

*Economic Community  
Of West African States*



*Communauté Economique  
Des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest*

**WEST AFRICAN POWER POOL**  
**SYSTEME D'ECHANGES D'ENERGIE ELECTRIQUE OUEST AFRICAIN**  
*General Secretariat / Secrétariat Général*

***TERM OF REFERENCE***

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA)**  
**FOR**  
**A REGIONAL SOLAR PARK “PLUG AND PLAY” IN THE GAMBIA**

*August 2020*

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## LIST of ABBREVIATIONS

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ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
IPP	Independent Power Producers
GIS	Geographic information system
MECCNAR	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources
NAWEC	National Water & Electricity Company LTD
NEA	National Environment Agency
OMVG	Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du fleuve Gambie
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RES	Renewable Energy Source
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RES	Renewable Energy Source
RPA	Register of Properties Affected
TFP	Technical and financial Partner
ToR	Term of Reference
VRE	Variable Renewable Energy
WAPP	West African Power Pool

# **1. CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT**

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## **1.1 West African Power Pool and the Solar Development in Sub-Saharan Africa Project Phase 1 (Sahel)**

The West African Power Pool (WAPP) was created by the highest decision-making authority of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) at the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Member States held in Lomé, in December 1999.

The ECOWAS strategic objective being implemented by the West African Power Pool (WAPP) is based on a dynamic vision of integrating national power grids into a unified regional electricity market to ensure a regular, reliable and affordable supply of electricity to the ECOWAS Member States, in the medium and long term. To this end, WAPP promotes and develops power generation and transmission facilities to, eventually, ensure the coordination of power exchanges between ECOWAS Member States, thanks to the operationalization of the market,

The current WAPP infrastructure development programme is based on the ECOWAS Master Plan for the Development of Regional Power Generation and Transmission Infrastructure 2019-2033 which was adopted by the ECOWAS Authority of Heads of State and Government in December 2018, through Supplementary Act A/SA.4/12/18. This Plan identified key priority projects whose implementation is critical to the stable integration of national electricity grids in the ECOWAS region and will facilitate optimal power trade and marketing among Member States. Seventy-five (75) priority projects have been approved for a total estimated investment of USD 36.39 billion involving, among others, the construction of approximately 23,000 km of transmission lines and the implementation of a total generation capacity of approximately 15.49 GW, including 3.15 GW of variable renewable energy generation (solar and wind).

The 3.15 GW capacity of variable renewable energy generation to be developed consist mainly of regional solar park in Mali, Burkina, Niger, The Gambia, Nigeria, Benin, Togo, Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire.

To support the implementation of this plan, the World Bank provided a grant to the WAPP Secretariat under a technical assistance known as "Solar Development in Sub-Saharan Africa, Project #1 Technical Assistance to WAPP", for the preparation of regional solar power generation projects and technical study activities to facilitate the integration of Renewable Energy into the regional electricity system.

This assistance is intended to support the establishment of an enabling environment capable of accelerating the deployment of large-scale solar power plants within the WAPP region, through the identification of technical bottlenecks, the preparation of Regional Solar Parks and the sharing of knowledge among countries in the region. The assistance is implemented by the WAPP Secretariat. It is expected that the grant will be used to identify and prepare regional investments in solar power generation, infrastructure, distribution and storage, as well as support for capacity building with special emphasis on planning, regulation and technical knowledge of resource evaluation and validation. The assistance therefore provides for specific actions aimed at

combating gender gaps and improving the empowerment of women or men through training and certification in Renewable Variable Energy for WAPP staff members, of which at least 15% are women.

The activities of this assistance consist to, among others, the identification and the preparation of regional investments in solar power generation and networks upgrade as described as follows:

- a. Identify and prepare regional solar power generation projects and related network investments, in close coordination with WAPP members, IFC, MIGA and development partners. Such projects could include the Burkina Faso Regional Solar Project, the Mali Regional Solar Project, solar power generation facilities related to hydropower plants. The activities would include the full range of preparatory areas (pre-feasibility, feasibility, development of safeguard instruments, project structuring, implementation modalities determining ownership structure and operation, regulatory changes).
- b. Deploy a solar resources measurement campaign in several locations in the region to improve the overall knowledge of the solar resource, the location of solar power plants, reduce uncertainties about the solar resources, lowering thereby the prices of solar electricity generation.

The Objective of this TOR is to engage the services of a qualified and experienced International Consulting Firm

- (i) to identify and assess the environmental and social impacts and risks inherent in the implementation of the Regional Solar Park in The Gambia,
- (ii) to prepare an ESIA and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) according to the World Bank safeguards policies.

## **1.2 Electricity sector in The Gambia**

Aligned with the long-term vision to build an efficient, reliable, and sustainable energy infrastructure to support socio-economic development, the National Energy Policy of The Gambia serves as the overarching policy framework for the strategic development of the sector. The electricity sub-sector is governed by the Electricity Act of 2005, which promotes the development of the electricity sub-sector in The Gambia, with a view of attracting private investments to stimulate competition and growth. The Energy sub-sector roadmap developed and approved by government of The Gambia in 2017 sets the direction for the development of the sector in the short-to-medium term (2017-2025) with a vision to modernize the sector and expand electricity generation and access in the country.

The Gambia electricity sub-sector is characterized by heavy dependence on fuel (HFO/LFO) imports for electricity generation, which is costly and exposes the country to the volatile fuel market prices, which negatively affects the cost of service and delivery. Electricity services are provided by the National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC), which is a state-owned vertically integrated utility that handles generation, transmission, distribution, and retail of electricity.

NAWEC operates two main power plants in Kotu and Brikama serving the Greater Banjul Area (GBA). In the rural areas, NAWEC provides electricity through two independent grids, covering the north and south bank of the river. NAWEC plans to connect the different grids creating a national transmission backbone covering the whole country. As of January 2019, the total installed capacity in the country was around 139 MW. Keeping with the targets in the electricity roadmap, The Gambia seeks to scale up its generation capacity to 300 MW by 2025.

Up until 2006, NAWEC was the sole producer of electricity in The Gambia, but reforms in the sector, such as the establishment of a regulator and the liberalization of electricity generation, saw the emergence of private sector participation in the electricity market. The first Independent Power Producer (IPP) project was commissioned in 2006 for a capacity of 25.4 MW HFO power plant in Brikama, owned and operated by a private company. In 2018, NAWEC contracted a short-term power rental Independent Power Producer (IPP) for a capacity of 30 MW, serving the Greater Banjul Area.

The Gambia aims to transition to competitively tendered IPPs as the main source of financing new domestic generation. The target is to have domestic generation capacity able to generate at least 50 percent of electricity needs, but with a willingness and readiness to import/export electricity within the context of the regional electricity market, being developed by WAPP. The Gambia also intends to upgrade its electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure in line with the OMVG interconnection network.

## **1.3 Gambia's solar energy project**

### **1.3.1 The development of solar energy in The Gambia**

By virtue of its geographical location, The Gambia enjoys very good solar insolation throughout the year with slight seasonal variations. The average daily solar radiation ranges from 4.4-6.7 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> making solar energy the most prominent renewable energy resource of the country. Other available renewable energy resources include wind and biomass. Since the early 1980s, solar energy, particularly photovoltaic (PV) technologies, has had the most successful application of renewable energy in The Gambia. Early uses included rural water supply and remote power for telecommunication facilities. To date, the use of solar PV technology in The Gambia remains largely limited to distributed and off-grid applications. In an effort to promote the development and use of renewable energy in The Gambia, the Renewable Energy Act was enacted in December 2013 to stimulate the deployment of both on- and off-grid renewables in the country's electricity mix in order to achieve greater energy self-reliance and reduce The Gambia's dependence on fuel imports for electricity generation. In the electricity roadmap, solar PV is recognized as a low-cost game-changer for the Gambia electricity sector.

A number of utility scale solar PV projects have been committed and in the pipeline for implementation in the Gambia. This includes a 20 MW solar PV power plant financed by the World Bank, the European Investment Bank and the European Union as part of the Gambia Electricity Restoration and Modernization Project (GERMP). Also, NAWEC has signed a power purchase agreement (PPA) with an IPP for a 10 MW solar PV project. These solar PV projects and



upcoming projects will contribute significantly to increase the share of renewables in the Gambia's electricity and diversification of energy resources.

### 1.3.2 Concept for the Solar Pack in the Gambia

In support to the WAPP Secretariat's program to establish an interconnected and coordinated network for fourteen countries in West Africa, the World Bank provided a grant for feasibility and ESIA study of the solar power plant of 150 MWp project in The Gambia. It is proposed that the regional project is developed in The Gambia under the concept of Solar Park "Plug & Play". The concept of Solar Park "Plug & Play" has already been developed in many countries (e.g.: India), since it is easier to be controlled and less expensive to develop (Fig.1. refers). The government identifies a site based on the following criteria: (i) the capacity of a given substation and the network to absorb the electricity generated by the solar park; (ii) the solar radiation; (iii) the availability of land to allow the development of a large-scale project to achieve economies of scale; and (iv) the road access. The government ensures the availability of land obtains certain permits necessary to sign the Power Purchase Agreement ("PPA") and prepares the transmission lines between the Solar Park and the utility connection substation. The reduction of regulatory barriers and the development of an auction system organized with a bankable PPP would allow a significant reduction in the cost of repurchasing electricity and will permit the independent power producers ("IPP") to have a direct access to the grounds and infrastructure of the Solar Park. In order to support the basis for the assessment of environmental and social impacts, the Plug & Play concept is illustrated in Figure 1. Further information for a detailed assessment will be provided by the feasibility study component of the project.

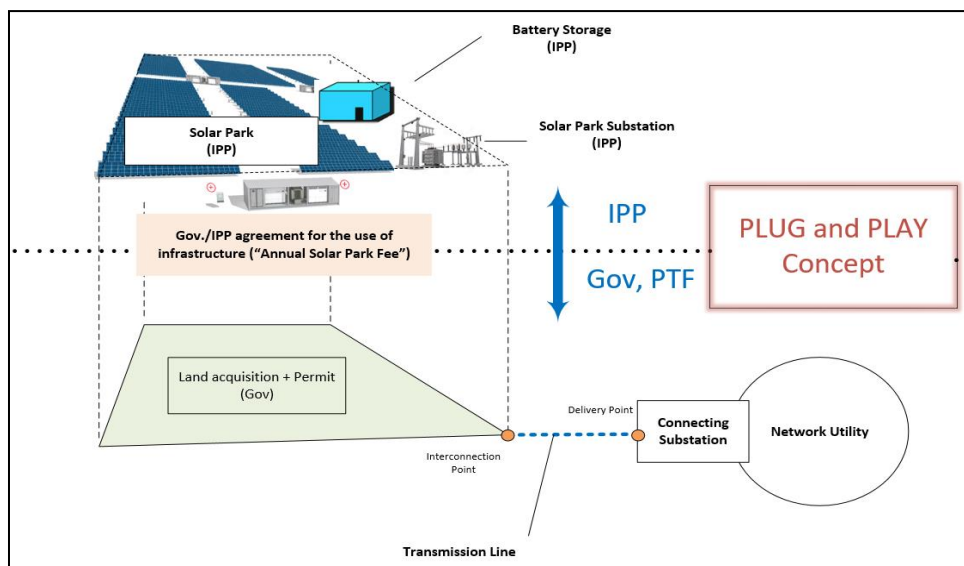


Fig. 1: Solar pack's Plug and Play concept

### 1.3.3 Integration of the Solar Pack into the Network and Storage

The preliminary power planning model developed for the energy sector roadmap concluded that the feasibility study should include 150 MWp solar in two phases (80MW in 2021 followed by 70MW in 2025), with storage. The Consultant of the feasibility will undertake a detailed demand and electricity export requirement via the OMVG network. This also includes detailed study to

estimate the required spinning reserve, the risk of lack of reactive power and the installation of battery storage. The Consultants of feasibility study will confirm the capacity of solar park, phasing, layout, connection and maintenance and integration into the NAWEC network as well as the potential need for network support through storage.

