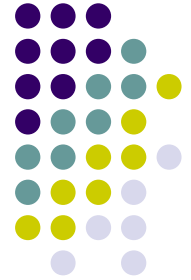


Human environment



- ❑ **SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE SITUATION**
- ❑ **COMPARATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF DCUAP ALTERNATIVES**
- ❑ **SUMMARY PRELIMINARY RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

Socio-economic baseline situation



- ❑ ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP AND INSTITUTIONS
- ❑ POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES
- ❑ SOCIOECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES
- ❑ SOCIO-ANTHROPOLOGICAL STRUCTURE
- ❑ LOCAL COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION CHANNELS
- ❑ GENDER ISSUES
- ❑ LAND-USES AND TENURE
- ❑ AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND PRODUCTION
- ❑ NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND INCOME
- ❑ VILLAGES ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE PROJECT

Administrative set-up and local institutions



Tableau n° 1 - ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP OF THE STUDY AREA

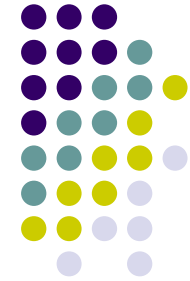
State	Locality	Administrative unit	Nb. of Local Community Committees	Nb. of villages	Nb. of hamlets
Gedaref	Fashaga	South Fashaga	60	53	117
	Goresha	Mugrane	17	9	21
Kassala	Wad El Helew	Wad El Helew	53	15	51
<i>Study area</i>			<i>130</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>189</i>

Source : Study surveys



1,3 Local Committees per village (between 1 and 9) for a mean of 1,8 hamlets per Local Committee (between 1 and 9 except Wad El Helew).

Native Administration



1,4 *sheikh* in average per village (between 1 and 6) with a total of 105 *sheikhs* for 75 villages (Wad El Helew and Sifaoua not included)

Tableau n° 1 - NAZARA-IN GEDAREF STATE

Name of Nazara	Main reference area	“Tribes” under umbrella
Bakur	South of the State	Four, Maassalat, Felata and other West African “Tribes”
Shukriya	Butana	Shukriya, Bataheen, Kawahla, Lahwiyne
Dobaïna	East of the State	Dobaina and other minor groups
Beni Amer	Gedaref City	Beni Amer
Nahal	Nahal and Howata	Borgou and other minor groups

Population and demographic features



□ DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

□ HISTORICAL BENCHMARKS AND ETHNICITY

□ DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

- *POPULATION ESTIMATE*
- *POPULATION GROWTH*
- *POPULATION STRUCTURE ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX*
- *MARITAL STATUS*
- *LITERACY LEVELS*

□ HOUSING STANDARDS

Definitions and concepts



- ❑ **Ethnic group and ethnicity** : an ethnic group can be defined globally in short as a social group sharing the same culture (language, customs and institutions)
- ❑ **Domestic unit (*hush*)** corresponds to a **base extended family (*ousrah*)** comprising parents and children and other more distant relatives, living in one housing unit (*hush*) and daily involved together in production tasks necessary for their life and consuming together the products of their labour
- ❑ **Household or nuclear family** corresponds generally to a married couple with its children living in one house
- ❑ **Descent group (*'aïla*)** corresponds to a more extended family than the base extended family of the domestic unit (*ousrah/hush*). It is defined as any social group in which membership depends on common descent from a real or a mythical ancestor. A **lineage** is an unilineal descent group in which membership rest generally on patrilineal descent. A **clan** is an unilineal descent group among which the members do not know the genealogical ties with the ancestor
- ❑ **Tribes** : the tribe system would be based on the generalized opposition of the groups which are making it at every segmented hierarchical level and homogeneousness of segments. Economic, politic, religious issues are not dealt with in distinct institutions but generally in the kinship order (real or mythical) based on lineages units defined according to a genealogical tree.

Historical benchmarks



Tableau n° 1 - YEAR OF VILLAGES ESTABLISHMENT IN THE STUDY AREA

Year of establishment	Nb. of villages	Percent. of villages
Before 1900	3	4%
From 1900 to 1939	17	22%
From 1939 to 1956	24	32%
From 1956 to 1989	26	34%
After 1989	6	8%
TOTAL	76	100%

Source : Village srvey

Ethnicity



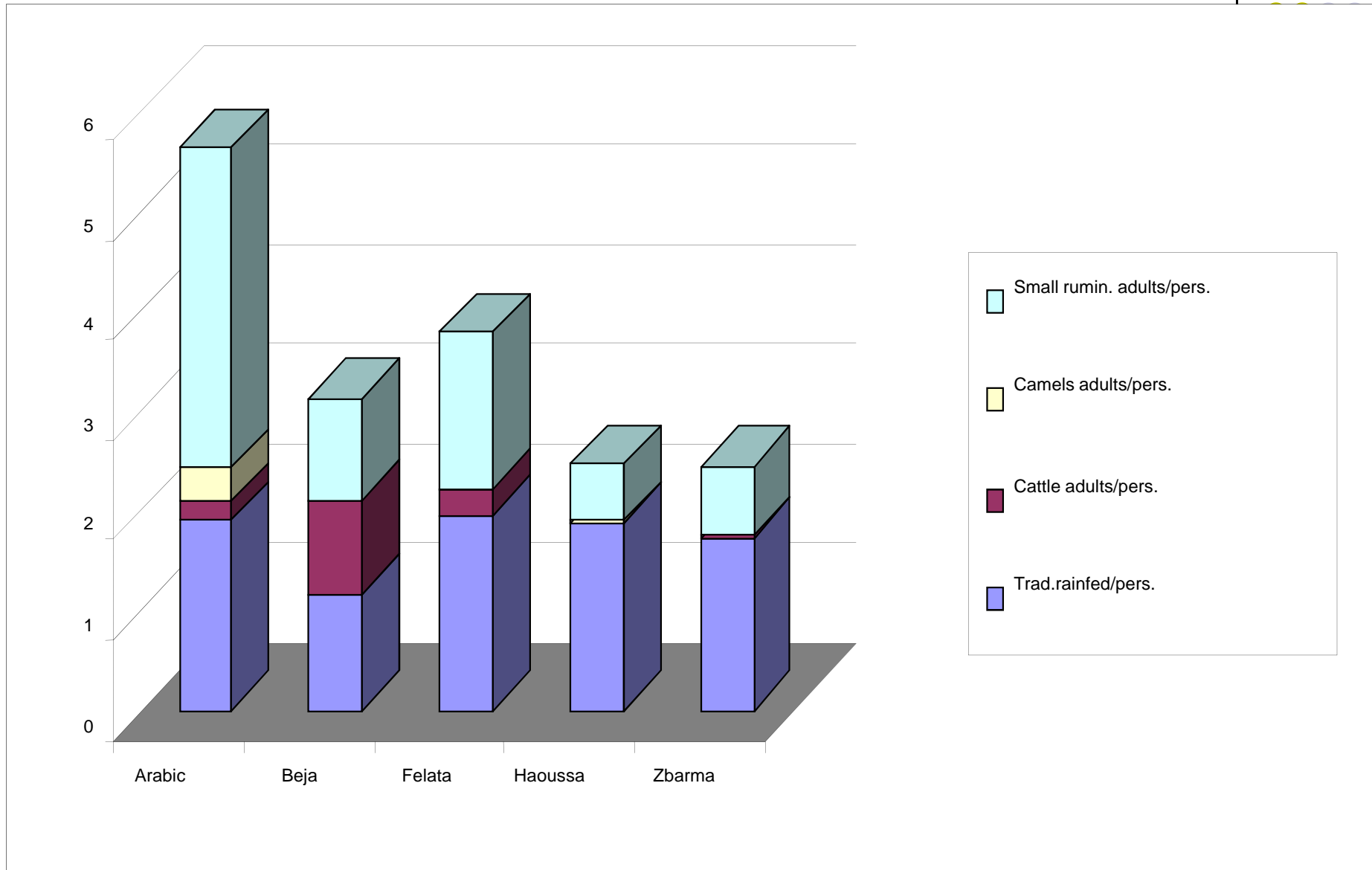
Tableau n° 1 - MAIN ETHNIC GROUPS IDENTIFIED PER VILLAGE

