



GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

WEST AFRICA AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION PROJECT- WAATP

Resettlement Policy Framework - RPF

APRIL, 2018

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CAO	County Agricultural Officer(s)
CARI	Central Agricultural Research Institute
CEO	County Environment Officer
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research
CORAF/ WECARD	West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GO	Grievance Officer
GoL	Government of Liberia
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HISP	Household Income Support Program
IDA	International Development Agency
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labor Organization
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
OP	Operational policy
PAP	Project Affected person
PCN	Project Concept Note
PCRs	Physical Cultural Resources
PCRs	Physical Cultural Resources
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PDO	Project Development Objective
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
ToRs	Terms of Reference
WAAPP	West Africa Agricultural Productivity Project
WAATP	West Africa Agricultural Transformation Project

DEFINITIONS CONCEPTS/TERMS

Displacement:	Means dispossessing someone of their land or part of their land so as to utilize the same for civil works. The affected person is required to relocate.
Displaced Persons:	People or entities directly affected by a project through the loss of land and the resulting loss of residences, other structures, businesses, or other assets.
Cut-off date:	Is the date of commencement of the census of persons affected by the project within the project area. This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for project use, will not be eligible for compensation.
Census:	Means a field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of persons affected by the project activities or displaced to leave land for civil works. The census provides basic information needed to determine the appropriate resettlement option including compensation. It is also a survey of all Project affected assets and income etc., lost.
Compensation:	Means the payment in kind, cash or other assets given to a displaced person in exchange for the acquisition of land including activities; It also includes all compensation paid for loss of assets, infrastructure, livelihood and income.
Resettlement Assistance:	Means the measures to ensure that displaced persons who require to be physically relocated are assisted with resettlement plans, materials and means whichever is applicable for ease of relocating and restoration of livelihoods.
Eligibility program.	The criteria for qualification to receive benefits under a resettlement program.
Grievance Procedures:	The processes established under law, local regulations, or administrative decision to enable property owners and other affected and/or displaced persons to redress issues related to acquisition, compensation, or other aspects of resettlement.
Involuntary Resettlement:	Means the involuntary acquisition of land resulting in direct or indirect economic and social impacts due to loss of benefits from use of land, relocation of structures, loss of access to assets, loss of income and means of livelihood and loss of social networks.

Physical Displacement:	Loss of shelter and assets resulting from land acquisition associated with the project, requiring affected persons to move to other locations.
Population Census:	A count of the population that will be affected by land acquisition and related impacts. When properly conducted, the population census provides information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation.
Project-Affected Area:	The area subject to a change in use as a result of construction and operation of the road.
Project-Affected Households (PAH):	A PAH is a household that includes one or several project-affected persons and usually comprises of a head of household, their spouses, children and other dependents (e.g., parents, grandchildren).
Project-Affected Person (PAP):	Any person who, as a result of the implementation of the project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, pasture or undeveloped/unused land), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily. Affected people might be displaced either physically (“Physically Displaced People”) or economically (“Economically Displaced People”). It includes all affected persons with and without title to the land they occupy.
Land Acquisition:	means the repossession of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets there on for purpose of making Land available for project activities.
Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF):	Is the instrument prepared to guide resolution of displacement arising from project activities. It sets out the compensation policy and resettlement arrangements to address the needs of the affected persons to ensure that their livelihoods are restored to pre-project levels or better. It provides guidelines to prepare the mitigation plans.
Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs):	Is a resettlement instrument to be prepared when the location(s) of civil works are identified. RAPs contain specific and binding provisions to resettle and/or compensate the affected persons before implementation of the activities.
Stakeholders:	A broad term that covers all parties affected by or interested in a project or a specific issue—in other words, all parties who have a stake in the project. Primary stakeholders are those most directly affected—in resettlement situations, the population that loses property or income because of the project. Other people who have

interest in the project such as the UNRA itself, beneficiaries of the project (e.g., road users), etc are termed secondary stakeholders.

Vulnerable Groups:

People who may by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status get more adversely affected by resettlement than others; and who may have limited ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

01 BACKGROUND

The Government of Liberia has requested a loan from the World Bank as project preparatory advance for the West African Agricultural Transformation Project (WAATP). The proposed West Africa Agricultural Transformation Project (WAATP) will be one of the major projects that support the IDA 18 Business Plan for West Africa. It will scale up WAAPP achievements, while going beyond the WAAPP objective of increasing productivity to address the broader issue of accelerating regional food availability in quantity and quality to feed a growing and urbanized population, using a more holistic approach. The project will also build a coalition for more impact with Bank' national and other regional projects, such as the African Development Bank's (AfDB) Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT), the Islamic Development Bank's (ISDB) regional agricultural development program, USAID and AGRA new regional agricultural projects, and interventions of other development partners at participating countries levels.

The WAATP will build on the existing initiatives (deep dive activities) between the Bank, AfDB and ISDB to foster more effective collaboration in the agricultural sector. Several mechanisms will be put in place to ensure a strong synergy between Bank regional programs and national projects including joint implementation support missions, joint annual work programs and budgets, and memoranda of understanding (MOU) outlining collaboration areas. The coalition will also rely on a different set of instruments for more impact, including the regional technology market and national and regional technology fairs, exchange visits and MOUs. WAATP will also build a more structured coalition with the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR) institutions to speed adoption of CGIAR technologies at a large scale through MoUs with the Regional Centers of Excellence (RCoEs). A task force composed of task team leaders of regional projects of AfDB, ISDB, USAID, AGRA and any other relevant institution will be set up and meet yearly to discuss synergies and common programs.

Among the activities to be carried out in the WAATP project, are:

- i. rehabilitation/upgrade of the Central Agricultural Research Institute (CARI) core facilities and utility systems (electricity/water supply system, rehabilitation of 10 staff houses and Information and Communications Technology (ICT) system establishment and connection fees;
- ii. refurbishing the administrative building, construction/rehabilitation of livestock and bio-tech laboratory and rehabilitate piggery and poultry research facilities;
- iii. provide assorted furniture and equipment for the administrative building (computer, printer etc.), biotech and livestock laboratory;
- iv. field equipment (tractor, power-tiller and implements), rice and cassava processing equipment; construction of ware houses to store farmers produce, irrigation schemes, construction of dams to help in irrigation (which will require construction works and major rehabilitation activities).

These activities although not identified at this stage, may lead to either loss/displacement of economic resources existing on sites, and land acquisition and therefore, ultimately to the resettlement and compensation of people. When this occurs, relevant provision in the laws of Liberia, such as the Liberian land acquisition and resettlement laws, Land Act and the World Bank safeguard requirements, OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement

will be triggered. As part of the preparation for implementation of the WAATP, the Ministry of Agriculture under PMU has commissioned a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), through the consultant.

It is important to note that the areas or actual location of potential acquisition are not yet known at this stage and won't be before the project be approved by the Bank's Board.

This document presents a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the Project prepared under a consultancy for the Liberian Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). The RPF has been developed in tandem with an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) as one of a set of due diligence instruments required to address and manage potential environmental and social impacts associated with the WAATP.

02 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The development objective of the proposed WAATP is to accelerate adoption of improved agricultural technologies and innovations by small scale producers and contribute to improvement of an enabling environment for regional market integration in the ECOWAS region and enable the Governments to respond promptly and effectively to eligible emergencies.

03 PROJECT BENEFICIARIES AND TARGET VALUE CHAINS

The primary beneficiaries for the WAATP project will include agricultural producers, processors, women groups, small holder farmers, farmer groups, research institutions, public and private advisory services, government institutions fostering agricultural developments and markets development. The project is expected to target 50 % women and at least 30 % youth.

The Project will focus and primarily support the rice and cassava value chains, selected vegetables, and livestock in the 8 selected counties of Lofa, Nimba, Grand Gedeh, Bomi, Margibi, Cape Mount, River Gee and Bong. The project is expected to generate positive social benefits by improving the livelihood and productivity of farmers through support matching grants and technical assistance, improved technologies to competitively support Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) to mitigate risks of adoption of new technologies on production lines with substantial benefits to the smallholder farmers.

04 PROJECT COMPONENTS

The project will have the following components:

Component 1- Strengthening the new model for innovation development in West Africa

This component will support: i) provision of additional infrastructure, equipment and grants for research activities for the Regional Center of Excellence (RCoE) (climate smart technologies, nutrition including bio fortification, soil health, etc.) ii) capacity building of the RCoE network institutions in the participating countries in the domain of adaptive research; iii) academic training for the next generation of scientists and for research technicians; iv) MoUs with the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) centers and other advanced research institutions for capacity building, technical backstopping, joint research activities and dissemination of CGIAR technologies; v) establishment of a Center of Excellence for Mechanization that would support a new model of mechanization for West Africa including the promotion of zero tillage, private sector led mechanization, and private mechanization service centers; vi) annual planning and result-sharing workshops organized by each RCoE; vii) participation of the

research system in the development of Innovation Platforms; and vii) grants to best skilled research teams to develop and adapt technologies for priority research areas which focus on constraints along the targeted value chains.

Component 2- Accelerating mass adoption of improved technologies and innovations

The component aims at scaling up adoption of improved agricultural technologies and innovations improving promoting innovation for youth that will accelerate productivity increases and thus contribute to higher food availability in the sub-region and enhanced regional trade flows.

Component 3- Policies, markets and institutional strengthening

The aim of this innovative component is to create the enabling policy environment to accelerate agricultural transformation, connect production to markets and strengthen regional integration institutions. It has the following sub-components:

- Sub-component 3.1: Regional policies and regulations.
- Sub-component 3.2: Regional market development for targeted products. Sub-component 3.3: Strengthening the Capacity of Regional and National Institutions

Component 4. Contingent emergency response

This component, known as the Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC), will be available should the need arise to redirect some of the project resources to contribute with other projects in the participating countries portfolio to respond to an eligible emergency or crisis. The available resources would be made available to finance emergency response activities and to address crisis and emergency needs. An Immediate Response Mechanism Coordinating Agency and expenditure management procedures will be defined in an Immediate Response Mechanism Operational Manual (IRM/OM), to be prepared separately and approved by the World Bank.

Component 5. Project management, learning, monitoring and evaluation

The Project will build on the successful institutional arrangements mechanisms of WAAPP. It will be coordinated: (i) at the national level by existing national Coordinating Units (PCU), which successfully coordinated the implementation of WAAPP; and (ii) at the regional level by West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research () based on a well-defined mandate agreed by the Regional Steering Committee (RSC) under the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). This component aims to ensure that the project is efficiently managed and performance and impact are carefully tracked.

Therefore, the subprojects and activities that potentially require temporary and permanent land acquisition are:

Component 1- Strengthening the new model for innovation development

This component will support the following interventions in CARI:

- a. Refurbishment of CARI Administrative building;
- b. Construction of livestock research laboratory;
- c. Construction and refurbishment of biotechnology laboratory;
- d. Rehabilitation of piggery and poultry units;
- e. Upgrading and construction of a power distribution line within the Institute;

- f. Upgrading and construction of water distribution system;
- g. Upgrading and construction of ICT system
- h. Rehabilitation of 10 staff houses.
- i. Rehabilitation of 2 irrigation systems for continuous lowland rice cultivation

In other areas, the component will support in constructing warehouses or storage facilities to store their produce (Rice, cassava, vegetables among others), construction of irrigated lowlands to improve the irrigation schemes, construction of rice and cassava processing plants and these will be distributed in the 8 counties of Lofa, Nimba, Grand Gedeh, Bomi, Margibi, Cape Mount, and River Gee and Bong.

Component 2- Accelerating technology adoption and job creation using demand-driven market-based approaches

***Under component 2:** This component will utilize already existing structures; 50 youths are expected to be incubated in a vocational and technical agriculture-training institute. The project will not acquire land directly but rather use the government structure to utilize land. And in that case, there may be farmers or individuals using the land for cultivation who may be affected as a result of WAATP activities.*

05 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The main objective of the assignment is to prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) that is to be used for the social screening and assessment of infrastructure project components and sub-components to be funded within the framework of the WAATP Project.

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will guide implementation of the Ministry of Agriculture's (MoA's) Project Management Unit (PMU) civil works packages under the components and sub-components to ensure that displacement issues are resolved and that the livelihoods of the affected persons are not negatively impacted, and where it is unavoidable they are compensated and/or resettled. The RPF will also guide to clarify resettlement principles, mitigation measures, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied when implementing the WAATP.

The objectives of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) are to:

- a. Establish the resettlement and compensation principles and implementation arrangements for the WAATP;
- b. Clarify the policies, principles and procedures that will govern the mitigation of adverse social impacts induced by the WAATP project operations.
- c. Describe the legal and institutional framework underlying approaches for resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation;
- d. To ascertain eligibility and compensation for the loss/impacts of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs);
- e. Provide guidelines to develop an Entitlement Matrix and specify eligibility criteria for defining various categories of Project Affected Persons (PAPs);
- f. Describe the consultation procedures, including stakeholder mapping and participatory approaches involving PAPs and other key stakeholders;
- g. Provide procedures for the Grievance redress mechanism and for filing grievances and resolving disputes;

- h. Provide a plan monitoring and evaluation as well as indicate parameters to be monitored, institute monitoring milestones and provide resources including responsible persons or institutions, necessary to carry out the monitoring activities.;
- i. Develop an outline for the development of Resettlement Action Plans.;
- j. Compliance with provisions under the World Bank Operational Policies (OP 4.12, paragraph 2(b)); and
- k. Set out the framework for monitoring and evaluation of the project

06 METHODOLOGY USED FOR RPF

The RPF for WAATP was prepared based on the following methodology.

- a. Review of previous RPF and project documents
- b. Regulatory review (Liberia)
- c. Review of World Bank Safeguard Policies
- d. Visit to selected project sites/counties
- e. Key stakeholder consultations

07 PROCEDURE FOR PREPARATION OF RAP

Through the adaptation of this RPF all RAPs should be prepared following requirements and procedures given in this RPF. The processes to follow when carrying out RAPs or ARAPs are explained below.

- a) Screening
- b) RAP Preparation

The requirements for the RAP in detail. In general, the RAP contains the following information:

- a) Baseline Census;
- b) Socio-Economic Survey;
- c) Specific Compensation Rates and Standards;
- d) Entitlements related to any additional impacts;
- e) Site Description;
- f) Programs to Improve or Restore Livelihoods and Standards of Living;
- g) Detailed cost estimates and implementation schedule.

The PMU with the help from key stakeholders will prepare the ToRs for the RAP subject to approval by the Bank. The procurement of the consultant to complete the RAP will also be the responsibility of the MoA under PMU. The following guidelines are used when a RAP is developed.

- c) Consultation and Participatory Approaches

A participatory approach is adopted to initiate the compensation process. The consultations must start during the planning stages when the technical designs are being developed, and at the land selection/screening stage. The process therefore seeks the involvement of PAPs throughout the census for identifying eligible PAPs and throughout the RAP preparation process.

- d) Disclosure and Notification

All eligible PAPs will be informed about the proposed WAATP project and the RAP process. A cut-off date is established as part of determining PAPs eligibility. In special cases where there are no clearly identifiable owners or users of the land or asset, the RAP team must notify the respective local authorities and leaders.

- e) Documentation and Verification of Land and Other Assets

The government authorities at both national and local levels; community elders and leaders; representatives from the MoA will arrange meetings with PAPs to discuss the compensation and valuation process.

f) Compensation and Valuation

All types of compensation will be clearly explained to the individual and households involved. These refer especially to the basis for valuing the land and other assets. Once such valuation is established, MoA will produce a Contract or Agreement that lists all property and assets being acquired by the sub-project and the types of compensation selected. All compensation should occur in the presence of the affected persons and the community local leaders.

g) Public Consultation and Participation

Projects involving the community owe their success to community participation and involvement from planning to implementation stage. Hence public consultation through participatory rural appraisal shall be mandatory for all projects requiring land acquisition, compensation and resettlement for the WAATP activities.

h) Census of Affected Entities

In this step every owner of an asset to be affected by the project is enumerated and their socio-economic condition documented. A census of PAPs and their households and the inventory of assets to be acquired serve two vital functions.

i) Socio Economic Survey

The census and inventory of loss are supplemented with data from socioeconomic study. The socioeconomic study data and information are used to establish baseline information on household income, livelihood patterns, standards of living, and productive capacity.

j) Replacement Cost Survey

During preparation of a RAP or ARAP, the replacement cost study will be carried out by the certified valuer and must be verified by the Government Valuer.

k) Income Restoration

If it is found that there are severely affected households and/or relocation households by the subproject, income restoration program or a livelihood restoration program shall be prepared. In order to assist PAPs to restore livelihoods and income levels, the subproject will provide an income restoration package adapted to the needs and situation of PAPs as identified in the socioeconomic surveys.

08 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The content of this RPF has been informed by an extensive consultative and participatory process. This report therefore draws on information and insights gained from consultations with a wide variety of stakeholders as described later in this report. Using information obtained from stakeholders, County development agendas, previous RPF reports, state of the environment reports and other sources, a range of issues/challenges farmers that community members face were identified.

Consultations and mapping entailed direct engagements with stakeholders where the WAATP will be implemented, including farmers groups, women, youth, county local government officials including administrators, technical Officers; among others. Community Based Organizations as well as NGOs were also consulted. Consultations with the local population in some areas were done to gain first-hand insights into the agricultural issues they face as well as their needs in selected counties.

Consultations were carried out with Ministry of Agriculture-Project Management Unit, Environment Protection Agency (EPA), World Bank safeguard unit, Liberian Revenue Authority (LRA), Liberian Land Authority (LLA) Liberian Land Board (LLB) county technical team from Nimba, Bong, Bomi, NGOs (SEARCH, LADA, NADAIL and CHAP) and some beneficiaries of the project, for example farmer groups at Nimba, Bomi Bong and Lofa (Table ES 1).

Key issues discussed during stakeholder engagements are explained in Table ES 1 below.

Table ES 1: Views from stakeholders

Resettlement, Livelihoods and compensation issues	<p>In case there are any issues related to livelihood changes, damage or displacement of farmers' property during implementation of the WAATP, owners should be compensated.</p> <p>County officials have not had any experiences on land acquisition and resettlement.</p> <p>Where project will affect people's livelihoods, the government should ensure that they are compensated.</p>
Land	<p>Land Acquisition comes in only if land is owned by individuals. Most of the land is communally owned and people welcome projects especially if they are going to benefit from them.</p> <p>The Liberia Land Authority is new, There were a lot of issues in land sector. LLA Developed an agenda for land. With objectives and these included</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal productive access for Liberians. (land rights policies). Four land rights; public, private, government, customary. Recognizing the rights for communities to own land. • Right of ownership goes to communities. There is no government domain. Negotiation is now directly with communities. • Need to improve land administration systems (did not maps, regulations, surveyors, need to improve land administrative system need to be improved, poor archive system; these were missing, surveyors not trained for 30 years. • Put in place policies that would address tenure security and rule of law. The authority is still struggling with the rule of law. • Ensure policies that encourage maximize use of land resources.
Employment	<p>The project should support livelihood of small holder farmers, they should create jobs for the farmers. Most of the farmers are technicians in rice production.</p> <p>The level of unemployment is high within the community. Youths prefer moving to the city and towns to look for jobs. The project should focus on introducing the youth into farming activities, the need for capacity building would reduce the rate of migration.</p> <p>Local people in project communities should be given priority for available job opportunities.</p>
Project monitoring	<p>MoA that provides support to farmers has a challenge of lack of monitoring implemented projects. Some farmer groups complained and attributed the low production from their crops to the lack of monitoring of projects from MoA officials. Monitoring would help the officials understand what challenges affect farmers and be in a better position to provide assistance.</p> <p>County and district local governments should be involved in monitoring project implementation and would especially be useful in grievance management in project communities.</p> <p>There are community superintendents who would be useful in creating awareness about the project, resettlement and laws governing it. The project should consider involving</p>

	<p>them.</p> <p>EPA is concerned about reporting general over-sight on agricultural projects due to shortage of man-power in some counties which makes it hard for the Agency to get on-ground status of project implementation. The suggestion to have safeguards staff at the PCU for WAATP and STAR-P is welcomed by the Agency. These staff are willing to be part of recruitment process to give technical assistance to such a process (i.e. formulation of ToRs, short-listing and interview process);</p>
Capacity	<p>The Ministry of Agriculture does not have internal capacity to manage resettlement issues. Since the WAATP project may have some degree of displacement or loss of economic activities as a result of construction of infrastructure, there is need to have a sociologist/social development specialist to handle social and resettlement issues as well as an Environmental officer to handle environmental issues.</p> <p>Most of the agricultural activities have lots of implications on the environment on a number of fronts namely; post-harvest issues, irrigation, mechanization, crop protection, livestock and agri-business amongst others. It is also evident that, for now most financing partners are keen on safeguards issues in the projects and the need for timely production of safeguards documents. In view of these, stakeholders feel that, the agency needs to institutionalize its environmental and cross-cutting issues, for sustainable management.</p> <p>A deliberate Environmental and Social Management Unit should be set up and staffed with at least two specialists namely; Environmental Management and Social Development Specialists whose roles should be to institutionalize cross-cutting themes into the Unit and majorly, play an interphase role between the Unit, MoA, Bank and EPA in terms of environmental reporting and monitoring;</p> <p>The counties and districts have staff in office however, they lack knowledge on social, environment and social issues. There is a need for capacity enhancement, awareness and sensitization.</p>
Consultations	<p>There should be a need for community engagement in rice production and specifically, Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) with the communities in view of unreliable rains for the crop</p>
General issues	<p>Request from the community members for provision of machines and operators (such as tractors and power tillers) to help improve their agricultural productivity and to enhance the ability of the cooperative in the production of food.</p> <p>The terrible condition of roads continues to cause problems for farmers. The farmers expressed their concerns over the very poor roads that impede access to transport their produce. Therefore, they requested that farm to market routes should be rehabilitated.</p> <p>There was concern on no market for their produce. They therefore would be glad if WAATP program could support by linking them to markets.</p> <p>There are very few wage jobs and there is need to explore the avenues to involve the youth in agriculture.</p> <p>There are also growing problems of pests getting resistant to pesticides and, the pesticides are increasingly unable to fight pests due to adulteration, poor storage and</p>

	<p>lack/failure to give correct use/dosage information and a host of other limitations.</p> <p>NADAIL is doing a good job to organize and empower agro-dealers and also raise awareness on the part of farmers on risks of improper handling and application of pesticides despite their popular usage. However, they have a host of limitations in terms of capacity to effectively reach out to all the corners of Liberia, there is issue of room or office space for training of agro-dealers leave alone information management. These need support for timely and effective discharge of information to the farmers;</p>
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The main purpose of these engagements was to;

- have an insight into how resettlement and land acquisition issues are handled in such projects.
- get a fair understanding of the social economic baseline indicators of the project areas.
- Understand the challenges they face as farmers, their needs and benefits for the project
- establish how grievances have been handled in the past project implementation
- Ascertain if there is sufficient capacity to handle both Environmental and Social safeguards at project level and at the County level.

Emphasis was placed on a fully inclusive, open and transparent stakeholder participation process in the transfer of information on the proposed WAATP.

Table ES 1: Stakeholders consulted

#	Stakeholder	Interest during project implementation	Status of Engagement
1	Ministry of Agriculture-Project Management Unit	The developer of the project and gives direction of the study	Meeting held on 17 th April 2018
2	Environment Protection Agency (EPA)	General environmental considerations	Meeting held on
3	World Bank safeguard unit	World Bank safeguard policies	Meeting held on 17 th April 2018
4	Farmer groups at Nimba, Bomi Bong and Lofa counties	Beneficiaries of the WAATP, Impact on land, crops, property, businesses and trade during construction works	Meeting held on 17 th and 18 th April 2018
5	Impacted Communities/persons in the project area	Impact on land, crops, property, businesses and trade during construction works	Meeting held on 18 th April 2018
6	Private sector players and NGOs (NADAIL and CHAP) NGOs (SEARCH, LADA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure that the process of resettlement and compensation is sufficiently participatory and transparent. Trainings implement the community development programs, capacity building delivering community projects to PAPs villages under the Livelihood and Income Restoration (LAIR) program. Grievance redress 	Meeting held on 20 th April 2018
7	CARI	Beneficiaries of the WAATP	20 th April 2018
8	Liberia Lands Commission	General urban and Rural planning considerations	Meeting held on 23 rd April 2018
9	Liberia Revenue Authority	Involved valuing of property	Meeting held on 18 th

#	Stakeholder	Interest during project implementation	Status of Engagement
			April 2018

09 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

A legal and administrative framework has been compiled for undertaking RPF for the WAATP Project, with specific reference to all relevant Liberian laws, and the World Bank safeguard policies for Involuntary Resettlement. Where national legislation falls short of meeting the conditions prescribed in World Bank policies, this Project will ensure that the World Bank policies are met without infringing on issues of national sovereignty. The legal framework determines the provisions required to safeguard the following:

- Consultation regarding resettlement activities;
- Provision of timely compensation for lost assets at full replacement cost;
- Alternative sites to choose from for relocation;
- Provision of resettlement assistance, if required; and
- Improvement of livelihoods.

10 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION

Once sub-projects are approved and specific sites identified through clear alternative considerations, a census of the affected persons will be undertaken. Based on the census, the status of the affected persons will be established. The proposed project will provide compensation to all affected people eligible for compensation based on nature or category of their losses including physical assets or income affected within a set and communicated cut-off-date.

The following PAP categories are eligible for compensation:

- People who have been in the surveyed part of the proposed foot prints of the sub-projects. Landlords owning land affected by the proposed sub-projects;
- People whose structures are to be affected by the developments;
- People who use or/and rent land for cultivation (sharecroppers), whose livelihoods including crops, trees and other identified livelihoods are to be removed or damaged due to land acquisition activities.
- All persons who have formal legal rights to land or assets
- All persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under the national law.
- Persons who have no recognizable legal rights or claim to the land or assets they occupy.

11 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Affected persons of the Project will be entitled to compensation, assistance, and resettlement as specified in the Entitlement matrix of the Project in Table ES 2 below.

Table ES 2: Entitlement Matrix

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Affected Entities	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
Agricultural land	Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to market value	Farmer/ title holder	Cash (monetary) compensation for affected land based on government rates (equivalent to replacement value)
		Tenant/ lease holder	Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the affected land or asset, equivalent to average market value of last 3 years, or market value of the crop for the remaining period of tenancy/ lease agreement, whichever is greater.