### 1.3.4 The Preliminary study on the Solar Park

According to preliminary estimates, the 150 MWp Gambia Solar Park will be combined with between 100 and 150 MWh of battery. A preliminary planning calculation concluded that there will be a benefit to The Gambia for the solar park to be connected on OMVG Soma’s substation. The imports from WAPP OMVG and a solar park with storage (150 MW additional solar in two phases with 20 MWH storage to manage grid integration) will be the lowest cost option to scale up generation and represent an excellent opportunity for The Gambia. GIS analysis was also conducted around Soma and Brikama. According the discussion with the authorities, the Soma site could be developed according the land availability near the OMVG Soma’s substation and a feasible technical integration in the NAWEC’s network with the future 225 kV Soma-Brikama.

### 1.3.5 Selection of Sites and Connection Stations

As the preliminary GIS did not provide judgment on the prioritization of sites, there was a need to deepen the selection criteria to select the optimal sites for the feasibility study. The selection criteria for the best site (s) are (i) excellent solar irradiation; (ii) a significant availability of land in a vicinity of 20 km from the substation; (iii) low agricultural land use; (iv) easy access and transmission line interconnection to Soma’s Substation. The map below in Figure 2 shows the results on the preliminary GIS near Soma’s substation.

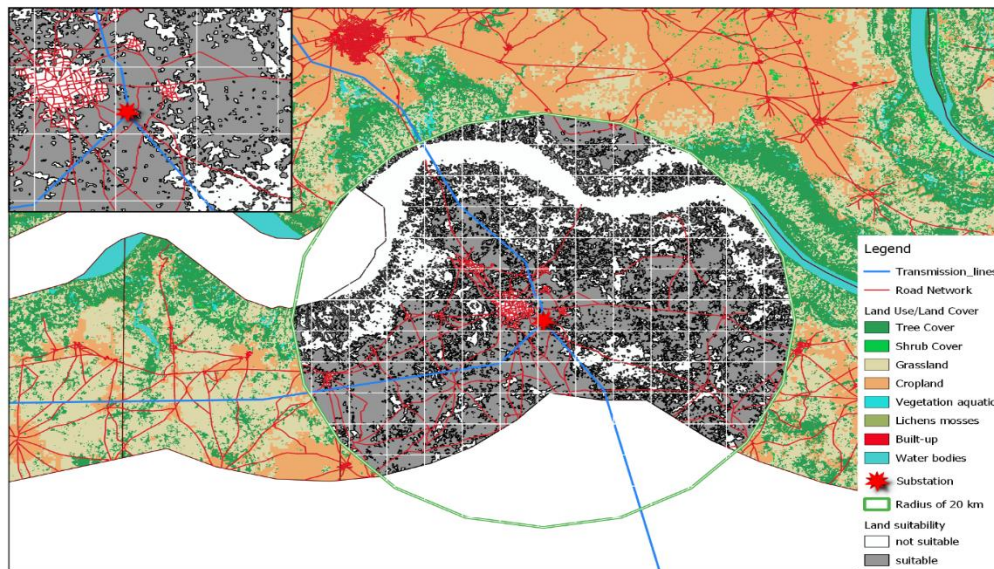


Fig. 2: Preliminary GIS map near Soma in The Gambia

The project will make a “land banking” exercise to secure sites for future solar development and also define the optimal strategy for the phasing of the construction of this solar park with the consideration of storage battery and connection to the transmission network. Moreover, this study

will perform a diagnosis and an evaluation of the investments required for the creation of the Dispatching Center with the view to integrate the solar electricity generation.

## **2. CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY**

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The WAPP with the Government of The Gambia “the Client” is looking for Consultants or a consortium of Consultants “the Consultant” to produce for the selected site(s), a detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) including an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP); and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for sites to be identified for the project by the Consultant working on the Feasibility Study (FS) (NB: A consultant for FS was already recruited). The Consultant will also assist the Client in subsequent steps in obtaining a Certificate of Environmental Compliance (CEC) and an authorization backing the environmental feasibility of the project.

In deciding to implement this important solar project, the ESIA is an indispensable approach to identify the impacts on the biological, physical and human environments and to propose solutions to mitigate negative impacts and enhance the positive impacts to ensure the best integration of the project. The completion of the RAP and the ESIA including ESMP, as well as the obtaining of the Environmental Permit is prerequisites for obtaining its funding and authorization.

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In order to address the environmental and social concerns attributable to the project, the WAPP proposes carrying out an ESIA in accordance with The Gambia's laws, the international environmental conventions adopted by The Gambia and the requirements of the technical and financial partners (TFPs) and the WAPP Secretariat at the sites. Recognizing the biophysical and social environmental management tools that constitutes the ESIA not only help the initiators design a project that is more environmentally and socially friendly for the receiving environment, but also help determine the sustainability of the receiving environment and identify the key elements that will be the basis for selection decision-making without affecting its technical and economic feasibility.

### **2.1 Objective of the study**

The main objective of the ESIA is to undertake an Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment and to prepare an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the identified sites which will include screening, scoping, defining baseline scenarios, predicting impacts, and developing robust and applicable management and monitoring plans to avoid, mitigate or remedy significant potential and enhance benefits.

### **2.2 Specifically objective of the study**

The specifically objective of the study are as following:

- ✓ To validate the site(s) from an environmental and social point of view by developing studies through a social and environmental assessment;
- ✓ To Produce an ESIA, ESMP, and a RAP after site validation in order to obtain the “Environmental Permits” and “Funding Approvals” for the construction of the regional solar power plant project with 150 MWp capacity
- ✓ To identify and analysis the variants of the project;
- ✓ To establish an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP);
- ✓ To develop a Public Consultation Plan (PCP) and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for the construction phase
- ✓ To prevent environmental degradation, the management of the safety and hygiene of the site and the deterioration of the living environment of the populations following the completion of the project;
- ✓ To optimize the balance between economic, social and environmental development;

### **3. SCOPE OF SERVICES**

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This scope addresses the World Bank Environmental and Social Guidelines as they will relate to this project and will be carried out in three (3) distinct tasks in harmonization and complementarity with the feasibility study. To do this, it will begin upon receipt of the draft feasibility report.

#### **3.1 Task 1: Inception Phase**

The Consultant will be required to submit an Inception Report outlining the planning of the activities to be carried out as part of the study in accordance with this term of reference. To fit the work of the ESIA, the Consultant will need to establish contacts with key Ministries, Departments and Agencies involved in environmental decision-making, including Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (NEA, NAWEC, PURA etc...), Ministry in charge of Energy.

A first meeting will be held to present the methodology, strategies, resources and various activities that will be put in place under this consultancy.

A planning of the activities will be submitted for observation by the Secretariat of the WAPP, NAWEC, the Ministry in charge of Energy and then to the approval of the National Environment Agency (NEA) of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR) of The Gambia. This will provide information without limiting: (i) The presentation of the context and justification of the study; (ii) The brief description of the project (components, activities, phases, duration, personnel, equipment, etc.); (iii) The presentation of the proposed study; (iv) The listing of national provisions and legislative texts and requirements of the WAPP Secretariat and applicable technical and financial partners; (v) The Consultant's description of relevant tasks (retained after learning about the project and the terrain) of the Consultant; (vi) The actual duration of the services offered by the Consultant and the timetable for completion; (vii) Recalling the requested deliverables; (viii) Key personnel; (ix) Recalling general and contractual services; and (x) The Bibliography and Potential Appendixes.

## **3.2 Task 2: Scoping and Demarcation**

### **3.2.1 Scoping Study**

The project site(s) will be recommended by the Consultant in charge of the feasibility study and finalized in this phase. The study of the line routing should therefore possibly concern the lines between this/these site(s) and the regional electricity transport network. The Consultant in charge of the ESIA must undertake the required surveying activities on the basis of the possible layout of these connection lines and the sites of the substations (or extensions of posts) and the envisaged solar project with storage.

The Consultant of ESIA will undertake a scoping and preliminary field investigation exercise to prepare the Scoping Report presenting, among other things, a study of sites (substations and central) and lines (between sites and between sites and the international network). This study will describe the occupation, the activities developed on and around the project area, the cumulative impacts. It will detail the planning of the activities to be carried out as part of the study in accordance with the ToR, in the form and format required by the Authorities in charge of the Environmental and Social Assessment procedure and as required by the regulations and laws concerning the management of the environment.

The Consultant shall present the Scoping Report to the WAPP Secretariat, NAWEC, NEA and the MECCNAR among other institutions prior to submission of the Final Scoping Report. The NEA and TFP Scoping Report must be approved prior to the commencement of Phase 3.

For consistency, the Consultant must obtain all necessary and available studies on the project and its area (Preliminary and detailed project outline). It should take advantage of this activity to establish contacts with agencies and departments in charge of natural resources management as well as other services (ESIA Management Service) and communities involved in environmental decision-making in The Gambia. Among other things, a list of people met, and meetings should be annexed to the report.

The Consultant shall review and propose alternatives (including the analysis of options/options proposed in the feasibility study) for the occupancy of the project's right-of-way and make a justified recommendation to minimize environmental and social impacts. Establish the optimal route for the interconnection of the project (transmission line which voltage, length and corridor width will need to be defined with the Consultant responsible for the feasibility study), and location of related switchyard and/or substation as may apply. The diagnostic of the environmental and social context and inventory data should help to identify all sensitive environmental and social areas, including protected forests, cultural and heritage sites, as well as existing and planned RAMSAR sites and mine sites. The Consultant will also carry out an Analysis of Alternatives: how the electricity to be supplied can be met by the other means: dams, wind, thermal, etc.

The Consultant shall provide a detailed description of the selected sites and corridors, including photographs and GPS coordinates specifying the location of all natural obstacles such as terrain features and obstacles as well as any other useful details.

This description should include, among other things, the location of the following obstacles that must be on the maps and diagrams to be provided:

- (i) Man-made structures or barriers (all types of residential and non-residential structures such as roads, streets, schools, dams, hospitals, offices, commercial buildings, buildings of the State, etc.).
- (ii) Infrastructure (including existing transmission and distribution lines, existing telephone lines, railway and pedestrian lines, ultra-shortwave towers, river crossings, etc.).
- (iii) Biophysical characteristics (rivers, mountains, valleys, swamps, croplands/farms, forest reserves, etc.)

In the description of the sites (posts, power stations, right-of-way) that are optimal or of least impact, the Consultant must also draw up an exhaustive list of the localities / properties to be moved by specifying the region, the city, the community, the village or sector. The following items should be listed in the relevant area with the GPS coordinates:

- (i) Boundaries and non-lot boundaries;
- (ii) Boundaries of farms and privately owned and bounded lands belonging to individuals;
- (iii) Protected areas, hunting areas, classified forests;
- (iv) Cultural and sacred sites, cemeteries;
- (v) Deposit sites for materials and / or materials; and
- (vi) Markets and areas of high concentration of dwellings in unplanned/undeveloped areas.

In choosing the route of the line, one should consider among other things:

- (i) The fact that the line should not cross areas with high agglomeration rates, areas with steep cross-slopes, or areas narrower than the maximum possible span;
- (ii) The pylons are located in easily accessible areas, if possible, at least 50 m from the last dwellings when crossing inhabited areas;
- (iii) Respect, as much as possible, for usefulness of infrastructure (roads, waterways, airfields, industrial units, etc.);
- (iv) The line route is as close as possible to the main roads at a distance, between 100 m and 2 km;
- (v) The route avoids as much as possible sensitive areas and equipment (houses, wildlife and forest reserves, swampy, mountainous and low attitudes areas, areas of extension of rivers and RAMSAR, listed/ classified heritages, airfields, mining areas...);
- (vi) The fact that if inaccessible areas are crossed, it is important to compare and judge the advantages and constraints of choosing alternative routes on these segments;
- (vii) Future land use plans to be obtained from the urban planning departments;
- (viii) Environmental, social and cultural issues;
- (ix) Prescriptions, on the respective routes and planning standards in The Gambia.