Ethnic group	Nb. of villages with ethnic group	Frequency
Arabs	27	36%
Hausa	28	37%
Felata	23	30%
Zbarma	12	16%
Borno	11	15%
Borgo	7	9%
Beja (Beni Amer and Others)	10	13%
Others (Darfurian and Others)	11	15%



Among the 77 villages (Wad El Helew included) 69% are monoethnic, 26% are made of from 2 to 4 ethnic groups, 5% are pluriethnic

Comparative rural way of life of main ethnic groups

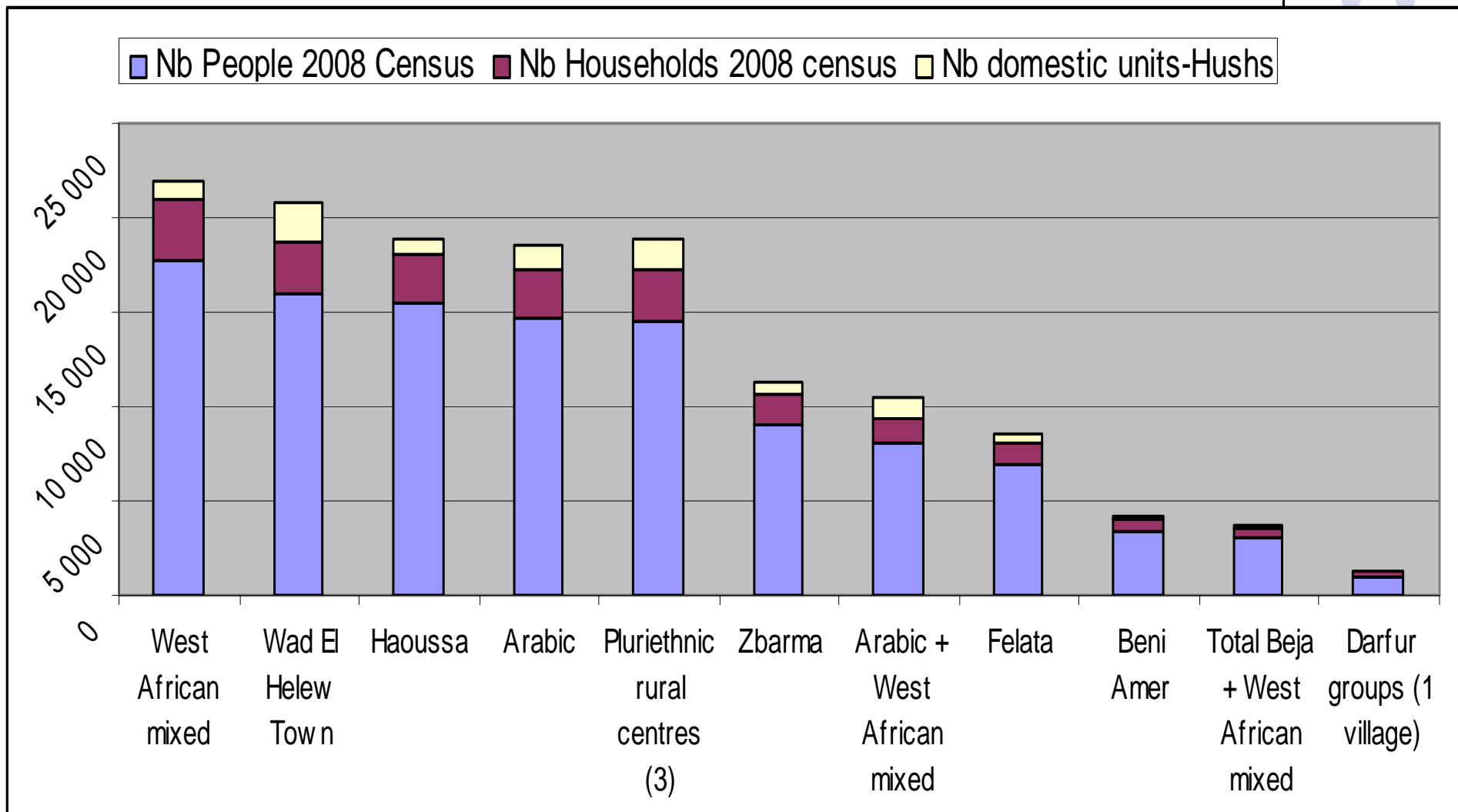
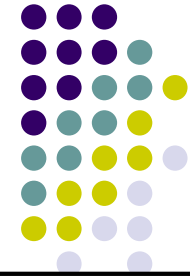


Demographic features



- ❑ **Population estimate** 109 917 inhabitants for 19 154 (demographic) households (5,7 persons/household) and 9 401 domestic units (2 households/domestic unit)
- ❑ **Population growth rate** between 1993 and 2008 is estimated at 2,5 % for people and 2,7 % for households which indicates globally a trend of a relative social fragmentation of the population
- ❑ **Population structure according to age and sex**
 - Importance of young people who represent 46%.
 - 6,5% only of the population is over 55 years (low life expectancy rate)
 - From 16 to 30 years female are more numerous than males which could be explained (diferrential migratory flow of males)
 - On the contrary after 31 years female are less numerous than males (lower life expectancy rate due globally to women condition)