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Affected Entities	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
Commercial Land	Land used for business partially affected	Title holder/ business owner	Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to market value.
	Assets used for business severely affected If partially affected, the remaining assets become insufficient for business purposes	Title holder/business owner	Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according equivalent to market value to PAP's choice. Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates)
Residential Land	Land used for residence partially affected, limited loss	Title holder	Cash compensation equivalent to market value for affected land.
		Rental/lease holder	Cash compensation equivalent to 10% of lease/ rental fee for the remaining period of rental/ lease agreement (written or verbal)
		Title holder	Land for land replacement or compensation in cash equivalent to market value according to PAP's choice. Land for land replacement shall be of minimum plot of acceptable size under the zoning law/ s or a plot of equivalent size, whichever is larger, in either the community or a nearby resettlement area with adequate physical and social infrastructure systems as well as secured tenure status. When the affected holding is larger than the relocation plot, cash compensation to cover the difference in value. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)
	Land and assets used for residence severely affected Remaining area insufficient for continued use or becomes smaller than minimally accepted	Rental/lease holder	Refund of any lease/ rental fees paid for time/ use after date of removal Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months of lease/ rental fee Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Affected Entities	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
	under zoning laws		Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)
Buildings and structures used for: • Residential • Business	Structures are partially affected	Owner	Cash compensation equivalent to market value for affected building and other fixed assets
	Remaining structures viable for continued use	Rental/lease holder	Cash assistance to cover costs of restoration of the remaining structure Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant). Disturbance compensation equivalent to two months rental costs
	Entire structures are affected or partially affected	Owner	Cash compensation for entire structure and other fixed assets without depreciation, or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Cash compensation should take into account the market values and importance of a replace value of all property. Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)
	Remaining structures not suitable for continued use	Squatter/informal dweller. i.e. PAPs with no legal or customary title but with occupancy prior to the cut-off date	Full replacement costs for structures only. Cash compensation equivalent to market value for affected structure without depreciation. Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance to find alternative secure accommodation preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the project. Alternatively, assistance to find accommodation in rental housing or in a squatter settlement scheme, if available). Rehabilitation assistance if required assistance with job placement, skills training).
Standing crops	Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition or easement	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)	Cash compensation equivalent to average of last 3 years market value for the mature and harvested crop.

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Affected Entities	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
Trees • Oil Palm Trees • Rubber Trees • Sugar Cane	Trees lost	Title holder, tenant, or squatter	Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees plus 10% premium. This should be equivalent to the market value.
Temporary Acquisition	Temporary acquisition	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)	Cash compensation equivalent to market value for any assets affected (e.g. boundary wall demolished, trees removed)
Business	Loss of income/revenue or means of livelihoods Three months' net income for each affected business based on monthly net income loss. Full replacement cost of structure and land	Owner of business both formal and Informal	Three months' net income for each affected business based on monthly net income loss. Full replacement cost of structure and land

12 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATIONS

The RPF recognizes that livelihood restoration is both critical to the success of the resettlement of project affected persons and difficult to achieve without participatory planning and identifying needs assessment from consultations.

It explains some of the livelihood strategies and aim of having a LRS under the WAATP project.

MoA must be sensitive to needs of women and other vulnerable groups in the planning and implementation of resettlement and livelihood restoration.

Livelihood planning should be based on appropriate technological solutions and technical advice from Government, development NGOs, local authorities and research and academic institutions. Where feasible, livelihood programs should be aligned with relevant existing national, district and county programs. The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) team and project committee should have consultations with district officials (technical team) in relevant departments, NGOs, development institutions, CBOs in order to identify the livelihood challenges and hence come up with livelihood restoration programs for PAPs.

A participatory approach should also be used for needs assessments. The livelihood programs should be designed in consultation with PAPs, district department staff and local authorities (chiefs, elders, county representatives), NGOs, CBOs and institutions within the project affected areas.

Some of the livelihood measures depending on the project areas and from consultations can be categorized under the following thematic areas:

- a) Financial management advice and support to opening Bank account
- b) Agricultural Assistance Programs;
- c) Skills Training and Employment Programs;
- d) Business Development Support Programs.

The WAATP activities should ensure that attention is provided to the women, as well farmer groups headed by women when developing the Livelihood Restoration Strategy (LRS). Women play a vital role in agricultural programs and for this reason, livelihood restoration needs for women should be factored into the design.

13 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY ASSESSMENT FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

The stakeholders involved in carrying out resettlement and/or compensation under the WAATP project include:

- the Ministry of Agriculture under PMU,
- Ministry of Finance and Development Planning,
- LLA, (the regulatory lead agency for property valuation, compensation and land rights registration and transfer), the county and districts local governments with particular reference to Agriculture, community superintendents. Other institutions, such as the District Lands Office and the District Valuation Office, will participate in the RAP implementation as cross-cutting units between the key institutions.

More details of roles and responsibilities have been included in Section 11 of the main body.

14 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

This section describes avenues for PAPs to lodge a complaint or express a grievance against the project, its staff or contractors during RAP implementation. It also describes importance, procedures, roles and responsibilities in grievance management process. To be effective, the mechanism shall utilize existing local administrative and community structures.

A grievance mechanism must be made available to parties who have grievances or are not satisfied with any part of the resettlement and compensation process. These grievances could relate to the valuation of assets, amount of compensation paid, level of consultation, non-fulfilment of contracts, and timing of compensation, amongst others. Complaints and grievances also concern issues related to construction safety and nuisances caused by construction. Grievances will be handled through negotiation aimed at achieving consensus.

The Ministry of Agriculture under the Implementation Unit (MoA/PMU) in collaboration with PAPs is responsible for establishing the GRMs as described below:

- A) Project Level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
- B) District Level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
- C) County Level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
- D) MoA/PMU Level Grievance Redress Mechanism
- E) Courts of Law

The project GRM will be improved by the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS), which provides an easy way for project-affected communities and individuals to bring their grievances directly to the attention of Bank Management. The GRS will ensure that complaints are directed promptly to relevant Bank Task Teams and/or Managers for review and action, as appropriate. The goal is to enhance the Bank's involvement, responsiveness and accountability.

15 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Project will establish a resettlement monitoring and evaluation system. The monitoring activities will assess the requirements of each RAP performance against the schedule of activities and budget. The need for any changes or corrective action will be identified in order to improve the resettlement delivery.

16 PROPOSED RPF IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

MoA will determine appropriate Resettlement Budget when need arises and will utilize the RPF budget below.

Table ES3 : Indicative RPF budget

Nº.	Item/Activity	Cost in USD	Justification
01.	Costs of employing one Safeguards Specialist and the assistant in the PMU for 5 years	252,000	Monthly gross remuneration for safeguards specialists and their assistants
02	Capacity building for safeguards team for MoA under PMU	10,000	Equip technical team to enhance institutional capacity
02.	Capacity building for County and District technical team NGOs, CBOs	90,000	superintendents, agricultural officers, environment officers, Local leaders, women and youth leaders
03.	Costs of Livelihood Restoration Programs	100,000	Training and skills development for local population in project affected areas i.e hiring personnel of train, financial management, agricultural production
05.	Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS, Gender (5 yrs).	120,000	Sensitization, Production of IEC materials, conducting VTC
06.	Engagement with stakeholders and affected communities	45,000	Community engagements with local leaders, NGOs, procuring services of RAP specialist
07.	Monitoring and Evaluation	20,000	Internal (in-house evaluation) and External monitoring (independent entity/consultant) of Post RAP implementation, RAP audit.
08.	Grievance Management	15,000	Establishing grievance management framework from county level to Ministry and PMU (training, allowances and other logistical requirements)
Total Budget Estimate for RPF Implementation		652,000	

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 THE WEST AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL PROJECT-WAATP

The Government of Liberia has requested a loan from the World Bank as project preparatory advance for the West African Agricultural Transformation Project (WAATP). The proposed West Africa Agricultural Transformation Project (WAATP) will be one of the major projects that support the IDA 18 Business Plan for West Africa. It will scale up WAAPP achievements, while going beyond the WAAPP objective of increasing productivity to address the broader issue of accelerating regional food availability in quantity and quality to feed a growing and urbanized population, using a more holistic approach. The project will also build a coalition for more impact with Bank' national and other regional projects, such as the African Development Bank's (AfDB) Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT), the Islamic Development Bank's (ISDB) regional agricultural development program, USAID and AGRA new regional agricultural projects, and interventions of other development partners at participating countries levels.

The WAATP will build on the existing initiatives (deep dive activities) between the Bank, AfDB and ISDB to foster more effective collaboration in the agricultural sector. Several mechanisms will be put in place to ensure a strong synergy between Bank regional programs and national projects including joint implementation support missions, joint annual work programs and budgets, and memoranda of understanding (MOU) outlining collaboration areas. The coalition will also rely on a different set of instruments for more impact, including the regional technology market and national and regional technology fairs, exchange visits and MOUs. WAATP will also build a more structured coalition with the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR) institutions to speed adoption of CGIAR technologies at a large scale through MoUs with the Regional Centers of Excellence (RCoEs). A task force composed of task team leaders of regional projects of AfDB, ISDB, USAID, AGRA and any other relevant institution will be set up and meet yearly to discuss synergies and common programs.

Among the activities to be carried out in the WAATP project, are:

- i. rehabilitation/upgrade of the CARI core facilities and utility systems (electricity/water supply system, rehabilitation of 10 staff houses and ICT system establishment and connection fees;
- ii. refurbishing the administrative building, construction/rehabilitation of livestock and bio-tech laboratory and rehabilitate piggery and poultry research facilities;
- iii. provide assorted furniture and equipment for the administrative building (computer, printer etc.), biotech and livestock laboratory;
- iv. field equipment (tractor, power-tiller and implements), rice and cassava processing equipment; construction of warehouses to store farmers produce, irrigation schemes, construction of dams to help in irrigation (which will require construction works and major rehabilitation activities).

These activities may lead to either loss/displacement of economic resources existing on sites, and land acquisition and therefore, ultimately to the resettlement and compensation of people. When this occurs, relevant provision in the laws of Liberia, such as the Liberian land acquisition and resettlement laws, Land Act and the World Bank safeguard requirements, OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement will be triggered. As part of the preparation for implementation of the WAATP, the Ministry of Agriculture under PMU has commissioned a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), through the consultant.

This document presents a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the Project prepared under a consultancy for the Liberian Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). The RPF has been developed in tandem with an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) as one of a set of due diligence instruments required to address and manage potential environmental and social impacts associated with the WAATP.

1.2 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The development objective of the proposed WAATP is to accelerate adoption of improved agricultural technologies and innovations by small scale producers and contribute to improvement of an enabling environment for regional market integration in the ECOWAS region and enable the Governments to respond promptly and effectively to eligible emergencies.

1.3 PROJECT BENEFICIARIES AND TARGET VALUE CHAINS

The primary beneficiaries for the WAATP project will include agricultural producers, processors, women groups, small holder farmers, farmer groups, research institutions, public and private advisory services, government institutions fostering agricultural developments and markets development. The project is expected to target 50% women and at least 30% youth.

The Project will focus and primarily support the rice and cassava value chains, selected vegetables, and livestock in the 8 selected counties of Lofa, Nimba, Grand Gedeh, Bomi, Margibi, Cape Mount, River Gee and Bong. Through different intervention such as construction of infrastructure, livestock research, construction of warehouse or stores, construction of processing plants (cassava and rice), construction of dams for irrigation, construction of laboratory; construction and refurbishment of biotechnology laboratory; rehabilitation of piggery and poultry units; upgrading and construction of a power distribution line within the Institute; upgrading and construction of water distribution system; upgrading and construction of ICT system, rehabilitation of 10 staff houses among others. The project is expected to generate positive social benefits by improving productivity and livelihood of farmers through the above interventions with matching grants and technical assistance.

1.4 PROJECT COMPONENTS

The project will have five components:

Component 1- Strengthening the new model for innovation development in West Africa

Component 2- Accelerating mass adoption of improved technologies and innovations

Component 3- Policies, markets and institutional strengthening

Component 4- Contingent emergency response

Component 5- Project management, learning, monitoring and evaluation

1.4.1 Component 1- Strengthening the New Model for Innovation Development in West Africa

The component aims to continue to enhance regional linkages between and among national research entities, strengthen the National Centers of Specialization (NCoS) supported under WAAPP, and upgrade them to become ECOWAS Regional Centers of Excellence (RCoE) focusing on priority lines of research to be addressed regionally. The RCoE will play a key role in ensuring a solid link with the CGIAR research system, the private sector and the networking of national agricultural research and extension systems to deliver, improved technologies and innovation in a sustainable manner, which will be screened to ensure that they are climate smart and gender sensitive - for scaling up.

This component will support: i) provision of additional infrastructure, equipment and grants for research activities for the RCoE (climate smart technologies, nutrition including bio fortification, soil health, etc.) including an assigned division of labor for participating countries; ii) capacity building of the RCoE network institutions in the participating countries in the domain of adaptive research; iii) academic training for the next generation of scientists and for research technicians; iv) MoUs with the CGIAR centers and other advanced research institutions for capacity building, technical backstopping, joint research activities and dissemination of CGIAR technologies; v) establishment of a Center of Excellence for Mechanization that would support a new model of mechanization for West Africa including the promotion of zero tillage, private sector led mechanization, and private mechanization service centers; vi) annual planning and result-sharing workshops organized by each RCoE; vii) participation of the research system in the development of Innovation Platforms; and viii) grants to best skilled research teams to develop and adapt technologies for priority research areas which focus on constraints along the targeted value chains. The above component will have the following results;

- Improved agricultural productivity
- Improved technical capacity for the personnel and the targeted farmer groups
- Improved food and nutritional security
- Better management of soil health

1.4.2 COMPONENT 2- Accelerating Mass Adoption of Improved Technologies and Innovations

The component aims at scaling up adoption of improved agricultural technologies and innovations including promoting innovation for youth that will accelerate productivity increases and thus contribute to higher food availability in the sub-region and enhanced regional trade flows. This too will have positive outcomes such as

- Improved productivity
- Improved food and nutritional security
- Improved post-harvest handling

1.4.2.1 Sub-Component 2.1. Demand-Driven Market-Based Mass Adoption of Technologies and Innovations.

The sub-component aims to address the key drivers of productivity increase and accelerate mass adoption of innovations. The sub-component will further consolidate activities already initiated under WAAPP including: i) implementation of a regional knowledge management and communication for development action plan to address information needs of farmers and value chain actors; ii) strengthening of national private and public extension services and their networking at regional level; iii) scaling up the use of ICT and innovations in outreach, such as E-extension, E-vouchers, electronic technology markets, regional geo-spatial monitoring of technology adoption, innovative rural finance tools; iv) promotion of multi stakeholder platforms, such as Innovation Platforms and alliances with the private sector and farmers' organizations as conduits for new technology mainstreaming; v) upgrading the national seed systems and regional seed market; v) scaling up of soil fertility management including soil mapping, soil testing, and fertilizer blending; vi) promotion of south-south collaboration with other sub regions in Africa as well as with Asia, and Latin America; vii) national and regional technology fairs and events and viii) the implementation of an action plan to promote nutrition-sensitive agriculture and technologies.

It will also support new activities related to: i) promotion of mechanization services to farmers; ii) piloting and scaling up of innovative rural finance models in collaboration with IFC, T&C and commercial banks including leasing for mechanization, inventory credit schemes, risk sharing facilities. The attendant outcomes of this can be;

- Digital financial services and inclusion of rural farmers.
- Development and provision of ICT for agricultural services such as weather information,
- Provision of agricultural insurance by financial institutions.
- Tractor services
- Access to markets

1.4.2.2 Sub-Component 2.2: Innovation for Youth

The sub-component aims at scaling up adoption of innovations and improved technologies by the educated and non-educated youth who are already in the rural area or showing a great interest in the agricultural sector. The project would specifically target youth in the range of 18-35-years, and work with them to improve their skills in agricultural production, services to agriculture, value addition. The sub-component will scale up activities piloted under WAAPP including:: i) development of a regional strategy and national action plans for youth employment in the agricultural sector based on the outcome of the ongoing stocktaking exercise of pilot activities initiated under WAAPP ; ii) specific vocational capacity training for youth and scaling up of public and private sector led incubation systems/hubs/centers (such as the Ibadan University and IITA ones, the WAAPP experiences); iii networking of youth entrepreneurs, business plan competition and development of a mentorship program at national and regional levels and iv); and iv) start up and kits to support innovation adoption by youth. The possible result of this component will be;

- Skilled rural youth in agricultural business and skills
- Emergence of rural entrepreneurs

1.4.3 Component 3- Policies, Markets and Institutional Strengthening

The aim of this innovative component is to create the enabling policy environment to accelerate agricultural transformation, connect production to markets and strengthen regional integration institutions. Efforts will be focused on removing barriers to cross-border trade in technologies and inputs, identifying products for which regional demand is growing, and strengthening the institutions at the regional level to provide backstopping for the reform process. Results of this component will include;

- Engagement in policy dialogue
- Echoing voices of rural farmers
- Innovations in distribution and sales

1.4.3.1 Sub-Component 3.1: Regional Policies and Regulations

The sub component will consolidate activities launched under WAAPP and address new areas of policy reforms necessary to accelerate agricultural transformation in the sub-region. It will support: i) stocktaking of the implementation of the regional regulations on seeds, pesticides, fertilizer and veterinarian products and implementation of the resulting action plan, building on existing regional initiatives and effective implementation at the country level; ii) updating and implementation of the existing common strategies and action plans for gender, communication, climate change.

The sub-component will also focus on new areas including: i) support to regulatory reform and increased coordination to address non-tariff barriers to regional trade, ii) review of the regional trade policies and development of an action plan for their update and/or dissemination to value chain actors. Results of this component will include;

- Harmonized policies and regulations
- Improved cross border trade

1.4.3.2 Sub-Component 3.2: Regional Market Development for Targeted Products.

This sub component aims to identify products for which regional demand is growing rapidly, and for which potential exists to increase trans-border trade flows. A selected number of products (2 or 3) will be identified, based on experience, in the main trade corridors and will be used to test the business environment and provide feedback for scale up. The sub-component will therefore support: i) establishment and operationalization of regional multi-stakeholder initiatives – Public-Private Dialogue (PPD), trade knowledge platforms, regional Innovation Platforms- to identify key bottlenecks and support collective action and advocacy; ii) preparation and implementation of detailed action plans to implement proposed solutions for identified barriers in value chains that inhibit cross-border flows of technologies and/or products; a positive list of eligible activities will be identified during preparation; iii) the continuing monitoring of trade-flows of these commodities along the main trade corridors, identifying the main legal and illegal barriers and practices hindering trade and increasing the transaction costs between farms and forks and ; iv) south-south exchange visits with SADC and the East African Community; and v) feasibility studies for regional warehouse receipt system and a private sector-driven regional commodities exchange market. It will furthermore explore collaboration with IFC to pilot innovative

schemes including “risk sharing facility” and “business plan competition” to facilitate access to investment capital and support to the best investment projects. Results of this component will include;

- Creation of market for agricultural commodities along the value chain

1.4.3.3 Sub-Component 3.3: Strengthening the Capacity of Regional And National Institutions.

The sub-component would strengthen the capacities of the regional institutions responsible for leading and coordinating the definition of regional policies, strategies and programs for agricultural development. It would support activities aimed at: i) strengthening the capacities of ECOWAS, ECCAS and WAEMU respective Departments of Agriculture in policy analysis, regional programs preparation, implementation and monitoring, regional benchmarking and impact evaluation; ii) strengthening/clarifying the relationships between these regional institutions and regional technical agencies such as CORAF and CILSS; (iii) strengthening CORAF capacity to implement programs identified by ECOWS/WAEMU in the areas of technology generation and dissemination; and iv) building the capacities of national Ministries and relevant institutions (including producer associations, Inter-professional bodies, private sector and civil society organizations) to implement the national projects under WAATP including; for policy and regulations design, upgrading/modernizing agricultural research and extension systems, designing programs for increasing access to inputs and credit, monitoring and evaluation of programs and reforms, etc. Results of this component will include;

- Better and improved corporate governance
- Improved institutional collaborations

1.4.4 Component 4. Contingent Emergency Response

This component, known as the Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC), will be available should the need arise to redirect some of the project resources to contribute with other projects in the participating countries portfolio to respond to an eligible emergency or crisis. The available resources would be made available to finance emergency response activities and to address crisis and emergency needs. An Immediate Response Mechanism Coordinating Agency and expenditure management procedures will be defined in an Immediate Response Mechanism Operational Manual (IRM/OM), to be prepared separately and approved by the World Bank, in line with guidance provided under OP 10.00, paragraph 11. In case this component is to be used, the project will be restructured to allocate financing. Results of this component will include;

- Better management of emergencies
- Providing responses to emergency situations
- Assist communities with provision of agricultural services

1.4.5 Component 5. Project Management, Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation.

The Project will build on the successful institutional arrangements mechanisms of WAAPP. It will be coordinated: (i) at the national levels by existing national Coordinating units (PCU), which successfully coordinated the implementation of WAAPP; and (ii) at the regional level by CORAF based on a well-defined mandate agreed by the Regional Steering Committee (RSC) under the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B). This component aims to ensure that the project is efficiently managed and performance and impact

are carefully tracked. The component would also support annual foresight conferences to monitor trends in the sector and emerging needs, training of national counterparts to contribute to the analytical work, regular monitoring by the Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators group (ASTI) of CGIAR and national counterparts of expenditure on R&D, measurement of productivity, monitoring of jobs created and project management, and impact analysis. CORAF will be strengthened by establishing a small regional coordination unit with key staff. The staffing of CORAF and each PCU will include a social safeguard/gender specialist, an environmental safeguard/climate change specialist, a private sector specialist, a communication specialist, an M&E officer, the fiduciary staff (Procurement and Financial Management), the Project coordinator and at least one technical expert. Results of this component will include;

- Improved management of projects
- Creates room for strengthening of potentially weak areas of the project
- Strict adherence to institutional policy

2 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGIES USED FOR THE RPF

2.1 OBJECTIVES OF RPF

The main objective of the assignment is to prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) that is to be used for the social screening and assessment of infrastructure project components and sub-components to be funded within the framework of the WAATP Project.

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will guide implementation of the MoA's Project Management Unit (PMU) civil works packages under the components and sub-components to ensure that displacement issues are resolved and that the livelihoods of the affected persons are not negatively impacted, and where it is unavoidable they are compensated and/or resettled. The RPF will also guide to clarify resettlement principles, mitigation measures, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied when implementing the WAATP.

The objectives of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) are to:

- a. Establish the resettlement and compensation principles and implementation arrangements for the WAATP;
- b. Clarify the policies, principles and procedures that will govern the mitigation of adverse social impacts induced by the WAATP project operations.
- c. Describe the legal and institutional framework underlying approaches for resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation;
- d. To ascertain eligibility and compensation for the loss/impacts of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs);
- e. Provide guidelines to develop an Entitlement Matrix and specify eligibility criteria for defining various categories of Project Affected Person (PAPs);
- f. Describe the consultation procedures, including stakeholder mapping and participatory approaches involving PAPs and other key stakeholders;
- g. Provide procedures for the Grievance redress mechanism and for filing grievances and resolving disputes;
- h. Provide a plan monitoring and evaluation as well as indicate parameters to be monitored, institute monitoring milestones and provide resources including responsible persons or institutions, necessary to carry out the monitoring activities.;
- i. Develop an outline for the development of Resettlement Action Plans.;
- j. Compliance with provisions under the World Bank Operational Policies (OP 4.12, paragraph 2(b)); and

k. Set out the framework for monitoring and evaluation of the project

The RPF will provide principles, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied for any resettlement (if encountered), that may arise during implementation of the WAATP. Therefore, the RPF will guide preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), as needed for the projects. For example, the RPF will apply construction works and major rehabilitation activities (such as residential buildings at CARI, construction of administrative buildings, construction of ware houses, dams and rehabilitation of existing structures), as well as other maintenance works which may require land take or economic displacement hence trigger involuntary resettlement.

The RPF will provide framework guidance to identifying and managing situations when sub projects may lead to displacement of people, affect their livelihoods (physical or economic displacement / resettlement, denial of rights of access to resources). It also includes guidelines on how to address impacts on vulnerable groups and gender. Any resettlement and/or compensation measures will be implemented in accordance with the RPF, which will guide when and how the site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will have to be completed and implemented before project implementation commences.

The RPF follows the guidance provided in the World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12). The RPF ensures that project activities that will cause physical and or economic displacement or any possible adverse impacts of proposed project activities are addressed through appropriate mitigation measures against potential impoverishment risks. These risks can be minimized by:

- a. Avoiding displacement of people without a well-designed compensation and relocation process;
- b. Minimizing the number of PAPs, to the extent possible by seeking alternative sites and designs;
- c. Compensating for losses incurred and displaced incomes and livelihoods where land take is unavoidable; and
- d. Ensuring resettlement assistance or rehabilitation, is timely and as needed, to address impacts on PAPs livelihoods and their wellbeing.

2.2 METHODOLOGY USED FOR RPF

The RPF for WAATP was prepared based on the following methodology.

- a. Review of previous RPF and project documents
- b. Regulatory review (Liberia)
- c. Review of World Bank Safeguard Policies
- d. Visit to selected project sites/counties
- e. Key stakeholder consultations

2.2.1 REVIEW OF DOCUMENTS

The following documents were reviewed:

- a. Draft ToRs for a Consultancy for preparation of RPF and ESMF for the WAATP;
- b. FAO 2018: Liberia Gender and Land Rights;
- c. Draft Resettlement Policy Framework Report for Smallholder Agriculture transformation and Agribusiness Revitalization, 2018
- d. Draft WAATP Project Concept Note (PCN) of January, 2017;
- e. Liberia Environmental Policy Requirements and Environmental Protection Agency Act;
- f. Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF) for Liberia Land Administration Project (LLAP), June 2017 under Liberia Land Authority;
- g. Review of the World Bank Operational Safeguards Policies
- h. 2008 National Population and Housing Census

2.2.2 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The principles applied in the engagement with stakeholders are the following:

- a. Significance: deal with issues of significance to stakeholders.
- b. Completeness: understand the concerns, views, needs and expectations.
- c. Responsiveness: respond coherently and appropriately.

The interaction with stakeholders requires:

- a. Communication: open and an effective two-way communication means listening talking and responding to issues raised.
- b. Transparency: clear and agreed information and feedback processes.
- c. Collaboration: work to seek mutually beneficial outcomes where feasible.
- d. Inclusiveness: recognise, understand and involve stakeholders in the process.
- e. Integrity: conduct engagement in a manner that fosters mutual respect and trust.

The content of this RPF has been informed by an extensive consultative and participatory process. This report therefore draws on information and insights gained from consultations with a wide variety of stakeholders as described later in this report. Using information obtained from stakeholders, County development agendas, previous RPF reports, state of the environment reports and other sources, a range of issues/challenges that farmers or community members face were identified.

Information from MoA-PMU and the Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Plan guided the choice of selected counties for consultation. The consultations and mapping entailed direct engagements with stakeholders where the WAATP will be implemented, including farmer groups, women, youth, county local government officials including administrators, technical Officers; Community Based Organizations as well as NGOs were also consulted among others. Further still, community engagements with the local population were done in selected counties to gain first-hand insights into the agricultural issues they face as well as their needs.