The Consultant's mission is also to study and establish a right-of-way over the entire length of the line route, in accordance with the terms and rules and codes of "Right of Way" in The Gambia. It is important to note that the width of the right-of-way and the minimum distance of the right-of-way, from the middle of any road infrastructure, are as follows:

<b>The right-of-way, from the middle of any road infrastructure, are as follows: Width of the right-of-way</b>	<b>Minimum Distance of Transmission Line from Median of Road</b>
40 m	40 m

In selecting site(s), one should take into account, among other things, to:

- (i) That the post sites will not be located on areas with steep cross-slope areas;
  - (ii) That plans for future land use should be obtained from the relevant departments of Physical Planning and Ministry of Lands and Local Government;
  - (iii) Technical, economic, environmental, cultural and social issues will inevitably arise;
  - (iv) Country requirements for tracking and site planning standards will need to be enforced.
- The Consultant shall provide a detailed description of the selected site(s), with the location of all structures, terrain features and any other details and produce the corresponding cartography;
  - The consultant shall provide the development of site maps as well as plans and profile diagrams

### **3.2.2 Demarcation Study**

The boundary should follow, after the customer's approval of the pre-selected route. It will be carried out using appropriate methods and in accordance with the standards in force in the country.

The work should include, without being limiting:

- (i) The marking of the line corridor and the sites of the posts and solar park stations including the installation of concrete bollards;
- (ii) The detailed presentation of roads/country tracks, buildings, water bodies and other visible landmarks; and
- (iii) The development of the implementation maps as well as the plans and profile diagrams.

In conducting the demarcation, the Consultant will note the following:

- (i) The number of angles should be limited. The angles should preferably be placed on a flat terrain at a relatively high altitude; angles should not be placed on slopes or at low altitudes as compared to the profile on both sides;
- (ii) Corner points should be appropriately selected and well defined. They must be visible from one corner point to another; if obstacles are present, visible intermediate bollards must be placed;
- (iii) An angle should not be located on a mountain;
- (iv) Reference points should be erected to allow effective control and validation of the diagrams;
- (v) The visibility of the terminals must be maintained at all times; and
- (vi) A uniform gap of no more than 400 meters should be maintained between contiguous terminals, except in the case of steep pitch, which could hinder the mutual visibility between terminals.

The Consultant should note that the choice of site(s) (stations and power stations) and the route of the line will only be considered final after a written decision of the Government of The Gambia or the obtaining of the of Environmental Compliance Certificate, as well as the adoption of the study of the sites and the layout of the line by the country and the TFPs.

During the site(s) selection and line routing study, the targeted rights-of-ways and the line corridor will be mapped to an XYZ coordinate system presented in a spreadsheet format acceptable to the WAPP Secretariat, NAWEC and the MECCNAR.

At the end of the study, a scoping report containing the study of the project's host site(s) and the layout of the lines will be submitted for approval. The Consultant should note that the choices made may be modified based on the results of the ESIA. To this end, it will update the initial study according to the new routes and site(s) identified.

The report will be illustrated maps, plans and profile diagrams; photos ... The maps will be at the scale of 1: 10000 showing the following details:

- (i) Terrain features including but not limited to hedgerows, fences, wetlands, rivers, streams; and
- (ii) Details of obstacles including, but not limited to, houses, roads, pipelines, bridges, natural surfaces and others.

### **3.3 Task 3: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)**

Under the ESIA Report, the Consultant must deliver an ESIA report including an ESMP at the end of a participatory and iterative process.

#### **3.3.1 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)**

To complete the ESIA the Consultant will undertake the following activities, but not limited to:

##### ***3.3.1.1 Methodological approach***

The Consultant shall specify the general methodological approach and the specific methodology used for each level of the study, i.e. the description of the initial state, the identification and analysis of impacts, danger and environmental and social risks. The reasons and limits of the methodological choices made will be explained. For the collection of the initial state data, the source and date of the data will be specified (bibliography, databases, field surveys...) for each of the themes studied. If standardized methods are used, they shall be precisely described, including the standards applied, sampling locations, etc. The socio-economic data collected should be, as far as possible, gender disaggregated. For the identification and qualification of impacts, the choice of method (expert opinion, qualitative assessment, forecasting by analogy, modelling, etc.) will be justified and explained, as well as the limits and difficulties encountered.

##### ***3.3.1.2 Literature review and data collection***

The Consultant shall conduct the literature review and organize field data collection of in order to achieve the deliverables. It must conduct the investigations necessary to achieve the results. The Consultant shall visit all project sites to collect field data and information. and shall discuss with government agencies, NGO's and other organizations to identify project stakeholders, obtain secondary data and discuss ongoing consultation arrangements with stakeholders. The Consultant shall collect biodiversity and environmental data, social data and confirm the plan



for ongoing communications and engagement with the community about the project. The Consultant shall conduct baseline data collection as required to adequately describe the existing environmental and social context relevant for each of the design options for the proposed project sites - topography, climate change and natural hazards profiles, erosion potential. It should identify the interrelationships and dependencies between people and the environment, vulnerable species or habitats, any potential physical cultural resources, and other significant features of each area. Potential climate change impacts should also be assessed (excessive rainfall patterns; flooding etc.). The assessment should also include the socio-economic profile and the resilience of the community to withstand the influx of workers and be able to provide labor and other services. The value and significance of the existing and proposed transport infrastructure.

The data will include the pre-construction activities as well as land clearances, excavations, dredging, construction of infrastructure, sources of construction materials, laydown areas, work camps, transportation and ship-to-shore operations for all imported equipment and materials and all waste materials and equipment, waste management, and infrastructure such as buildings, roads and spoil disposal areas.

### ***3.3.1.3 Institutional, Legal and Regulatory Framework***

The Consultant will recall the institutional, legislative and regulatory context governing the ESIA on the basis of the legal texts in force in The Gambia.

All institutions (public and / or private) directly or indirectly involved in the project will be identified with their respective roles in the ESIA process. It will also describe their specific activities succinctly, emphasizing their different roles in the implementation of the project and the ESMP. Consultations with these structures will enrich this part.

Description of any specific and applicable local regulations and requirements relating to water pollution, solid and liquid waste management, wastewater management, air pollution, labor, health and safety. In addition, the consultant will include a description of the requirements, which are applied for the activities of the Project/Investment, of other institutions such as, World Health Organization.

At the legislative and regulatory level, the Consultant will describe the specific requirements for the implementation of the project and will also provide a description of the regulations and standards to be considered in order to guarantee the quality of the environment (protection of the environment) during construction work the operating phase.

In addition, the Consultant will present international standards such as the Operational Policy of the World Bank and the World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines relevant to the activities of the project in the Gambia. This section will: (i) present applicable World Bank Operational Policies and associated documents (OP 4.01, Environmental Assessment; OP 4.12, Involuntary Resettlement; (ii) present relevant national laws and regulations, and: (iii) highlight any differences between the World Bank requirement and national laws and regulations that must be taken into account.

### ***3.3.1.4 Description of the initial environment of the Project's hosting area:***

The Consultant shall provide a detailed description of the project's area of influence and environment. It should include, but not be limited to:

- The **physical environment**: relief, geology, soils, climate (rainfall, evapotranspiration, temperature, relative humidity, winds, sunshine...), surface and underground water ...;
- The consultant will carry out a hydrogeological study of the site (s) specifying the depth levels of the groundwater with illustrative cartographic productions
- The **biological environment**: fauna (including large and small mammals (rescues), birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish ...) and flora, including sensitive ecological zones (e.g. wetlands, forest reserves, hunting areas, animal and plant biodiversity, protected animal and forest species, if necessary microfauna and microflora ...). This description should identify the endemic, endangered and rare species on the IUCN red list and the different natural habitats and critical natural habitats in the project area and present its status (deforestation): sedimentation risks and erosion;
- The **human, cultural and economic environment**: population (ethnic, religious) and demography, cultural heritage including places of worship, pilgrimages and cemeteries, historical, aesthetic and tourist resources, infrastructure, Risks or impacts associated with land and natural resource tenure and use, including (as relevant) potential project impacts on local land use patterns and tenurial arrangements, land access and availability, food security and land values, and any corresponding risks related to conflict or contestation over land and natural resources; employment / industrialization, agriculture, Negative economic and social impacts relating to the involuntary taking of land or restrictions on land use; Water supply and sanitation, infrastructure; and social services, including public health and access to full range of sexual and reproductive health services, especially for women and girls, mining, timber exploitation, hunting, fishing ... including all other activities developed in the project area. Threats to human security through the escalation of personal, communal or inter-state conflict, crime or violence; Risks arising from project impacts that fall disproportionately on individuals and groups who, because of their particular circumstances, may be disadvantaged or vulnerable; Any prejudice or discrimination toward individuals or groups in providing access to development resources and project benefits, particularly in the case of those who may be disadvantaged or vulnerable; Cultural, gender, and social norms and practices, particularly those which are harmful to women and girls and that would be exacerbated as a result of project implementation. This includes power dynamics, division of labor and participation in decision-making processes in both professional and private spheres; Existing data regarding Gender-based Violence (GBV), including data on partner/non-partner sexual violence and physical violence, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH), intimate partner violence, family violence, early marriage, and harmful traditional practices, especially those particularly at risk of being exacerbated by project implementation. Availability and accessibility of safe and ethical GBV response services, including medical care, psychosocial services, legal aid, protection services and livelihood opportunities; Data regarding access to employment, educational and economic opportunities for traditionally marginalized populations, especially women and girls; A summary of labor and working conditions, including the risk of SEA/SH and other forms of abuse;

Each dimension of the human environment baseline shall include gender analyses and take into account the impact of local customs and practices and social norms. Particular attention should be placed on cultural practices vis-à-vis women, including prevalence and effects of all forms of SEA/GBV as well as the infrastructure or social services that are accessible to women. The Consultant will identify how the project will improve the quality of life of the local population.

### ***3.3.1.5 Assessment of Alternatives***

The analysis of alternatives is therefore an essential step in the scoping and assessment of impacts.

Important factors in the analysis of alternatives are:

- Site location and project footprint orientation;
- Alternative ancillary services;
- Construction methodology;
- Operations; and
- The analysis will include a “without project” option and explain why alternatives were or were not adopted..

A summary of the analysis and the findings will be provided in the ESIA document.

### ***3.3.1.6 Identification and assessment of potential environmental and social impacts (positive, negative)***

The impact statement shall include beneficial and adverse, direct and indirect, immediate and long-term, temporary and permanent, and pre-mitigation and post-mitigation impacts. All impact statements should apply a gender lens to show the differentiated scope of the impact on men, women, boys and girls.

Environmental and social impacts will occur during the construction, operation / maintenance and dismantling phases of the project, including cumulative impacts from existing and ongoing projects. The Consultant will identify the main sources of these impacts, describe them, analyze them and evaluate them. The Consultant will explain in detail the methodology used to evaluate the impacts.

Impact assessment shall include direct and indirect impacts, the connections between primary, secondary and tertiary impacts, cumulative impacts, cover the entire project area of influence, and consider and analyze alternatives. Qualitative impact assessment shall be conducted. The methodology for impact assessment shall be described by the Consultant in detail in the proposal. The anticipated outcomes of mitigation and monitoring measures shall also be analyzed for any new impacts and benefits, before they are confirmed in the ESMP. The preliminary results of impact assessment shall be shared with PIU and the design team; particularly any potential high-risk issues and / or issues that may alter design or delay the project.

Impacts shall be assessed for each of the issues addressed in the baseline description.

However, special attention should be given to the following key issues:

- Water abstraction;
- Land acquisition and resettlement;
- Critical habitats, endemic and threatened species;
- Impact of planned and spontaneous immigration to the project site, including sanitation issues, waste disposal, occupational and community health and safety, labor and working conditions, GBV and HIV/AIDS.

The Consultant will have to evaluate the benefits of the project for the beneficiary countries and their respective populations, the impact of the project on the sustainability of the development, the contribution for the reduction of poverty and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Also, the Consultant will however need to identify and analyze the cumulative impacts on the biophysical and social environments of the project hosting environment and overall existing projects.