Population estimate according to ethnicity



Demographic features (continuation)



- ❑ **Marital status** : 61 % of the adult males and 73% of the adult females married (1,15 female married for 1 man married)
- ❑ **Literacy levels** of the heads of the domestic units :
Khalwa (Coranic school) : 57%, Basic school : 37%,
Secondary school : 6%
- ❑ **Housing standards** : an average domestic unit comprises 5,5 houses (*bayt*) with 6,8 rooms (*ghorfa*) what represent : 1,2 rooms per house, 2,2 houses per household, 1,9 persons per room – With an important diversity of situations according to the socio-economic level of each family (*ousrah*) corresponding to a domestic unit, her history and ethnic identity

Socio-economic infrastructure and services



- ❑ **Health units and services** : 34 health units : 3 Health Centers, 5 Rural Clinics, 12 Health Support Units, 14 Basic Health Units (2 820 people/health unit, 13 700 people/medical assistant and 47 990 people per doctor)

- ❑ **Education**
 - 20 preschools (1 563 (78 pupils in average per preschools).
 - 173 *khalwa* (coranic school) (12 469 pupils)
 - 54 basic schools : 36 mixed schools, 10 schools for girls and 8 for boys (12 420 pupils - 39% of girls – 340 teachers)
 - Rough estimate of the primary enrolment rates :70% for boys and 45% for girls.

Socio-economic infrastructure and services (continuation)



- **Water supply :**
 - River : 99%
 - Hand pump : 41%
 - Well : 7%
 - Hafir : 1%
 - Water tank/*donky* from deep well : 5%
- **Energy supply :**
 - Wood : 99%
 - Charcoal : 62%
 - Private generator : 32%
 - Solar : 28%
 - Gas : 25%
 - Electricity supply : 7%

Socio-anthropological structure



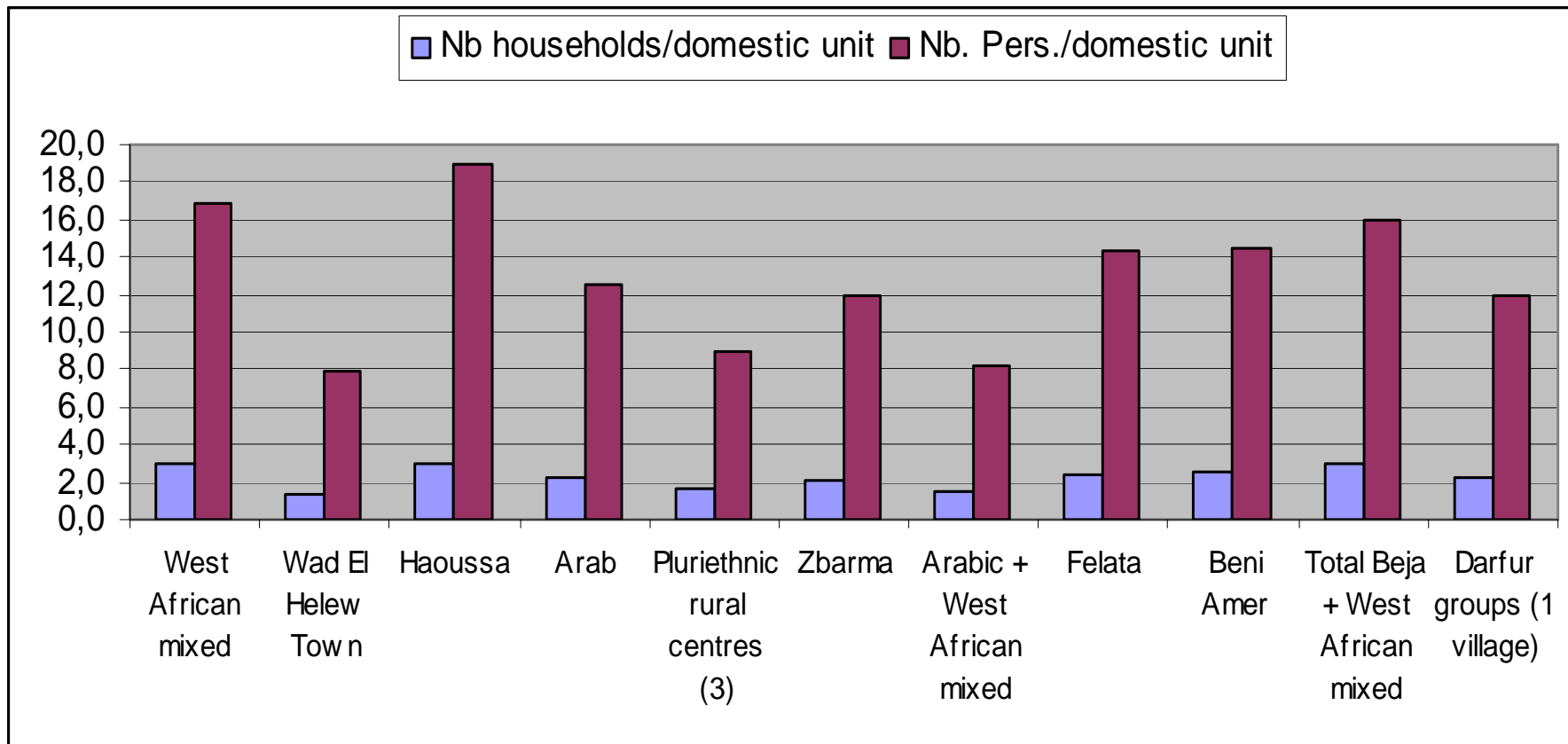
- ❑ **Domestic units (*ousrah/hush*)**
- ❑ **Kinship system**
- ❑ **Descent groups (*'aïla*)**
- ❑ **Tribes and sub-tribes**
- ❑ **Marriage systems**
- ❑ **Religious brotherhoods and associations**
- ❑ **Grassroots representatives and local leaders**

Domestic units



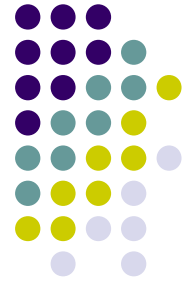
9 400 domestic units (DU) in total (2 households/DU in average, ranging from 1 to more than 20 households and from 1 to more than 140 persons)

Figure n° 1 DOMESTIC UNITS STRUCTURE ACCORDING TO ETHNICITY



Socio-anthropological structure

(continuation)



- **Kinship system** : For every ethnic group of the study area, kinship is based on patrilineal kinship identity, social relations and the patriarchal decision making system
- **Marriage system** : The most prevailing marriage system in the study area is endogamy at different anthropological levels (descent group, tribes, ethnic groups)
- **Descent groups** (lineages – clans – *'aila*) : 5,4 domestic units/descent group in average (ranging from 1 to more than 30)
 - Arab lineages have a relative low size despite their segmentary tribe structure.
 - For Hausa the relative limited number of *hush* per descent group is compensated by the important size of the domestic unit.
 - Felata and Zbarma have bigger descent group and Felata is in the first position in term of number of persons per descent group.
 - Beni Amer, Borno and in a less extent Borgo present weaker descent groups

Socio-anthropological structure .