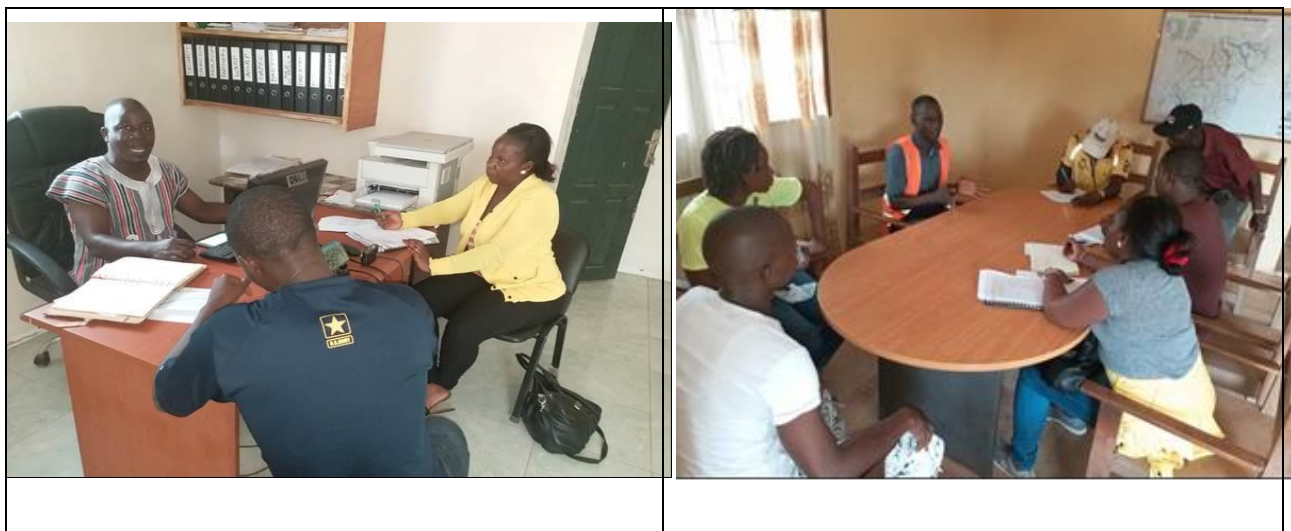


Photo 2-1: Stakeholder consultations with County Agriculture Officer in Bomni County and officials from Gompa City Cooperation in Nimba County



Meeting with Elders at Gbedin town

Meeting with community members of Gbedin town, Nimba County



Meeting DTI community farmer group-Bomni County

FGD with women at Nimba County

Photo 2-2: Meetings with Elders, women and farmer groups

Consultations were carried out with Ministry of Agriculture-Project Management Unit, Environment Protection Agency (EPA), World Bank safeguard unit, Liberian Revenue Authority (LRA), Liberian Land Authority (LLA)

Liberian Land Board (LLB) county technical team from Nimba, Bong, Bomi, NGOs (SEARCH, LADA, NADAIL and CHAP) and some beneficiaries of the project, for example farmer groups at Nimba, Bomi Bong and Lofa (



Table 2-1: Meeting with CHAP Director



Table 2-2: Meeting with County Agricultural Officer, MoA

).

The main purpose of these engagements was to;

- f. have an insight into how resettlement and land acquisition issues are handled in such projects.
- g. get a fair understanding of the social economic baseline indicators of the project areas.
- h. Understand the challenges they face as farmers, their needs and benefits for the project
- i. establish how grievances have been handled in the past project implementation
- j. Ascertain if there is sufficient capacity to handle both Environmental and Social safeguards at project level and at the County level.

Emphasis was placed on a fully inclusive, open and transparent stakeholder participation process in the transfer of information on the proposed WAATP (Table 2-3).



Table 2-1: Meeting with CHAP Director

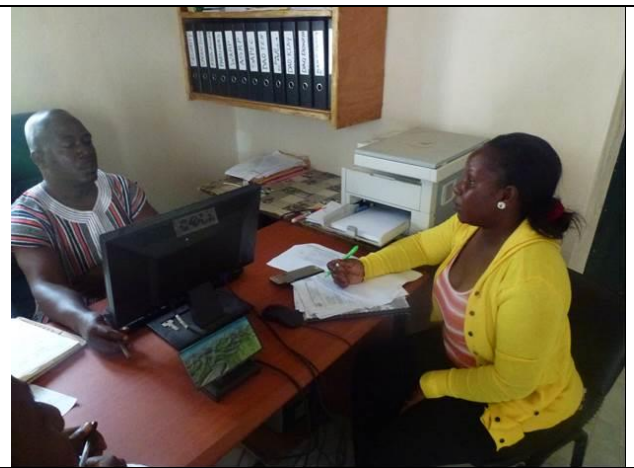


Table 2-2: Meeting with County Agricultural Officer, MoA

Table 2-3: Stakeholders consulted

#	Stakeholder	Person/s Met	Interest during project implementation	Summary of issues	Status of Engagement
1	Ministry of Agriculture-Project Management Unit	Mr. Cyrus Saygbe (Project Coordinator), James Walker	The developer of the project and gives direction of the study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoA does not have internal Capacity to manage resettlement issues. However, there are plans by the project to recruit an Environmental safeguards specialist and a Social safeguards specialist. Need to expedite the RPF/ESMF for the project to ensure the project is within its processing timelines. Program meetings based on the need to consult key stakeholders. It is important to keep a clear record of all meetings because that will be key in the final documents. While in the field, try and see fields of the farmers and capture some of the on-ground issues. 	Meeting held on 17 th April 2018
2	Environment Protection Agency (EPA)	Mr. Jerry Toe, Edward G. Winghah & Moretha A. Brand	General environmental considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern about reporting general over-sight on agricultural projects due to shortage of man-power in some counties which makes it hard for the Agency to get on-ground status of project implementation. The suggestion to have safeguards staff at the PCU for WAATP. Agricultural Bank supported projects need to work more closely with the EPA just like infrastructure projects are doing. 	Meeting held on 20 th March 2018
3	World Bank safeguard unit	Dr. Akhilesh Ranjan (Senior Social Development Specialist),	World Bank safeguard policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PCU needs to have two Specialists i.e Environment and Social Safeguards who will take 	Meeting held on 17 th April 2018

#	Stakeholder	Person/s Met	Interest during project implementation	Summary of issues	Status of Engagement
		Sekou Abou Kamara (Environmental Specialist)		charge of implementation of safeguards aspects in the projects.	
4	Farmer groups at at Nimba, Bomi Bong and Lofa counties	See attached attendance in Annex 4.	Beneficiaries of the WAATP, Impact on land, crops, property, businesses and trade during construction works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avenues for the introduction of modern technology especially for the processing of produce is welcome for this project. Currently the farmers have one tractor, and manually harvest the rice which is labour intensive. There is a big challenge of water for the farmers, the project needs to come up with some interventions to ensure sustainable water supply for the rice farmers and its efficient usage. Needs such as mechanization and irrigation schemes were suggested by community farmers. The farmers lack warehouses to store the rice they grow. The WAATP project should consider such interventions. Government involvement into agricultural programs is a challenge. The WAATP project should ensure that MoA will provide accessible market to buy produce from them. 	Meeting held on 17th and 18th April 2018
5	Communities/persons in the project areas	See attached attendance in Annex 4.	Impact on land, crops, property, businesses and trade during construction works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for growing is currently very small. Currently there is 410 acres of land available and this is not enough for agricultural production. The remaining land needs new development such as clearing, irrigation systems 	Meeting held on 18th April 2018

#	Stakeholder	Person/s Met	Interest during project implementation	Summary of issues	Status of Engagement
				<p>so as to be used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project should support livelihood of small holder farmers, they should create jobs for the farmers. Most of the farmers are technicians in rice production. • There was concern on no market for their produce. They reported growing their crops but lacked market. They therefore would be glad if WAATP program could support by linking them to markets. • There are very few wage jobs and there is need to explore the avenues to involve the youth in agriculture. 	
6	Private sector players and NGOs (NADAIL and CHAP) NGOs (SEARCH, LADA)	Robert S. M. Bimba (Executive Director CHAP) Balmo Chea (M&E officer) Jacob Zahye (Program manager)	<p>Ensure that the process of resettlement and compensation is sufficiently participatory and transparent.</p> <p>Trainings, implement the community development programs, capacity building delivering community projects to PAPs villages under the Livelihood and Income Restoration (LAIR) program.</p> <p>Grievance redress</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the rice at household is produced at substance levels and especially by the women. However, the husbands control the resources. • The rice farmers have increasing challenges of pests especially migratory birds during time of maturity. • The WAATP project should contract NGO or CBOs to carry out awareness meetings with communities where the project will be implemented in areas of HIV/AIDS, conflicts amongst community members, need for peaceful co-existence since the project will involve workers, community needs among others. • The project should ensure 	Meeting held on 20 th April 2018

#	Stakeholder	Person/s Met	Interest during project implementation	Summary of issues	Status of Engagement
				community participation, the farmers should be involved at the initial stages. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is need for capacity training for stakeholders especially in resettlement aspects since this is a new concept 	
7	CARI	Marcus Jones PhD (Director General)	Beneficiaries of the WAATP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plans to improve water and power supply in CARI will improve the Institutions functionality for its enhanced delivery of its mandated research outputs; • CARI is mandated to conduct research on 7 thematic areas. • However, the institute is virtually non-functional, needs rehabilitation and revitalization. Currently relying on adaptive research by IITA. 	20 th April 2018
8	Liberia Lands Commission	Cecil T.O Brandy (Chairman)	General urban and Rural planning considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before any project implementation is done, ensure that land tenure issues captured. Land tenure issues are fundamental to agricultural production. For sustainable agriculture, farmers must be secured for tenure security. • Most of the farmers do not own land, they lack titles. • Land authority is new, • There were a lot of issues in land sector. LLC Developed an agenda for land. With objectives and these included • Equal productive access for Liberians. (land rights policies). Four land rights; public, private, government, 	Meeting held on 23 rd April 2018

#	Stakeholder	Person/s Met	Interest during project implementation	Summary of issues	Status of Engagement
				<p>customary. Recognizing the rights for communities to own land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right of ownership goes to communities. There is no government domain. Negotiation is now directly with communities. • Need to improve land administration systems (did not maps, regulations, surveyors, need to improve land administrative system need to be improved, poor archive system; these were missing, surveyors not trained for 30 years. • Put in place policies that would address tenure security and rule of law. The authority is still struggling with the rule of law. • Ensure policies that encourage maximize use of land resources. 	
9	Liberia Revenue Authority	Jlatah K. Pajubo (Manager, Valuation)	Involved valuing of property	<p>There should be Fair market value for all affected property. LRA is a major point of reference in terms of valuation. Major challenge LRA has is they authority does not have any single land captured in the database. Lack National spatial data infrastructure.</p>	Meeting held on 18 th April 2018

2.3 PERTINENT ISSUES RAISED FROM STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

Key issues discussed during stakeholder engagements are explained in Table 2-4 below.

Table 2-4: Views from stakeholders

Resettlement, Livelihoods and compensation issues	<p>In case there are any issues related to livelihood changes, damage or displacement of farmers' property during implementation of the WAATP, owners should be compensated.</p> <p>County officials have not had any experiences on land acquisition and resettlement.</p>
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	Where project will affect people's livelihoods, the government should ensure that they are compensated.
Land	<p>Land Acquisition comes in only if land is owned by individuals. Most of the land is communally owned and people welcome projects especially if they are going to benefit from them.</p> <p>The Liberia Land Authority is new, There were a lot of issues in land sector. LLA Developed an agenda for land. With objectives and these included</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal productive access for Liberians. (land rights policies). Four land rights; public, private, government, customary. Recognizing the rights for communities to own land. • Right of ownership goes to communities. There is no government domain. Negotiation is now directly with communities. • Need to improve land administration systems (did not maps, regulations, surveyors, need to improve land administrative system need to be improved, poor archive system; these were missing, surveyors not trained for 30 years. • Put in place policies that would address tenure security and rule of law. The authority is still struggling with the rule of law. • Ensure policies that encourage maximize use of land resources.
Employment	<p>The project should support livelihood of small holder farmers, they should create jobs for the farmers. Most of the farmers are technicians in rice production.</p> <p>The level of unemployment is high within the community. Youths prefer moving to the city and towns to look for jobs. The project should focus on introducing the youth into farming activities, the need for capacity building would reduce the rate of migration.</p> <p>Local people in project communities should be given priority for available job opportunities.</p>
Project monitoring	<p>MoA that provides support to farmers has a challenge of lack of monitoring implemented projects. Some farmer groups complained and attributed the low production from their crops to the lack of monitoring of projects from MoA officials. Monitoring would help the officials understand what challenges affect farmers and be in a better position to provide assistance.</p> <p>County and district local governments should be involved in monitoring project implementation and would especially be useful in grievance management in project communities.</p> <p>There are community superintendents who would be useful in creating awareness about the project, resettlement and laws governing it. The project should consider involving them.</p> <p>EPA is concerned about reporting general over-sight on agricultural projects due to shortage of man-power in some counties which makes it hard for the Agency to get on-ground status of project implementation. The suggestion to have safeguards staff at the PCU for WAATP and STAR-P is welcomed by the Agency. These staff are willing to be part of recruitment process to give technical assistance to such a process (i.e. formulation</p>

	of ToRs, short-listing and interview process);
Capacity	<p>The Ministry of Agriculture does not have internal capacity to manage resettlement issues. Since the WAATP project may have some degree of displacement or loss of economic activities as a result of construction of infrastructure, there is need to have a sociologist/social development specialist to handle social and resettlement issues as well as an Environmental officer to handle environmental issues.</p> <p>Most of the agricultural activities have lots of implications on the environment on a number of fronts namely; post-harvest issues, irrigation, mechanization, crop protection, livestock and agri-business amongst others. It is also evident that, for now most financing partners are keen on safeguards issues in the projects and the need for timely production of safeguards documents. In view of these, stakeholders feel that, the agency needs to institutionalize its environmental and cross-cutting issues, for sustainable management.</p> <p>A deliberate Environmental and Social Management Unit should be set up and staffed with at least two specialists namely; Environmental Management and Social Development Specialists whose roles should be to institutionalize cross-cutting themes into the Unit and majorly, play an interphase role between the Unit, MoA, Bank and EPA in terms of environmental reporting and monitoring;</p> <p>The counties and districts have staff in office however, they lack knowledge on social, environment and social issues. There is a need for capacity enhancement, awareness and sensitization.</p>
Consultations	There should be a need for community engagement in rice production and specifically, Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) with the communities in view of unreliable rains for the crop
General issues	<p>Request from the community members for provision of machines and operators (such as tractors and power tillers) to help improve their agricultural productivity and to enhance the ability of the cooperative in the production of food.</p> <p>The terrible condition of roads continues to cause problems for farmers. The farmers expressed their concerns over the very poor roads that impede access to transport their produce. Therefore, they requested that farm to market routes should be rehabilitated.</p> <p>There was concern on no market for their produce. They therefore would be glad if WAATP program could support by linking them to markets.</p> <p>There are very few wage jobs and there is need to explore the avenues to involve the youth in agriculture.</p> <p>There are also growing problems of pests getting resistant to pesticides and, the pesticides are increasingly unable to fight pests due to adulteration, poor storage and lack/failure to give correct use/dosage information and a host of other limitations.</p> <p>NADAIL is doing a good job to organize and empower agro-dealers and also raise awareness on the part of farmers on risks of improper handling and application of pesticides despite their popular usage. However, they have a host of limitations in terms of capacity to effectively reach out to all the corners of Liberia, there is issue of room or office space for training of agro-dealers leave alone information management. These need</p>

	support for timely and effective discharge of information to the farmers;
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3 NATIONAL LEGAL AND INSTITUTION FRAMEWORK

The Constitution and other Liberian Laws as well as the World Bank OP 4.12 for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement provide a basis for resettlement and compensation. This RPF will apply the laws, legislation, regulations, and local rules governing the use of land and other assets in Liberia. This section presents a detailed description of the legal framework for the implementation of involuntary resettlement project in Liberia. The following Liberian Laws comprise the legal framework:

3.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.1.1 THE LIBERIAN CONSTITUTION, 1986

Article 22 (a) and (b) of the Constitution gives right to all individuals to own property, either on an individual basis or in conjunction with other individuals, as long as they are Liberian citizens. The right to ownership of property however does not extend to mineral resources on or beneath the land.

Article 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of Liberia states that, “while the inviolability of private property shall be guaranteed by the Republic, expropriation may be authorized for the security of the nation in the event of armed conflict or where the public health and safety are endangered for any other purposes, provided reasons for such expropriation are given and there is prompt payment of just compensation. It states further such expropriation or compensation may be challenged freely in a court of law, and that when property taken for public use when ceased to be so used, the Republic should accord the former owner or those entitled to the property through such owner the right of first refusal to reacquire the property.

Article 26 of the Constitution of Liberia states, among other things, that where any person’s or any association’s rights have been unconstitutionally contravened, that person or association may invoke the privilege and benefit of court direction, order or writ, including a judgment of unconstitutionality, and anyone injured by an act of the Government or any person acting under its authority, whether in property or otherwise, shall have the right to bring suit for appropriate redress.

3.1.2 LAND ACT, 1905

Before independence, land acquisition and distribution in Liberia was done on the basis of relationship and class system. Opposition to this system of land tenure led to the establishment of a set of rules known as the ‘digest of law to govern the affairs of the settlers in terms of land distribution’. This subsequently culminated in the Land Distribution Act of 1856, which removed the restriction to land distribution on the basis of citizenship. Later, this Act was repealed by the 1905 Land Act to provide for the expansion of the country from a few miles along the coast into the interior and ownership of the new vast amount of land and people therein.

3.1.3 THE LAND RIGHTS ACT, 2014

Chapter 2 of the describes nature of ownership and rights in land, and categories of land ownership to include a) Public Land; b) Government Land; c) Customary Land; d) Private Land. Chapter 3 prescribes proof,

protection, registration and regulation of land; Article 12 states that ‘The right to own and/or use land is not absolute but is subject to reasonable regulations’. Chapter 5 of the Act provides for acquisition of private land; Articles 17-19 and 22 of the Act describe ways of acquiring private ownership of land including **purchase, donation, intestacy, gift, will or Adverse Possession**; provided that in all cases a valid acquisition of a Private Land may be only by persons qualified to hold Private Land in keeping with Article (15) of the Act. Article 18 describes acquiring of private land by purchase; Article 19 (2) prescribes conditions for acquiring private land by purchase from Owner of a Private Land; and 22 Article 20 describes ways of acquiring land from the state. Articles 20 and 21 describe purchase of private land from the State and a Community respectively.

Chapter 10 provides for demarcation and categories of Customary Land; Article 38 (1) states that a Land-owning Community may divide its Customary Land into various categories, including but not limited to the following: a) Residential Area, b) Agricultural Area, c) Commercial Area, d) Industrial/Mining Area, e) Cultural Shrines/Heritage Sites, f) Protected Area, g) Forest Land, and h) Any other Categories of land that the Community deems appropriate.

3.1.4 REVISED LAWS AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS FOR GOVERNING THE HINTERLAND (RLARGH) OF 1949

Article 66 of the RLARGH states that, “title to the territory of the Republic of Liberia is vested in the sovereign state.” The right and title of the respective tribes to land of an adequate area for farming and other enterprises essential to the necessities of the tribe main interest in the land to be utilized by them for their purposes; and whether or not they have procured deeds from Government, delimiting by notes and bounds such reserves, their rights and interests in and to such areas, are a perfect reserve and give them title to the land against any person or persons whomsoever. The article further states that when the tribe should advance, they should petition the Government for the division of the land into family holdings and the Government should grant deeds to each family in fee simple. Article 67 of the RLARGH states, among other things, that individuals not members of a tribe may enter a tribal land for the purpose of using said land. However, said persons should obtain permission from the Tribal Authority prior to commencing his/her activities and agree to pay some token in the nature of rent.

3.1.5 AGRICULTURAL LAW, 1973

Article 4 of this law gives the Ministry of Agriculture the authority to regulate importation and exportation, movement of plant and animal products, and prohibit the importation into Liberia of plants or animals which are poisonous, noxious, or which produce deleterious drugs or which may be infested or infected with harmful pests or diseases.

Chapter XXV of this provides for development of National Agricultural development program

3.1.6 NATIONAL LAND RIGHTS POLICY

A Land Rights Policy was endorsed by Government in 2013. The Policy provides recommendations for land rights in Liberia, based on four land rights categories: Public Land, Government Land, Customary Land and Private Land. The Policy recommends the full legal recognition of customary land rights by protecting customary and private land equally. The Land Rights Policy of Liberia aims at promoting the judicious use of the nation's

land and all its natural resources by all sections of the Liberian society in support of various socio-economic activities undertaken in accordance with sustainable resource management principles and in maintaining viable ecosystems. Key policy provisions include facilitating equitable access to land, guaranteeing security of tenure and protection of land rights, ensuring sustainable land use and enhancing land capability and land conservation.

In 2014 the LLC (now the LLA) drafted a Land Rights Act, which is currently pending approval of the Senate. The Land Rights Act draft is based on the recommendations from the Land Rights Policy and reflects the four categories of land ownership as outlined above. The Land Rights Act draft seeks to ensure that customary land is given protection equal to private land for all Liberians. Further, the Land Rights Act draft prescribes the means by which land may be acquired, used, transferred and otherwise managed.

Possibly, the first formal legal recognition of community land in Liberia was the issuance of a deed in 1876 for conditional fee simple ownership. Fee simple ownership was subject to three conditions: (1) demonstrating “civilized” customs, (2) cultivating a certain amount of coffee trees, and (3) building on the land. The law that authorized the deed gave each male member of the tribe one town lot and thirty acres of farmland. These individual holdings likely remained subject to customary law, and thus within a larger community land tenure system. Individual or family- based holdings, even when a community has a deed for its land, are not uncommon as the customary tenure system persists, which allows for such holdings. This land administration setting makes Liberia likely the first African state or colony to formally recognize community land.

3.1.7 LAND ACQUISITION ACT OF 1929

The Act outlines procedures for obtaining rights to any piece of land in Liberia through purchase. It distinguishes land in Liberia into two categories: the hinterland and the county area. The procedure for obtaining land located in the hinterlands is as follows:

- Obtain consent of Tribal Authority to have a parcel of land deeded to the individual by the Government;
- Pay a sum of money as a token of one’s intention to live peacefully with the tribesmen;
- Paramount or clan chief signs a certificate which purchaser forwards to the office of the District Commissioner (who also acts as the Land Commissioner for the area);
- The District Commissioner, after ascertaining that the land is not encumbered in anyway, approves that the land be deeded to the applicant and he issues a certificate to the applicant.

The procedure for obtaining land located in the county is as follows:

- Application to the Land Commissioner in the county in which the land is located;
- The applicant obtains a certificate from the Land Commissioner, if he is satisfied that the land is unencumbered.

After the purchaser completes the above steps, he pays to the Bureau of Revenues the official value of land which is not less than fifty cents per acre. Thereafter, the purchaser shall obtain and submit a receipt to the President for an order to have the land surveyed. A deed will then be prepared by the Land Commissioner, authenticated, and given to the purchaser.

3.1.8 COUNTY ACT OF 1969

The Act first instituted official distribution and demarcation of land boundaries in Liberia. Heretofore, counties were created through political means. For example, the three oldest counties in Liberia—Montserrado, Sinoe, and Maryland—were all products of political consideration.

3.1.9 LAND COMMISSION ACT, 2008.

The Act provided for establishment of the Land Commission with mandate and purpose to propose, advocate and coordinate reforms of land policy, laws and programs in Liberia. Its mandate extends to all land and land-based natural resources, including both urban and rural land, private and public land, and land devoted to residential, agricultural, industrial, commercial, forestry, conservation and any other purposes. However, it does not have adjudicatory or implementation role.

The commission's primary objectives include to:

- Equitable and productive access to the nation's land, both public and private;
- Security of tenure in land and the rule of law with respect to landholding and dealings in land;
- Effective land administration and management; and
- Investment in and development of the nation's land resources.

3.1.10 LAND ADMINISTRATION POLICY, 2015

The Land Administration policy presents a framework for land administration in Liberia. It focuses on the main features of good land administration and those pertaining to the identification, ownership, use, and valuation of land, including information on all lands, as well as the identification of land and the determination of rights to the land, recording of those rights, valuation of land and the management of government and public land, coordination of land use planning, the establishment of the institutional framework at central and local government levels to carry out this mandate.

3.1.11 THE NATIONAL RICE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF LIBERIA (REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA 2012A)

Aims to improve food security and achieve self-sufficiency through the doubling domestic rice production by 2018. Rice is a staple cereal crop in Liberia with great social and political significance. Demand far exceeds local production, however, which requires high imports and affects the country's trade balance and foreign exchange.

3.2 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The institutions responsible for the preparation and implementation of the RPF are highlighted below with their mandates;

- Ministry of Agriculture-PMU;

- CORAF/WECARD West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Ministry of Public Works (MOPW);
- Liberia Land Authority (LLA)

3.2.1 MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (MOA)

The MoA is responsible for the overall implementation and coordination of the WAATP in Liberia. In continuity with WAAPP, the MoA entrusts the overall coordination of project implementation to the PMU through the Project Coordination Unit. MoA will screen all activities and whenever the activities are expected to lead to the taking of land and involuntary resettlement, will prepare a Resettlement Action Plan based on the principles included in this RPF.

The WAATP coordination Unit (PCU) will be responsible for the day-to-day coordination and management, procurement, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), reporting, assessment of impacts, and systematic analysis of lessons learned of the project.

3.2.2 CORAF

CORAF will monitor the overall implementation of the regional activities of WAATP, reporting on progress related to the effectiveness of the dissemination mechanisms and the increase in agricultural productivity and competitiveness in the program's areas of interest. It will also: i) organize the regional steering committee; ii) organize regional studies; iii) implement a regional competitive grant scheme; iv) organize regional trainings; and v) facilitate mobility of research.

3.2.3 THE MINISTRY OF LANDS, MINES AND ENERGY

The Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy, besides its pivotal role in mineral resource development, is also in charge of the national responsibility of administering and regulating public and private lands. This includes land tenure, land policy, land reform, land use, planning and all other aspects of land administration. It coordinates the activities of gold and diamond miners and is responsible for issuing mining licenses.

The Vision and Mission of the MME (former Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy) is to ensure the sustainable management and utilization of Liberia's lands and mineral resources for socio-economic growth and development.

The Ministry's activities and implementation of the current reforms are in pursuance of its set aims and objectives. These are:

- Develop and manage sustainable lands and mineral resources;
- To facilitate equitable access, benefit sharing from and security to land and mineral resources;
- Promote public awareness and local communities' participation in sustainable mineral and land use management and utilization;
- To review, update, harmonize and consolidate existing legislation and policies affecting land and mineral resources;

- To promote and facilitate effective private sector participation in land service delivery and mineral resource management and utilization;
- Develop and maintain effective institutional capacity and capability at the national, regional, district and community levels for land and mineral service delivery; and
- Develop and research into problems of mineral resources and land use.

