N'Gourma et préciser que c'est dans ce cadre que les participants ont été invité. Il a expliqué que de son point de vue il est normal d'informer les coutumiers et tous ceux qui peuvent être concerné par le projet pour demander leur accompagnement pour que les études puissent être menée sans problème et faire avancer le projet. Considérant que c'est M. Lankoandé Celestin, agent domanial de la mairie qui le plus apte a parlé du projet, il lui a invité à présenter le projet.

Intervenants	Préoccupations soulevées /éléments de réponse
Lankoandé Celestin Agent domanial de la mairie de Fada N'Gourma	A la suite de l'intervention du maire, l'agent domanial a expliqué aux participants que c'est depuis 2014 que le gouvernement burkinabè a demandé à la mairie de Fada N'Gourma de trouver un endroit pour implanter un hôpital compte tenu de l'étroitesse de l'actuel site. Il a indiqué qu'au départ c'est 25 ha qui avaient été demandé, mais par la suite c'est descendu à 20 ha. C'est dans ce cadre que la mairie a fait les démarches et trouvé la zone qui fait l'objet des études. Le projet avait ralenti, mais l'Etat veut reprendre et continuer. Il a présenté aux participants l'arrêté signé par le ministère de l'économie et des finances à cet effet.
Yeri Edwige Kambiré de l'équipe Insuco	A la suite de l'agent domanial, le maire a demandé à l'équipe Insuco d'expliquer aux participants notre démarche. Nous avons expliqué que la réalisation des études d'inventaire de biens ; socio-économique ; et de la matrice de compensation vise à permettre du projet. Nous avons également expliqué que nous avons besoin des propriétaires terriens, et des exploitants de la zone d'emprise de l'hôpital pour réaliser le travail.
Naba Diebado, Ministre du Roi de Fada N'Gourma	Il a remercié le maire de leur avoir convié à une rencontre porteuse de bonne nouvelle pour leur territoire. Il a également demandé aux propriétaires terriens et exploitants de faire en sorte qu'il n'y ai pas de

Intervenants	Préoccupations soulevées /éléments de réponse
	problème pour permettre au projet d'aboutir.
Naba Taladidia propriétaire terriens	A pris la parole pour signifier qu'il est propriétaire terrien sur le site de l'hôpital. Il s'est dit heureux que la ville puisse avoir un hôpital et qu'il est disposé à accompagner le projet.
Yonli Nindia	Une des Personnes Affectées par le Projet (PAP) a pris la parole pour expliquer qu'il est exploitant sur le site de la zone depuis 35 ans. Et avant lui, son père a exploité la zone pendant 31 ans. Il dit que beaucoup de gens de sa communauté l'accusent d'avoir vendu la terre avec la mairie. Mais il tient à rassurer les uns et les autres qu'il en est rien. Il a expliqué qu'en 2014, on lui a approché et expliqué le projet de construction de l'hôpital. Etant exploitant, il n'a pas trouvé d'inconvénient, et il a répondu qu'il n'y a pas de problème. Il voudrait que ce soit claire pour le monde qu'il n'a ni vendu ni pris de l'argent avec qui que ce soit concernant la zone de l'hôpital.
Le maire	Le maire a pris la parole pour dire que ceux qui parlent de vente de terre le font par ignorance. Par ce que même lui en tant que maire ne peut pas vendre le terrain de l'emprise de l'hôpital à plus forte raison. d'autres personnes.
Naba Alassane, fils d'un propriétaire terrien, et exploitant	Il a expliqué que des gens l'accusent d'avoir vendu la terre et pourtant il n'en est rien. Il déclare qu'il sait que la zone est réservée pour la construction d'un hôpital et qu'il ne peut pas se mettre à la vendre. Seulement cette année, au moment de labourer son champ, il a vu des bornes sur la zone de l'hôpital. Convaincu que ce n'est pas dans le cadre du projet de l'hôpital que ces bornes ont été implantées, il a labouré sans tenir compte.
Maire	Le maire a de nouveau pris la parole pour dire aux participants qu'il a rencontré ceux qui ont placé les bornes dans l'emprise de la zone de l'hôpital, et ils se sont entendus.

A la fin de la rencontre, toutes les PAPs ont été invitées à se rendre sur le site du projet le mercredi 03 juillet 2019 pour le début de l'opération de recensement.

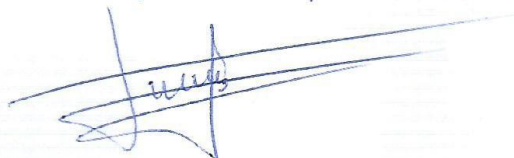
La fin de la rencontre d'information avec les différentes parties prenantes au projet est intervenue aux environs de 10h30mn par le mot de fin de Monsieur le Maire de la Commune de Fada N'Gourma.