Tribes and sub-tribes



- ❑ Clear identification of tribe (*qabila, dar*) and sub-tribe (*khashem el-beyt*) in the case of **Arab ethnic group** – One main tribe the Lahwiyne (14 villages) and various minor tribes (11 in 10 villages : Jaaliyne, Taisha, Guemana, Dighem, Dabaïna, Kwaldah, Kinana, Rufaa, Rawashda, Bederiah, Al Amara, with generally one single sub-tribe/lineage per village)
- ❑ **Beni Amer** tribe with sub-tribes mainly for Beja ethnic group (8 villages)
- ❑ Problematic tribe identification of **West African ethnic groups** :
 - **Fellata** : some are names of countries or region from where ancestors of the Felata families were coming to Sudan. Some other correspond to some main cultural sub-groups of Fulani like nomadic. Others names correspond to major clans
 - **Hausa, Zbarma and Borno** : No segmentary tribes, but patrilineal lineage and clan social systems

Socio-anthropological structure

(continuation)



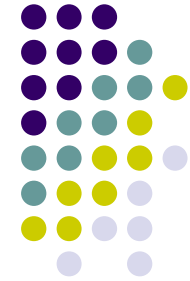
□ Religious brotherhoods and associations

- 62 villages (81%) declare having one religious brotherhood or more. By far Tijaniya brotherhood is the most widespread, secondarily Gadiyya and Ansar Sunna.
- 29 villages (38%) in the project area declare having non-religious associations or NGOs, mainly Mosque Committee/Association (11 villages); secondarily Women Associations (5 villages) and Youth Associations (5 villages)

□ Grassroots representatives and local leaders

- Two formal representative institutions in each village, the sheikh and the People Local Committee. (*legna chabiya*)
- Other influence persons in rank of importance : wise men (*'ayane*), Imam, Dean of a descent group

Local communication and information channels



- ❑ **People's Committees** is the formal representative of the people and the main official channel through which people voice their opinions
- ❑ West African People's Committees usually refer to the **Sheikh**, while the Arabs and Beja People Committees override the Sheikh's role
- ❑ Apart from People Local Committees and **Sheikhs** **influential persons** can play both a role of internal informants and mediators, and a role of external spokesman, representative of the reference social group (descent group, hamlet, ethnic group of the village, village).
- ❑ The adult heads of domestic units and adult males are informed about the outside world when **travelling** and going to the **souk**, by relatives and neighbours, and when listening to the **radio** and television.

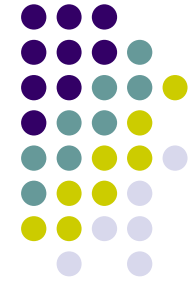
Gender issues - Family and the role of women



Women are excluded from all economic, political and social power and are almost completely excluded from public life

- ❑ **Family financial decisions** : Decisions are taken by the husbands and the head of the domestic units
- ❑ **Status** : Social stratification according to genders categories – Lower status for women than for men
- ❑ **Religion and superstition** : Limited Islamic knowledge among women – Specific women superstitions – Practice of female genital mutilation
- ❑ **Health** : Women responsibility for taking care of the health and wellbeing of the children but men financial decision in case of health care
- ❑ **Birth control and family planning** : High birth rates, no use of contraceptives, little knowledge of post natal care, poor access to maternity services.
- ❑ **Education and school** : Limited women role for decision of children future – Low school enrolment for girls – Early age for girls marriage
- ❑ **Household activities and responsibilities** : cleaning, cooking, washing, collecting wood and water, taking care of the children and the elders

Gender issues – Economic activities



□ **Women in crop production**

Involvement of Haousa, Zbarma and Bornou women in agricultural activities. No or low involvement in farming for Arab and Fellata women.

□ **Women and animal husbandry**

Higher women involvement in livestock production, especially small ruminants. Involvement of Beja women in cattle (milking).

□ **Handicraft and other economic activities**

Domestic handicraft of floor mats, clothes, blankets, tapestry

Gender issues - Attitudes and behaviours



- ❑ **Change and continuity, evolution and future**
Great women expectations with regard to the future first of all in term of livelihood improvement
- ❑ **Attitude and behaviour with respect to traditional and modern values and belief**
Self-consciousness of harmful traditional practices for women – High sens of collective ethnic identity
- ❑ **Attitude and behaviour toward the family model**
Mixed attitudes with respect to life in extended family or in “modern” elementary household
- ❑ **Point of view of the teenagers regarding their future** Expectation of teen girls for social changes with respect to women condition.
- ❑ **Women’s attitude with respect to the dam project**
No clear information concerning the project and its impacts - Economic and social disruption may result in greater hardships for women than for men in relation with gender disparities.

Land-use



Tableau n° 1 - AGRICULTURAL LAND USES ACCORDING TO RIVER BANK AREAS (FEDDAN)

	Rainfed traditionnal farms	Rainfed mechanized farms	Number of big farmers	Irrigated land (<i>jerrof</i>)
Atbara River left bank	66 227	97 000	87	415
Atbara River right bank	36 074	30 000	30	358
Total Atbara River	102 301	127 000	117	773
Settit River left bank	38 000	25 500	20	195
Settit River right bank	45 140	-	-	327
Total Settit River	83 140	25 500	20	522
Total Study area	185 441	152 500	137	1295

Land tenure and land rights



- ❑ **Residential Land** : Government ownership and private lease hold ownership
- ❑ **Rainfed Agricultural Lands** : Allocation of large and small farm lands is the responsibility of the State Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation via the Mechanized Farming Corporation (MFC)
- ❑ **Horticultural Lands** : Lease hold ownership with a registration procedure involving Local/Native Administration and Ministry of Agriculture
- ❑ **Village farmlands** : Use and utilization rights (the usufruct rights) are for the whole village population to practice agriculture, grazing, wood cutting and forest investment (small farmers)
- ❑ **Undemarcated farmlands** : Allocation to individual big farmers (between 1 000 and 3 000 feddan)
- ❑ **Mechanized agricultural schemes** : Allocation and redistribution to individual farmers or private companies/cooperatives by the MFC according to special reclamation contracts.