### ***3.3.1.7 Avoidance, Suppression, mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures***

The Consultant should involve local populations and development specialists in proposing mitigation or enhancement measures if necessary, in identifying the potential environmental and social impacts that will result from project activities. The aim is also to find, together with the local population and local technical services, the relevant ways and means (in terms of project) that contribute effectively to the socio-economic and cultural development in the area and in harmony with the project. The identification of these measures must be based on the essential aspects of the analysis of poverty, the distribution of wealth, existing social inequalities, especially those relating to gender in order to choose reliable, quantifiable and locally applicable measures.

### ***3.3.1.8 Hazard / risk study:***

The Consultant will identify all hazard positions and risks associated with each component of the project. It will assess the risk levels and expose all hazards that may be involved in the establishment and operation (including accident) of the project by justifying measures to reduce their likelihood. It will specify the means of public relief brought to its attention and the organization of the private and public means of relief of which the manufacturer and the operator have and whose assistance they have obtained in order to prevent and mitigate the effects of a possible disaster (safety study, emergency plan and permanent intervention plan).

The Consultant will analyze the institutional capacity of the agencies / services concerned to monitor and monitor the implementation of environmental and social measures, in order to evaluate capacity building actions to plan. The Consultant will provide a budget for the contingency plan and the capacity building plan.

### ***3.3.1.9 Public consultations***

The Consultant will have to undertake public consultations with all stakeholders involved in the project to mobilize them, including the communities affected by the project. These consultations will be carried out in accordance with The Gambia, NAWEC, MECCNAR procedures in this area. It would be better to consult regularly. These would include NAWEC, relevant technical agencies and services in the various areas of the environment, private companies in the energy sector (works, products, services), civil society (including NGOs, directly affected and/or interested population), and academia.

Apart from limited and often informal one-on-one and collective meetings (conducted through interviews, focus groups and socio-economic and cultural surveys), the Consultant will be required to hold formal meetings public consultation necessary to first inform them about the project (nature, duration, potential impacts, etc.) and then to involve all stakeholders in the decision-making of the project in collecting their opinions, grievances, complaints, suggestions, recommendations and concerns about activities, the project and its impacts.

The Consultant will ensure that there is a safe and culturally appropriate space for the consultations with women and girls and other traditionally marginalized and highly vulnerable groups. This includes the use of accessible participatory methods and target groups that have difficulties in getting information and voice, such as non - readers, women, children and youth, the elderly, indigenous communities and other racial, ethnic, and religious minorities, displaced persons, and persons with disabilities. The consultations, especially those with women, should follow ethical considerations related to GBV data collection. No GBV prevalence data or data on individual GBV incidents should be collected.

The Consultant shall, in an annex of the ESIA, adequately summarize the outcomes of the consultations, including focus group discussions and document the consultations with agendas, photos, aide memoires and/or signed meeting minutes, list of documents shared, and any comments or inputs provided.

The ESIA should also set out the process for establishing and operating a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The GRM should be established as early as possible in project preparation, to address specific concerns regarding compensation, resettlement or livelihood, restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely manner. To the extent possible, these grievance mechanisms will use existing formal or informal resolution mechanisms (i.e. traditional chiefs, local leaders, judicial experts, etc.) adapted for the purposes of the project, supplemented where necessary by project-specific arrangements to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.

For informal consultations, the Consultant should consult with women and youth in separate focal groups.

The ESMP results and the proposed mitigation measures will be discussed with relevant stakeholders, NGOs, local administration and other organizations mainly involved in the project activities. Relevant recommendations from these public consultations will be included in the final ESMP report. The consultant will also assist on the publication of the ESIA in-country.

### ***3.3.1.10 Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)***

The ESMP should include an appropriate program including a budget for monitoring the impacts of the construction, operation/maintenance and dismantling phases as they are processed and for monitoring the implementation of the proposed measures to determine project impacts on the physical, biological and human environment.

The process shall include consideration of potential management measures, following the hierarchy of avoid, mitigate, remedy, offset then compensate. Benefits should be identified and methods to protect and enhance them shall be developed. Each phase of the project shall be considered – preconstruction, construction and operation.

The Consultant must also identify the needs for strengthening the environmental management, social, health, safety and health management of NAWEC, the MECCNAR, the Ministry in charge of Energy and other structures (including members of civil society ) and propose the necessary support measures (training, material support, etc.) for each stage of project development.

- (i) The ESMP should be designed to clearly identify the ESMP in the following phases: site preparation, construction and operation / maintenance. This site ESMP must:
  - Understand among other things: (i) Environmental and Social Impact Management Plan; (ii) Safety and Health Plan, Community Health and Safety Plan; (iii) Transport Plan; (iv) Waste Management Plan; (v) Management Plan for the influx of workers; (vi) Camp Management Plan or Remote Sites; (vii) Cultural Heritage Management Plan, (viii) Physical Heritage Management Plan, particularly in case of incidental discoveries; (ix) a communication, awareness and information plan including the preparation of protocols for worker-local interactions, health services, HIV/AIDS/communicable disease awareness, including the Covid-19, prohibiting access to work sites, workers camp design and management, community engagement and grievance redress mechanism, etc. ; (x) a Stakeholder Engagement Plan and (xi) a Compensation Planting Plan (Re-vegetation). Each plan must be accompanied by a budget and a precise timeline and responsibilities.
  - Also include the section on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Violence Against Children (VAC), child labor and one on Citizen Engagement.
  - Clearly present the responsibilities of Companies: preparation and proper execution of ESMP and a Plan Hygiene, Health & Safety, recruitment of qualified personnel with international experience. All employees sign the World Bank Code of Conduct, which prohibits unacceptable behavior, e.g. sexual acts or "prohibition of" sexual harassment "with minors (<18 years). The ESMP must also mention that the use of minors for work by companies is prohibited. Include a Complaints / Grievance Redress Mechanism for communities and residents, site users and corporate employees. The ESMP should also clearly describe the responsibilities of other stakeholders during the construction period and the operation, e.g. the establishment of a Project Management Unit (PMU), which must include environmental, social, hygiene, health and safety specialists.

- (ii) The operational ESMP must:

- Include, among other things: (i) a Re-vegetation Management Plan (compensatory reforestation), (ii) a Soil Restoration Plan, (iii) Biodiversity Management Plan, (iv) a Crisis and Emergency Response Plan/contingency, (v) a draft Quality, Health & Safety and Environmental Management Plan, including best practices and ethical standards to be followed in reducing the risk of GBV and in responding to incidents of GBV in order to avoid some of the impacts during construction and operation phases of the project, (vi) a Capacity Building Plan, (vii) waste management plan: the removal of all waste including unused batteries for safe recycling or disposal; spoil management and (viii) a Site Withdrawal Plan. Each plan must be accompanied by a budget, an investment plan, indicators (monitoring, verification, performance) and execution responsibilities.
    - Identification of institutional requirements and capacities to implement the mitigation/enhancement measures, including the recruitment of personnel adequately trained and sensitized on issues related to gender and GBV prevention and response;
    - Define appropriate mitigation/enhancement measures to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts or to enhance the project environmental and social benefits, including responsibilities for mitigation/enhancement management and monitoring, grievance redress mechanisms and associated costs.
    - Description of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions; and (b) monitoring and reporting procedures to (i) ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures, and (ii) furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation. The monitoring should include indicators that ethically track service referrals for survivors of GBV and responsiveness of the project grievance redress mechanism.
    - Description of capacity building and training, including specific description of institutional arrangements, identifying which party is responsible for carrying out the mitigation and monitoring measures (e.g., for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting, and staff training). The ESIA should also include recommendations regarding the establishment or expansion of the parties responsible, the training of staff and any additional measures that may be necessary to support implementation of mitigation measures and any other recommendations of the ESMF.
- The Consultant will systematically include in the report an Analysis on Climate Change and appropriate actions: the impact of the project on Climate Change, the impact of Climate Change on the project.

### ***3.3.1.11 Environmental clauses to be included in the construction company's tender file***

The Consultant will present the technical and operational requirements that allow the construction company to consider in its activities, the protection of the biophysical environment,

the safety and health of its employees and populations. and hygiene conditions on construction sites. The ESMP and environmental and social clauses will be included in the tenders.

They will also guide companies and the Consulting Engineer in the organization of the implementation of environmental and social measures, Quality, Hygiene, Safety and Health attributable to its activities, in identifying the terms and conditions, technical provisions and means of implementation of these measures (companies prepare their own Contractor's ESMP which will articulate in detail how the Contractor will ensure compliance with the tasks they are responsible for, Crisis and Emergency Management/Response Plan, Safety Plan, Hygiene, and Health and Other Plans (Management of waste, water, loans, clearing planting, communication, etc.) and recruit their own safeguards specialists with international experience for the preparation and execution of these plans).

Minutes must be written in accordance with the format required by the competent Gambian services and must include the list of participants, dates, photos, discussions/minutes and any other archive on these consultations. The Consultant will list the outlines chosen and discussed at the meetings and establish a series of mitigation and/or compensation measures on relevant stakeholder concerns. These measures, as well as the Minutes must be shared with the participants to validate them. Each participant at each formal meeting must have his / her name, occupation and contacts on the attendance list that he/she must sign.

The Annexes will consist of: ToR of the ESIA, letter of approval of ToRs, minutes of meetings, lists of participants in public consultation meetings, list of persons met and any other relevant documents.

At the end of each chapter, the Consultant should present a box highlighting analyzes and comments necessary for a good understanding of the essential aspects treated and making the link with the project.

The relevant information must be illustrated with supports: photos, maps, figures, diagrams, plans etc.

The Consultant will be in charge of assisting the Client obtaining a Certificate of Environmental Compliance (CEC). The realization of a detailed ESIA and subsequent steps for the obtention of a CEC are sine-qua-none conditions for the project to reach financial closure and authorization to proceed.

### **3.3.2 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**

Based on the social evaluation of the various stakeholder consultations, the scale and nature of the impacts, the Consultant will develop a population Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), based on the chosen option.

The objectives of the Consultant assignment are to:

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- Prepare the RAP that is consistent in policy and context to the laws, regulations, and procedures adopted by the Government of Gambia and the World Bank's operational



policy on involuntary resettlement (OP4.12) covering displacement, resettlement, and livelihood restoration;

- Conduct consultations with identified project affected persons (PAPs), based on a census of the affected sites;
- Establish local decision-making bodies who will be part of RAP implementation of valuation and compensation approaches;
- Develop in a participatory manner the proposed grievance mechanism to be covered in the RAP; and
- Complete a baseline socio-economic survey of PAPs and host communities.

The following sections of the RAP correspond to the scope of work to be completed by the Consultant.

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### **3.3.2.1 Description of the project: General description of the affected areas.**

*Potential Impacts:* Identification of the: (i) components or activities that require resettlement or restriction of access; (ii) zone of impact of components or activities; (iii) alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement or restricted access; and (iv) mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, displacement, and restricted access, to the extent possible, during project implementation.

*Objectives:* The main objectives of the resettlement program as these apply to the West African Power Pool and the Solar Development in Sub-Saharan Africa Project Phase 1 (Sahel) should be described in relation to the Gambia Solar Context.

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### **3.3.2.2 Socio-economic studies:**

The findings of socio-economic studies to be conducted with the involvement of potentially affected people will be needed. These generally include the results of a census of the PAPs covering:

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- (i) Current occupants of the affected area as a basis for design of the RAP and to clearly set a cut-off date, the purpose of which is to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance;
  - (ii) Standard characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population;
  - (iii) Magnitude of the expected loss, total or partial, of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic;
  - (iv) Information on vulnerable groups or persons, for whom special provisions may have to be made; and

- (v) Provisions to update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their displacement, and to measure impacts (or changes) in their livelihood and living conditions.