3.2.4 THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

The Ministry through the PMU will help the project in informing the GoL on the key project deliverables. It will also help in linking the right department that will help in the evaluation of properties with resettlement needs arise. The Ministry will transfer the proceeds of the grant necessary for Project execution to the PMU.

3.2.5 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

The EPA is mandated to set environmental quality standards and ensure compliance with pollution control. It is responsible for the provision of guidelines for the preparation of Environment Assessments and Audits, and the evaluation of environmental permits. These may include certification procedure for agrochemicals and their application and other activities potentially dangerous to the environment.

The EPA is also established to coordinate, monitor, supervise and consult with relevant stakeholders on all activities in the protection of the environment and sustainable use of natural resources.

3.2.6 MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS (MOPW)

The MOPW is responsible for land-use zoning and may be engaged in site the selection.

The Ministry of Public Works carries out the following broad functions:

- Provision of advice, technical services, planning, design and construction of works projects for other Government Departments and Agencies.
- Management of works and maintenance programmes associated with public buildings, roads bridges, airfields, jetties, water supplies, sewerage and rural electricity; and
- Maintenance and operation of facilities owned by the Government.

3.2.7 THE LIBERIA LAND AUTHORITY (LLA)

The Liberia Land Authority (LLA) was established with the passing of the LLA Act by the Legislature in October 2016. The LLA has the legal mandate for land administration in Liberia. The LLA will subsume the Department of Lands, Surveys and Cartography (DLSC) under the Ministry of Mines and Energy, the Deeds Registry currently within the Center for National Documents and Records Agency (CNDRA), and relevant functions from the Ministry of Internal Affairs (e.g. County Land Commissioners). The LLA's main activities will focus on a) land policy and planning, b) provision of land survey, registration and mapping services, c) provision of land valuation services, d) creation of a national Land Information System, e) alternative land dispute resolution services, f) coordination of access to government and public land for investment and conservation projects, g) promotion of

land use planning and zoning by local governments, and h) demarcation and titling of the customary land rights of local communities.

3.2.8 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (LGA)

The LGA oversees the operation of the local government system and implements policy in relation to local government structures, functions, human resources and financing. The LGAs are responsible for the management of development at the county and district levels. As such, they are involved in site selection of the sub-projects.

3.2.9 LOCAL NGOS

The local NGOs (Community Facilitators) may be contracted by MoA to facilitate community development, trainings and monitor the day-to-day implementation as well as being involved in developing livelihood restoration programs. Some of the local and international NGOs visited during the study include:

- Action for Greater Harvest (AGRHA)
- Community of Hope Agriculture Project (CHAP)
- Special Emergency Activity to restore Children's Hope (SEARCH)
- LADA

Action for Greater Harvest (AGRHA) and Community of Hope Agriculture Project (CHAP) whose missions is to "Ensure Sustainable Food Security for Rural Liberian Households" will be well placed to implement some components of WAATP in rural areas. This is because their vision and mission is all geared to ensuring Liberians in rural Liberia households create sustainable food security for themselves.

3.2.10 WORLD BANK

In past years, the World Bank has supported a couple of projects in the agricultural sector namely; West Africa Agricultural Productivity Project (WAAPP) and the Smallholder Tree Crop Revitalization Support Project (STCRSP) from 2013-2016. Under WAATP the Bank which finances the project will have a central support supervisory in its compliance with safeguards and related undertaking in line with financing agreement.

3.2.11 CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE (CARI)

CARI is an agricultural research facility that is slowly recovering from the civil conflict. CARI was amongst the GOL institutions hardest hit by the protracted civil conflict, because it served as the base for three successive warring factions, then was home to over 10,000 displaced persons for five years, and finally became an UNMIL sector base. Current emphases include rice, cassava, and yam improvement; maize, fruits and vegetable screening and evaluation; animal husbandry; and, aquaculture.

3.3 WORLD BANK SAFEGUARD POLICIES

The World Bank safeguard policies are operational policies whose primary objective is to ensure that the Bank funded operations do not cause adverse social and environmental impacts and that they "do no harm". As all

other World Bank funded operation, the WAATP project must comply with the requirements of the World Bank Safeguard Policies.

The objective of the World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies is to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment during the development process. These policies provide guidelines for the Bank and borrower staff in the identification, preparation, and implementation of programs and projects. Safeguard policies provide a platform for the participation of stakeholders in project design and are an important instrument for building ownership among local populations (World Bank, 2006). They consist of the following Operational Policies (OP):

- a. Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01)
- b. Natural Habitats (OP 4.04)
- c. Pest Management (OP 4.09)
- d. Indigenous People (OP 4.10)
- e. Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11)
- f. Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)
- g. Forestry (OP 4.36)
- h. Safety of Dams (OP 4.37)
- i. Projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50)

Among the above listed above, the triggered safeguard policies relevant to the RPF include:

- a. OP 4.12 - Involuntary Re settlement
- b. OP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Some project components may result into land take, impacts on livelihoods, assets or restrictions to natural resources, thus triggering the World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. Where there is a difference between national legislation and World Bank policy, World Bank policy will be applied and followed.

3.3.1 OP 4.12 – INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

The World Bank's safeguard policy on involuntary resettlement- OP 4.12 deals with direct economic and social impacts that may result from Bank assisted investment projects and are caused by; the involuntary taking of land resulting in resettlement or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access to assets or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location. It includes requirements that:

- a. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- b. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable persons physically displaced by the project to share in project benefits.

- c. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- d. Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. This policy covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in:
 - i. relocation or loss of shelter;
 - ii. loss of assets or access to assets; or
 - iii. loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location.

3.3.2 PROCEDURES FOR RESETTLEMENT ACCORDING TO THE WORLD BANK OP 4.12

The World Bank OP 4.12 applies to all components of the WAATP and to all economically and or physically affected persons, regardless of the number of people affected, the severity of impact and the legality of land holding. OP 4.12 further requires particular attention to be given to the needs of vulnerable groups especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous groups, ethnic minorities and other disadvantaged persons. The Policy requires that a RAP shall be prepared and cleared by the World Bank prior to implementing resettlement activities. The World Bank also requires that the provision of compensation and other assistance to PAPs, to restore livelihoods when these are affected appreciably, shall be done prior to the displacement of people. In particular, the policy requires that possession of land for project activities may take place only after compensation has been paid. Resettlement sites, new homes and related infrastructure, public services and moving allowances must be provided to the affected persons in accordance with the provisions of the RAP.

3.4 COMPARISON BETWEEN LAND LAW IN LIBERIA AND WORLD BANK OP 4.12

There are significant gaps between Liberian laws and regulations and requirements for resettlement as laid out in OP 4.12. However, some of the key tenets of the WB's OP 4.12 are covered in full or in part by current Liberia legislation. This includes:

- the requirement to pay compensation in advance where land is compulsorily acquired;
- the need to compensate based on full market value or through grant of another land plot or building of equal quality, size and value;
- the need to avoid, wherever possible, impacts on agricultural land and forests;
- the requirement to compensate for losses, whether temporary or permanent in production or damage to productive assets and crops; and
- the provision for pre-judicial avenues for resolution of disputes and rights of appeal.

The Liberian systems on involuntary resettlement are reckoned not to be equivalent with the Banks. Table below highlights the differences between Liberian laws and World Bank policies regarding resettlement and compensation.

Table 3-1: Gaps between World Bank and Liberian legislation applicable to each impact

Theme	Liberian Legislation	World Bank Policies OP 4.12	Gaps and how these will be addressed
Compensation Eligibility	<p>Under the legislation, the only people and entities entitled for compensation are those with registered property rights, for example, registered landowners, leaseholders, users and those with registered third-party rights or those who have legally obtained the right to register their title but whom, for some reason, have not completed registration.</p>	<p>This potentially precludes many categories of affected people that would be entitled to compensation under the OP 4.12.</p>	<p>Project will provide compensation to legal and non-legal land owners, and to legal users of affected property.</p>
Illegal land users/Squatters	<p>The Liberian law does not mention any provision of squatters.</p>	<p>Persons covered under para. 15(c) of OP 4.12 are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank</p>	<p>The Liberian law does not compensate those without legal right or claim to the land. Those without formal legal rights or claims to such lands are not entitled to be resettled or compensated</p> <p>Land squatters should be compensated for loss of assets at replacement value.</p> <p>Dialogue with policy makers will be initiated to explore the possibility of giving compensation to those without formal legal rights or claims to such lands in order to conform to WB OP 4.12.</p>

Theme	Liberian Legislation	World Bank Policies OP 4.12	Gaps and how these will be addressed
Preparation for RAPs	There is no Liberian law mandating project proponents to develop resettlement action plan.	The preparation of a resettlement plan cleared by the Bank prior to the implementation of the resettlement activities	The GoL should address all gaps by fully implementing all mitigation measures reflected in this RPF. When and where there are variances between the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and that of Liberia Law, the one that is superior and prove to provide better and fair entitlement benefits to PAPs should be applied.
Involuntary displacement	There is no Liberian law mandating project proponent to develop resettlement action plan and there are no requirements to avoid and minimize resettlement.	Involuntary displacement/ resettlement of people should be avoided or minimized where possible, because of its potential to cause disturbances and disruption in income generating activities and lead to poverty	Liberia has no specific guidelines on involuntary resettlement but even the two principle laws on land: the <i>Constitution</i> and <i>Land Act</i> do not mention specific provisions for avoidance or minimizing involuntary resettlement.
Compensation	Liberian Constitution requires that just, fair and adequate compensation be paid prior to displacement. Compensations and other assistance to project affected people must be done prior to the displacement of the people for restoring their	When population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses should be taken.	Measures to minimize impact are not provided for and it is unclear how to interpret “prompt, fair and adequate” compensation Effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses will be

Theme	Liberian Legislation	World Bank Policies OP 4.12	Gaps and how these will be addressed
	livelihoods, if significantly affected.		provided during preparation of the RAP
Notice to vacate	According to Liberia's Land Policy, the Government must issue a notice to individuals, private entities, and communities likely to be affected such that they are given a reasonable period of time to review the notice, and advertise the notice to the public for a reasonable period of time.	Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advance of such benefits. (WB OP4.12 Para.6)	Although RAPs are required to be identified and served notices, there is no explicit provision for baseline census and socioeconomic surveys as part of a RAP process. The project will conform to WB OP 4.12 and best practices during the preparation of the RAP.
Extent of Compensation and Resettlement Assistance	Under the current legislation in Liberia, compensation is payable for loss of land, buildings, crops, profit and other damages arising from the acquisition of land for a project. However, moving cost or rehabilitation support to restore the previous level of livelihood are not recognized under the Liberian law as a responsibility of the government, and no government agency is charged to carry out such a responsibility.	Sites intended for the resettlement of project affected people, new homes and related infrastructures, public services and moving allowances must be provided to the affected persons in accordance with the provisions of the resettlement plan	The Liberian law does not consider moving allowance and support to restore livelihoods. The project will conform to WB OP 4.12 and best practices during the preparation of the RAP.

Theme	Liberian Legislation	World Bank Policies OP 4.12	Gaps and how these will be addressed
Property measurements	Under the Liberian law, compensation is equal to the market value of lost properties, but there is no explicit reference to depreciation.	Under the WB safeguard policies, compensation for lost properties will be calculated based on full replacement cost, in other words, compensation should be equal to what enables the Project Affected People (PAP) to restore their livelihood to the level prior to the resettlement.	xxx
Livelihood Assistance	<p>Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.</p> <p>Under the OP 4.12, lost income due to project implementation should be compensated.</p>	Liberian law, however, does not recognize compensation for such lost income. Constitution, Article 24 (as quoted above) does not extend to this aspect of the bank's safeguards requirements.	<p>No provision for livelihood assistance during resettlement process. The program should have a strategy for enabling the PAPs restore their incomes to at least pre-project levels</p> <p>The GoL has agreed to address all gaps by fully implementing all mitigation measures reflected in this RPF. It also agreed when and where there are variances between the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and that of Liberia Law, the one that is superior and prove to provide better and fair entitlement benefits to PAPs shall be applied.</p>

Theme	Liberian Legislation	World Bank Policies OP 4.12	Gaps and how these will be addressed
Land Owners	<p>Owners of Private Land and Customary Land will be provided just and prompt compensation such that, as much as possible, they are put in the same position they were in before the decision to expropriate.</p> <p>Just compensation for the land will be calculated based on fair market value assuming a willing buyer and a willing seller. Any change in fair market value as a result of the decision to expropriate will not be considered.</p>	<p>World Bank Policy recognises the rights of those affected people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use • Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law • Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use. <p>Compensation of lost assets at full replacement costs.</p> <p>Cash compensation is recommended where there are active land markets and livelihoods are not land based.</p>	<p>Cash compensation at replacement value (based on market value + disturbance allowance).</p> <p>All forms of tenancy based on formal or informal rights/ agreements between the land owner and tenant.</p> <p>All affected persons should be compensated fully.</p>
Vulnerable	<p>There is no distinction made on the basis of gender, age, or ethnic origin in Liberian law during compensation.</p> <p>Liberian constitution only mentions that particular attention to the issue of the</p>	<p>Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities</p>	<p>The project will conform to the requirements of WB OP 4.12 and best practices during the preparation of the RAP in regards to the needs of the vulnerable groups.</p>

Theme	Liberian Legislation	World Bank Policies OP 4.12	Gaps and how these will be addressed
	rehabilitation of vulnerable groups or war victims (children, women, the elderly and the disabled) within Liberia, who have been severely affected by the conflict in Liberia.	etc. (WB OP4.12 Para.8)	
Categories of affected individuals	<p>There is no distinction between affected individuals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land owners, land users, owners of buildings and owners of perennial crops are all lumped together and treated likewise. There are no separate provisions for especially vulnerable classes of people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involuntary Resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized. Particular attention should be given to vulnerable groups Affected persons should be assisted to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them to pre- project levels. 	<p>Project should be designed to distinguish between classes of affected individuals and this should be taken into consideration in awarding compensation.</p>
Impacts	Addresses only direct physical impact of acquiring land. Socio-economic considerations are not given priority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation involves direct economic and social impact caused by acquisition. It is good practice for the borrower to undertake social assessment and implementation measure to minimize adverse impacts, particularly to poor and vulnerable 	<p>Design project to take socio-economic issues into consideration in determining compensation</p>

Theme	Liberian Legislation	World Bank Policies OP 4.12	Gaps and how these will be addressed
		groups.	
Compensation & Participation	<p>Affected person are to be informed before repossession of land.</p>	<p>Affected persons should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed in a timely manner on their options and right pertaining to resettlement. • They should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and • implementing resettlement programs. • Offered choices among and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives. • Provided with timely and relevant information to host communities receiving re-settlers 	<p>Design project to take socio-economic issues into consideration in determining compensation</p>

Theme	Liberian Legislation	World Bank Policies OP 4.12	Gaps and how these will be addressed
Grievance Redress Mechanisms	<p>Any person's or any association's rights have been unconstitutionally contravened, that person or association may invoke the privilege and benefit of court direction, order or write for appropriate redress</p>	<p>The procedure specifies grievance mechanisms. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.</p>	<p>Establish appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms. Grievance committees to be instituted but the procedure will not replace existing legal process in Liberia. Rather it seeks to resolve issues quickly so as to expedite receipt of entitlements and smooth resettlement without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal action. If the grievance procedure fails to provide a settlement, complainants can still seek legal redress.</p>
Monitoring & Evaluation	<p>External evaluation is not required</p>	<p>Internal monitoring and external evaluation are required.</p>	<p>Design project to involve third party input in assessment of compensation to be paid</p>

4 PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS

4.1 ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

The Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in accordance with the World Bank policy refers to people who are directly affected socially, physically, economically and spiritually by Bank-assisted investment project. A good knowledge of the population affected, their categories and special needs early in the planning process is critical to a successful resettlement operation.

Some of the WAATP infrastructure that will be implemented under component 1, 2 and 4 (refer to section 1.4) will require preparation of RAP/ ARAP since they may require the Involuntary taking of land, loss of livelihood and other assets or result in economic impact. According to the WB Environmental and Social Framework 2017, once the subprojects or individual project components are defined and the necessary information becomes available, a RPF will be expanded into a specific plan (RAP) appropriate to potential risks and impacts.

Since the exact location of these areas are not yet fully known, the preparation and disclosure of this RPF by the World Bank and the Borrowers is a conditionality for appraisal of this Project. However, during implementation of the WAATP, the identification of these areas will be made and when that happens, land may be acquired, there may be displacement of economic activities and people will be affected. If it is determined that more than 200 people would be affected then this will require preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the sub-project. A census and socioeconomic survey will be undertaken to obtain the total number, categories and needs and preferences of PAPs as part of the RAP preparations. In the case where less than 200 persons are affected by a subproject, an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARAP) will have to be prepared in accordance with OP 4.12 para 25 that provides “...where impact on the entire population are minor, or fewer than 200 people are displaced, an abbreviated resettlement plan may be agreed with the borrower.”

This will inform the choice of resettlement and compensation options and help estimate compensation cost.

This RPF provides a framework for resettlement associated with the WAATP. Each subproject will need to go through a process to identify the level of resettlement required, and if so, the development of a plan for resettlement. At this stage, the World Bank OP 4.12 calls for the preparation of individual RAPs or ARAPs that must be consistent with this RPF.

As soon as the list of sub-projects are identified and approved by the responsible agency implementing the program (in this case MoA), a consultative and participatory process for preparing a RAP will be started, which involves; identification and hiring of an appropriate team that will carry out the RAP (Such a team should include a Sociologist, Surveyor, Valuation Experts and the Local Government representatives); consultations with the key stakeholders will be initially done to justify the need for the resettlement and plan the way forward; undertaking a socio-economic survey to determine the scope and nature of resettlement impacts. The likely displaced persons will be categorized using identifiable groupings or demographics (such as occupational groups, gender, age groups), description of the area, and their livelihoods or standards of living and specific needs identified, described and assessed. The socio-economic survey will constitute the

basis for evaluating the success of the resettlement operations in terms of whether the PAPs have been able to restore their incomes and improve their standards of living.

While identifying the project affected people, particular attention is to be paid to the needs of the Vulnerable groups among those economically and /or physically displaced particularly those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, women and child headed households, indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, HIV/AIDS afflicted persons, orphans, street children, and other historically disadvantaged groups who may not be protected by Liberia's land compensation procedures.

4.2 Overall RAP Process

Through the adaptation of this RPF all RAPs should be prepared following requirements and procedures given in this RPF. The processes to follow when carrying out RAPs or ARAPs are explained below.

4.2.1 Screening

The safeguard consultants recruited by MoA-PMU, based on the design of the subproject, shall carry out screening to identify the involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. If resettlement impacts are found as a consequence of the WAATP subproject, the World Bank policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12) shall be triggered and RAP for the subproject shall be prepared and submitted to World Bank for review and clearance. If there is no resettlement impact identified, then the World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement OP 4.12 shall not be triggered and no RAP is required but the Due Diligent Report specifying no demand on land acquisition and resettlement impact should be prepared and submitted to the World Bank for clearance.

Each RAP should be submitted for review and approval to the World Bank in good time before the commencement of the subproject works. Activities for compensation and support can be started only when the World Bank has approved each RAP. The payment for compensation, allowances and other support or assistance should be completed before taking of land and related assets.

4.2.2 RAP Preparation

If it is determined as a result of screening that the implementation of the subproject will lead to resettlement impact then a RAP must be prepared. As soon as the list (sub-projects) is approved by the MoA, a consultative and participatory process for preparing a RAP will be started, as follows:

- A socio-economic survey will be completed to determine scope and nature of resettlement impacts.
- The socio-economic study will be carried out to collect data in the selected sub-project sites.
- The socio-economic assessment will focus on the potential affected communities, including some demographic data, description of the area, livelihoods, the local participation process, and establishing baseline information on livelihoods and income, landholding, etc.

Annex 1 describes the requirements for the RAP in detail. In general, the RAP contains the following information:

- h) Baseline Census;
- i) Socio-Economic Survey;
- j) Specific Compensation Rates and Standards;
- k) Entitlements related to any additional impacts;
- l) Site Description;
- m) Programs to Improve or Restore Livelihoods and Standards of Living;
- n) Detailed cost estimates and implementation schedule.

The PMU with the help from key stakeholders will prepare the ToRs for the RAP subject to approval by the Bank. The procurement of the consultant to complete the RAP will also be the responsibility of the MoA under PMU. The following guidelines are used when a RAP is developed.

4.2.2.1 Consultation And Participatory Approaches

A participatory approach is adopted to initiate the compensation process. The consultations must start during the planning stages when the technical designs are being developed, and at the land selection/screening stage. The process therefore seeks the involvement of PAPs throughout the census for identifying eligible PAPs and throughout the RAP preparation process.

4.2.2.2 Disclosure And Notification

All eligible PAPs will be informed about the proposed WAATP project and the RAP process. A cut-off date is established as part of determining PAPs eligibility. In special cases where there are no clearly identifiable owners or users of the land or asset, the RAP team must notify the respective local authorities and leaders. A “triangulation” of information-affected persons; community leaders and representatives; and an independent agent (e.g. local organization or NGO; other government agency; land valuer) may help to identify eligible PAPs. The RAP must notify PAPs about the established cut-off date and its significance. PAPs must be notified both in writing and by verbal notification delivered in the presence of all the relevant stakeholders.

4.2.2.3 Documentation and Verification of Land and Other Assets

The government authorities at both national and local levels; community elders and leaders; representatives from the MoA will arrange meetings with PAPs to discuss the compensation and valuation process. For each individual or household affected by the sub-project, the RAP preparation team will complete a Compensation Report containing necessary personal information on the PAPs and their household members; their total land holdings; inventory of assets affected; and demographic and socio-economic information for monitoring of impacts. This information will be documented in a Report, and ideally should be “witnessed” by an independent or locally acceptable body (e.g. Resettlement Committee). The Reports will be regularly updated and monitored.

4.2.2.4 Compensation and Valuation

All types of compensation will be clearly explained to the individual and households involved. These refer especially to the basis for valuing the land and other assets. Once such valuation is established, MoA will produce a Contract or Agreement that lists all property and assets being acquired by the sub-project and the types of compensation selected. All compensation should occur in the presence of the affected persons and the community local leaders.

4.2.2.5 Public Consultation and Participation

Projects involving the community owe their success to community participation and involvement from planning to implementation stage. Hence public consultation through participatory rural appraisal shall be mandatory for all projects requiring land acquisition, compensation and resettlement for the WAATP activities. The aim of public participation at this stage would be to:

- a. Disseminate concepts for proposed projects with view to provoke project interest among communities
- b. Determine communities' willingness to contribute in kind towards the implementation of the project.

The persons affected by the project should participate into the whole process of the compiling and implementation of the resettlement plan, for which, at this point, before formulating the resettlement plan, public meeting should be held to provide the residents with the right to learn this policy framework. Relevant local governments should enable affected households and non-domestic organizations to understand the treatment they may enjoy and the options they may select according to the resettlement plan.

4.2.3 Census of Affected Entities

In this step every owner of an asset to be affected by the project is enumerated and their socio-economic condition documented. A census of PAPs and their households and the inventory of assets to be acquired serve two vital functions. The primary function is to identify PAPs eligible for resettlement entitlements, which is especially important if disclosure of subproject plans is likely to encourage land invasion and fraudulent claims for compensation. The census and inventory also supply an important part of the resettlement database used for subproject monitoring and supervision.

Where establishing ownership or length of residency is difficult, the census should be conducted as soon as possible, to determine a cut-off date for eligibility for entitlements. In such situations an immediate partial inventory, sufficient to establish the number and general size of structures and other assets to be taken, may be advisable to supplement the census.

The census study needs to be undertaken as soon as possible to ensure accurate determination of eligibility for entitlement. The formats for the census study and the asset inventory must be adapted to the specific context and informational requirements of the subproject. In any case, the format needs to be field tested, to ensure that the questions and the phrasing of them elicit the required information.

4.2.4 Socio Economic Survey

The census and inventory of loss are supplemented with data from socioeconomic study. The socioeconomic study data and information are used to establish baseline information on household income, livelihood

patterns, standards of living, and productive capacity. This baseline information constitutes a reference point against which income or livelihood restoration and the results of other rehabilitation efforts can be measured. Other areas of socioeconomic analysis may include: land tenure and transfer systems; the patterns of social interaction in the affected communities; public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities. The means of sustaining livelihood for the affected will be captured as this will be used to analyse options for providing resettlement assistance.

Interviews are conducted with a systematic sample and using uniform questionnaire. The sample should provide a sufficient number of cases for statistical analysis.

4.2.5 Replacement Cost Survey

During preparation of a RAP or ARAP, the replacement cost study will be carried out by the certified valuer and must be verified by the Government Valuer. The same should apply during RAP updates (that is for RAP studies that may have taken 2 years or more without implementation). Compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost. Replacement cost is the amount calculated before displacement, which is needed to replace an affected asset without deduction for taxes and/or costs of transaction as follows:

- i) Productive land (agricultural, aquaculture, garden) based on market prices that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent sales, based on productive value;
- ii) Residential land based on market prices that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent land sales, based on similar location attributes;
- iii) Houses and other related structures based on current market prices of materials and labour without depreciation nor deductions for salvaged building materials;
- iv) Annual crops equivalent to current market value of crops at the time of compensation;
- i) For perennial crops and trees, cash compensation at replacement cost is equivalent to current market value given the type, age and productive value (future production) at the time of compensation. Timber trees based on diameter at breast height at current market value.

The objective of evaluation for land is to determine the prices or rates that will enable PAPs to purchase the same type and quantity of land. The valuation of compensation for the loss of land is based on its market value. Direct interviews with land-owners in the subproject area, including those whose land is affected and those whose land is not; and consultation with the land and real-estate agency service staff, the valuer, etc. are required.

The information to collect include the recent land transfers (buying/selling transactions) in the area; the price, at which owners are willing to sell their land; or/and price of the recent transaction; type of land;

In the case for annual crops, the survey team needs to calculate the value of crops that are lost, the market price of the crops during last 3 years. Whereas for perennial trees, the information about production and benefit of their fruit tree during last 3 years and the market price of the trees are needed. As for structures, the

survey is to determine whether the prices can enable PAPs to rebuild their affected structures. The valuation of compensation for affected structures is based on the principle of replacement cost.

4.2.6 Income Restoration

If it is found that there are severely affected households and/or relocation households by the subproject, income restoration program or a livelihood restoration program shall be prepared. In order to assist PAPs to restore livelihoods and income levels, the subproject will provide an income restoration package adapted to the needs and situation of PAPs as identified in the socioeconomic surveys.

The scope of the entitlements should include an allowance to cover living costs during a period of reduced income while PAPs restore current livelihood and income generating activities or make a transition to new income-generating activities. In kind assistance to reinforce or initiate income-generating activities should also be provided.