Agricultural activities and production



□ Cropping systems

- Varieties and socio-economic functions of the main crops
- Crop calendar and agricultural practices
- Inputs and labour
- Yields and financial results

□ Livestock systems

- Cattle
- Sheep and goats
- Camels

□ Marketing

□ Main farming systems

- Traditional farm sizes
- Traditional farm income

Cropping systems



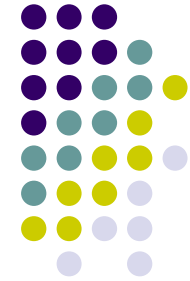
- **Rainfed areas** : **Sorghum, sesame** and secondarily **millet** are the main crops in the rainfed areas partly through intercropping systems

Table 1 : Land use in the Big Fashaga region (Gedaref State)

Season	Sesame		Sorghum		Millet		Sunflower		Total
	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	
2005	48150	16%	247500	81%	10500	3%			306150
2006	48600	25%	132425	67%	16700	8%			197725
2007	67900	26%	176237	68%	14377	6%	2000	0.8%	260514
2008	162750	30%	332750	61%	49000	9%	2300	0.4%	546800

Source : MFC - Gedaref State 2008

Cropping systems (continuation)



Irrigated vegetables and fruits : Locally, on the low terraces of the Atbara and Setit rivers, small parcels of irrigated vegetables and fruits are present; the vegetables include mainly tomatoes and onions but also okra and beans (two irrigation systems flood and pumps)

Low yields due to continuous cultivation and lack of inputs (between 350 and 500 kg/feddan for Sorghum and between 100 and 300 kg/feddan for sesame)

Tableau n° 1 - TRADITIONAL FARMS - FINANCIAL RESULTS PER CROP

Crops	Sorghum	Sesame	Millet	Onion	Tomato
	-SG per feddan				
Gross return	420 - 580	560 - 800	340 - 420	3000 - 3600	3000 - 4200
Production costs	190 - 230	250 - 300	140 - 160	1500 - 1600	1500 - 1700
Gross margin	230 - 350	310 - 500	200 - 260	1500 - 2000	1500 - 2000

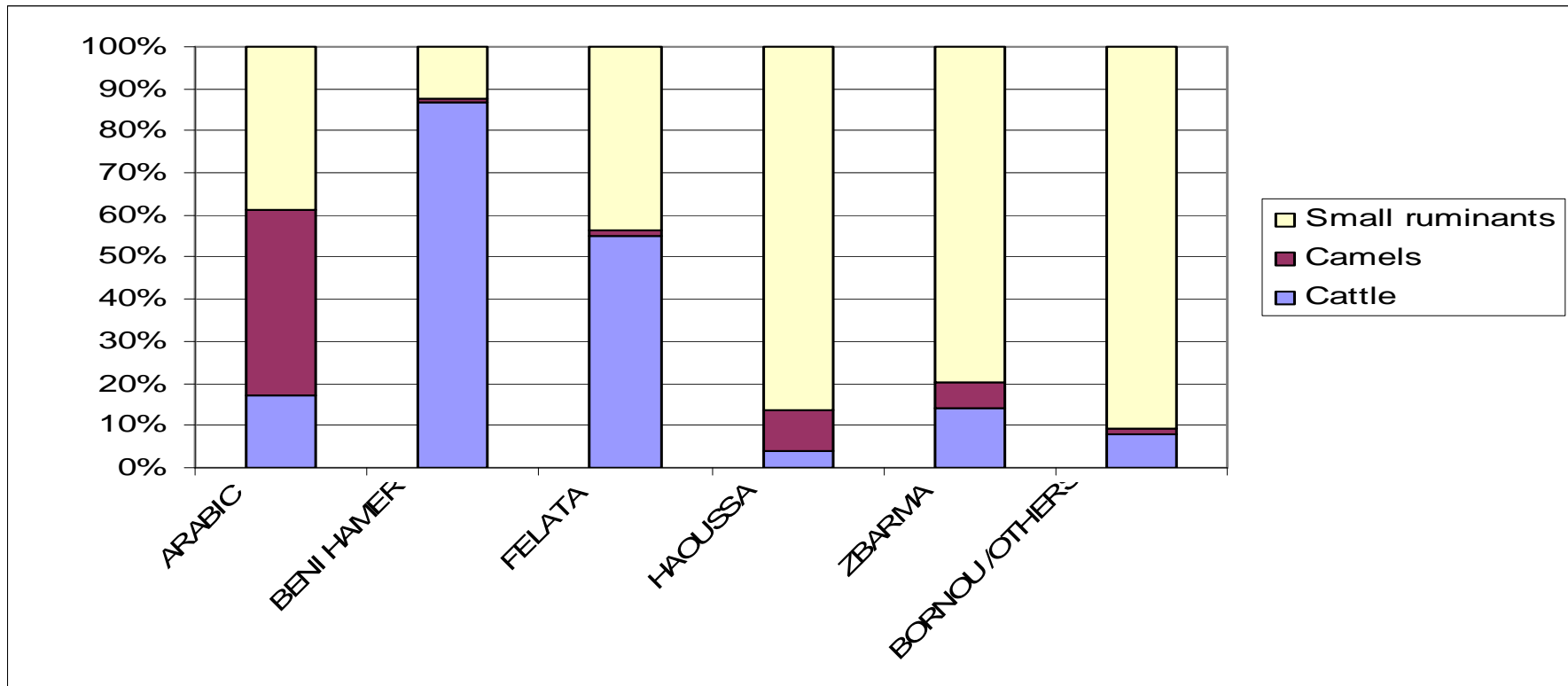
Livestock systems



Total livestock : 160.000 heads : 10% of cattle, 86 % of sheep and goats, and 4% of camels



Species contribution to domestic ruminant biomass by ethnic group



Livestock systems (continuation)