There may be other studies that the RAP can draw upon, such as those describing the following, as needed:

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- (i) Land tenure, property, and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the sub project area;
  - (ii) Patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social support systems, and how they will be affected by the sub-project;
  - (iii) Public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and
  - (iv) Social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, and their host communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions. These may cover, for example, community organizations; cultural, social or ritual groups; and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.
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### **3.3.2.3 Legal Framework and institutional framework**

The analysis of the legal and institutional framework in country Gambia should cover the following:

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- (i) Scope of existing land and property laws governing resources, including state-owned lands under eminent domain and the nature of compensation associated with valuation methodologies; land market; mode and timing of payments, etc;
  - (ii) Applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the grievance procedures and remedies available to PAPs in the judicial process and the execution of these procedures, including any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to implementation of the RAP for the sub-project;
  - (iii) Relevant laws ( including customary and traditional law) governing land tenure, valuation of assets and losses, compensation, and natural resource usage rights, customary personal law; communal laws, etc related to displacement and resettlement, and environmental laws and social welfare legislation;
  - (iv) Laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities in the sub-projects;
  - (v) Gaps, if any, between local laws covering resettlement and the Bank's resettlement policy, and the mechanisms for addressing such gaps; and
  - (vi) Legal steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of RAP activities in the sub-projects, including, as appropriate, a process for recognizing claims to legal rights to land, including claims that derive from customary and traditional usage, etc and which are specific to the sub-projects.

The institutional framework governing RAP implementation generally covers:

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- (i) Agencies and offices responsible for resettlement activities and civil society groups like NGOs that may have a role in RAP implementation;
  - (ii) Institutional capacities of these agencies, offices, and civil society groups in carrying out RAP implementation, monitoring, and evaluation; and
  - (iii) Activities for enhancing the institutional capacities of agencies, offices, and civil society groups, especially in the consultation and monitoring processes.
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#### **3.3.2.4 Eligibility and entitlements**

Definition of displaced persons or PAPS and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.

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#### **3.3.2.5 Valuation of and compensation for losses**

The methodology to be used for valuing losses, or damages, for the purpose of determining their replacement costs; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation consistent with national and local laws and measures, as necessary, to ensure that these are based on acceptable values (e.g. market rates).

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#### **3.3.2.6 Resettlement Measures**

A description of the compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible PAPS to achieve the resettlement objectives. Aside from compensation, these measures should include programs for livelihood restoration, grievance mechanisms, consultations, and disclosure of information.

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#### **3.3.2.7 Site selection, site preparation, and relocation**

If a resettlement site is an option, describe the alternative relocation sites as follows:

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- (i) Institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources;
- (ii) Any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of eligible persons at the selected sites;
- (iii) Procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and

- (iv) Legal arrangements for recognizing (or regularizing) tenure and transferring titles to resettlers.
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### **3.3.2.8 Housing, infrastructure, and social services**

Plans to provide (or to finance resettler's provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g. water supply, feeder roads), and social services to host populations; and any other necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities should be described.

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### **3.3.2.9 Environmental protection and management**

A description of the boundaries of the relocation area is needed. This description includes an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement).

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### **3.3.2.10 Community Participation**

Consistent with the World Bank's policy on consultation and disclosure, a strategy for consultation with, and participation of, PAPs and host communities, should include:

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- (i) Description of the strategy for consultation with and participation of PAPs and hosts in the design and implementation of resettlement activities;
- (ii) Summary of the consultations and how PAPs' views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan; and
- (iii) Review of resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by PAPs regarding options available to them, including choices related to forms of compensation and resettlement assistance, to relocating as individual families or as parts of pre-existing communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and to retaining access to cultural property (e.g. places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries); and
- (iv) Arrangements on how PAPs can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that vulnerable groups (including indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, landless, children and youth, and women) are adequately represented.

The consultations should cover measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any host communities, including:

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- (i) Consultations with host communities and local governments;
- (ii) Arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided to PAPs;
- (iii) Conflict resolution involving PAPs and host communities; and

(iv) Additional services (e.g. education, water, health, and production services) in host communities to make them at least comparable to services available to PAPs.

### **3.3.2.11 Grievance procedures**

The RAP should provide mechanisms for ensuring that an affordable and accessible procedure is in place for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement. These mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial and legal services, as well as community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.

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### **3.3.2.12 RAP implementation responsibilities**

The RAP should be clear about the implementation responsibilities of various agencies, offices, and local representatives. These responsibilities should cover (i) delivery of RAP compensation and rehabilitation measures and provision of services; (ii) appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in RAP implementation; and (iii) measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies' capacities of responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring to PAPs some responsibilities related to RAP components (e.g. community-based livelihood restoration; participatory monitoring; etc).

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### **3.3.2.13 Implementation Schedule**

An implementation schedule covering all RAP activities from preparation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation should be included. These should identify the target dates for delivery of benefits to resettlers and hosts and a clearly defined closing date. The schedule should indicate how the RAP activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

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### **3.3.2.14 Costs and budget**

The RAP for the specific sub-projects should provide detailed (itemized) cost estimates for all RAP activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetable for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds. These should include other fiduciary arrangements consistent with the rest of the project governing financial management and procurement.

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### **3.3.2.15 Monitoring and evaluation**

Arrangements for monitoring of RAP activities by the implementing agency, and the independent monitoring of these activities, should be included in the RAP section on monitoring and evaluation. The final evaluation should be done by an independent monitor or agency to measure RAP outcomes and impacts on PAPs' livelihood and living conditions. The World Bank has examples of performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for RAP activities; involvement of PAPS in the monitoring process; evaluation of the impact of RAP activities over a reasonable period after resettlement and compensation, and using the results of RAP impact monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

Annex 1 provides a sample outline of a typical RAP report  
Annex 2 gives a template/sample for summarizing PAPs' consultations

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## **Sample Outline of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**

### **Executive Summary**

#### **I. Introduction**

1. Rationale for the Audit
2. Findings from the RAP
3. Objectives of the Audit

#### **II. Project Location**

#### **III. Project Description**

1. Technical description of the Project (taken from the RAP)
2. Coverage of the RAP

#### **IV. Review of Policies, Legal, and Institutional Frameworks**

1. Country policies on resettlement
2. Country laws
3. Country institutional arrangements

#### **V. Methodology**

1. Sensitization and familiarization: Evaluation of the RAP
2. Assessment of identification and project impact boundary delineation
3. Evaluation of socio economic surveys and property registration
4. Findings from community level surveys (to assess RAP impacts)
5. Qualitative methods

#### **VI. Description of the Project Affected Areas**

1. Realignment of roads
  - a. Population and settlements
  - b. Economic conditions and livelihood activities
2. Other affected areas
  - a. Population and settlements
  - b. Business or commercial areas
3. Agricultural areas
4. Livestock, grazing, other areas
5. Population and settlements
  - a. Economic conditions and livelihood activities
  - b. Economic and social impacts

#### **VII. Census and Socio economic Surveys**

1. RAP outcome surveys
2. Income and expenditures profiles
3. Community relations, social capital, etc.

#### **VIII. Impact of the Project**

1. Impacts on Gender
2. Impacts on Vulnerable Groups

#### **IX. Public Consultation and Disclosure**

1. Major findings from consultations with PAPs and community groups
2. National consultations

## **X. Assessment of Valuation and Compensation**

1. Compensation for loss of land
2. Compensation for loss of annual crops
3. Compensation for loss of perennial crops
4. Compensation for loss of other assets

## **XI. Evaluation of Income and Livelihood Restoration Strategies**

1. Communities affected by the project
  - a. Income restoration and improvement
  - b. Land based
  - c. Non-farm components
  - d. Social and community development plans
2. Communities in adjacent (but non-project) areas
  - a. Income restoration and improvement
  - b. Land based
  - c. Non-farm components
  - d. Social and community development plans
3. Communities along broader corridor
  - a. Income restoration and improvement
  - b. Land based
  - c. Non-farm components
  - d. Social and community development plans

## **XII. Quality of Institutional Arrangements for RAP Implementation**

### **XIII. Monitoring, Reviews, and Evaluation**

1. Monthly monitoring
2. Annual review (RAP Audit)
3. RAP evaluation

### **XIV. Effectiveness of Grievance Mechanism**

1. Steps for submitting grievances, complaints, etc
2. Dispute resolution process
3. Follow up activities

### **XV. RAPs Implementation Budget and Schedule**

1. Adequacy of budget for RAPs
2. Realism of implementation schedule

## Annex 2: Sample Table and Contents of Consultation Activity Summary

Location and Communities Represented	Meeting Dates	Attendees	Discussion Summary
Example:			

### Sample Contents: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP)

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#### Introduction

Project Description  
Applicable Laws, Regulations and Policies to Public Engagement  
Stakeholder Analysis  
Areas of Influence/Stakeholders

#### Description of Stakeholders

Stakeholder Engagement  
Previous Public and Agency Consultations  
Community Engagement Activities  
Community Engagement Activities  
Phase 1 - Initial Stakeholder Consultation  
Phase 2 Release of the RAP Terms of Reference and Draft PCDP  
Phase 3 - Release of RAP Consultation Summary Report  
Summary of Key Issues  
Future Consultation Events  
Phase 4 - Release of the RAP Report and Action Plans  
Phase 5 - Planning Consultation  
Phase 6: Ongoing Project Communication  
Disclosure Plan

#### Suggested Samples of Tables

- Consultation Activity Summary
- Summary of Previous Key Issues
- Initial Government Agency Consultations
- Summary of Phase 1 NGO Meetings
- Summary of Community Discussions
- Summary of Issues from Community Meetings
- Key Issues/Actions from Community Meetings
- Summary of Key Issues and Responses
- Summary of Future (Phase 4) Consultation Activities per Stakeholder Group
- Summary of Previous Consultation Activities
- Consultation Materials
- Grievance Form



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#### **4. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGN (POST-STUDY)**

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Aside from the consultations carried out as part of the ESIA, the Consultant shall hold information meetings with the communities concerned with the project after the adoption of the final report of the ESIA, the development of the RAP and the issuance of the decree or CEC giving a reasoned opinion on the environmental feasibility of the project.

The Consultant will have to undertake meetings to return and disseminate relevant information on the key points of the environmental and social studies after the validation and adoption process. It can subcontract this activity with local specialized organizations NGOs, local actors involved in the field of communication (radios, televisions, newspapers, traditional informants ...), the technical services in charge of the environment, the local authorities, but the Consultant is responsible for the results of this activity and must intervene and realign it whenever required and necessary.

The information campaign shall be held in the main language spoken in each zone concerned. Meetings shall take place in each community where formal public consultation were previously held, and target at least the same mobilized public.

In support to these meetings, the Consultant shall prepare a non-technical summary of the ESIA, including the RAP and the ESMP and make copies available in local language. He shall also provide a complete copy of the E&S Report (ESIA, RAP, ESMP) to local administrative authorities. A list of diffusion shall be prepared and submitted to WAPP, WB, NAWEC, and MECCNAR for approval before issuing these copies.

Also one month before the start of the campaign, the Consultant shall also submit, for approval by the Secretariat of WAPP, WB, NAWEC, and Ministry in charge of energy and MECCNAR, a plan for the realization of the information campaign together with a draft version of all documentation intended to be used during this campaign.

#### **5. CAPACITY BUILDING**

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Training of staff of NAWEC, MECCNAR, NEA, WAPP Secretariat shall be required. The training, which shall be conducted in The Gambia, shall cover the issues as outlined in the Provisional ESIA Report and RAP which could include but not limited to the following:

- Management and monitoring of health, safety, environmental and social issues
- Management of the right-of-way acquisition process
- Management of the right-of-way during the maintenance phase of the project
- Environmental and Social impact mitigations

The training shall also be opportunity for the Consultant to validate with each stakeholder, the capacity building requirements for implementing the outcomes of the ESIA Report in The Gambia in line with the adopted institutional framework for the project.