The income restoration/Livelihood restoration program should be decided in consultation with local authorities and PAPs eligible for the income restoration and will be fully developed in the RAP for each subproject. The RAP team should also have consultative meetings with other stakeholders such as NGOs, CBOs, institutions and organizations who will help in identifying restoration strategies and programs that best suit the PAPs.

The RAP process mentioned above should be undertaken by a team consisting of, but not limited to; sociologists, gender specialist, archaeologist, Cultural Heritage Specialist, valuers, surveyors, rural development specialist, public health specialist, agronomists, human rights lawyer, cultural heritage specialist, livelihood restoration specialist.

5 BASELINE CONDITIONS

The proposed WAATP will be implemented in 8 of the 15 counties in Liberia. Therefore, environmental and socio-economic conditions in Liberia are discussed in sections below and will, in many areas, provide a basis for predicting impacts of the project.

5.1.1 LOCATION

The Republic of Liberia is located at latitudes 4°21' N and 8°33' N of the equator and longitudes 11°28'W and 7°32'W. Liberia covers 111,369 km², and is located entirely within the humid Upper Guinean Forest Ecosystem in West Africa on the Atlantic Coast. The area of Liberia's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is 229,700 km², extending 370.4 km (200 nautical mi) seaward from shore.

According to Patrick Vinck et al 2011, Liberia is located along the Atlantic Coast of West Africa, between Sierra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea. The territory is divided into 15 administrative counties. The capital, and by far the largest town, is Monrovia, located in Montserrado County, with a population of one million. The rest of the country is mainly agricultural or forested, with other major towns having only around 50,000 inhabitants, namely the port town of Buchanan (Grand Bassa County) and the inland town of Gbarnga (Bong County).

5.1.1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL JURISDICTIONS

Liberia is divided into a hierarchical arrangement of political jurisdictions consisting of 15 counties (each with a designated county seat), 136 districts arrayed within counties, and numerous clans arrayed within districts (Figure 2). Individual counties comprise from 4-18 districts and varying numbers of clans (PCGN Information paper, 2015). The six largest counties (>7,770 km²) are: Nimba County--11,551 km²; Lofa County-- 9,982 km²; Gbarpolu County--9,689 km²; Sinoe County-- 9,764 km²; Bong County--8,754.0 km²; and Grand Bassa County--7,813.7 km². Other counties range in area from 1,880 km² (Montserrado County) to 5,663 km² (Rivercess County).

This Project is located in the 8 selected counties of Lofa, Nimba, Grand Gedeh, Bomi, Margibi, Cape Mount, River Gee and Bong. (Draft WAATP Project Concept Note (PCN) of January, 2017)

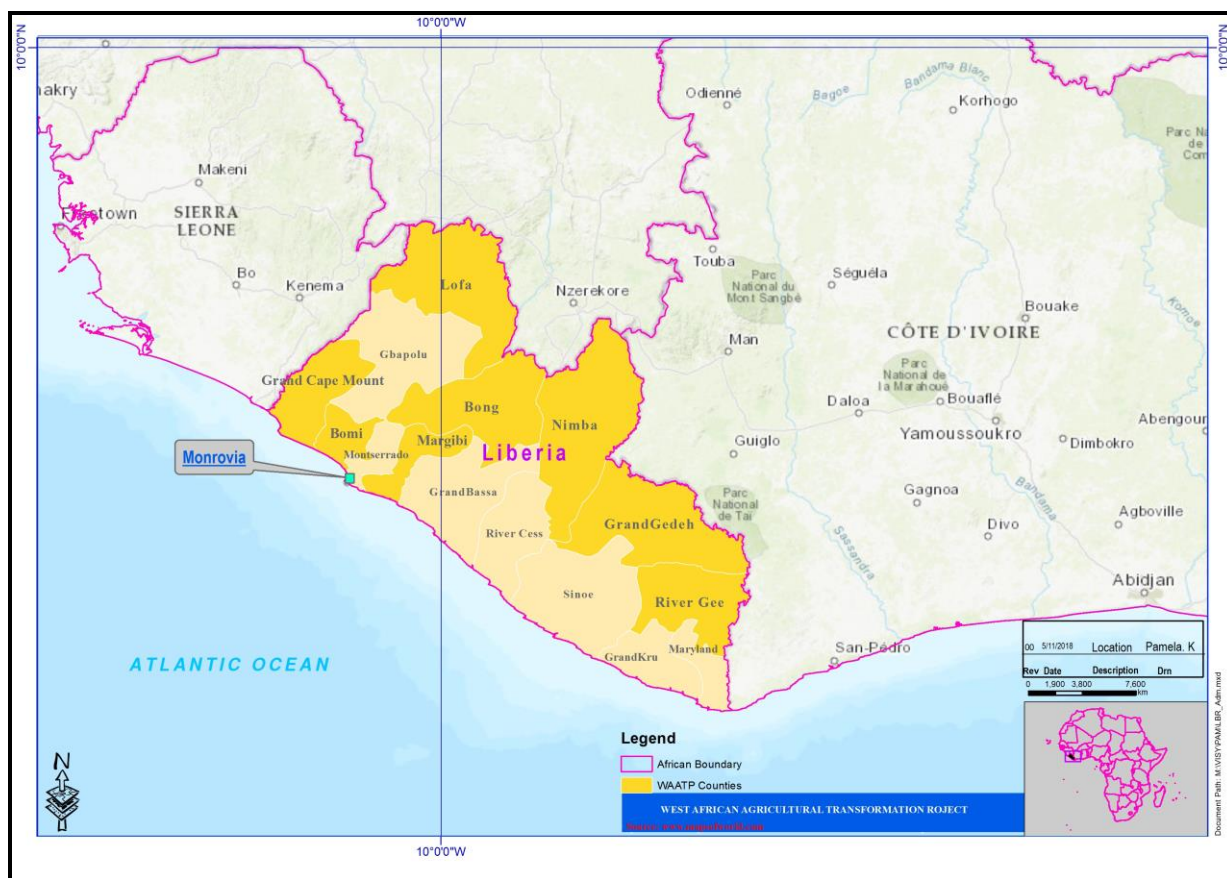


Figure 5-1: Map of Liberia showing counties and administrative set up
Source: Arch GIS

5.1.2 CLIMATE

Liberia's climate consists of two separate climate regimes: the equatorial climate regime restricted to the southernmost part of Liberia, where rainfall occurs throughout the year, and the tropical regime dominated by the interaction of the Inter-tropical convergence zone (ITCZ) and the West African Monsoon. Because of Liberia's coastal location, the southwesterly flow of the monsoon prevails most of the year, maintaining a thin layer of moist marine air near the surface, although the Harmattan Wind typically intrudes for brief periods during the winter in coastal areas. This interaction of the ITCZ with the monsoon flow produces the summer wet season-winter dry season characteristic of a tropical climate (Figure 5-2). (USAID, 2013)

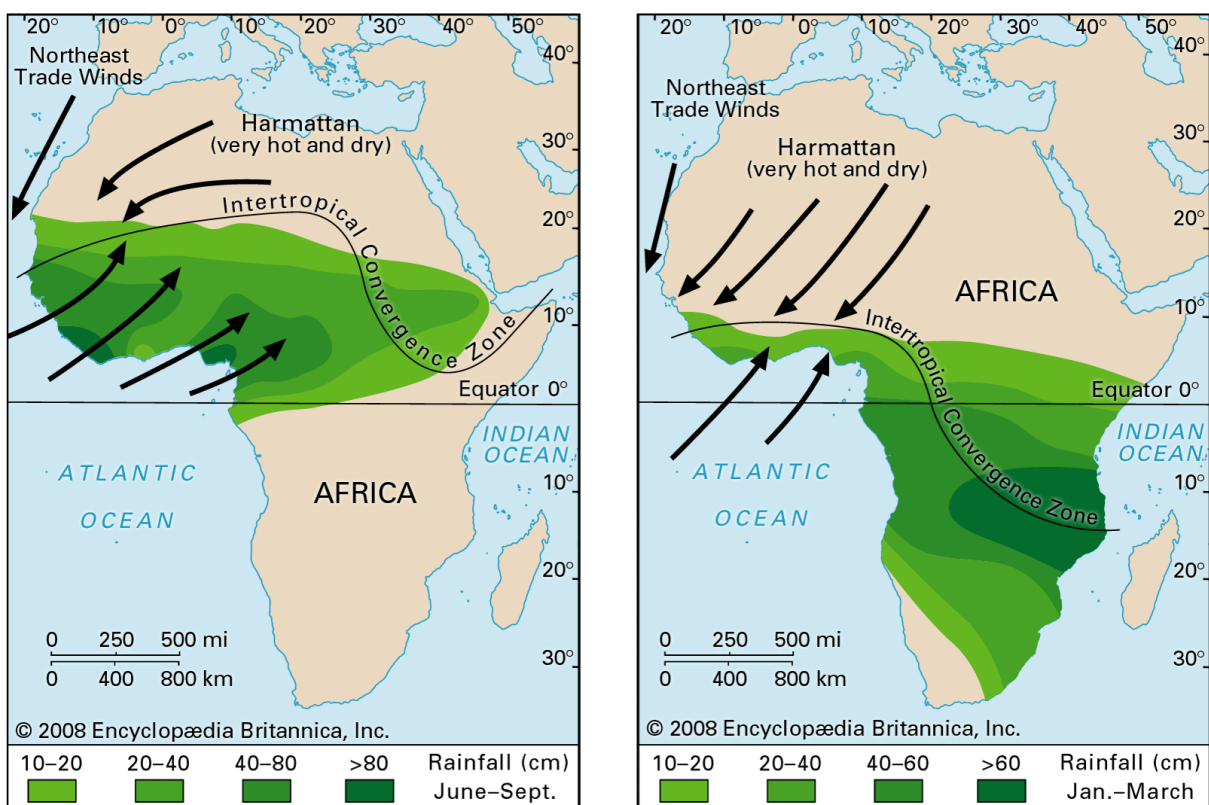


Figure 5-2: West African monsoon (<http://www.clivar.org/african-monsoon>, 2017)

The tropical climate of Liberia is hot and humid throughout the year, with little variation in temperature (mean daytime temperatures: 27°-32 °C; mean nighttime temperatures: 21°-24 °C). There are two distinct seasons in Liberia, dry (November-May) and wet (May-October). Annual rainfall amounts are 4000-5000 mm along the coastal belt, declining to 1300 mm at the forest-savanna boundary in the north. The seasonal variation in rainfall has a critical influence on the vegetation. Liberia exhibits a fairly high average relative humidity throughout most of the year ranging from above 80 % along the coastal belt with lower humidity in the interior portion of the country. During the Harmattan season (December-March), the dust-laden winds blown in from the Sahara can reduce the relative humidity to 50 % or lower (<http://www.clivar.org/african-monsoon>, 2017).

5.1.3 LAND COVER AND VEGETATION

Liberia is situated within the Upper Guinean Forest that extends from Guinea at the northwestern extreme to the eastern limit in Cameroon. The Upper Guinean Forest is fragmented and Liberia is estimated to account for more than half of West Africa's remaining Upper Guinean tropical forest (Figure below). The climax vegetation over most of Liberia is forest, which covers about 4.39 million hectares or 45 percent of Liberia's land area. The most recent forest classification (2006) included 2.42 million hectares of closed dense forest, 1.02 million hectares of open dense forest and 0.95 million hectares of agriculture/degraded forest.

5.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

5.2.1 POPULATION

According to Liberia's National Population and Housing Census 2008, the estimated population of Liberia is 3.440 million people (36 individuals/km²), a 65 % increase since 1984. Liberia's population growth rate in 2008 was estimated to be 5.3 % and is expected to decline to 2.1 % by 2025. Net migration is positive as a result of in-migration from surrounding countries that have also experienced political unrest. The major coastal cities, which also include major population centers are: Monrovia, the capital and largest city in the country. An estimated 58 % of the population of Liberia lives along the coast (EPA, 2007).

According to the UNDP 2016 State of the World Population Report, Liberia is estimated to have a population 4.6 million with an annual growth rate of 2.6%, a fertility rate of 4.5 children per woman and a total dependency ratio 81.9%. However, recent projections in 2018 estimate Liberia's population at 4.85 million (World Population prospects 2017). Of this last official population, 1.1 million people lived in Montserrado County, which is the most populous county and home to the capital, Monrovia. The Greater Monrovia area is home to about 25% of Liberia's population. The next most populous area is Nimba County with about 500,000 residents. Liberia has a population density of just 35 people per square kilometer, which ranks 180th in the world

Table 5-1: Population and Sex Ratio in Liberia

County	2008 Population		Sex Ratio	
	Male	Female	1984*	2008
Bomi	41,807	40,229	108.0	104.0
Bong	161,928	166,991	96.3	97.0
Gbarpolu	44,376	39,382	101.7	112.7
Grand Bassa	111,861	112,978	109.6	99.0
Grand Cape Mount	66,922	62,133	89.2	107.7
Grand Gedeh	65,062	61,084	96.3	106.5
Grand kru	29,330	27,776	91.8	105.6
Lofa	130,143	139,971	107.8	93
Margibi	99,900	99,789		100.1
Maryland	70,725	65,679	98.9	107.7
Montserrado	585,833	558,973	117.8	104.8
Nimba	232,700	235,388	95.9	98.9
Rivercess	33,860	32,002	99.0	105.8
Rivergee	35,360	31,958	96.2	110.7
Sinoe	54,748	50,184	103.1	109.1
TOTAL	1,764,555	1,724,517	102.0	102.3

Source: Liberia NPHC, 2008

5.2.1.1 POPULATION DENSITY

According to USAID (2013)¹, the highest concentration of population occurs in and around coastally located Monrovia, the capital and largest city in the country, including Montserrado and nearby counties. Montserrado County has 595 individuals/km², and nearby Margibi County has 78 individuals/ km², Bomi County, 44 individuals/ km², Bong County, 38 individuals/ km², and Grand Bassa County, 28 individuals/ km², which includes the seaport Buchanan. Other counties with moderate to high relative densities include Maryland County (59 individuals/km²) which includes the coastal city of Harper in the extreme southeast, bordering Côte d'Ivoire; north central Nimba County (40 individuals/km²), bordering Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire; Lofa County (72 individuals/km²) in the west, bordering Sierra Leone; and Grand Cape Mount County (27 individuals/km²) in the northwest, which includes the coastal city of Robertsport and borders Sierra Leone and Guinea. The remaining 6 counties have densities ≤15 individuals/km².

5.2.2 HUMAN INDICATORS

By any measure, Liberia is one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world, and among sub-Saharan African countries. Liberia's 2013 Human Development Index score places it 174th out of 186 countries. According to WFP (2018)² figures, nearly 64 % of Liberians, or 2.5 million people, live below the poverty line, and 48 % live in extreme poverty.

5.2.2.1 FOOD SECURITY STATUS

The 2013 Liberia Comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Survey estimates that more than one in three Liberian households has an “unacceptable” food consumption pattern, i.e. one that cannot sustain an active and healthy life (WFP, 2013). Most, rural households are food insecure, meaning that they lack access (at all times of the year) to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Nationally, 80% of the rural population was either moderately vulnerable (41 %) or highly vulnerable (40 %) to food insecurity (GoL, 2007). Different rural livelihood profiles provide differing degrees of food security; the most food insecure groups were those involved in palm oil production and selling, followed by hunters and contract laborers.

5.2.2.2 LIFE EXPECTANCY

According to Human Development Report, 2016, average life expectancy at birth is 61 years (2016³) with estimated fertility rate of 4.65 children per woman.; infant mortality is 52.2 deaths per 1,000 live births; and, maternal mortality rate is 770 deaths per 100,000 live births. HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 years is 2.9 %. Overall, the HIV prevalence in women is higher (2.4%) than in men (1.8%), revealing women's higher vulnerability to HIV infection. (Liberia HIV&AIDS Response Progress Report 2016). Adult literacy rates average 61% (2010). Poverty and underdevelopment are not the only challenges. Liberia emerged from its protracted civil war as a deeply divided country, its social fabric torn by ethnicity, religion, geography, and

¹ USAID 2014: *Liberia Climate Change Assessment Report*

² <https://www.wfp.org/operations/200395-liberia-country-programme-2013%E2%80%932017>.

³ UNDP: *Human Development Report 2016. Human Development for Everyone. Briefing note for countries on the 2016*

history. There are 16 ethnic groups, and Christianity (85%), Islam (12%), and indigenous (3%) religions are practiced.

5.2.3 INFRASTRUCTURE

a) Water Supply

Access to safe water and sanitation is one of the key public services that determine people's quality of life. In Liberia, 85% of households have access to an improved source of drinking water. 95 % of urban households and 71 % of rural households have access to improved water sources. Urban and rural households rely on different sources of drinking water. Only about 2.4 % of urban households have piped water in their dwelling or yard (Table 5-2).

Table 5-2: Household drinking water

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	95.3	70.6	84.5	94.5	71.3	84.9
Piped water into dwelling/yard plot	2.4	0.1	1.4	2.8	0.0	1.7
Piped to neighbour	5.7	0.1	3.2	5.4	0.1	3.2
Public tap/standpipe	6.9	0.8	4.2	6.7	0.8	4.3
Hand pump/tube well or borehole	38.7	62.1	48.9	42.9	62.3	50.9
Protected dug well	10.5	6.2	8.6	12.1	6.7	9.9
Protected spring	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.5
Rain water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bottled water/mineral water in sachet, improved source for cooking/washing ¹	30.8	0.8	17.7	24.2	0.4	14.4
Unimproved source	4.6	29.4	15.4	5.3	28.6	14.9
Unprotected dug well	2.6	1.8	2.2	3.2	2.1	2.7
Unprotected spring	0.1	3.1	1.4	0.1	2.7	1.2
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.4
Surface water	1.5	24.5	11.5	1.5	23.8	10.7
Other/Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises ²	29.2	11.4	21.5	27.3	10.7	20.5
Less than 30 minutes	60.3	80.4	69.1	61.1	81.4	69.5
30 minutes or longer	9.6	7.3	8.6	10.4	7.2	9.1
Don't know/missing	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,382	1,836	4,218	12,877	9,067	21,944

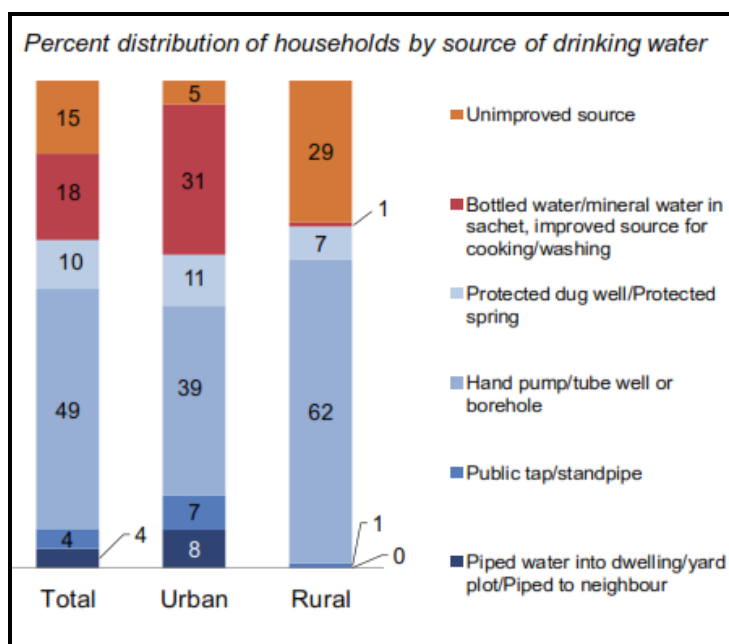


Figure 5-3: Households drinking water
Source: Liberia Malaria Indicator Survey 2016

A majority (62 %) of households in rural areas access drinking water from hand pumps, tube wells or boreholes, compared with only 39% of urban households (Figure 5-3). Almost one third of urban households rely on bottled water for drinking. (Liberia Malaria Indicator Survey, 2016).



Photo 5-1: Access to water in Nimba and Bomi County

b) Sanitation

In Liberia, only 17% of households use an improved toilet facility, defined as a non-shared facility constructed to prevent contact with human waste. Such facilities reduce the transmission of cholera, typhoid, and other

diseases

(

Table 5-3). Eighty-four percent of households have unimproved sanitation, with 31% using a toilet facility that would be classified as improved if not shared with other households, 16% using an unimproved toilet facility, and 37% practicing open defecation (

Table 5-3). Households in urban areas are more likely to have improved sanitation (26%) compared with rural households (4%) (Figure 5-4), whereas households in rural areas are more likely to practice open defecation than households in urban areas (62% versus 18%).

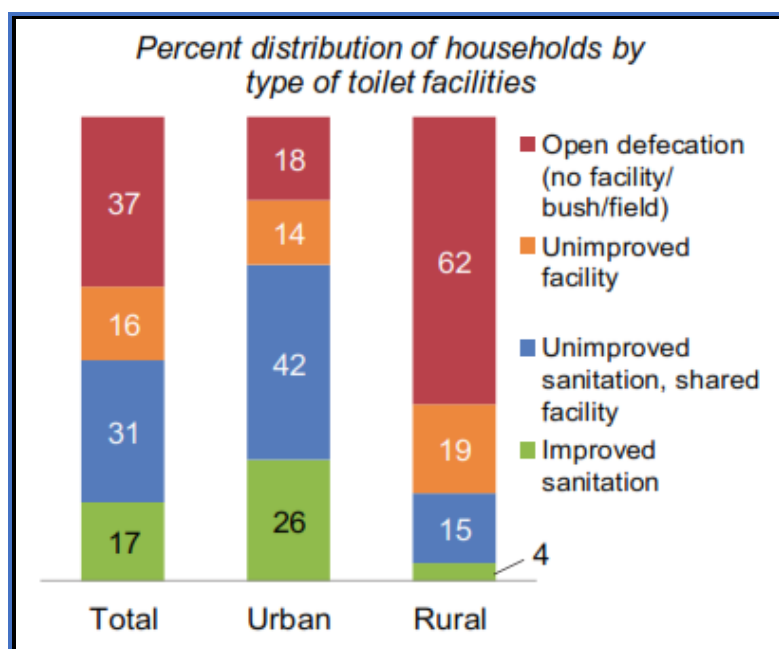


Figure 5-4: Sanitation in Liberia in rural and Urban

Source: Source: Liberia Malaria Indicator Survey 2016⁴

⁴ <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/MIS27/MIS27.pdf>.

Table 5-3: Type of toilet/latrine facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, according to residence, Liberia MIS 2016						
Type of toilet/latrine facility	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved sanitation	25.9	4.4	16.5	29.9	5.2	19.7
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	1.4	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.8
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	21.1	1.3	12.5	24.1	1.2	14.7
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	1.7	0.6	1.2	2.2	0.7	1.6
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.2
Pit latrine with a slab	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4
Composting toilet	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Unimproved sanitation, shared facility¹	42.3	15.3	30.6	37.5	14.9	28.2
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.4
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	24.5	1.9	14.6	20.2	1.7	12.6
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	7.3	4.1	5.9	6.8	3.9	5.6
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	2.7	5.7	4.0	2.8	5.5	3.9
Pit latrine with a slab	6.8	3.6	5.4	6.8	3.7	5.5
Composting toilet	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Unimproved facility	14.2	18.7	16.2	14.6	20.1	16.9
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	8.0	12.7	10.0	8.9	13.7	10.9
Bucket	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	5.2	5.5	5.3	4.6	6.1	5.2
Other/missing	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Open defecation [no facility/bush/field]	17.6	61.6	36.8	17.9	59.8	35.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,382	1,836	4,218	12,877	9,067	21,944

¹ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households.

Source: Liberia National Population and Housing Census 2008

5.2.3.1 SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The 2008 Liberia National Population and Housing Census recorded a total Of 5.0 % average household size in Liberia

Table 5-4. However, the trend has reduced. According to HIES 2016 data; there are an estimated 938,383 households in Liberia, with a mean household size of 4.26 persons per household. Further still, current unpublished information from Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS) indicates that “the average household size in Liberia is estimated to be 4.3 people per household, with Maryland County having the highest household size, while Gbarpolu County holds the lowest (Liberia Daily observer, 11 April, 2018).

Table 5-4: Showing average household size in 2018

County	Population		Annual Growth Rate (%)	Average Household Size	
	1984*	2008		1984	2008
Bomi	66,420	82,036	0.9	4.0	3.4
Bong	255,813	328,919	1.0	4.9	4.7
Gbarpolu	48,399	83,758	2.3	4.6	5.6
Grand Bassa	159,648	224,839	1.4	4.0	5.4
Grand Cape Mount	79,322	129,055	2.0	4.5	4.8
Grand Gedeh	63,028	126,146	2.9	5.2	7.6
Grand kru	62,791	57,106	-0.4	4.9	5.3
Lofa	199,242	270,114	1.3	5.2	4.4
Margibi	151,792	199,689	1.1	4.5	4.8
Maryland	69,267	136,404	2.8	5.8	7.8
Montserrado	491,078	1,144,806	3.5	5.4	4.7
Nimba	313,050	468,088	1.7	5.8	5.9
Rivercess	37,849	65,862	2.3	5.9	4.5
Rivergee	39,782	67,318	2.2	5.4	7.0
Sinoe	64,147	104,932	2.1	6.6	5.8
TOTAL	2,101,628	3,489,072	2.1	6.1	5.1

Source: Liberia National Population and Housing Census 2008

5.2.4 AGRICULTURE

Rural Liberians depend upon two main crops, rice and cassava. Protein comes primarily from bushmeat and fish. Various regional projections suggest that rice will be negatively impacted by higher temperatures, even if precipitation is adequate. Upland rice, the predominant cropping system, will be impacted by changes in seasonality of precipitation. Cassava, on the other hand, is adapted to high temperatures, drought and erratic rainfall. Current plant breeding programs aim to address the direct impacts of climate change on crop growth and the indirect effects of increased incidences of pests and diseases. Getting improved varieties to farmers will require improved extension delivery systems and available financing. Effects of climate change on agricultural production are the most likely in the interior counties of Bong, Lofa, and to a lesser extent Nimba. These were the primary agricultural areas before the conflict; these areas are the most likely to experience higher temperature maxima and altered rainfall patterns under the projected future climate (USAID 2014: Liberia Climate Change Assessment Report).

Other issues that affected Liberia's agriculture include; years of warfare caused farmers to flee and rice paddies to revert to jungle, lack of mechanization or use of draft animals, nearly all work accomplished by hand, Liberia's poor infrastructure restricts movement of goods, the inability to create market channels prevents subsistence farming (Janzen 2014: The Challenges Facing Liberian Agriculture).



Photo 5-2: Crops grown in Nimba and Bomi County

5.2.5 LAND TENURE

Land is an issue in Liberia. The country's land-tenure system reflects a long-standing division between the urban elite and rural indigenous populations. Urban land rights are governed by a Western statutory system. Rural communities—which make up 85 percent of the country's population and largely practice subsistence agriculture—use their own customary systems. However, most customary land is not titled, and by law the state owns all land not secured by a deed. The government recognizes rural people's rights to use this land, but not to own it.