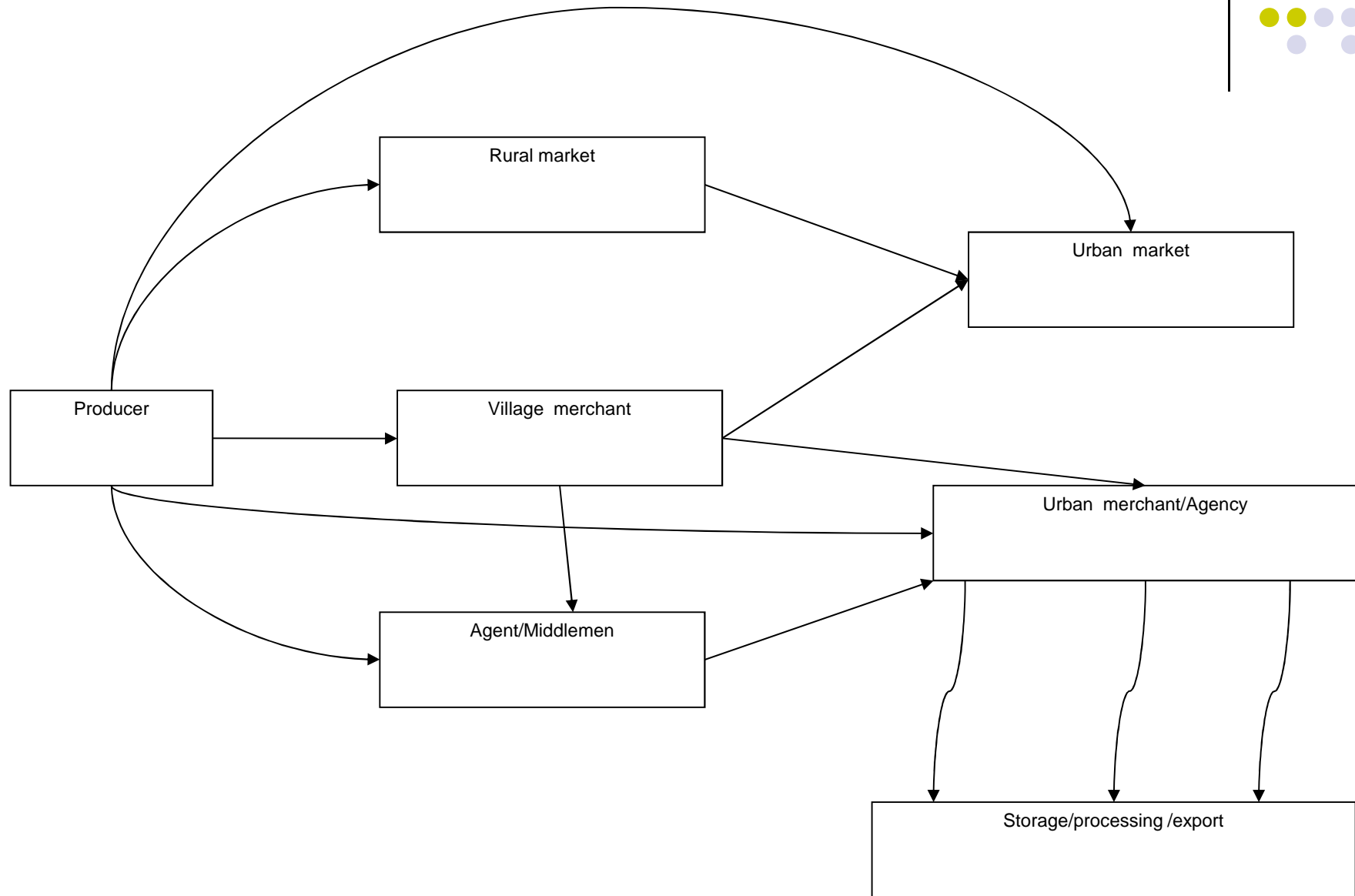
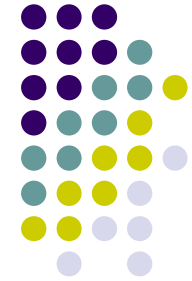
Three extensive systems :

Nomadic system : Livestock, mainly camels and sheep, with some goats, are raised entirely on natural rangelands (mainly Butana). Households move with their animals and have no permanent base on which to grow crops. They spend the rainy season in the northern, semi-desert zone and during the dry season, move further south into the savannah. Income is derived from the sale of animals, meat and milk in the form of white cheese.

Transhumant system: In the transhumant agro-pastoral system, households depend mainly on livestock, mostly cattle, with some sheep and goats, although they also have some cropping on permanent base. These herds migrate north during the rainy season and return to the riverine villages during the dry season.

Sedentary system : In the sedentary system, livestock, mainly small ruminants (sheep and goats) are kept in the village during the night. During the day, they graze the areas around the villages. For this, the animals are often collected by a village shepherd, assisted by some children.

Marketing



Main farming systems and income



Farming system		without livestock	with livestock				With livestock and irrigation	
Farm size	feddan	25	25	20	35	35	50	27
Cropping pattern								
Sorghum		10	10	12	10	20	27.5	10
Sesame		5	5	3	10	5	7.5	5
Millet	feddan	10	10	5	15	10	15	10
Tomato								1
Onion								1
Livestock								
Cattle				5	2	2	10	
Sheep	zootech nical unit		8	10	20	15	20	8
Goats			2	5	5	5	5	2
Camels							20	
Gross value	SG	12100	13690	15494	22675	21144	44649	20290
On-Farm use	SG		939	4539	3779	3053	11649	939
Production costs	SG	5058	5058	3874	6993	6886	10078	8086
Gross income per feddan	SG	7042	7693	7081	11903	11205	22922	11265
	SG	282	308	354	340	320	458	417
Main ethnic group concerned		All	Haoussa	Beni Amer Arabic, Zbarma, Felata		Arabic	Haoussa, others	32

Main farming systems and income (continuation)



Tableau n° 1 - DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL CASH INCOME PER DOMESTIC UNIT AND PER ETHNIC GROUP

Ethnic group	Average agricultural cash income (SG)	Average cash income from sale of animals	Total average agricultural cash income
Arab	8 940	970	9 910
Hausa	3 415	250	3 665
Felata	2 835	530	3 365
Zbarma	1 355	300	1 655
Borno	3 150	240	3 390
Borgo	2 635	740	3 375
Beni Amer	2 950	1 840	4 790
Others	2 500	850	3 350

Non-agricultural activities and income



Tableau n° 1 - DISTRIBUTION OF DOMESTIC UNITS ACCORDING TO NO AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Type of non agricultural activity	Percent of domestic units
Without non agricultural activity	24%
Agricultural wage labor	33%
Trade	21%
Other wage labor	17%
Handicraft service	13%
Domestic handicraft	9%
Other	17%



Average yearly incomes per domestic unit according to non agricultural activities : Agricultural wage labour : 620 SG - Trade : 425 SG - Non agricultural wage labour : 310 SG - Sale of handicraft : 100 SG - Handicraft service : 80 SG

First benchmarks of villages attitudes towards the project



66% of villages declared to be aware of the dam project –

Sources of information :

- ❑ Neighbouring villages and by word of mouth : 46%
- ❑ DIU agents and engineers : 20%
- ❑ Gedaref State radio : 18%
- ❑ Members of Fashaga Locality or of People Local Committees : 10%
- ❑ Old information dating from seventies (first project prevision) : 4%.