The training shall be done in a workshop to be organized by the Consultant in The Gambia after submission of the draft reports under the ESIA. The Consultant shall provide this training for 20 experts for a period not less than 1 week including all stakeholders that shall be involved in the implementation of the outcomes of the ESIA Report. The outcome of discussions at this training workshop would be an input to finalize the ESIA and RAP Reports. At the conclusion of the training, the Consultant shall submit a comprehensive Report on the training conducted, as part of the Monthly Report for the month in which the training was conducted.

The consultant shall bear the cost of organizing this training.

## **6. OUTPUTS AND DELIVERABLES**

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In conformity with the institutional framework for the implementation of this project, ESIA, ESMP, RAP and Non-Technical Summary reports must be produced separately for the site(s) (i) the Regional Solar Park and (ii) the transmission lines between the Park and the Substation.

Deliverables to be produced as part of this mandate are described below. The exact content and timing of these deliverables will be established at the time of issuing the Inception Report and will be agreed to with the WAPP and The Gambia institutions. All reports and communications shall be in English. As a general rule, it should be noted that the Consultant is expected to compile all comments and observations received from stakeholders in a matrix indicating how each of them will be addressed as well as the page number where these comments have been integrated in the revised version of the report.

Printed copies will be provided in the specified number of copies to each recipient described below.

The electronic versions will be provided via email and on USB Pen drive will include:

- (i) On the one hand, a complete PDF version of the printed report, possibly in the form of a portfolio so as to limit the size of the individual files. This PDF version will be produced from the source files so that it can be indexed; *a scan of the printed report is not acceptable.*
- (ii) On the other hand, the original source files of the documents in a format approved by the stakeholders (for example, Word file for texts or Excel for tables). The maps will be provided in a GIS format approved by stakeholders. Other schematics will be provided in AutoCAD format.

During the completion of the study, the Consultant will produce the following main reports and milestones:

### **3.3 Main Reports**

#### **3.3.1 Scoping and Demarcation Reports**

After the signature of the Contract and the launching of the study, the Consultant shall, after the first field investigations, prepare and submit for the approval of the WAPP Secretariat, NAWEC and the Ministries in charge of the project and the World Bank, a Scoping Report.

The background to Scoping Reports will include the following elements, but not limited to:

- (i) Project overview
- (ii) Recall Contractual requirements
- (iii) Context and project justification
- (iv) Political, regulatory, legislative and institutional framework
- (v) Project description: project components / activities, planned infrastructures, duration of each phase...
- (vi) Overview of the services to be provided, highlighting relevant activities to be carried out vs. those abandoned, and the revised calendar as per the Consultant's proposal and present ToR
- (vii) Statement of impacts on the environmental and social components of the project area, including resources;
- (viii) Identification of key issues and constraints for the study and the project: survey of all physical obstacles in the zone of influence of the project, including their geographical coordinates
- (ix) Identification and preliminary assessment of properties and populations affected by the Project (PAP)
- (x) Budgetary estimate of lost properties
- (xi) Review and comparison of the proposed options for the project
- (xii) Observations and comments on the proposed options
- (xiii) Recommendations as required.

### **3.3.2 The Site Survey Report (substations & Solar Pack) and the transmission line route (E&S diagnostic study):**

The report will include the following essential elements, but not limited to:

- (xiv) Actual location of the project (its exact delimitation if possible);
- (xv) The characteristics of the project (essential components (substation, power plant, line), human infrastructure (workers' cities, etc.) and other facilities);
- (xvi) Environmental and social description and characteristics of the project area:  
Site characteristics (substations, power plants, lines): length, areas actually affected by the works, affected fauna and flora resources, other hydraulic and hydrological data, sizing;
  - a. The characteristics of the project's hosting area: population and their way of life, current exploitation, title, sizing, main socio-economic and cultural activities developed and affected in the area;
  - b. National and international programs in the project area (existing, ongoing, in preparation) and in the corridor of the transmission line and their possible cumulative impacts on this project;

- (xvii) Existing, committed and planned projects and/or national and international programs and/or the transmission line corridor and their potential cumulative impact on the project;
- (xviii) Initial survey of assets and possible obstacle for each alternative to identify red flags and/or fatal flaws. Initial removal of assets and barriers on each option to ensure their viability;
- (xix) Proposal and comparative analysis (in terms of impacts on the biophysical and human environment, technical and financial) of alternatives: the choice of project sites (components: power plants, substations, workers' camps, access roads ...), at the choice of the route of the evacuation line (option 1, 2 ...), at the choice of the components of the high-voltage line (pylon or concrete post, voltage level, types of substations, dimensions of the right-of-way ...) and the choice of the project (replacement with hydroelectric, thermal, hybrid, wind turbine ...). This analysis should provide a clear idea of the alternative to sites in the proposed area;
- (xx) Benchmarking study of the alternatives in terms of their biophysical, social, technical and financial impacts on the environment for the selection of:
- (xxi) Identification of positive, negative and residual impacts attributable to different options / variants / alternatives;
- (xxii) Estimation of mitigation, compensation and compensation costs related to property losses in the project footprint attributable to different options / variants / alternatives. Estimate of the costs related to mitigation measures, compensation and indemnities for each option considered;
- (xxiii) Proposed options for the transmission line layout and recommendation of the route of least impact;
- (xxiv) Any additional support (tables, figures, maps, photos, lists, etc. Lists illustrations (tables, maps, photos, lists, figures ...).

### **3.3.3 Demarcation Report**

The report will include the following essential elements, but not limited to:

- (xxv) Background and justification of the project;
- (xxvi) Brief description of the project;
- (xxvii) Brief description of the affected areas;
- (xxviii) Description of the project footprint;
- (xxix) Information to facilitate the recovery or restoration of angular points in the event of destruction of terminal, either by control terminals or otherwise;
- (xxx) The detailed list of reference points and their locations along the route and how they were drawn;
- (xxxi) The types of instruments used and their precision, standard deviation and variance; The accuracy of levels and angles;
- (xxxii) Observation books, spreadsheets and all related documents, hard copy/ both paper and electronic;
- (xxxiii) Information presenting the access routes closest to each segment of the line and sites (substations, power stations); and

(xxxiv) Photos showing the nature of the existing land between the terminals and confirming the absence or presence of buildings (Buildings, etc.) along the route and on the sites of the substations and power stations.

The report on Scoping and Demarcation shall be submitted as follows:

✓ **Draft report:**

(xxxv) Two paper copies (2) to the WAPP Secretariat and Three (3) paper copies to NAWEC, MECCNAR, Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and one (1) electronic copy by email respectively;

✓ **Final report:**

(xxxvi) Two paper copies (2) to the WAPP Secretariat and Three (3) paper copies, to the NAWEC, MECCNAR, Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and one (1) electronic copy by email and one (1) USB, respectively;

### **3.3.4 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report**

This ESIA report will consist of two separate sub-reports.

#### ***3.3.4.1 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report***

The ESIA report (Preliminary and Final) shall include, but not limited to the following items:

- The non-technical summary of the ESIA;
- A summary of the approach developed:
  - a. Content/Organization of the ESIA report;
  - b. Context/Background and rationale for the project and the ESIA;
  - c. Context, project justification and integration in the ECOWAS grid
  - d. Objectives of the ESIA;
  - e. Expected results of the ESIA;
  - f. Methodology for conducting ESIA and impact assessment;
  - g. Energy situation of the country concerned and in the ECOWAS region;
  - h. Stakeholder presentation;
- Description of the project: this section will describe the entire Project, including components/subcomponents and a map of the Project potential intervention areas. The section will also summarize the environmental and socioeconomic baseline conditions of potential Project areas, focusing on issues that might be affected by Project implementation.
  - i. Location of the project;
  - j. Delimitation project Location
  - k. Delineation of the rights of way;
  - l. Phases, duration and planned work;
  - m. Personal/staff and work organization;

- n. Types, nature and characteristics of permanent structures envisaged;
- Policy, legislative, regulatory and institutional framework of the project;
  - o. Policy framework;
  - p. Applicable legislative and regulatory framework (relevant national texts, applicable international treaties, applicable TFP requirements and guidelines including relevant WB operational policies and associated documents);
  - q. Institutional framework/ arrangements;
- Description of the biological, physical, and socio-economic and cultural environments in the project area;
- Alternatives and options considered for the project and comments on the recommended project;
- Risks and Hazard Study;
- Identification, analysis and evaluation of environmental and social impacts;
- Mitigation and compensation measures for negative impacts, positive impact improvement measures and institutional support measures;
- Public consultations;
- Environmental and Social clauses to be included in the construction company's tender documents (including a "Chance Find" clause in relation to Physical Cultural Resources, OP/BP 4.11);
- Pronunciation on the environmental and social acceptability of the project, suggestions and recommendations to the various stakeholders on the implementation of environmental measures.
- Annexes to the ESIA shall include (without being limited to):
  - r. The copy of the approved ToR and the letter of approval;
  - s. Minutes of all meetings
  - t. List of participants in public consultation activities
  - u. List of people met
  - v. All other relevant document.
  - w. The environmental route map should show the following details:
    - Crossings of high and low voltage lines;
    - Telecommunications lines or towers;
    - All crossings including, but not limited to, intersections of roads, pedestrian lanes, tracks, canals, railways, etc.;
    - Terrain features including, but not limited to, wetlands, rivers, streams, hedgerows, fences and the environment (wooded areas ...);
    - The angles between two adjacent segments of a straight line;
    - Details of obstacles including, but not limited to, houses, roads, drains, bridges, natural surfaces and others, at a distance of 20 m on either side of the centerline, other environmental barriers (big trees)
- Whenever relevant, information shall be presented on visual support: photos, maps, figures, schema, plans, etc.

At the end of each section, the Consultant shall include an insert that summarizes main comments and analyses which highlights the key issues addressed and their link with the project.

### 3.3.4.2 *Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) Report*

The ESMP report shall include, without being limited to, the following essential elements:

- Non-technical summary of the ESMP;
- Recall of the potential (positive and negative) impacts of the project on the biophysical and human environment and the proposed mitigation and enhancement measures;
- Recall of the potential (positive and negative) impacts of the project on the socioeconomic and cultural environment and the recommended compensation/indemnity and enhancement measures;
- Reminder of the potential risks and hazards
- Recall of existing projects' cumulative impacts and planned measures;
- Management of permanent works and monitoring system;
- Management of the potential impacts on each physical component that may be affected;
- Management of the potential impacts on each biological component that may be affected;
- Management of the potential impacts on each socioeconomic/cultural component that may be affected;
- Management of risks and hazards;
- Capacity building plan to strengthen the country's institutional capacity in environmental monitoring and follow-up;
- Environmental Monitoring and Follow-up Plan
- Institutional responsibilities in the implementation of the ESMP
- Objectively verifiable indicators
- Budgetary estimate for the implementation of the ESMP.

The ESMP must clearly distinguish the actions that need to be taken for i) the Construction Phase and ii) the Operation Phase.

- The **ESMP for the Construction Phase** shall include: an Environmental and Social Impacts Management Plan, Health & Safety Plan, Transportation Plan, Waste Management Plan, Worker Influx Management Plan, Camp Management Plan, Blasting Plan, Cultural Heritage Management Plan etc. These plans must have a budget.

The Construction ESMP shall clearly identify the responsibilities of the construction firm(s): elaboration and implementation of a Construction ESMP (CESMP) and a H&S Plan (HSP), recruitment of qualified staff with international experience. All employees shall sign a code of conduct that prohibits misbehaviors such as sexual or psychological harassment. The ESMP shall also indicate that the firms cannot use children (<18-year old) as part of their workforce.

The Construction ESMP must include a Complaint Management Service accessible to both neighboring communities and workers. It must also describe the responsibilities of other intervening parties during construction and operation, such as the obligation for the project Sponsor to establish a Project Management Unit that includes environmental, social, and H&S specialists.

- The **ESMP for the Operation Phase** shall include, amongst others: a Solar Park Management Plan, Resources and Environmental Management, including force majeure that can destroy the project if needed, a Plan to manage, unused batteries if any, dust, erosion and weeds etc. A budget shall be estimated for all these plans.

The Consultant will organize with the Project team a validation workshop of the draft ESIA report, which will bring together all stakeholders including NAWEC, the WAPP Secretariat, the Ministry of Energy and the Environment (NEA) of The Gambia.