5.2.6 GENDER ISSUES

According to the National Gender Policy (2009), Liberia faces major gender disparities in terms of women's access to productive assets. Many women are unable to fully benefit and enjoy access to economic opportunities. Women are major players in the agricultural sector, constitute the majority of smallholder producers and agricultural labor force. Despite women and girls' important economic role, they have limited access to the inputs and services essential to carrying out their productive functions and are absent from important economic sectors. Women have less access than men to productive inputs and services, including land, skills training, basic tools, and technology.

Women hardly own land in Liberia and their access to land is through men, who may be their husbands, fathers or a relative. This current land tenure system has contributed to a lack of land security for women and frequent conflicts over property rights within families.

5.2.7 PHYSIOGRAPHY

Four physiographic regions, corresponding largely to increasing elevation, are apparent in Liberia, and roughly parallel to the coast (Figure 5-5; Gatter 1988):

- a. *Coastal Plains:* lying at sea level to about 30m in elevation (average elevation about 15m above m.s.l) varies from 16-40 km in width. The Coastal Plain coast is about 560 km long and consist of a nearly unbroken sand strip, salt and freshwater lagoons, and a few promontories.
- b. *Rolling Hills:* The belt of Rolling Hills, lying at about 200-330 m elevation (average about 92 m), is parallel to the Coastal Plain and has numerous hills, valleys, and waterways. Rivers flow rapidly in this region over bedrock bottoms and have numerous rapids within their channels.
- c. *Mountain Ranges and Plateaus:* These lie behind the belt of Rolling Hills; nearly half of the interior of Liberia lies between 200-330 m in elevation in this region. Major mountain ranges, consisting of long ridges aligned along a southwest-northeast axis, are the Mano River Mountain, Gibi Range, and Putu Range, whose summits reach 700m. Summits in the Bong range reach 500 m in elevation.
- d. *Northern Highlands:* Two disjunct areas form the Northern Highlands: the Wologizi Range north-eastern Lofa County, which is variously reported as reaching 1335-1380 m in elevation at Mt. Wutivi, the highest point in Liberia (UNDP 2006). The other highland area is the Nimba Mountain range, in north-eastern Nimba County, which reportedly reaches maximum heights of 1,305 or 1,385 m on the Liberian side of the border the range is shared by Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, and Liberia.

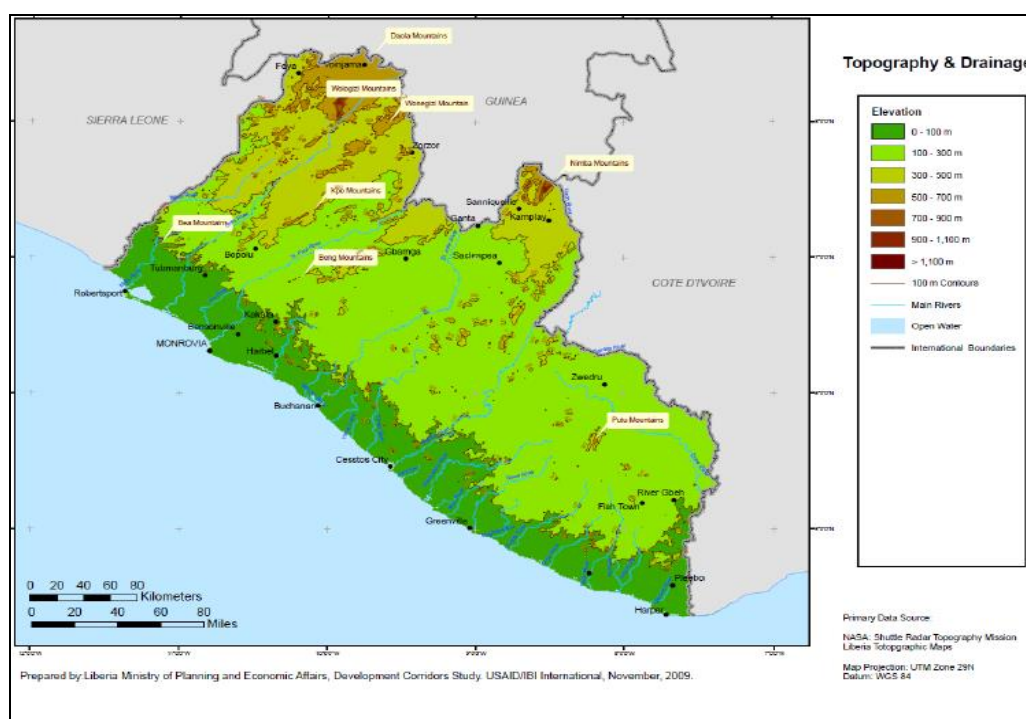


Figure 5-5: Topography and drainage of Liberia.

5.2.8 SOILS

Large areas of Liberia (75%) are Ferralsols that are highly weathered soils with low fertility and low capacity to retain nutrients (low cation exchange capacity). They are suitable for surface farming techniques and provide valuable materials for road construction. They are well-drained with good physical structure; their deep rooting depth makes up for their relatively low water-holding capacity. Acrisols are less weathered than Ferralsols but still low in mineral nutrient reserves. The presence of a

subsurface layer of clay accumulation may impede internal drainage and makes them more susceptible to erosion. About 4% of Liberia is covered by Gleysols (Histosols) that are typical of swamps and areas in the floors of valleys waterlogged during the rainy season. These soils have high humus content and suitable for cultivation of swamp rice, with proper water management.

5.2.9 Hydrology

According to Desert Research Institute (nd)⁵, Prior to the civil war there were 47 meteorological stations in Liberia with rainfall statistics dating back to 1927. All of the meteorological stations were destroyed during the war and no new data has been recorded since. Surface water is an abundant resource in Liberia, largely due to its climate and geography. Of Liberia's 111,370 km²; 15,050 km² is covered in water. Various large lakes and six major rivers comprise the majority of the surface hydrology of the country. The six major rivers are The Cavalla, Cestos, Lofa, St. John, Mano, and the Saint Paul River. The majority of the large drainage basins run perpendicular to the coastline (NE to SW) and eventually drain into the Atlantic Ocean (UNEP, 2004). Lake Piso is the largest lake; however, proximity to the coast and elevation create a tidal influence and thus the lake water is brackish. A generalized figure of Liberia's topography and hydrology can be seen in Figure below.

Precipitation in the northern regions of Liberia is strongly influenced by the West African Monsoon (WAM). During the wet season, humid air from the Atlantic Ocean blows over the continent causing high levels of precipitation, a phenomenon known as WAM. The wet season is generally lasts May through October, during which many areas of coastal Liberia receive over 1000 mm of rainfall per month. During the winter or dry season (December-March), the winds generally reverse and Liberia receives the drier Harmattan winds from the Sahara Desert. Southern Liberia receives a more steady level of precipitation due to the fact that it lies closer to the equator and has a more equatorial climate (Van Straaten, 2002). It has been estimated that Liberia's total annual renewable freshwater supply is approximately 300 km³ (Macdonald et al. 2012).

⁵ <https://www.dri.edu/center-for-international-water-and-sustainability/dri-unicef-liberia-project>.

6 POTENTIAL RESETTLEMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS

The WAATP project will support interventions designed to improve livelihoods of farmers, through implementation of the various Project components as described in Section 1.4. The project components that are preliminarily screened and expected to trigger safeguards concerns include:

Component 1- Strengthening the new model for innovation development

This component aims to strengthen the National Centers of Specialization (NCoS) and to carry out priority research programs. It will support the rehabilitation of infrastructure, the development of innovation platforms, the provision of equipment, the development of commodity technologies which meet the needs of actors of the target value chains at the incubator level and the capacity building of human resources. The component will equally provide small grants to research teams to develop and adapt technologies which respond to value chain actors' needs including technologies coming from other NCoS and Regional Centre of Excellence (RCoE) and CGIAR.

This component will support the following interventions in CARI:

- j. Refurbishment of CARI Administrative building;
- k. Construction of livestock research laboratory;
- l. Construction and refurbishment of biotechnology laboratory;
- m. Rehabilitation of piggery and poultry units;
- n. Upgrading and construction of a power distribution line within the Institute;
- o. Upgrading and construction of water distribution system;
- p. Upgrading and construction of ICT system
- q. Rehabilitation of 10 staff houses.
- r. Rehabilitation of 2 irrigation systems for continuous lowland rice cultivation

In other areas, the component will support in constructing warehouses or storage facilities to store their produce (Rice, cassava, vegetables among others), construction of irrigated lowlands to improve the irrigation schemes, construction of rice and cassava processing plants and these will be distributed in the 8 counties of Lofa, Nimba, Grand Gedeh, Bomi, Margibi, Cape Mount, and River Gee and Bong.

Component 2- Accelerating technology adoption and job creation using demand-driven market-based approaches

The component aims at scaling up adoption of innovation and climate smart technologies which will accelerate productivity increase, reduce post-harvest losses, promote value addition and accelerate job creation for youth. This will be achieved through the enhancement of demand-driven market-based technology adoption and the scaling up employment for youth using the regional pool of technologies and best practices in collaboration with the private sector.

The component will mainly focus on technology adoption to enhance value addition, create employment, and reduce post-harvest losses among others.

Under component 2: *This component will utilize already existing structures; 50 youths are expected to be incubated in a vocational and technical agriculture-training institute. The project will not acquire land directly but rather use the government structure to utilize land. And in that case, there may be farmers or individuals using the land for cultivation who may be affected as a result of WAATP activities*

6.1 POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACTS

The project will support interventions designed to improve farmers livelihoods and access to basic socioeconomic services in selected counties. The salient physical characteristics relevant to safeguard analysis relate to project Component 1 and 2 which entail civil works and construction of infrastructure. The WAATP sub projects may involve limited land acquisition and displacement of land-uses and/or livelihoods.

6.1.1 Potential Positive Impacts

Construction of infrastructure such as livestock research, construction of warehouse or stores, construction of processing plants (cassava and rice), construction of dams for irrigation, construction of laboratory; construction and refurbishment of biotechnology laboratory; rehabilitation of piggery and poultry units; upgrading and construction of a power distribution line within the Institute; upgrading and construction of water distribution system; upgrading and construction of ICT system, rehabilitation of 10 staff houses among others may have the following potential positive impacts:

- a. The project is expected to contribute to the GoL agenda for transformation and the MoA's Agriculture Transformation Agenda. Under Component 1 of the project, the Central Agriculture Research institute is expected to be highly supported through both human resource and infrastructure capacity building; laboratories upgrading and equipment; ICT improvement; Utilities upgrading, etc.
- b. The project will also support the youth intervention in Agriculture for both skilled and unskilled youth; scale up processing and marketing for the value chains of Rice, Cassava, Livestock (Piggery/poultry) and vegetables,
- c. Besides improvement of CARI, infrastructure works under the WAATP project is likely to create employment opportunities for the locals which translates into improved livelihoods and economic empowerment at household level albeit on short term basis. From the consultative meetings in the Nimba, Bong and Bomi project areas, most of the responses registered a high rate of unemployment which precipitated rural urban migration largely among the youth to the urban area in Monrovia in search for work.
- d. Component 3 will support the GoL in the policy directions, ensuring that regional policies are adapted and implemented by the government;

- e. Component 4 will support emergencies that could arise during project implementation (eg. Ebola, Fall army worms, etc); The WAATP project will focus more on the provision of agricultural assistance to the communities.
- f. Community enthusiasm on the WAATP project is very high and community members see it as a solution to their farming challenges since they are increasingly caught up in glaring weather variability, increasing human labour shortage as energetic youth are increasingly shunning farming and moving to urban centres, increasing crop failure and daunting challenges of pests (especially the Grass Cutter Rat which is destroying cassava and rice fields) and diseases. Farming communities view WAATP as a remedy to address their challenges through its activities;
- g. The planned WAATP support towards physical infrastructure rehabilitation, re-modelling and equipping of CARI to enable it assume and discharge and deliver agricultural research services in its mandate areas of research i.e. crop research, livestock, natural resources management, value addition, and post-harvest research, bio-technology and mechanization and irrigation will provide much needed input and support to sustainable agricultural production in the country;
- h. The plans to improve water and power supply in CARI will improve the Institutions functionality for enhanced delivery of mandated research outputs. It will improve work environment and productivity at work and most important, provide conducive environment for scientists to be attracted to stay and work in the institute, this is virtually non-existent “CARI is currently functionally dead” reported one scientist who preferred anonymity during the interview;
- i. Investments to support mechanization especially on irrigation will enhance both water availability and efficiency usage in farming making farmers to be able to have more crop seasons in a year thereby guaranteeing household food security and income which translates to better livelihoods and poverty reduction in the communities. Irrigation aspects will not involve construction of dams but focus on water holding ponds (Figure 5) and use of basic irrigation equipment to avail water to the fields.
- j. Provision of grants to the best skilled research teams will bring about development and adaptation of technologies for priority research areas with a focus on addressing constraints along the targeted value chains, hence, facilitating better earnings from the commodities with attendant impacts on reduction at households;
- k. WAATP investments towards decentralizing improvement of planting material for cassava to be implemented by Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) will ensure the communities and farmers have access to better quality planting materials which assures production and productivity translating to food security and incomes at household levels;
- l. WAATP plans to scale up adoption of innovations and improved technologies focusing on youth in the rural areas especially those with evident great interest in the agricultural or rural development to interest and enhance their skills in agricultural production and in value addition will be a welcome gesture to

address unemployment of youth in the country which according to Constance Teage , it has increased to 4% in 2016 from 3.90% in 2015. One the challenges the youth front for shunning agriculture is its continued reliance on rudimentary hand-hoe based technology. However, under WAATP, it is proposed that, innovative technologies be put in place to attract youth to invest their interest and resources in the sector.

- m. The proposals to upgrade the national seed systems and regional seed markets will ensure farmers have reliable planting materials which ensures better production with a multiplier effects. In addition, scaling up of soil fertility management including soil mapping, soil testing, and fertilizer blending will guide in the agro-input agenda in the agricultural production in the farmers will have knowledge about soil environment and its potential which accordingly will support decision making and investment planning in given areas;
- n.
- o. Investments in livestock technology adaptation and dissemination especially with a focus on guinea fowl and chicken producers and determination of approaches to enhance their enterprises is a step in the right direction since those animal products are sources of income and livelihoods at household levels as well as food security;
- p. The project will assess climate change vulnerability on rice and cassava production systems in WAATP Counties and develop an action plan for Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) especially for rice and cassava which will give farmers adaptation skills to cope with climate changes in the production of these important food items;
- q. The project will support the construction of satellite storage facilities to feed into the warehouse receipt system which is envisaged to address lack of post-harvest and storage equipment as well as in-appropriate marketing systems making agricultural smallholder producers vulnerable to middlemen especially during bumper harvests periods.
- r. Skills development and trainings will also be provided to women on O&M, leadership and management thereby promoting economic livelihoods and empowerment. Furthermore, community sensitization will also be conducted on regular basis to ensure both women and men actively participate in the planning and managing of agricultural resources.

6.1.2 Negative Impacts

The WAATP subprojects may involve limited land acquisition and displacement of land-uses and/or livelihoods; that is, it will try as much as possible to avoid resettling or displacing people. However, in the event that the proposed interventions (construction of livestock research, construction of ware house or stores, construction of processing plants (cassava and rice), construction of dams, laboratory; construction and refurbishment of biotechnology laboratory; rehabilitation of piggery and poultry units; upgrading and construction of a power distribution line within the Institute; upgrading and construction of water distribution system; upgrading and construction of ICT system, rehabilitation of 10 staff houses) are implemented, these may affect land holdings of individual farmers and other property owners as well as affect peoples livelihood.

While these interventions are yet to be identified, as a precautionary measure, this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will address any issues which might arise from economic displacement and/or restriction of access to communal natural resources.

This RPF will be consulted upon, finalized and disclosed prior to appraisal. Permanent effects will result into an infinite loss of use of property, vegetation, or, parcels of land by the affected person as a result of the project activities. Other likely negative resettlement and social issues include;

- a. Farmers groups or individual farmers and communities whose land is found suitable for construction of infrastructure to help improve productivity may either lose land or crop cover or both and livelihood;
- b. Resettlement resulting from construction of warehouses, storage facilities and other infrastructure could lead to livelihood changes for some communities especially those farmers growing crops.
- c. Resettlement may lead to a decline in accessing communal resources such as water sources and grazing lands. Communities for example in Gbedin town in Nimba County have one borehole used by community members.
- d. The project may lead to disruption of social relations and ties due to resettlement.
- e. There can also be instances of infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS due to new interactions of communities that utilize the new facilities with contract workers.
- f. Child labor by contractors. This may be as a result of construction workers especially the foreign contractors brought in the communities to work.
- g. Difficulty in running and managing these new interventions, especially in relation to the choice of technology. For example, introduction of new technology if not properly trained to the farmers may affect their crop yields.
- h. Some of interventions when implemented (for example location of ware houses, storage facilities of farm sites) may be far away from homesteads therefore there is a likelihood of exacerbating gender-based violence such as sexual assaults of women and girls emanating from long walks to and from facility. And domestic physical and verbal abuses of women and children from husbands due to frustration from delays at water sources.
- i. Sexual abuse: During construction of WAATP infrastructure, there will be employment of workers by a contracted contractor within the counties and districts where interventions will be implemented. The influx of workers employed by the construction company, along with those looking for jobs with the construction company, is widely associated with an increase in sexual abuse and assault of girls in the area. If workers are not sensitized, this may lead increase in sexual violence against both girls who are attending school and those out of school. The sexual assaults could lead to girls having to leave school because of pregnancy.
- j. As a result of increased economic opportunities created by the construction of infrastructure and due to large family sizes and low educational attainment in some counties within the WAATP project, both

boys and girls could be lured to work by the possibility of financial gain. This could lead to boys dropping out of school to become full time casual labourers or skipping some school days to work so that they can get an income. This impact could be high mainly as it was reported by stakeholders as having high child dropouts. During engagements with the farmer groups and women, they reported their lack of schools or schools located long distances away therefore the project could attract the young youth.

It is envisaged that the amount of potential labor influx will vary in sub-components as in some project areas labor influx will be very low given the type of the work and technology which could be supplied by local workforce, whereas in other components the work might entail labor from outside of project areas

The above impacts can result in further indirect impacts, including the marginalization of the population concerned, degradation of health standards, and loss of access to resources for marginalized communities such as farmers, elderly, women, children disturbance to the way of life of affected population, conflicts with host communities, and potential food shortages.

6.1.3 Mitigations Measures

- a) Prepare a RAP according to this RPF and compensate accordingly to the entitlement matrix prior to land acquisition.
- b) Prepare a Livelihood Resettlement Plan for affected communities. This should be prepared according to the RPF.
- c) Women should be actively involved in the various stages of the project, especially through several stakeholder workshops, community surveys, and local supervision committees including farmer cooperative groups. Views expressed by women representatives on issues like choice of technology, selection of project facilities have to be considered in project design.
- d) The project should ensure that they construct infrastructures close to communities, thus reducing the overall distance that women and girls must walk for farming. For example, the irrigation schemes or storage facilities should not be far away from communities
- e) Skills development and trainings should also be provided to women and youth especially in business management skills, post-harvest handling, import utilization, leadership and management thereby promoting economic livelihoods and empowerment.
- f) Furthermore, community sensitization should also be conducted on regular basis to ensure both women and men actively participate in the planning and managing agricultural resources.
- g) Special consideration should be given to local workforce as much as possible provided that skillset and technical requirements meet the requirements for the works involved.
- h) Before commencement of civil and mechanical works, active engagement with the communities, particularly targeting the vulnerable groups including women and girls, on raising the awareness of

the potential arrival of external workers, expected social conducts and behaviors, and grievance redress mechanisms should be done.

- i) The contactors should have a Labor Influx Management Plan and Worker's Camp Management Plan; and also conduct mandatory training for all employees on the legal conducts in local communities and legal consequences for non-compliance.
- j) The project should ensure that the contractors team is sensitized not to engage in relationships with underage girls and married women, and on issues relating to exploitation, HIV/AIDs and STDs.
- k) Maximize the distance of the camp sites from the communities and provide provision of services and entertainments within the camps to reduce the need to use community facilities and interacting with the local community.

Potential resettlement, social and gender impacts and mitigation measures are discussed in table below.

Photo 6-1: Likely adverse resettlement impacts and management measures

Project activities	Nature of Impacts	Mitigation measures	Persons in charge
proposed interventions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • construction of livestock research, • construction of ware house or stores. • construction of processing plants (cassava and rice), • construction of dams, laboratory; • construction and refurbishment of biotechnology laboratory; • rehabilitation of piggery and poultry units; upgrading and. • construction of a power distribution line within the Institute; upgrading and • construction of water distribution system; upgrading; • construction of ICT system, rehabilitation of 10 staff houses) 	Loss of use of property, vegetation, crops	Prepare a RAP according to this RPF; compensate accordingly to the entitlement matrix prior to land acquisition. Ensure fair, adequate and timely compensation of those people whose land is affected through land take. Prepare a Livelihood Resettlement Plan for affected communities	MoA-PMU, MFDP GoL, Communities/farmers
	Loss of land	Prepare a RAP according to this RPF; compensate accordingly to the entitlement matrix prior to land acquisition. Ensure fair, adequate and timely compensation of those people whose land is affected through land take. Prepare a Livelihood Resettlement Plan for affected communities.	MoA-PMU, GoL, Communities/farmers
	Livelihood changes for some communities	Prepare a Livelihood Resettlement Plan for affected communities. Skills development and trainings should also be provided to women and youth.	MoA, NGOs, Communities
	Resettlement may lead to a decline in accessing communal resources	The project should ensure that they construct infrastructures close to communities, thus reducing the overall distance that women and girls must walk for farming. For example, the irrigation schemes or storage facilities should not be far away from communities.	MoA
	Misuse of compensation	Women should be actively involved in	MoA, Communities,

	money	<p>the various stages of the project, especially through several stakeholder workshops, community surveys, and local supervision committees including farmer cooperative groups. Views expressed by women representatives on issues like choice of technology, selection of project facilities have to be considered in project design.</p> <p>Trainings in Financial Management, Skills development and trainings be provided to women and youth e.g business management skills, post-harvest handling, import utilization, leadership and management thereby promoting economic livelihoods and empowerment.</p> <p>Engagement with the communities, particularly targeting the vulnerable groups including women and girls, on raising the awareness of the potential arrival of external workers, expected social conducts and behaviors, and grievance redress mechanisms should be done.</p>	Farmers, NGOs, CBOs
Other Social Issues			
Labour and Employment	Influx of migrant job seekers to access gainful employment in the construction works and associated impacts such as sexual promiscuity and HIV/AIDS spread, pressure on local infrastructure such as hospitals.	<p>Communities should be sensitized on HIV/AIDS awareness and sexual abuse.</p> <p>Establishment of a grievance Handling Mechanism.</p> <p>Sensitization to communities and schools.</p> <p>Sharing IEC materials on Child labour.</p> <p>Workers should be sensitized.</p> <p>Special consideration should be given to local workforce as much as possible provided that skillset and technical requirements meet the requirements for the works involved.</p>	MoA-PMU, MoH, Local leaders, MoGD
Construction works of warehouses, irrigation infrastructure, construction of processing plants (cassava and rice),	Child labor by contractors	<p>Child protection policy should be developed and shared with the client and supervisors.</p> <p>Collaboration with stakeholders such as Department of Child labour in the Ministry of Gender Labor and Social Development.</p>	MoA-PMU, MoGD, communities/farmers

	Gender-based violence such as sexual assaults Sexual abuse	<p>Maximize the distance of the camp sites from the communities and provide provision of services and entertainments within the camps to reduce the need to use community facilities and interacting with the local community.</p> <p>Develop and mainstream gender and youth and vulnerability inclusion strategies.</p> <p>The project should ensure that the contractors team is sensitized not to engage in relationships with underage girls and married women, and on issues relating to exploitation, HIV/AIDs and STDs.</p>	MoA-PMU, MoGD, communities/farmers, contractor

7 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND DISPLACEMENT PROCEDURES

7.1 WORLD BANK ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING COMPENSATION

According to OP 4.12 of the World Bank, the criteria for determining eligibility for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance measures for persons to be displaced, are based on the following:

- a. Persons that have formal legal rights to land, including customary and traditional; and religious rights recognized under the laws of Liberia. This class of people includes those holding leasehold land, freehold land and land held within the family or passed on through generations.
- b. Persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets at the time the census begins; but have a recognized claim of use to such land or ownership of assets through the national and traditional laws of Liberia. This class of people includes those that come from outside the country and have been given land by the local dignitaries to settle, and/or to occupy.
- c. Persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood from. This class of people includes encroachers and illegal occupants/squatters.

Persons covered under (a) and (b) above are provided compensation for loss of land and assets and other assistance as needed. Persons covered under (c) above are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, if they occupy the project area prior to the cut-off date.

In practice, this means that people usually considered as “squatters” will be entitled to Project assistance as long as they are present on site at the cut-off date. In other words, the absence of a legal title to land or other assets is not, in itself a bar to compensation for lost assets or to resettlement assistance.

Under the OP 4.12, squatters are also entitled to resettlement assistance provided they occupied the land before the established cut-off date. These PAPs under the third category, to be able to qualify for resettlement assistance, however must comply with the cut-off date as established by the management committees in close consultation with stakeholders following a socio-economic study of the project area. None who has occupied the project area after the cut-off date will qualify for resettlement assistance under this RPF.

7.2 CONSIDERATION UNDER THE PROJECT

Entitlements for compensation shall be based on the eligibility criteria and the various categories of losses identified in the field consultations. Unless otherwise indicated, payment of compensation and other entitlements and the extension of assistance will be made to PAP households and individuals. In dealing with compensation, preference shall be given to land-based resettlement strategies for Project.

Affected Persons whose livelihoods are land-based and where sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land based options centered on opportunities for employment or self-re-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. However, this lack of land shall be documented and justified. In addition to these entitlements, households who are found in difficult situations and are at greater risk of impoverishment (i.e. widowed household heads, households without employment, single parent households etc.) as identified by the census will be provided with appropriate assistance by the project. Assistance may be in form of food, temporary accommodation, medical subsidy, employment referrals or priority employment in project activities. The assistance is meant to help them cope with the displacement caused by the project. It is not possible to provide an exhaustive list of such persons at this project preparatory stage. However, based on an understanding of the social structure of the rural community and the nature of the projects, it is possible to suggest that the most likely affected persons will comprise both individuals and communities including women, vulnerable groups.

7.3 CUT-OFF DATE

The cut-off date of each subproject shall be the date of census survey. It is considered as the start day of the census of affected people. Affected persons who move to the subproject areas after this time will not be entitled to receive compensation. The OP 4.12 recognizes that PAPs who occupy project-affected areas after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation. No structure and other development such as crop growing and built structures (permanent or temporary), will be eligible for compensation in the project-affected areas after the cut-off date.