Opinions expressed

- ❑ Global positive opinion : 41 villages (54%)
- ❑ Global negative opinion : 30 villages (39%)
- ❑ No opinion at this stage : 5 villages (7%).



Among villages formulating an overall positive opinion 40% express strong expectations with respect to socioeconomic benefits. Sixty percent expressed a certain degree of uncertainty.

Comparative socio-economic impacts of DCUAP alternatives – Quantitative impacts



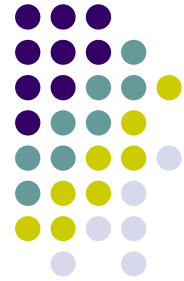
DCUAP alternatives	Settit only	Atbara only	Atbara + Settit
DIRECT QUANTITATIVE IMPACTS			
• Number of flooded villages	17	44	52
• Number of partially affected villages (partially flooded or affected by the construction works)	7	7	25
<i>Number of flooded or partially affected villages according to ethnicity</i>			
• Number of Arab villages	2	16	19
• Number of West African villages	13	28	42
• Number of mixed villages Arab + West African	0	5	5
• Number of Beja villages	4	1	6
• Number of mixed villages Beja + West African	2	0	2
• Number of pluriethnic village/centres	3	1	3
<i>Population to be resettled</i>			
• Estimated population to be resettled (nb. of people)	41 414	45 233	56 680
• Estimated number of domestic units to be resettled	3 433	3 543	4 312
• Estimated number of households to be resettled	7 209	7 648	9 619
<i>Estimated acreage of flooded irrigated lands (feddan)</i>	522	773	1 295

Comparative socio-economic impacts of DCUAP alternatives – Qualitative impacts



DCUAP alternatives	Settit only	Atbara only	Atbara + Settit
<i>Affected public and socio-economic infrastructures to be relocated</i>	1	2	3
<i>Affected agricultural activities and production systems</i>	1	1	2
• Disruption in farming and cropping systems	1	1	2
• Disruptions in livestock systems and movements	1	1	2
• Loss of agricultural production	1	1	2
<i>Loss of fishing production and income</i>	0	0	1
<i>Loss and disruption of non agricultural activities</i>	2	1	2
<i>Public means of conveyance</i> (roads, trucks and navigation)	1	1	2
<i>Administrative framing and security control</i>	2	2	3
<i>Social disruptions</i>	2	2	3
• Unplanned spontaneous settlements	2	2	3
• Demographic changes (migratory movements)	2	2	3
• Socio-economic changes (way of life, economic activities)	2	2	3
• Anthropological changes (anthropological structure, social cohesion, lifestyle)	2	2	3
• Possible social conflicts and disputes	2	2	3
<i>Socio-cultural impacts changes and losses of live cultural patrimony</i>	2	2	3
<i>Negative socio-economic aspects linked to building site and camp works</i>	2	2	3

Summary preliminary resettlement action plan



- ❑ **OVERALL PRINCIPLES AND APPROACH**
- ❑ **LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE MEROWE DAM RESETTLEMENT**
- ❑ **COMPONENTS IDENTIFICATION OF THE PRELIMINARY RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (PRAP)**
 - ***PUBLIC INFORMATION AND CONSULTATION***
 - ***CENSUS OF PEOPLE TO RESETTLE AND GOODS TO COMPENSATION***
 - ***PHYSICAL AND HOUSING PLANNING***
 - ***AGRICULTURAL LANDS, GOODS AND INCOME COMPENSATION PROGRAMMES***
 - ***MITIGATION MEASURES AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES***
 - ***INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT***

Overall principles and approach



- **Participation** : The RAP options and criteria should involve people concerned and the different institutional stakeholders. This will be searched through a bottom-up process based first of all on a prior public information and consultation campaign and after on a social follow-up, monitoring and facilitation process during RAP programmes implementation.
- **Integration** of the different RAP components/programmes and stakeholders shall be the cornerstone objective of the institutional organisation of the RAP.
- **Adaptation** shall mean to design a made-to-measure RAP at grass roots level and not ready-made plan from a top-down approach.
- **Social follow-up and monitoring** of the different components and programmes of the RAP

Lessons learnt from the Merowe Dam Resettlement



65% of the affected population (Al Manaseer Group) are reluctant to the organized resettlement plan

Other statements concerning the Hamdab and Hamri resettled groups

- ❑ Lost land was compensated at a rate of 3 feddans for each feddan lost, in addition each family was given 6 additional irrigated feddans free, **but some families are not able to cultivate all their new agricultural lands**
- ❑ **Social disruption issues and lack of social cohesion** were observed due to regrouping of families in the same neighbourhood where as previously they had been separated in their old village
- ❑ **Internal family conflicts due to heritages** or sharing-out of lands and goods in relation with fragmentation of previous domestic units in simple households were observed
- ❑ **Loss of the genuine arbitration through the Native Administration** system was observed. Arbitration is replaced by the Police Station which is not always the most appropriate
- ❑ **New traffic problems** (road accidents) in relation with access to modern road and purchases of new cars by resettled families

Lessons learnt from the Merowe Dam Resettlement (continuation)



Main issues identified

- ❖ Public information and consultation process is of paramount importance to design effective resettlement;
- ❖ Detailed knowledge of baseline situation is needed to design effective resettlement;
- ❖ Baseline situation needs to be updated prior to launching resettlement programmes, which may be a number of years after the performance of the initial baseline survey;
- ❖ Social structure and diversity (domestic units, descent groups) must be taken into consideration in designing the resettlement;
- ❖ Urban standards and way of life may not be desirable for peasant or pastoralist social groups;
- ❖ Livestock activity compensation and herds movement needs to be addressed in the resettlement areas, and
- ❖ Resettlement and the irrigation project are closely interrelated and an integrated approach should be adopted.

Public information and consultation - Main objectives and expected outcome



- ❑ Official and formal information of people on the project and its diverse impacts
- ❑ Opinion measurement of the Affected social groups and concerned stakeholders.
- ❑ Resettlement areas participatory planning per affected village and social groups based on the two main following options :
 - A. *External resettlement on the future downstream irrigated scheme (UAIP) or elsewhere.*
 - B. *Internal resettlement in the vicinity of the future flooded/affected villages on the rainfed agricultural lands.*
- ❑ Discussion of physical and housing options of resettlement : housing models, housing social options (housing allocation per domestic unit or per elementary household, possible resettlement hamlets or not per descent group/ethnic group, regrouping of previous villages, etc.).
- ❑ Identification of possible direct compensations programming from people requests according to different affected villages and social groups.
- ❑ Pre sizing of compensation programmes for agricultural lands (irrigated fields and rangelands), goods and incomes.
- ❑ Precision of procedure and methods to apply during the further action plan and its different programmes.