After this workshop, s/he will be required to integrate the observations to produce the amended report at the workshop organized by the MECCNAR (NEA) of The Gambia. It will issue a final report incorporating comments and comments from stakeholders at this last meeting.

In the event of rejection of the ESIA report by the MECCNAR (NEA) of The Gambia, the Consultant shall take back at his own expense all work leading to the amendment and acceptance of the said report and the final issue of the Environmental Authorization.

The final report should incorporate the comments made during the various workshops. The report should be delivered in a form (with cover page (s) and formatting) acceptable to the WAPP Secretariat, WB, NAWEC, and MECCNAR etc.

The ESIA report shall be submitted as follows:

✓ **Draft report:**

This is a draft ESIA report for the analysis and internal stakeholder's comments. It shall be submitted as follows:

- Two paper copies (2) to the WAPP Secretariat and Three (3) paper copies to NAWEC, MECCNAR, Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and one (1) electronic copy by email respectively;

✓ **Draft final report:**

This draft final ESIA draft report for the workshop of the Technical Service in charge of The Gambia NEA procedure. It shall be submitted as follows:

- Two paper copies (2) to the WAPP Secretariat and Three (3) paper copies to NAWEC, MECCNAR, Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and one (1) electronic copy by email respectively;
- Twenty-five (25) copies (in the required formats) to MECCNAR (NEA) (number to be confirmed in the scoping report).

✓ **Final report:**

This is the final ESIA report. It shall be submitted as follows:

- (xxxvii) Two paper copies (2) to the WAPP Secretariat and Ten (10) paper copies to NAWEC, MECCNAR, Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and one (1) electronic copy by email and one (1) USB, respectively;



### 3.3.4.3 *Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)*

The Consultant will prepare RAP for each site for

- (i) the Regional Solar Park and
- (ii) the transmission lines between the Park and the Substation

separately taking into account the requirements of the World Bank's operational policies OP 4.12 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement and The Gambian's national regulations.

The RAP reports shall be submitted as follows:

✓ **Draft report:**

This is a draft RAP report for the analysis and internal stakeholder's comments. It shall be submitted as follows:

- Two paper copies (2) to the WAPP Secretariat and Three (3) paper copies to NAWEC, MECCNAR, Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and one (1) electronic copy by email respectively;

✓ **Draft final report:**

This draft final RAP draft report for the workshop of the Technical Service in charge of The Gambia NEA procedure. It shall be submitted as follows:

- Two paper copies (2) to the WAPP Secretariat and Three (3) paper copies to NAWEC, MECCNAR, Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and one (1) electronic copy by email respectively;
- Twenty-five (25) copies (in the required formats) to MECCNAR (NEA) (number to be confirmed in the scoping report).

✓ **Final report:**

This is the final RAP report. It shall be submitted as follows:

- (xxxviii) Two paper copies (2) to the WAPP Secretariat and Ten (10) paper copies to NAWEC, MECCNAR, Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and one (1) electronic copy by email and one (1) USB, respectively;

## 3.4 Progress Report

### 3.4.1 Inception Report

The Consultant shall submit to the WAPP and the institutions involved in the project, an Inception Report two (2) weeks from the agreed commencement date, to propose an approach and work plan to realize the mandate. The Inception Report shall rely on a thorough review of available information and preliminary studies to present:

- (i) The Consultant's understanding of the key issues and the proposed approach and methodology to develop the scope of work described above;
- (ii) Findings of the Consultant's review of the available information and summary of all relevant data for the E&S Studies including the legal and institutional framework, main characteristics of the Solar Pack, available data, assessment from previous studies, survey information, etc.;

(iii) A detailed work plan and schedule to implement the proposed program with specific dates for all deliverables, points of interaction with the Consultant in charge of the Feasibility Study, and stakeholder meetings (with the WAPP, NAWEC and The Gambia implicated Ministries, Department and Agencies and the World Bank);

(iv) The proposed organizational structure of the delivery team.

The Inception Report shall be submitted as follows:

- ✓ Two paper (2) copies and one (1) electronic copy by email and one (1) USB to the WAPP Secretariat, NAWEC, MECCNAR, Ministry of Petroleum and Energy respectively;

### **3.4.2 Monthly Reports**

To enable the WAPP Secretariat, NAWEC, MECCNAR, WB and the Ministry of Petroleum Energy to follow the progress of the work, make recommendations and even plan field visits, each end of the month from the launch of the study, the Consultant will produce a report of activities describing the activities carried out, those in progress as well as the forecast of the following month and the difficulties encountered. These reports are to be issued in English to the attention of WAPP's Coordinator and other project team in the above-mentioned institutions on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the month following the end of the month for which the report is issued at the latest. The monthly report will also include an up-to-date implementation schedule which the Consultant shall elaborate at the start of the project using MS Project (or similar type of software) and maintain throughout the execution of the services. The monthly updated schedule is to be compared to the original forecast agreed to in the contract. The Monthly Report shall be submitted electronically by email to the WAPP Secretariat, NAWEC, MECCNAR, Ministry of Petroleum and Energy.

### **3.4.3 ESIA Non-Technical Summary**

Once obtained the CEC, the Consultant shall prepare, a non-technical summary of the ESIA, including the RAP and the ESMP. This document will serve as basic support when conducting the post-study information campaigns. The report shall present:

- Context and justification of the project
- The objectives of the project and the study
- Brief presentation of engaged stakeholders
- Summary of Public Consultations & meetings
- Synthesis of negative impacts of the project and mitigations/compensation measures
- Synthesis of positive impacts of the project for the country and the population, and enhancement measures
- Summary of the ESMP (follow-up and monitoring)
- Indicative costs of the ESMP
- Results of the evaluation of the activities.

The Consultant shall submit the non-technical summary of the ESIA in English and any other local language used in the project area (This will be indicated to the Consultant if needed by the Gambian Authorities such as NEA/MECCNAR/Ministries). The report shall cover in three

separate sections the content of the three (3) documents that form the detailed ESIA, namely the ESIA, the RAP and the ESMP. The report shall be illustrated with few maps and photos.

✓ **Draft report:**

This draft non-technical summary report of the ESIA shall be submitted as follows:

- Two paper copies (2) to the WAPP Secretariat and Three (3) paper copies to NAWEC, MECCNAR, Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and one (1) electronic copy by email respectively;

✓ **Final report:**

This is the final ESIA report. It shall be submitted as follows:

- Two paper copies (2) to the WAPP Secretariat and Ten (10) paper copies, to the NAWEC, MECCNAR, Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and one (1) electronic copy by email and one (1) USB, respectively;

### 3.4.4 Public Information and Sensitization (Post-Study): Plan and Report

#### 3.4.4.1 sensitization Plan

Following the acceptance of the ESIA report and the obtention of the CEC, the Consultant shall submit for approval a plan for the realization of the public information and awareness campaign. This plan shall describe the approach that will be adopted and present key aspects such as:

- The context of the project;
- The justification, objective, and scope of the campaign;
- The expected outcomes;
- The performance indicators;
- A description of the proposed methodology, methods and techniques for its implementation;
- The target stakeholders and actors involved;
- The activities to be conducted: number, type, duration, organization, sites, estimate of the concerned population in each community, estimate of the number of participants and the response/participation rate;
- The expected results from each activity;
- The performance indicators for each activity;
- The material, human and financial resources that need to be mobilized.

The Consultant shall propose the number of copies to be produced for the support material (ESIA report, non-technical summary, slide show, etc.) as part of the Draft ESIA. Final decision will depend on the number of concerned communities, the local civil and administrative authorities, the competent technical services, population to be reached, etc. The Consultant shall consider this aspect in the preparation of its financial offer.

The number of copies of reports shall be as follows:

✓ **Draft report:**

- Two paper copies (2) to the WAPP Secretariat and Three (3) paper copies to NAWEC, MECCNAR, Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and one (1) electronic copy by email respectively;

✓ **Final report:**

- Two paper copies (2) to the WAPP Secretariat and Three (3) paper copies, to the NAWEC, MECCNAR, Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and one (1) electronic copy by email respectively;
- A video on USB Pendrive of the phases and highlights of the campaign in the localities concerned at the WAPP Secretariat, NAWEC, MECCNAR in charge of the ESIA procedure, Ministry of Petroleum and Energy.

#### **3.4.4.2 sensitization Report**

Following completion of the public information and awareness campaign, the Consultant shall produce a detailed report on the activities carried out. This report shall include:

- A recall of the context of the project;
- A recall of the justification, objective, and scope of the campaign;
- A description of the methodology applied;
- The outcomes;
- The activities conducted;
- The material, human and financial resources utilized;
- Key issues presented, highlighting those that gave rise to significant debates;
- The local communities;
- The opinions and impressions on the campaign from population, administrative and civil authorities, competent technical services (in social development, communication etc.), and the Service in charge of the Environment;
- Recommendations for the different stakeholders (population, authorities, LEC, MME, Technical services, WAPP, WB etc.)

The report should be illustrated with photos, figures, tables etc. and the Consultant will provide a commented video of the campaign (5-10 copies).

This final report will include a ToRs project for the recruitment of the project's Environmental and Social Safeguards and HQSE Specialists.

The number of copies of reports shall be as follows:

- Two paper copies (2) to the WAPP Secretariat and Three (3) paper copies, to the NAWEC, MECCNAR, Ministry of Petroleum and Energy and one (1) electronic copy by email respectively;
- A video on USB Pendrive of the phases and highlights of the campaign in the localities concerned at the WAPP Secretariat, NAWEC, MECCNAR in charge of the ESIA procedure, Ministry of Petroleum and Energy

## **7. REQUIREMENTS AND TIMETABLE**

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### **7.1 Collaboration with the consultant in charge of the feasibility study**

The Consultant will work under the supervision of the WAPP Secretariat assisted by a project team set up by the Gambian Authorities. The progress of the studies will be monitored on an ad hoc basis through the submission of progress reports to be provided by the Consultant on a monthly basis (see the description of the content of the monthly reports in the Reports/Deliverables section).

The Consultant shall also promptly report to the WAPP Secretariat any unusual events beyond its control and/or that may compromise the progress of the studies.

The Consultant shall, in addition, ensure the coordination of its activities with those of the Consultant in charge of feasibility studies. To this end, it should enter into discussions with the latter as soon as the report on the start of the studies is presented, in order to put in place an integrated collaboration plan for the coordination of activities.

This coordination plan should specify:

- Activities where an interface between the two Consultants is required;
- Anchor points where Consultants can meet;
- Mechanisms and dates for sharing data and results;
- The methods of communication to be favored for the harmonization of day-to-day work.

To this end, the Consultant is expected to hold a coordination meeting (at least by using the new technology of communication, webex, telephone, etc.) at least once a month with the Client and the Consultant in charge of the feasibility studies. This coordination meeting is in addition to the monthly progress report and should alternate with it to allow for regular monitoring at regular intervals.

## **7.2 Deliverables**

The Consultant's services include the timely preparation and submission of all documents, maps, diagrams and reports etc. The reports must be sent with an official letter to the WAPP Secretariat, NAWEC and NEA of MECCNAR and the Ministry in charge of Energy of The Gambia. Deliverables must comply with the contractual requirements. The consultant will assist the NAWEC in following up with the national agencies/services and Ministries responsible for approving the reports.

The consultant should know that he will have to produce separate reports for each type of study.

The Consultant should note that one of the deliverables of this mission is the holding of public consultations, taking into account the participation of government authorities and local administration, relevant national institutions, funding agencies, non-governmental organizations, the academia, communities affected by the project and civil society. These public consultations will continue throughout the study period and the Consultant must provide proof of their holding, through photos, signed minutes of meetings and lists of participants. In addition, the consultant should attach signed minutes of all consultations to the draft and final ESIA reports.

The Consultant should note that situations may arise where the national environmental protection authorities/agencies and TFPs concerned decide to provide additional comments on the Final Reports. If this happens, the consultant will have to incorporate the comments made in the revised final versions and forward them. All reports will be written in English.