During stakeholder engagements and community sensitization as well as household surveys, the cut-off date should be communicated to the PAPs where they will be advised against further investments or speculative land and property development after existing assets are surveyed and valued for compensation. The cut-off date should also be communicated and emphasized to the PAPs during the valuation exercise and also to other important stakeholders who have an influence to community members; such as county and district authorities, and local leader.

The importance of cut-off date necessitates clear communication to project affected persons and communities and this should be enshrined in the communication plan of the RAP preparation and implementation. Failure of setting and clearly communicating the cut-off date often leads to speculative development along the project route in effort to target compensation. This affects project schedule and unduly increases resettlement cost. Communicating and enforcing the cut-off date will be the role of Project Management Unit under MoA.

7.3.1 SPECULATIVE STRUCTURES

Opportunistic structures established after the cut-off date shall not be compensated. During RAP implementation, these will be established by:

- a. Comparing with property surveying/ valuation records;
- b. Consultation with Local authorities to ascertain whether the contested structure existed at the time of the cut-off date or census and whether it was established in good faith or for opportunistic

compensation purposes.

7.4 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR COMPENSATION

The proposed WAATP activities will provide compensation to all affected people eligible for compensation based on nature or category of their losses for example physical assets or income and cut-off-date.

The following PAP categories are eligible for compensation:

- a. People who have been affected in the surveyed part of the proposed working areas;
- b. Landlords owning land affected by the proposed sub-projects;
- c. People whose structures are to be affected by the developments;
- d. People who rent land for cultivation (sharecroppers) and their crops or trees are to be removed or damaged due to land acquisition activities.
- e. Any other group of persons that has not been mentioned above but is entitled to compensation according to the laws of Liberia and World Bank/Donor policies, such as social and community organizations (schools, religious agencies etc.).
- f. Those who can show proof of assets loss, apart from those categories mentioned above, from before the census cut-off date.

7.4.1 ELIGIBILITY OF PAPS

According to OP 4.12 of the World Bank, the criteria for determining eligibility for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance measures for persons to be displaced, will be based on the following:

- a) Persons that have formal legal rights to land, including customary, traditional and religious rights recognized under the laws of Liberia. This class of people includes those holding leasehold land, freehold land and land held within the family or passed on through generations.
- b) Persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets at the time the census begins; but have a recognized claim of use to such land or ownership of assets through the national and traditional laws of Liberia.
- c) Persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood from. This class of people includes encroachers, illegal occupants/squatters and ownerships under dispute etc.

7.4.2 VULNERABLE GROUPS

According to World Bank, vulnerable people are considered to be ones who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status, may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement

assistance and related development benefits. Vulnerable groups will have a possible risk of becoming more vulnerable due to displacement, compensation, and resettlement process.

Categories of vulnerable within the WAATP project will include; households headed by women, households victimized by HIV/AIDS that are headed by children, households made up of the aged or handicapped, households whose members are impoverished, households whose members were affected by Ebola, households whose members are abducted and women defiled or households whose members are socially stigmatized (as a result of traditional or cultural **bias**) and economically marginalized.

Assistance to vulnerable people includes the following steps/obligations:

- During RAP studies, the RAP team and PCU has to identify all vulnerable PAPs,
- Identify causes of vulnerability and this has to be documented.
- Assistance of vulnerable PAPs may either come directly or through the communities with the help of the local leaders in the respective villages where subprojects will be established. This step is critical because often, vulnerable people do not participate in community meetings, and their disability/vulnerability may remain unknown;
- Implementation of the above measures; and
- Monitoring and continuation of assistance after moving, if required to.

Assistance should take the following form depending upon the vulnerable people's requests and needs:

- a. Assistance in the compensation payment procedure (going to the bank with the person to cash the cheque).
- b. Assistance in financial literacy training especially for women assistance in the post payment period to secure the compensation money and reduce risks of misuse/robbery;
- c. Provide specialized livelihood training appropriate to the disabled.
- d. Implement livelihood improvement programs to improve women's educational opportunities (literacy and numeracy training).
- e. Assistance in building, providing materials, workforce or building houses;
- f. Support in nutritional and health status of elderly persons post-resettlement to ensure successful integration into the resettled community.
- g. Health care if required at critical periods i.e. moving and transition period.

7.5 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Affected persons of the Project will be entitled to compensation, assistance, and resettlement as specified in the Entitlement matrix of the Project in Table 7-1 below.

The Entitlement Matrix is based on displacement impacts anticipated from the implementation of WAATP activities. The WAATP Project will support a range of infrastructure investments, including rehabilitation and construction works on the infrastructures at CARI and participating agencies, construction of livestock research laboratory, construction and refurbishment of biotechnology laboratory, rehabilitation of piggery and poultry units, upgrading and construction of a power distribution line within the Institute, upgrading and

construction of water distribution system and upgrading and construction of ICT system among others. Physical civil works may generate negative impacts which may lead to displacement of people and changes in people's livelihood. Displacement impacts are anticipated to be occasioned by activities that include but may not be limited to the following: -

- Displacement of farmers crops when upgrading and constructing water distribution system
- Partial demolition of structures when constructing construction of a power distribution line within the Institute
- Displacement as a result of construction and rehabilitation of irrigation systems for continuous lowland rice cultivation

Entitlement matrix outlined in Table 7-1 below defines the type of compensation and assistance that should be provided to the different categories of project affected households. The following principles will guide payment of compensation for lost assets: -

- Compensation shall be paid prior to acquisition or displacement;
- Compensation shall be extended to all PAPs irrespective of tenure status;
- Compensation will be at replacement cost meaning that replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover full cost of lost assets and related transaction costs. Replacement cost for agricultural land implies the market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the costs of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land; and any registration and transfer taxes;
- Compensation for structures shall include the full market cost of materials and labour required for reconstructing a building of similar surface and standing. In other words, the affected person must be able to have their structure rebuilt in a different location using the compensation paid for the old building. Depreciation will not be taken into account while calculating the cost of affected structures. The Compensation package will also include cost of moving, such as transport costs as well as any associated land titling or transfer fees.
- In case of physical displacement and depending on tenure category, PAPs will be provided transition assistance such as moving allowances, subsistence allowances and alternative plot or house where possible. PAPs will also be offered support after displacement during transition period and based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living. All efforts will be made to resettle the physically displaced families within the same settlement to enable them to retain their identity and continue their inter-personal and inter dependency relations.
- PAPs will be provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities;
- In cases where in-kind replacement is not the preferred option of the PAPs, then the cash compensation will be based on the replacement cost. For the purposes of this RPF, the use of replacement value, or market value, will mean the higher value of two options.

Table 7-1: Entitlement Matrix

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Affected Entities	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
Agricultural land	Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to market value	Farmer/ title holder	Cash (monetary) compensation for affected land based on government rates (equivalent to replacement value)
		Tenant/ lease holder	Cash compensation for the harvest or product from the affected land or asset, equivalent to average market value of last 3 years, or market value of the crop for the remaining period of tenancy/ lease agreement, whichever is greater.
Commercial Land	Land used for business partially affected	Title holder/ business owner	Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to market value.
	Assets used for business severely affected If partially affected, the remaining assets become insufficient for business purposes	Title holder/business owner	Land for land replacement or compensation in cash according equivalent to market value to PAP's choice. Land for land replacement will be provided in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secured tenure status at an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 2 months net income based on tax records for previous year (or tax records from comparable business, or estimates)
Residential Land	Land used for residence partially affected, limited loss	Title holder	Cash compensation equivalent to market value for affected land.
		Rental/lease holder	Cash compensation equivalent to 10% of lease/ rental fee for the remaining period of rental/ lease agreement (written or verbal)
		Title holder	Land for land replacement or compensation in cash equivalent to market value according to PAP's choice. Land for land replacement shall be of minimum plot of acceptable size under the zoning law/ s or a plot of equivalent size, whichever is larger, in either the community or a nearby resettlement area with adequate physical and social infrastructure systems as well as secured tenure status. When the affected holding is larger than the relocation plot, cash compensation to cover the difference in value. Transfer of the land to the PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs.

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Affected Entities	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)
	Land and assets used for residence severely affected Remaining area insufficient for continued use or becomes smaller than minimally accepted under zoning laws	Rental/lease holder	Refund of any lease/ rental fees paid for time/ use after date of removal Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months of lease/ rental fee Assistance in rental/ lease of alternative land/ property Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance)
Buildings and structures used for: • Residential • Business	Structures are partially affected Remaining structures viable for continued use	Owner	Cash compensation equivalent to market value for affected building and other fixed assets Cash assistance to cover costs of restoration of the remaining structure
		Rental/lease holder	Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant). Disturbance compensation equivalent to two months rental costs
	Entire structures are affected or partially affected Remaining structures not suitable for continued use	Owner	Cash compensation for entire structure and other fixed assets without depreciation, or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location which is acceptable to the PAP. Cash compensation should take into account the market values and importance of a replace value of all property. Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + allowance) Rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training)
		Squatter/informal dweller. i.e. PAPs with no legal or customary title but with occupancy prior to the cut-off date	Full replacement costs for structures only. Cash compensation equivalent to market value for affected structure without depreciation. Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation Relocation assistance (costs of shifting + assistance to find alternative secure accommodation preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the project. Alternatively, assistance to find accommodation in rental housing or in a

Land and Assets	Types of Impact	Affected Entities	Compensation/Entitlement/Benefits
			squatter settlement scheme, if available). Rehabilitation assistance if required assistance with job placement, skills training).
Standing crops	Crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition or easement	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)	Cash compensation equivalent to average of last 3 years market value for the mature and harvested crop.
Trees •Oil Palm Trees •Rubber Trees •Sugar Cane	Trees lost	Title holder, tenant, or squatter	Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees plus 10% premium. This should be equivalent to the market value.
Temporary Acquisition	Temporary acquisition	PAP (whether owner, tenant, or squatter)	Cash compensation equivalent to market value for any assets affected (e.g. boundary wall demolished, trees removed)
Business	Loss of income/revenue or means of livelihoods	Owner of business both formal and Informal	Three months' net income for each affected business based on monthly net income loss. Full replacement cost of structure and land
	Three months' net income for each affected business based on monthly net income loss. Full replacement cost of structure and land		

8 VALUATION AND COMPENSATION

8.1 VALUATION METHODOLOGIES

The assets valuation exercise should be guided by valuation methods currently used by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (now the Liberia Revenue Authority (LRA)), the Ministry of Agriculture and that of Real Estate Surveyor (property valuator) and valuation rates for land, tree crops and structures. In events where, Liberian legal provision does not meet the principle of full replacement cost as required by the World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement, compensation amount under this RAP should be supplemented by Bank's OP 4.12 provision. The objective is to achieve the principle of the World Bank policy of full replacement of property that will be affected by the WAATP.

8.2 THE PROCESS OF VALUATION INSPECTION/REFERENCING

In order to prepare for compensation and other resettlement benefits, it is imperative that a comprehensive asset inventory is done. Such an Inventory will be conducted by a multidisciplinary team composed of the following types of persons: -

- Project Representative (Team Leader)
- Representative of the Local Government (Local leaders)
- County/District Land Board Representative
- Town/Village representative
- Woman Representative
- Surveyor and Valuation expert
- Sociologist (to get the social impacts and sensitize the PAPs)

The valuers, surveyors and sociologist should be registered to undertake the valuation exercise for the subprojects. The process of valuation inspection and referencing depends on the key points, which the valuation will take care of as follows:

- i. Collection of all relevant primary and secondary data on the affected property during final detailed valuation inspection and referencing to serve as basis for assessment of loss;
- ii. A comprehensive primary database for monitoring, evaluation and audit.

During the valuation exercise, the relevant data should be captured by the valuation team:

Category	Details
a) Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Capture location details of the land.- Identify the boundaries of the area/section of the land to be affected.- Take detailed measurement of the land area to be affected along the affected boundaries.
b) Buildings (Immovable Structures)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Photograph all affected immovable properties – detailed internal measurement of buildings should be

	done. - Collate property details, which will include noting affected accommodation details, constructional details of affected parts and external works (fence walls, gates, pavements) affected owner's details etc.
c) Crops	During the inspection and enumeration exercise details such as type, age, stage of growth, size of farm (or number of crops for isolated economic/perennial trees) nature of farm etc are captured.
d) Temporary Structures (Movable Properties)	Collate data on temporary structures by categorizing temporary structures based on constructional details (wall materials, affixed to concrete slabs or not), size of structure and use of structure business/residential) and type.
Intangible Assets (loss/impact arising from disturbance)	Obtain relevant data on households affected (tenants, owners, relatives), apprentices/trainees and determine intangible loss on households, business and livelihoods.

During the survey each asset is enumerated and recorded in an inventory. An evaluation of the asset is carried out using either the harmonized evaluation table or the acceptable method as proposed by the valuation expert. The values of each asset are recorded in a register and declared to the PAPs for agreement. Upon agreement, the form is signed by both the PAP and the surveyor or evaluation expert. Copies are retained by the PAP and Valuation team.

8.2.1 Valuation for Customary Land

Implementation of WAATP may require the use of land under customary land ownership for the proposed sub-projects. In this case, valuation methods for affected land and assets should confirm to customary laws , and land assets would be valued and compensated for according to the following guidelines:

- a. The PAPs would be compensated for assets and investments.
- b. Compensation rates would be at replacement costs as of the date that the replacement is to be provided.
- c. The market value for cash crops would have to be determined and used.
- d. Calculation of compensation would not be made after the cut-off date.

8.2.2 Valuation for Government Owned Land

Once it becomes necessary to acquire a site for a public purpose, the relevant authorized officer is mandated to prepare the relevant instruments and guidance necessary for the state to acquire the specified property. For cases where the government land is being used by the public for example settlements, for grazing or any other productive activity, the individual or the community is only compensated for properties on the surface and not land. For example, he/she is compensated for crops, any improvements and structures because

these have been a source of their livelihood. The same procedure obtains for the private owners except that the owner is compensated for both the land and loss of income.

8.3 DETERMINATION OF COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

8.3.1 Compensation Packages

Two main resettlement packages will be used designed to ensure satisfactory compensation for PAPs who lose assets or livelihoods when the WAATP project is implemented. These packages will be developed in consultation with PAPs. Each PAP will have the opportunity to choose the option that best suits their circumstance. In-kind and/or in cash resettlement packages will be used as means of compensation (Table 8-1). The type of compensation will be an individual choice although every effort will be made to instill the importance and preference of accepting in kind compensation if the loss amounts to more than 20% of the total loss of subsistence assets. PAPs should be advised about benefits of replacement of physical assets and risk inherent in cash payments. For example, unless the affected person chooses cash compensation land-for-land compensation will be encouraged as it ensures PAPs immediately have land for settlement or farming and avoids risk of squandering compensation payments.

Table 8-1: Forms of compensation

Cash Payments	Compensation will be calculated and paid in local currency. Rates will be adjusted for inflation
In-Kind Compensation	Compensation may include items such as land, houses other buildings, building materials, seedlings, agricultural inputs and financial credits for equipment. In-kind compensation is where the land owner prefers replacement land in lieu of cash, the project will provide an alternative plot commensurate in size and productive potential with the one foregone. Suitable residential replacement land will be identified, which is either of similar quality or/ and economic value. The compensation committee will work with each affected individuals or household to ensure that replaced land is acceptable.
Assistance	Assistance may include moving allowance, transportation and labor, title fees, or other related costs.

Making compensation payments raises some issues regarding inflation, security, and timing. One purpose of providing in-kind compensation is to reduce inflationary pressures on the costs of goods and services. Local inflation may still occur; thus, market prices shall be monitored within the time period that compensation is being made to allow for adjustments in compensation values. The question of security, especially for people who will be receiving cash compensation payment, needs to be addressed by the MoA. The time and place for in-kind compensation payments shall be decided upon by each recipient in consultation with the county and district authority.

8.4 COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

All compensation payments will be made to the affected party in the presence of the following:

- a. Accountant
- b. Valuer
- c. Surveyor
- d. Local leader Chairperson
- e. Land officer
- f. Representative from the districts or counties
- g. Representative of the PAPs

8.5 COMPENSATION FOR LAND

All types of compensation should be clearly explained to the individual or household. A land acquisition team comprising the Land Owner(s), the Local Community, local leader chairperson, County/District officials and Land Valuation Offices should draw up a contract listing all property and land to be acquired, and the types of compensation (cash and/or in-kind) selected. A person selecting in-kind compensation has an order form, which is signed and witnessed. The compensation contract should be read aloud in the presence of the affected party and other stakeholders prior to signing.

8.5.1.1 BASIS FOR VALUATION

Project Affected Persons (PAPs) when displaced by the project will be provided full replacement cost⁶ of lost structures and will be able to rebuild or replace their structures without difficulties. The valuation will estimate building/structure compensation rates based on full replacement cost without depreciation. Buildings and structures will be valued on the basis of Replacement Cost Method to arrive at the market value. World Bank's OP 4.12 stipulates that depreciation of an asset and value derived from salvaging materials from razed structures should not be discounted when deriving replacement cost. Additionally, the policy (OP 4.12) requires replacement value to include cost of materials transport to site, labor costs and any transfer fees or taxes involved in replacing an asset. In addition, persons who will lose their crops and trees due to sub-project activities will be compensated based on the County/District rates provided by the LLA, which should take into account the replacement cost. In this respect it is the duty and responsibility of District Land Boards to compile or review District Compensation rates for their respective Districts. Relevant data to be captured during valuation will include:

8.6 DETERMINATION OF CROP COMPENSATION RATES

8.6.1 COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF CROPS

8.6.1.1 PERENNIAL CROPS

Cash compensation will be provided for the loss of perennial crops, calculated using the approved rates from the Ministry of Agriculture (considered adequate for replacement value). In addition, a transitional allowance will be provided to cover any loss of livelihood during the period between the loss of crops and the availability of income from new crops.

⁶ "Replacement cost" is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.

8.6.1.2 Annual (Seasonal) Crops

The project will provide all compensation under the entitlement matrix six months prior to the commencement of construction. At the time of payment, the timing of the project will be made clear and instruction provided as to how crops will be managed during this time. This timeframe provides adequate opportunity for all seasonal (or “annual”) crops to be harvested, and thus there is no impact to annual crops. As such, no direct compensation will be paid for annual crops. A transitional allowance will be provided to ensure that any changes in livelihood derived from such crops is adequately compensated. In the absence of adequate notice to harvest the crop resulting in loss, the crop will be compensated.

8.6.1.3 Unintentional Damage To Crops

If there is unintentional damage to crops during construction of proposed WAATP activities whether owned by PAPs or not, compensation will be paid for both annual and perennial crops, based on approved rates.

8.7 COMPENSATION FOR BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Compensation for buildings and other structures will be paid by replacement costs for labor and construction materials of these structures including fences, water and sanitation facilities, etc, will be used to calculate the values. Where part of the compensation is to be paid in cash the applicable replacement costs for construction materials will be used to calculate the values. Alternatively, compensation will be paid in-kind for the replacement cost without depreciation of the structure.

8.8 COMPENSATION FOR SACRED SITES

The use of sacred sites, ritual sites, tombs and cemeteries shall not be allowed at any time unless it is absolutely necessary. This policy does not permit the use of land that is defined to be cultural property by the Banks Safeguards OP 4.11. Sacred sites include but not restricted only to; altars, initiation centers, ritual sites, tombs and cemeteries. It includes other such sites or places/features that are accepted by local laws (including customary), practice, tradition and culture as sacred. To avoid any possible conflicts between individuals and/or communities/homesteads/Local government the use of sacred sites for any project activity is not permitted under this project.

In case sacred sites are unavoidable, the borrower will identify and implement measures to address impacts on cultural heritage (sacred sites) in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy. (avoid, minimize, mitigate and compensate where unavoidable).

8.9 ORGANIZATIONAL ELEMENTS PROCEDURE FOR DELIVERY OF COMPENSATION

Compensation and resettlement will be do or executed by MoA in conformity with the RAPs prepared for the project. The following broad principles will be followed in delivery of the RAP. The compensation process will involve several steps and would be in accordance with the individual project resettlement and compensation plans. The procedures to follow during compensation include;

8.9.1 Public participation with local communities

This would initiate the compensation process as part of an ongoing process that would have started at the land selection/screening stage and at the time the socio-economic assessment is being carried. This would ensure that no affected individual / household is simply “notified” one day that they are affected in this way. Instead, this process seeks their involvement and wishes to inform communities in a participatory approach with the project, from the beginning.

8.9.2 Notification of Land Resource Holders

The respective local/county heads involved in identifying the land will notify the county, town/village Council and village inhabitants who will help to identify and locate the property users. The users will be informed through both a formal notification in writing and, as many people are illiterate, by verbal notification delivered in the presence of the Local Council Officer or his representative. In addition, the Village Committees and individuals who control land will accompany the survey teams to verify owners. Those who hold title deed to the land will be informed about the compensation process and requirements needed to evince ownership. Where there are clearly no identified owners or users, project implementers (MoA), the respective local government administrations, lands offices and traditional leaders will be solicited to help identify owners or users and sensitize them on the program and its implications. It is hoped, however that the media publications would be sufficient to avoid such eventuality.

8.9.3 Agreement on compensation and participation of contracts

All types of compensation should be clearly explained to the individual or household. The Technical Planning Team draws up a contract, listing all property and land being surrendered and/or assets impacted, and the types of compensation (cash and/or in-kind) selected. A person selecting in-kind compensation has an order form, which is signed and witnessed. The compensation contract is read aloud in the presence of the affected party and the respective technical planning team, Village officials and other elders prior to signing.

8.9.4 Compensation Payments

All handing over of property such as land and building and compensation payments will be made in the presence of affected party and representative of the local leaders. In addition, representatives from RAP implementing team from MoA will be available during compensation payment.

9 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION

Public participation is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project cycle. Where properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of projects environmental and social risks.

The project-affected persons under the WAATP activities that will require land acquisition and resettlement will be consulted and involved in all resettlement activities: planning, implementation and monitoring. Their involvement provides them with greater understanding of the project, the resettlement issues and gives them opportunities to voice out their concerns about the project, and they may offer alternatives and compromises that tend to promote implementation.

For all the RAPs under the WAATP subprojects, a mechanism or procedure for community entry, consultation and participation will be defined by cultural prescriptions which will be carefully studied and adhered to in each affected community. The mechanism will include public meetings, focus group discussions, and participation in site preparation, resettlement committees for PAPs and communities and interagency committees for participating stakeholders.

9.1 IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Stakeholder consultation and participation are essential because they provide an opportunity for informing the stakeholders about the proposed project. Public consultation and participation create a sense of ownership for the project, providing an opportunity for people to present their views and values and allowing consideration and discussion of sensitive social mitigation measures and trade-offs.

Public consultation and participation will afford the PAPs an opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of the program activities. In so doing, the likelihood for conflicts between and among the affected and with the management committees will be reduced.

In recognition of this, particular attention shall be paid to public consultation with PAPs, households and homesteads (including host communities) when resettlement and compensation concerns are involved. Public consultations in relation to the RAP occur at all stages, starting with inception and planning when the potential lands and alternative sites are being considered.

A participatory approach will be adopted as an on-going strategy throughout the entire project cycle. Public participation and consultations related to WAATP will take place via meetings in project communities, television programs and, radio programs.

PAPs are consulted in the survey process; public notices where explanations of the sub-project are made; RAP implementation of activities; and during the monitoring and evaluation process. Selection of ways to consult, and expand participation by PAPs and other stakeholders, should be taken into consideration literacy levels prevalent in affected communities; ethnicity and cultural aspects; and practical conditions (like distance). The role of traditional, chiefs, political and cultural leaders, including the community and clan

elders, in the participation strategy should be important. The RAP team should ensure that these leaders and local representatives of PAPs are fully involved in designing the public consultation procedures.

9.2 OBJECTIVES OF CONSULTATIONS

The objective of consultations should be to secure the participation of all people affected by the project in their own resettlement planning and implementation, particularly in the following areas:

- a. alternative project design;
- b. assessment of project impacts;
- c. resettlement strategy;
- d. compensation rates and eligibility for entitlements;
- e. choice of resettlement site and timing of relocation;
- f. Community development opportunities and initiatives;
- g. development of procedures for redressing grievances and resolving disputes; and
- h. mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation; and for implementing corrective actions

9.3 CONSULTATION PHASES

Consultations of stakeholders should be carried out at different phases such as; sensitization, during data collection, and implementation phases. The process of stakeholder consultation should involve the following,

- i) Soliciting for information and data from the implementer at inception stage to clearly identify and analyse specific project area and potentially affected communities. From this further identification and analysis of directly and indirectly affected communities/stakeholders should be done to solicit views and opinions regarding the project.
- ii) Planning how the engagement with stakeholders should take place. After establishing stakeholders, key contact persons should be identified to mobilize stakeholders for meetings at an appointed time and venue.
- iii) Disclosure of information; Information about the project is then revealed to different stakeholders both primary and secondary at different stages of the project.

Consultations should be carried out with project affected villages and County/district officials during preparation and these should be carried out at different stages as explained in section below.

9.3.1 Community involvement and sensitization

The affected persons should be engaged in active consultations at the beginning of the project and they should have access to the Resettlement Action Plan and be encouraged to provide input. Consultations should happen in local language where possible; women should be consulted separately if that is more appropriate. The consultation process should ensure sizeable participation of women, youth, migrants, and groups at risk of exclusion, and also ensure prior distribution of project information in a form that is accessible to community members, etc. Communities within the project areas should be informed on the project and likely project impacts and the extent of their involvement to ensure project success. Measures instituted to address negative project impacts should also be well communicated to the community.

After identification of all the location where different intervention of the WAATP will be established, the WAATP PMU team should ensure that consultations with the different authorities are carried out. Meetings should be scheduled with County authorities, mayors, council men and women, town chiefs, local leaders, clan chiefs in each county where the project will be implemented. This is important since they are the first contact with the local communities and most cases they believe in their leaders. This when well implemented helps smooth running of the project.

9.3.2 Data Collecting Phase

Before collection of social and economic profile as well as background information of affected PAPs, a consultation of communities is very crucial. The levels of consultation will vary from households to community groups, based on the particular context of the sub-project(s). Before consulting with the affected persons, the RAP team will first consult with local authorities (Chiefs, elders, zoes, superintendent, county Representative (Member of parliament) at different levels as well as the district leaders. The RAP team will design the questionnaires but it will be the households, organizations, and institutions that will validate their effectiveness through feedback. Focus group discussions with women, farmers' associations, communities as well as primary and/or secondary schools and health centers are usually good sources for establishing the community baseline situation.

9.3.3 Implementation Phase

During implementation, PAPs should also be informed about their rights and options. The PAPs should be consulted and sensitized about the grievance redress mechanism and how it should be followed; that is how and who to lodge complaints related to compensation, displacement, social and gender impacts related to the WAATP. The participation of local authority and PAPs in disseminating information and resolving disputes should be important once RAP implementation starts.