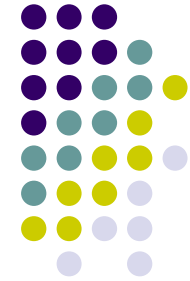
Public information and consultation (continuation)



Leading principles for a Public Information and Consultation Campaign (PICC)

1. To take into account present socio-economic baseline situation in its actual diversity and specificity (ethnically, anthropologically, economically, institutionally)
2. To base public information and consultation on communication channels and local leaders and key persons at grassroots level through a bottom-up and not top-down process.
3. To take the necessary time and phasing
4. To insure technical assistance, monitoring and follow-up for PICC
5. To start institutional arrangements and organization that will continue during EMP and RAP, and to involve main stakeholders' institutions.

Public information and consultation - Phasing of the PICC



1 - First phase of information :

- ❑ Elaboration of information supports (maps, booklets, power points)
- ❑ Initial information of the diverse institutional stakeholders
- ❑ Information of the Affected Population Committee and of Locality Committees (meetings + information supports)
- ❑ Information in media : newspapers and regional State radios.
- ❑ First series of public information meetings at each village level.
- ❑ Reporting of the information first phase with recording of attendants reactions at every level.

2 - Second phase of consultation and opinion and requests measurements

- ❑ Second series of public information meetings at each village level aiming at (i) reply to questions raised by the villagers, (ii) precise and come back on some misunderstandings, (iii) evaluate and record attitudes, opinions and requirements.
- ❑ After this second grass roots meeting the Village Committee will have to hold a complaints and requirements book during the following months of this second meeting set.
- ❑ Contents of these books will be reported in the upper levels of the Locality Committee/Project Affected People Committee, RAPU/DIU and finally the Compensation and Resettlement Action Plan Steering Committee.

3 - A third phase of consultation will target to discuss more in detail compensation and resettlement options at village level in parallel with census of people, lands, houses, trees and other goods to compensate/resettle.

Component Census of people to resettle and goods to compensate



- ❑ **Checking of the villages to be resettled totally and partially.**
- ❑ **Exhaustive official census of domestic units, households and people.**
- ❑ **Inventory of houses, buildings, equipment and assets to compensate (private/public).**
- ❑ **Administrative census of resettlement options at domestic units/households level :**
 - *Recording of direct compensation options*
 - *Recording of family structure options (domestic unit or household)*
 - *Recording of new irrigated land allocation options on future UAIP*
- ❑ **Inventory of agricultural land :**
 - *Irrigation mainly in term of jerrof through field enumeration*
 - *Fruit trees*
 - *Possible minor rainfed fields for those who will be resettled aside the future lake upon the neighbouring rainfed areas.*
 - *Cropped rainfed fields for those who will prefer to be reinstalled in the future new irrigation scheme (UAIP).*
 - *Inventory of livestock per category (with direct enumeration checking sample)*

Component Physical and housing planning – Feasibility and execution studies, implementation and monitoring



- ❑ Identification and planning of new villages' and hamlets location (out of which provisional settlement for those who will be resettled on future UAIP during its construction phase).
- ❑ Housing and building schemes
- ❑ Programming of infrastructure and socio-economic services needed (roads, health services, schools, water and electricity supply, administration, market facilities ...)
- ❑ Definition of housing models according to households/DU social categories to resettle.
- ❑ Building programmes

Agricultural lands, goods and income compensation programmes – Studies, implementation and monitoring



1 - For those who will be resettled in neighbouring rainfed areas

- ❑ Financial compensation for loss of rainfed areas for village resettlement
- ❑ Financial compensation of loss of irrigated fields and trees
- ❑ Financial compensation for loss of minor rainfed fields
- ❑ Financial compensation for loss of karab rangelands
- ❑ Financial compensation for loss of agricultural income

2 - For those who will be resettled in the new irrigated scheme (UAIP)

- ❑ Financial compensation of loss of trees and agricultural income (during resettlement phase and UAIP construction phase)
- ❑ Financial compensation for possible livestock limitation (losses) in the frame of further irrigated scheme (UAIP).

3 - Financial compensation programme for loss of non agricultural income during the resettlement phase (handicraft, traders ...)

Mitigation measures and development programmes – Studies, implementation and monitoring



- ❑ **Integrated agricultural development programmes**
 - For those who will be resettled in the vicinity
 - For those who will be resettled in the new irrigated scheme (UAIP)
- ❑ **Integrated livestock and rangelands management programmes**
 - For those who will be resettled in the vicinity
 - For those who will be resettled in the new irrigated scheme (UAIP)
- ❑ **Socio-economic services strengthening programmes**
 - Health
 - Education
 - Water supply
 - Electricity supply
- ❑ **Non agricultural employment facilitation and follow-up programme**
- ❑ **Social facilitation and follow-up programme**
- ❑ **Fishery development programme on the future reservoir lake**

Institutional arrangement outline



□ **At village and affected people levels**

Village Committees, Localitiy Committees and 1 Overall Affected People Committee

□ **At executive body level**

A **Resettlement Management Unit (RMU)** under **DIU** (with possible execution sub contracts and agreements with other technical ministries and governmental institutions)

□ **At political and technical control upper level : A Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC) including :**

- A representative of Sudan Republic President,
- State ministries concerned (Interior, Agriculture, Environment, Housing and Physical Planning, Health, Education ...),
- The Commissioner of the Localities concerned,
- The Head of DIU and the General manager of RMU
- Representatives of the Affected People Committee

NB : The RSC could comprise more especialized technical/subject matter commissions with respect to the RAP components and programmes

Institutional arrangement outline – RMU functions



- I. To organise and achieve the public and consultation campaign
- II. To perform and monitor census of people and goods
- III. To achieve or supervise different technical studies
- IV. To elaborate execution programmes of CRAPU
- V. To implement or supervise achievement of CRAPU programmes
- VI. To monitor and evaluate all CRAPU programmes
- VII. To prepare, implement and monitor EMP programmes.
- VIII. To organise training and technical assistance of its agents

Institutional arrangement outline – RMU organisation



- ❑ General Manager
- ❑ Administration and Accounting Service
- ❑ Computers and Data Processing Service
- ❑ Census, Statistics and Tally service
- ❑ Natural Environment Service
- ❑ Public Information and Consultation Service
- ❑ Physical Planning, Building and Works Service
- ❑ Compensation Programmes Service
- ❑ Mitigation and Development Programmes Service