With knowledge of the project's host area, the Consultant should specify in the scoping report the number of meetings necessary for the formal public consultation and the post-EIES information

and awareness campaign, including the municipalities, prefectures and sub-prefectures concerned hosting these activities.

In addition to the above requirements, for each map and scheme, the Consultant shall submit to the WAPP Secretariat, NAWEC and NEA of MECCNAR and the Ministry in charge of Energy of The Gambia a paper copy and three rewritable CDs and three USB on the latest version of the AUTOCAD graphics software. The paper copy must be on tracing film (Unotrace) - 75 micrometers - paper 0.003" (translating paper). All costs associated with the study, the various services including visits, purchase, preparation of maps and diagrams are deemed to be included in the Consultant's financial proposal.

### 7.3 Duration of services and execution schedule

The total duration of the study is estimated at thirty-four (34) weeks. This period will be optimized, if it appears, however, that the requirements (according to the WB's OP 4,12) for the completion of the in-depth RAP are not triggered. To this end, a summary RAP or guidance on compensation modalities will be provided in the ESIA report and the ESMP.

To ensure an optimized and efficient implementation of the ESIA, the Consultant must plan his services so as to start (Wo) upon receipt of comments on the Inception Report of the feasibility study. It should work closely with the latter in sharing information and organization throughout the study. The consultant will propose in his offer, a detailed timetable for the execution of the consultation. To this end, the following timetable is proposed as an indication.

**Table 1: Schedule for the implementation of the studies**

#	Activities	Milestones
<b>1</b>	<b>Date of Commencement of Services / Kick-off (Meeting)</b>	<b>Wo</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Submission of Inception Report</b>	<b>Wo + 2 weeks</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Scoping and Demarcating Report</b>	
3.1	Draft Report	<b>Wo + 6 weeks</b>
3.2	Validation Meeting	<b>Wo + 7 weeks</b>
3.3	Final Report	<b>Wo + 10 weeks</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>ESIA</b>	
4.1	Draft Report	<b>Wo + 19 weeks</b>
4.2	Validation Meeting	<b>Wo + 21 weeks</b>
4.3	Draft Final Report	<b>Wo + 23 weeks</b>
4.4	Final Report	<b>Wo + 28 weeks</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>RAP</b>	
5.1	Draft Report	<b>Wo + 19 weeks</b>
5.2	Validation Meeting	<b>Wo + 21 weeks</b>
5.3	Draft Final Report	<b>Wo + 23 weeks</b>
5.4	Final Report	<b>Wo + 28 weeks</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>ESIA Non-Technical Summary</b>	
6.1	Draft Summary	<b>Wo + 28 weeks</b>

6.2	Comments on Summary	<b>Wo +29 weeks</b>
6.3	Final Summary	<b>Wo +30 weeks</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Public Information and Sensitization Campaign</b>	
7.1	Draft sensitization Plan	<b>Wo + 28 weeks</b>
7.2	Final sensitization Plan	<b>Wo +30 weeks</b>
7.3	sensitization Report	<b>Wo + 34 weeks</b>

The Consultant will also be in charge of the Monthly Activity Reports as presented in these terms of reference. Support for obtaining the EIA will be provided from the beginning of the consultancy.

## **8. CONSULTANT AND KEY PERSONNEL PROFILE**

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As part of an international consultation, the WAPP Secretariat, NAWEC and the Ministry of Energy of The Gambia intend to engage a Bureau or a group of consulting firms with experience in similar studies and confirmed experts meeting the criteria mentioned in the list of key personnel. The Consultant must be able to clearly demonstrate a capacity in environmental studies, social studies and particularly RAP and Gender by Violences.

To apply, the Consultant must:

- Have carried out at least five similar studies (power plants (solar, thermal, hydroelectric, hybrid, etc.) of at least 10 MW, hydro-agricultural facilities of more than 100 ha and HV power lines of at least 132 kV over 10 km and more) in West Africa over the last ten years;
- Collaborate closely and in perfect harmony with any other Consultant, especially the Feasibility Study Consultant, appointed by the WAPP Secretariat, NAWEC and/or the Ministry in charge of Energy of The Gambia for works and/or sectoral studies within the same project. To this end, it will have to share the necessary information and stimulate an effective collaboration framework with the latter. It must therefore have a good capacity for collaborative work and information sharing;
- Present evidence of all information provided.

It should be noted that the WAPP Secretariat, NAWEC and the Ministry of Energy of The Gambia reserve the right to verify any questionable information provided by the Consultants, single erroneous information will automatically result in the rejection and cancellation of the candidate's file and his inclusion on a red list of the WAPP Secretariat.

The minimum experience required for key personnel is as follows:

Title	PC-1/Project Manager
Years of Professional Experience	15
Specific Expertise	Conducting ESIA's study as Project Manager in at least three (3) power plant projects of 10

	<p>MW or more, and 132 kV power lines over at least 50 km (including at least one solar plant).</p> <p>Project Manager must have at least a master's degree in Environmental Science or equivalent.</p>
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Title	PC-2/Environmental Specialist
Years of Professional Experience	15
Specific Expertise	<p>Conducting ESIA's study as Environmental Specialist in at least three projects affecting 200 ha or more. One (1) of the three (3) project should be a solar project. Each study should include the development of an Environmental Management Plan and be in West Africa.</p> <p>Environmental Specialist must have at least a master's degree in Environmental Management or equivalent, he should be familiar with World Bank's environmental and social safeguards policies. He should have a good knowledge of The Gambia's environmental laws and regulations.</p>

Title	PC-3/SocioEconomist (Specialized in Property Assessment and Miscellaneous) (Head of RAP report)
Years of Professional Experience	10
Specific Expertise	<p>Conducting RAP as Socio Economist. S/he must have completed at least five (5) Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) within the last ten years. There must also be at least one Solar Project reference in the implementation of RAP. He/she must have a thorough knowledge of social protection and land management issues, and should be familiar with World Bank's environmental and social safeguards policies, including land acquisition, land use restrictions and involuntary resettlement/removal, and have a good knowledge of The Gambia's laws and regulations on land management and public utility expropriation. He/she must also have proven experience in the implementation of Action Plans for the Resettlement of Populations Affected by Development Projects financed by the WB in The Gambia. The</p>



	<p>Consultant will be responsible for setting up auxiliary staff to carry out studies and field surveys.</p> <p>The Socio-Economist must have at least a bachelor's degree in Social Sciences, Sociology, Geography, Economics, or equivalent</p>
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Title	PC-4/Environmental Law Specialist
Years of Professional Experience	5
Specific Expertise	<p>Environmental Law Specialist should be involved in the development of RAPs, on the same basis, for at least five power plant projects of 10 MW or more, including three in West Africa and 132 kV power line projects over at least 50 km.</p> <p>The Environmental Law Specialist must have at least a bachelor's degree in Environmental Law, Law or equivalent</p>

Title	PC-5/Electrical Engineer
Years of Professional Experience	10
Specific Expertise	<p>The Electrical Engineer must be involved in the implementation of at least three (3) 10 MW power plant projects and 132 kV power lines over at least 50 km (including at least one solar power plant), including risk and hazard identification, preliminary technical studies and preparation of the tender documents. The Electrical Engineer must have at least a bachelor's degree in Electrical/Power Engineer or equivalent</p>

Title	PC-6/ Fauna and Flora Specialist
Years of Professional Experience	15
Specific Expertise	<p>Involvement, on the same basis, in the implementation of at least three projects for a 10 MW power plant and a 132kV power line over at least 50 km, including studies to identify the risks and dangers of the work and the exploitation on fauna and flora.</p> <p>Fauna and Flora Specialist must have at least a bachelor's degree in Natural Resources, Forestry or equivalent</p>

Title	PC-7/Engineer Surveyor
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Years of Professional Experience	10
Specific expertise	<p>Identification of the route and demarcation of the rights of way of at least three linear projects (energy transport, roads, pipelines, etc.) in West Africa of at least 50 km in length, as executing surveyor, team leader, etc.</p> <p>Engineer Surveyor must have at least a bachelor's degree in Geodetic, Geomatic Engineering or equivalent</p>

Title	PC-8/Specialist in gender-based social violence
Years of Professional Experience	10
Specific expertise	<p>The Specialist in gender-based social violence must have at least a bachelor's degree or equivalent in Social Sciences (Sociology, Geography, Economics, Law), proving at least ten years of experience.</p> <p>He must have solid experience in the analysis of gender issues and specifically in gender-based violence. Its expertise may be ad hoc in order to set up a methodology for data collection, consultations and implementation and to orient the people in charge of the social component of the ESIA as well as the RAP. The candidate with the highest number of references will be selected.</p> <p>He should be familiar with World Bank's environmental and social safeguards policies. He should have a good knowledge of The Gambia's environmental laws and regulations.</p>

The consultant will add, at his own expense, any other skills that he deems useful to the success of the study.

**9. OTHER INFORMATION**

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## **9.1 Information and Data to be provided to the Consultant**

At its request, NAWEC and Ministry in charge of Petroleum and Energy will provide the Consultant with the available data on the project as well as any other relevant document available to facilitate the study. The Consultant shall inquire about the guidelines, requirements and policies of the TFPs with a view to using them for the benefit of the study.

## **9.2 Reporting Requirements**

The Consultant will report to NAWEC, which will appoint, in agreement with the Ministry of Energy, a Project Director who will coordinate the Consultant's activities. All correspondence from the Consultant to one of the parties should be copied to all other stakeholders (WAPP Secretariat, NEA, MECCNAR, NAWEC and the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (MPE) ) for information.

## **9.3 Conduct of Activities**

Close coordination between the WAPP Secretariat, the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy of The Gambia, and the Consultant in charge of the Feasibility Study will be required. The Consultant will be responsible for the overall management of all aspects of the services. The Consultant will participate in all other meetings with the Ministry, Technical Services and NAWEC on behalf of the study. The Consultant shall apply its internal quality control and assurance procedures during the performance of the contract and shall demonstrate that they are effectively applied.

## **9.4 Participation of NAWEC, NEA, MECCNAR and MPE**

NAWEC and the Ministry will introduce, if necessary, the Consultant to state structures, the local population and any other local partners involved in this project. The Consultant shall make its own arrangements for any other service/services that NAWEC and NEA, MECCNAR and The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy cannot provide.

## **9.5 Documentary References and Information**

### **9.5.1 Sources of Data and Information Collected**

The people met at the ministries and structures consulted, the field data collection program, written opinions and public participation must be recorded in the study. The main difficulties encountered in data collection will also be mentioned in this part of the study.

### **9.5.2 Bibliographical References and Appendices**

The Consultant shall mention in the appendices all the documentation used to prepare the report.

### **9.5.3 Reference Documents**

In addition to the similar studies available and any other personal documents available from the Consultant, the use of the following reference documents is recommended:

- Legislation and regulations applicable in the Republic of The Gambia;
- International treaties applicable to the Republic of The Gambia in the field of international environmental law;
- Relevant directives, guides and policies of TFPs;
- All other relevant documents;
- Present ToR;
- Any existing studies available on the project and its reception area;

#### **9.5.4 Anti-Plagiarism**

Plagiarism will not be tolerated whatsoever in the publications. Any report, working document or other document prepared must constitute original work, in which all sources for information or data receive complete and accurate attribution. Passages taken from prior publications or other works must either be presented as direct quotations (marked "..."), paraphrased or clearly cited in either case. Passages copied from prior publications cannot be accepted as original work and may be returned to the commissioned writer or partner entity for further revision. The Team reserves the right to withhold payment to a commissioned writer or partner entity until any such revision is satisfactorily undertaken.

#### **9.5.5 Visibility**

The Consultant must make sure that the communication and visibility measures accompanying the project improve the operational efficiency and effectiveness of the world Bank, WAPP and the LTF. This must include the followings:

- (i) Guidelines on visibility of Funding agencies
- (ii) Accurate and factual information
- (iii) Allow for the local context
- (iv) A structured communication and visibility plan
- (v) Must be an advertisement platform for the Consultant.