Fait à Fada N'Gourma, le 02 juillet 2019

Ont signé

Pour le compte des Coutumiers

NABA Diébadé
chef de la cour royale de
Fada



Pour le compte des Superficiaires

Namouano Kouaneu
Représentant du propriétaire
terrain (Namouano Ismaël)



Pour le compte de la Maire de Fada N'Gourma



Pour le compte des exploitants

Naba Albassane
Hab

Yonli Nindia


Annex 4: Minutes of the meeting with PAP

Fada N'Gourma, 05/02/20

Réalisation du PSR du CHR de Fada

Procès verbal de rencontre avec les P

- salutations de Salam Sawadogo expert INSUCO à l'assemblée. Il a expliqué que la construction future de construction du CHR nécessite de réaliser des études en vue l'obtention d'un permis Environnemental. Nous avons déjà inventorié les biens des populations. Nous avons recensé les propriétaires terriens, exploitants, les sites culturels et

Aujourd'hui nous voulons vous faire le point de ce que nous avons vu:

- Propriétaire terrien coutumier;
- Propriétaire par acquisition avec des documents au complet;
- Exploitants;
- Arbres naturels;
- Sites culturels;
- Cimetières peuls;

Le gouvernement dit qu'on ne peut pas prendre ou détruire tout ça sans compensation.

- Pour celui qui a acheté son terrain, nous ne pouvons rien dire. C'est la mairie qui va résoudre le problème.

- Pour le cimetière peul, nous avons fait entretiens qui ont demandé une mesure de confinement du cimetière.

- Pour les exploitants, nous avons recensé les champs pour voir par la suite la superficie, la spéculation, et le nom d'année de compensation. Nous avons fait des enquêtes pour connaître les prix de compensation.

- Pour les propriétaires terriens, nous avons fait une enquête pour connaître le prix de la ha. On nous a dit que dans la zone un 1 ha coûte entre 1.000.000 à 3.000.000.

- Pour le cimetière ils ont demandé un exécutif, ~~il n'y a~~

BANDE Ali a demandé, si leurs endos ont été reçus.

Salam Sawadogo: répond que c'est difficile pour ce qu'ils n'ont pas matérialisé les endos avec quelque chose. Mais étant donné si on enregistre, c'est comme si ils sont propriétaires et pourtant non.

SALAN Sawadogo: demande aux exploitants le type de compensations.

Alxane NABAT exploitant demande compensation financière.

~~Yendi Nindia et~~

Yendi Nindia et Ali et sambo

les exploitants ont demandé une compensation terre contre terre de préférence. A défaut ils ~~seulement~~ vont prendre la compensation financière.

- Pour les propriétaires terriens, ils veulent une compensation financière.

- Pour l'autelrite sacré de la famille NABAT, ils demandent une délimitation, protection ~~qui~~ pour leur permettre de continuer à faire leur sacrifice. Au moment

- Bande Hama a encore demandé une mesure d'exécution pour le cimetière peut.

Namcane Fouanou
Représentant propriétaire terrain
(Namcane Ismaël)



Naba Allassane
Exploitant

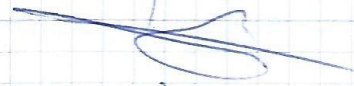

Bande' Saambo
Exploitant.



Naba Attandi
Représentant du
propriétaire terrain



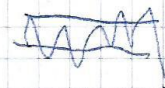
Yonli NINDIA
Exploitant



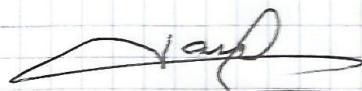
Bande' Ali



Bande' HAMMA
Représentant du Camp
Peul



Service Anatomie humaine
de FADA N'GOURMA



T. Celestin LAKHOANSE

Annex 5: Sample complaint form

Date:..... File No.

Region:..... Municipality..... Village/Sector.....

1. Information about the complainant

Last name and first name(s):CNIB.....

Age:Sex..... . Marital status:

Profession:Phone number:.....

Village of residence:.....

Village of origin:.....

Village whose complaint is the subject:.....

2. Description of the complaint:

.....

.....

.....

3. Category of complaint:

Type 1: Request for information or grievances

Type 2: Complaints or claims related to the environmental and social management of the project

Type 3: Complaints related to work and services

Type 4: Complaints related to the violation of the code of conduct

Name and first name (s) of the person who received the complaint:.....

.....

At , on

Signature of the complainant Signature of the person who received the complaint

Complaint transmitted to the committee's focal point on at

Signature of the focal point

Annex 6: Trees compensation scale

Designation	Cost per foot (CFA francs)
Protected natural trees	10,000
Unprotected natural trees (including neem)	3,000
Azadirachta indica (young plant)	1,500
Eucalyptus	4,000
Natural fruit trees (Ximenia etc.)	5,000
Fruit trees planted in full production (papaya, guava, orange, lemon etc.)	10,000
Cashew tree in full production	25,000
Cashew (young plant)	7,500
Fruit trees planted (young plants)	2,500
Mango tree in full production	50,000
Mango (Young plants)	15,000