PAPs must also be engaged on disclosure of the RAP implementation process, securing of agreements, delivering of compensation, implementing LRPs among others.

9.3.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Phase

PAPs representatives should participate in the sub-project workshops at mid-term and at the end of RAP implementation. To the extent possible, the RAP should include social accountability tools like citizen report cards to assess the quality of RAP implementation, and in some cases, assist the RAP team in tracking expenditures. The latter would be significant in helping PAPs with money management and restoring their livelihoods. PAPs will be able to suggest corrective measures, as needed, to improve RAP implementation in the sub-project(s). Prior to closing the RAP, PAPs will participate in a feedback survey as part of the RAP's independent impact evaluation exercise.

9.3.5 Notification Procedure

Affected persons should be notified through both formal (in writing) and informal (verbal) manner, for example at community meetings. Public notices in the daily newspapers, radio or television services will be conducted to notify the public of the intention to acquire land earmarked for subprojects. A copy of such notice shall be

served to each owner, occupier and person or agent having an interest in the land thereof. The names and addresses of the owners, occupiers and agents shall be readily ascertainable.

The notice should state:

- a. The Project's proposal to acquire the land;
- b. The public purpose for which the land is wanted;
- c. That the proposal or plan may be inspected at MoA-PMU or district offices
- d. That any person affected may, by written notice, object to the transaction giving reasons for doing so, to the entities cited above within a period to be specified at the time of publication of the Notice;
- e. List the cutoff date detailing that in-migration after this date will not receive compensation.

9.3.6 Documentation

The names and addresses of affected persons should be compiled and kept in a database including claims and assets. MoA under PMU will maintain records of these persons as well as the county administration. The records are also important especially for future monitoring activities. Documentation should include documents relevant to land transactions (voluntary and involuntary).

9.3.7 Contract Agreement

A contract listing of all property and land/ farms being surrendered and the types of compensation (both cash and kind) will be prepared. The contracts will be presented at community meetings/ durbars prior to signing. The handing over of property and compensation payments will be made in the presence of the affected persons and the Compensation Committee, and in public.

9.3.8 Linking Resettlement Implementation to Civil Works

PAPs will need to be compensated, in accordance with this Resettlement Policy Framework and subsequent Resettlement and Compensation Plan, before works on the sub project can begin. For activities involving land acquisition or loss, denial or restriction to access of resources, it is required that provisions be made, for compensation and for other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement. The assistance includes provision and preparation of resettlement sites with adequate facilities. In particular, land and related assets may be taken away only after compensation has been paid and resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to PAPs.

For project activities requiring relocation or resulting in loss of shelter, the resettlement policy further requires that measures to assist the project affected persons are implemented in accordance with the individual RAPs. In the Implementation Schedule of each RAP, details on resettlement and compensation must be provided. The schedule for the implementation of activities, as agreed between the Project Planning team and PAPs must include:

- a. target dates for start and completion of civil works,

- b. timetables for transfers of completed civil works to PAPs, dates of possession of land that PAPs are using (this date must be after transfer date for completed civil works to PAPs and for payments of all compensation) and;
- c. the link between RAP activities to the implementation of the overall sub projects.

When approving recommendations for resettlement during screening, PAPs must confirm that the resettlement plans contain acceptable measures that link resettlement activity to civil works, in compliance with this policy. Proper timing and coordination of the civil works shall ensure that no affected persons will be displaced economically and physically due to civil works activity, before compensation is paid and before any project activity can start. According to the WB environmental and social framework; project activities that will cause physical and/economic displacement will not commence until specific plans have been finalized and approved by the Bank

9.3.9 Disclosure Arrangements for RPFS And Subsequent RAPs

The PMU under Ministry of Agriculture shall disclose the RPF on its website (<https://www.moa.gov.lr/>), print media, public libraries and all institutions where WAATP activities will be implemented. All RAPs prepared and guided by the RPF should also be similarly disclosed. The RPF and any subsequent RAPs prepared for the project specific activities shall be cleared and be disclosed on World Bank's *website*, as well as to PAPs and stakeholders in a manner and language understood by them before its implementation. The RPF will be publicly disclosed before project appraisal and invite the public to access and review the document. The PMU will also provide copies of the RPF, ESMF, and other safeguards documents to the public in its Secretariat, Ministry of Public works, Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, CORAF and at CARL from where the public can access them for any comments.

Possible complaints from PAPs in the WAATP project could include;

- Unfair compensation
- Encumbrances or conflicts related to land ownership
- Domestic violence between spouses
- Delays in compensation

10 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION STRATEGY (LRS)

Livelihood restoration strategy is very critical to the success of resettlement of affected persons and is difficult to achieve without participatory planning. According to OP 4.12, the involuntary taking of land results in “loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location”. In those instances, “displaced and affected persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.” Therefore, the RAP should include a Livelihood Restoration Strategy (LRS) or plan which helps to prevent and mitigate the potential adverse impacts to the PAPs as a direct result of the resettlement process.

Once the WAATP subprojects are identified and particular locations found, and if found that there are affected households and/or relocation households by the subproject, a livelihood/income restoration program or strategy shall be prepared.

Livelihood restoration is particularly important where a project affects the livelihoods of vulnerable households (i.e. households who, because of their social or economic status, may be more adversely affected than others by a temporary or permanent loss of part of their asset base). World Bank's safeguards prefer that the developer should avoid or minimize displacement of people by exploring alternative project designs. However, where displacement is unavoidable, the developer should plan and execute resettlement as a development initiative that provides displaced persons with opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement activities as well as to restore and improve their livelihoods. World Bank recommends that project sponsors undertake the following actions on behalf of all affected people:

- i) Inform affected people of their options and rights concerning resettlement;
- ii) Provide technically and economically feasible options for resettlement based on consultation with affected people and assessment of resettlement alternatives;
- iii) Whether physical relocation is required or not, provide affected people with prompt and effective compensation at full replacement value for loss of assets due to project activities;
- iv) Where physical relocation is necessary, provide assistance with relocation expenses (moving allowances, transportation, special assistance and health care for vulnerable groups);
- v) Where physical relocation is necessary, provide temporary housing, permanent housing sites, and resources (in cash or in kind) for the construction of permanent housing—inclusive of all fees, taxes, customary tributes, and utility hook-up charges—or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors are at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.
- vi) Provide affected people with transitional financial support (such as short-term employment, salary maintenance); and

- vii) Where necessary, provide affected people with development assistance in addition to compensation for lost assets described above such as land preparation and credit facilities and for training and employment opportunities.

10.1 AIM OF HAVING A LRS UNDER THE WAATP PROJECT

The aim a LRS to provide a detailed plan to provide livelihood restoration options for the people affected by land acquisition as a result of the WAATP project in all counties. This LRS document should be prepared in line with principles and requirements reflected in the Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Framework (LALRF) and the Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP). The LALRP should focus on the effects of the project land acquisition and should be prepared before the loan application proceeds to feasibility assessment by the WB.

Assistance to vulnerable people

MoA must be sensitive to needs of women and other vulnerable groups in the planning and implementation of resettlement and livelihood restoration.

Livelihood planning should be based on appropriate technological solutions and technical advice from Government, development NGOs, local authorities and research and academic institutions. Where feasible, livelihood programs should be aligned with relevant existing national, district and county programs. The RAP team and project committee should have consultations with district officials (technical team) in relevant departments, NGOs, development institutions, CBOs in order to identify the livelihood challenges and hence come up with livelihood restoration programs for PAPs.

A participatory approach should also be used for needs assessments. The livelihood programs should be designed in consultation with PAPs, district department staff and local authorities (chiefs, elders, county representatives), NGOs, CBOs and institutions within the project affected areas.

Some of the livelihood measures depending on the project areas and from consultations can be categorized under the following thematic areas:

- e) Financial management advice and support to opening Bank account
- f) Agricultural Assistance Programs;
- g) Skills Training and Employment Programs;
- h) Business Development Support Programs.

Gender consideration in livelihood restoration

The WAATP activities should ensure that attention is provided to the women, as well farmer groups headed by women when developing the LRS. Women play a vital role in agricultural programs and for this reason, livelihood restoration needs for women should be factored into the design.

11 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY ASSESSMENTS FOR RPF IMPLEMENTATION

11.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY PLAYERS

The stakeholders involved in carrying out resettlement and/or compensation under the WAATP project include; the Ministry of Agriculture under PMU, Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, LLA, (the regulatory lead agency for property valuation, compensation and land rights registration and transfer), the county and districts local governments with particular reference to Agriculture, community superintendents. Other institutions, such as the District Lands Office and the District Valuation Office, will participate in the RAP implementation as cross-cutting units between the key institutions.

Table 11-1 below specifies who will be responsible in preparation, implementation and monitor the RAP and the GRM and how the different groups will report.

Table 11-1: Summary of institutional Roles and Responsibilities in Resettlement Activities

Institutions	Mandates	Potential Roles and Responsibilities
The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	The Ministry implements agricultural programs, protects farming interests, encourages investment in the agricultural sector, and monitors overall activities including the movement of agricultural commodities into and out of the country. The Ministry also regulates the harvesting of botanical species by herbalists and other farmers as a part of shifting cultivation practices. The MOA includes four departments: Administration; Planning and Development; Technical Services; and, Research and Extension. The Quarantine Service within the Technical Service department is charged with oversight, is weak of invasive species.	<p>The roles of MoA will include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAP Implementation, • Ensuring the carrying out of social surveys and related assessments, • Ensuring participation of other stakeholders such as PAPs, DLGs, and NGOs • Overseeing the implementation process and ensuring compensation and rehabilitation Mechanisms are implemented adequately. • Monitoring and evaluation of implemented projects • Monitoring contractor compliance with recommendations of RAP and ESMPs, • MoA will also be responsible in handling community grievances related to resettlement,

Institutions	Mandates	Potential Roles and Responsibilities
		compensation as well as other social issues from communities and construction workers.
Ministry of Finance and Development Planning	Ministry of Finance & Development Planning through the Aid Management Unit. The role is to help the project in informing the GoL on the key project deliverables. They will also help in linking the right department that will help in the evaluation of properties with resettlement needs arise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the valuations of properties if an involuntary resettlement arises.
Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy	Review of lands policies by the Commission of Lands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination and Review of land related issues • Regulation of concessions and resettlement of settlers
Ministry of Internal Affairs	The Ministry is mandated to carry out a number of responsibilities in the Local Government Act as follows: to inspect, monitor, and where necessary offer technical advice/assistance, support supervision and training to all Local Authorities; to coordinate and advise Local Governments for purposes of harmonization and advocacy; to act a Liaison/Linkage Ministry with respect to other Central Government Ministries and Departments, Parastatals, Private Sector, Regional and International Organizations; and to research, analyze, develop and formulate national policies on all taxes, fees, levies, rates for Local Governments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervising and carrying out environmental and social studies that lead to design of the RAP/ESMP for projects, • Carrying out routine monitoring activities during implementation
CARI	CARI is an agricultural research facility that is slowly recovering from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that communities are not affected during rehabilitation of

Institutions	Mandates	Potential Roles and Responsibilities
	<p>the civil conflict. CARI was amongst the GOL institutions hardest hit by the protracted civil conflict, because it served as the base for three successive warring factions, then was home to over 10,000 displaced persons for five years, and finally became an UNMIL sector base. Current emphases include rice, cassava, and yam improvement; maize, fruits and vegetable screening and evaluation; animal husbandry; and, aquaculture.</p>	<p>residential building, laboratories etc.</p>
Environmental Protection Agency-EPA	<p>EPA retains its mandatory role of coordination, supervision and monitoring environmental issues. As for the implementation of the ESIA process, EPA's role will involve coordinating the review of the ESIA's of the planned interventions with relevant line agencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing ESIA process making • Decisions and ensuring that management occurs in occurrence with decision making • Reviewing reports including ESIA's, CESMP • Follow up monitoring report
District Local Councils-DLC	<p>District Local Councils are responsible for local policy matters, economic development, resolving local conflicts and providing orderly leadership.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Identification, supervision, monitoring and evaluation. • Participation and sensitization of PAPs, • Local officers to ensure that proper resettlement, compensation and grievance management are undertaken, • Addressing issues related to gender and children during RAP

Institutions	Mandates	Potential Roles and Responsibilities
		<p>implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local governments will also be important in managing and monitoring social impact assessment framework through site visits or resolving complaints from affected communities.
Local Councils I-III	Ascertaining ownership, community mobilization and sensitization and providing guidance for the compensation process to PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help in community mobilization and ensuring law and order in villages through local defence units, which should be useful for ensuring security during project implementation, including compensation
NGOS and private sector	Action for Greater Harvest (AGRHA) and Community of Hope Agriculture Project (CHAP) whose missions is to “Ensure Sustainable Food Security for Rural Liberian Households” will be well placed to implement some components of WAATP in rural areas. This is because their vision and mission is all geared to ensuring Liberians in rural Liberia households create sustainable food security for themselves.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating in supervision, monitoring and evaluation of project implementation Assist in training programs especially for communities in coming up with Livelihood restoration programs Ensuring that community concerns are taken into account at every stage of planning and implementation. Providing information on behalf of the community about key aspects that require consideration in the assessment process.
Communities	The Communities are responsible for demanding, planning, contributing a cash contribution to capital cost, and operating and maintaining rural water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being the primary beneficiaries of the subprojects, the community will be made to participate fully in all aspects of the program including

Institutions	Mandates	Potential Roles and Responsibilities
	supply and sanitation facilities. A water user committee (WUC), which is sometimes referred to as a Water and Sanitation Committee (WSC) should ideally be established at each water point.	<p>project identification, preparation, implementation, operation and maintenance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representatives to handle community grievances.

11.2 CAPACITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF RPF AND RAPS

Ministry of Agriculture lacks social or environmental staff with capacity to implement social safeguards requirements associated with resettlement undertaking of the proposed project.

The capacity for implementation and mainstreaming of social issues in MoA programs and this particular WAATP project requires a Social Scientist with a good understanding of safeguards policies and issues of vulnerability and special interest groups. A single staff may not have adequate technical capacity to manage both social and environmental aspects of the project, hence the need for two safeguards staff: a Social Scientist and an Environmental Officer. These staff may be hired by MoA as full-time staff.

During project implementation MoA will also require lower level resources to effectively manage social and environmental safeguards aspects of the project. Therefore, MoA's Social Scientist and an Environmental Officer will have to work with district staff, primarily those in charge of resettlement, social and environmental issues. MoA's key responsibility in this case will be to orient and train these officers in roles expected of them to ensure effective participation in managing and monitoring applicable impacts during project implementation.

Given that there is no internal capacity in MoA, capacity building is recommended in Social Impact Assessment and Resettlement Action Planning both for MoA staff and district authorities to be involved in the WAATP project.

11.2.1 Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit in The PMU

In view of addressing land acquisition, resettlement concerns, environmental and social concerns in development process, the Project Management Unit (PMU) under MoA needs to have in-house capacity of at least two specialists.

- Social Development Specialist and
- Environmental and Social Management Specialist

It is evident that, under this arrangement the two Specialists will be responsible for mainstreaming land acquisition, resettlement issues, environmental and social issues in all PMU plans and activities. It will also champion environmental awareness and capacity building within the various ranks of WAATP participating agencies while maintaining a liaison role between the PMU, EPA and development partners

(World Bank) in the areas of environmental and social safeguards.

11.2.1.1 Tasks of the Social Safeguards

- a. Liaise with relevant stakeholders on a regular basis;
- b. Engage with PAPs and get involved during grievance redress.
- c. Ensure RAPs, ESIAs/ESMPs are carried out, as required, to meet Liberian and World Bank requirements;
- d. liaise with all team members of the PMU, hold regular team meetings
- e. operate communication routines with relevant administrations and authorities
- f. Review of the RAP reports
- g. Monitor the implementation of safeguard management plans (ESIAs/ESMPs, RAPs, etc) and prepare monthly and quarterly monitoring reports;
- h. Raise awareness and proactively create demand for this technical advice among District/Municipal Officers; and
- i. Lead the delivery of capacity-building programs for District/Municipal Officers and communities/affected persons.
- j. meet regularly with District Task Forces and Resettlement Committees
- k. take charge of public information and disclosure initiatives
- l. Supervise land acquisition and involuntary resettlement activities in projects under implementation;
- m. Assess the robustness of the consultation process required for the preparation and implementation of the resettlement action plan.
- n. Participate in the review and clearance of project documents for compliance with the Bank's safeguards policies.
- o. Implement decisions upon major corrective actions which might become necessary during RAP implementation.
- p. overlook and supervise ESMP and RAP implementation

11.2.2 CAPACITY BUILDING IN CARI

Once CARI is re-vitalized, the Institute will pick up several development assistances whose financiers will insist on environmental and social safeguards mainstreaming as such, it is proposed that, as part of its revitalization process and aware of its human resource constraints, the Institute should designate one of its technical staff to play a role of Environmental and Social Safeguards Liaison Officer. The Liaison Officer is to play an interphase role between the Institute, EPA and PCU on matters of land acquisition issues as well as environmental and social compliance in its establishment. Such officer once designated could benefit from short-term specialized trainings on safeguards such as environmental screening, RAP process, grievance mechanism, land acquisition and resettlement, reporting and monitoring amongst others.

11.2.3 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR COLLABORATING INSTITUTIONS

It is anticipated that, there will be a range of collaborating institutions under the project. It will include NGOs and FBOs, the NGOs such as CHAP, and the private sector players (NAIDAL) and participating farmers. Each of these categories will require responsive capacity enhancement on aspects of safeguards issues based

largely their levels involvement in WAATP project activities. **Capacity Building:** Will be inform of training on safeguards mainstreaming and reporting.

11.2.4 RE-ORGANIZATION SUPPORT TO NAIDAL

Launched in March 2017, NADAL is the umbrella organization of trained and qualified agro-dealers across the country involved in providing agro-inputs and educating farmers on how they can properly use the inputs. Available information and meetings with senior management of NADAIL indicates that, NAIDAL in collaboration with development partners has trained at least 45 agro-inputs dealers through a mobile transaction system that will benefit smallholder farmers in the fifteen counties of Liberia. It was an initiative that was supported by the MoA under the Liberia Agriculture Transformation Agenda (LATA), which seeks to empower local farmers with key inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides to increase yields in the various value chains to make the country self-reliant in food production. It is proposed that, NAIDAL could be supported to deliver training on safe handling and trade in agro-chemicals a trade which the local traders are largely not handling safely compared to multi-nationals such as Firestone, GREENFIELD LIBERIA, Al-Madina General Supplies, Wenco and Sime-Darby.

11.3 CAPACITY BUILDING, TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

In order to successfully implement the guidelines and recommendations in the RPF, it is important to ensure that target groups and stakeholders who play a role in implementing the RAP are provided with the appropriate and continuous Environmental and Social Safeguards capacity development.

Training programs will be carried out to improve capacity, particularly in new and decentralized institutions. Capacity enhancement required to ensure effective implementation of this RPF and management of any subsequent RAPs the following recommendations are made:

a) Training in overseeing in RAP planning, preparation and managing implementation

Relevant personnel in MoA offices and under PCU should be trained to have skill capabilities outlined below:

- RAP planning,
- RAP preparation
- Managing implementation of RAPs
- Difference between RAP and Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAP)
- Stakeholder engagement training on mobilization of resettlement related activities
- Knowledge of land acquisition and resettlement
- Handling grievances and grievance redress
- Trainings gender base violence
- Trainings in handling sexual harassment

Training courses on a) Management of Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation, b) environmental and social management framework and c) Environmental and Social safeguards provided by World Bank is recommended as a basic start for MoA, and the supporting district- level staff.

b) Training in vulnerability assessment and management during resettlement

Personnel at MoA, CARI and respective districts should be trained in identifying and management of vulnerable persons during resettlement. These people often require special assistance when affected by the developments during implementations. Training should entail identifying categories of vulnerabilities as suggested by World Bank/IFC.

C) Trainings in social safeguards

MoA should be trained on a World Bank policies and procedures as well as GoL laws relation to resettlement, land acquisition and overall social aspects. The training should impart skills based on requirements of Liberian laws and regulations and World Bank operational policies, especially OP 4.12. These include;

- Resettlement & Land Acquisition
- World Bank Safeguard policies
- Liberia Government laws and regulations
- Social Impact Assessment
- Livelihood Restoration Programs and plans
- Environmental and Social Assessments
- Community Consultation/Participatory Planning
- Child protection
- Gender Based Violence
- Sexual harassment

The specific personnel to be trained include and not limited to:

- Social Development specialists
- Sociologists
- Community Development officers
- Environmental officers
- Municipal officers
- Land officers at District and Municipal level

12 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

This section describes avenues for PAPs to lodge a complaint or express a grievance against the project, its staff or contractors during RAP implementation. It also describes importance, procedures, roles and responsibilities in grievance management process. To be effective, the mechanism shall utilize existing local administrative and community structures.

A grievance mechanism must be made available to parties who have grievances or are not satisfied with any part of the resettlement and compensation process. These grievances could relate to the valuation of assets, amount of compensation paid, level of consultation, non-fulfilment of contracts, and timing of compensation, amongst others. Complaints and grievances also concern issues related to construction safety and nuisances caused by construction. Grievances will be handled through negotiation aimed at achieving consensus.

The project GRM will be improved by the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS), which provides an easy way for project-affected communities and individuals to bring their grievances directly to the attention of Bank Management. The GRS will ensure that complaints are directed promptly to relevant Bank Task Teams and/or Managers for review and action, as appropriate. The goal is to enhance the Bank's involvement, responsiveness and accountability.

12.1 PROCEDURE IN GRIEVANCE REDRESS

The safeguards team from MoA/PMU shall work with community leaders in the project area to set up Grievance Committees to be the first point grievances are addressed. All attempts shall be made to settle grievances amicably before resort to courts of law. The Ministry of Agriculture under the Implementation Unit (MoA/PMU) in collaboration with PAPs is responsible for establishing the GRMs as described below:

A) Project Level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

A project level GRM is a system of dispute resolution that shall be established at the impact corridor/location. Its objective is to bring GRM closer to PAPs. First instance dispute/grievances shall be handled at the project level where the impact project area is. All effort shall be made to resolve issues at the first instance. If the project level committee is unable to resolve the issues, the case will be transferred to District Level GRM. Inability to resolve issues at project level will trigger automatic transfer of the case to District Level GRM.

The project level GRM shall have the following members or representatives:

- The Monitoring Consultant,
- The County Resident Engineer (Social and environmental safeguards officer)
- The Contracting Entity, (sociologist, workers representative)
- Paramount Chief, Member
- PAPs' representative (male)
- PAPs' representative (female)

Project level GRM committee shall resolve or reach a decision five (5) days from the date the complaint is received. The chairperson of the GRM committee shall communicate the committee's decision to the aggrieved PAPs in writing and keep record of all decisions related to each case. The committee will have registration log of complaints and the log shall be kept in a place accessible to the public.

B) District Level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The objective of the district level GRM is to resolve complaints that the project level GRM is unable to resolve. All effort shall be made to resolve issues at the district level. If the district level committee is unable to resolve the issues, the case will be transferred to County Level GRM. Inability to resolve issues at district level will be triggered automatic transfer of the case to County Level GRM. The chairperson of the GRM committee shall communicate the committee's decision to the aggrieved PAPs in writing and keep record of all decisions related to each case. The committee will have registration log of complaints and the log shall be kept in a place accessible to the public.

The District level GRM shall comprise of the following members:

- District Commissioner, Chair person
- City mayor, member
- District Magistrate/Circuit, member
- PAPs' representative (male)
- PAPs' representative (female)

District level GRM shall do everything possible to resolve issues within fifteen (15) days from the date the case has been transferred to it from the project level GRM. The chairperson of the GRM committee shall communicate the committee's decision to the aggrieved (PAPs) in writing and keep record of all decisions related to each case. The Local authority shall maintain records of grievances and complaints, including minutes of discussions, recommendations and resolutions made. The grievance log book shall be provided by the MoA-PMU.

C) County Level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

A committee of knowledgeable persons, experienced in the subject area, shall be constituted at the county level to handle complaints that have not been addressed or resolved at the district level. All effort shall be made to resolve issues at the County Level. If the county level committee is unable to resolve the issues, the case will be transferred to MoA/PMU Level GRM. Inability to resolve issues at project level will be triggered automatic transfer of the case to PMU Level GRM. The chairperson of the GRM committee shall communicate the committee's decision to the aggrieved PAPs in writing and keep record of all decisions related to each case. The committee will have registration log of complaints and the log shall be kept in a place accessible to the public.

The county level GRM shall be composed of the following members:

- County Superintendent, chair person
- Land Commissioner, representative
- County Inspector, representative
- County Engineer, representative
- PAPs' representative (male)
- PAPs' representative (female)

The county level GRM shall do everything possible to resolve issues within fifteen (15) days from the date the case has been transferred to it from the District level GRM Committee. The chair of the committee shall communicate the committee's decision to the aggrieved project affected persons (PAPs) in writing and keep record of all decisions related to each case.

D) MoA/PMU Level Grievance Redress Mechanism

A committee under PMU shall be established to handle grievances to come from communities affected to handle complaints that have not been addressed or resolved at the county level. All effort shall be made to resolve issues at the PMU level. This is the last level of appeal and the decision at PMU level shall be the final and binding. The chairperson of the GRM committee shall communicate the committee's decision to the aggrieved PAPs in writing and keep record of all decisions related to each case. The committee will have registration log of complaints which will be kept by the Social safeguards officer.

The MoA-PMU level GRM shall be comprised of the following members:

- Project Coordinator
- Social Safeguards specialist
- Environmental safeguards officer
- Project Engineer
- Project valuer
- Internal Audit representative
- PAPs' representative (male)
- PAPs' representative (female)

The Grievance Redress Mechanism committee shall do everything possible to resolve issues within fifteen (15) days from the date the case has been transferred to it from the county level GRM committee. The chairperson of the committee shall communicate the committee's decision to the aggrieved PAP(s) in writing. The decision reached at the PMU-GRM committee level will be the final decision.

E) Courts of Law

If PAP is not satisfied with the GRM processes set for the project, the PAP will have the right to seek remedy through the court. The committee shall keep record of all decisions related to each case.

The procedure for handling grievances should be as follows:

- a. The affected person should file his/her grievance in writing, to the GRM committee. The grievance note should be signed and dated by the aggrieved person. Where the affected person is unable to write, she should obtain assistance to write the note and emboss the letter with his/her thumbprint. The grievance log book shall have: i) case reference number, ii) the aggrieved name, iii) the date the case is received, iv) the date the case is resolved and, v) a remarks column. A sample of grievance form is provided in Annex 3
- b. The GRM Committees should respond within 14 days during which any meetings and discussions to be held with the aggrieved person should be conducted. If the grievance relates to valuation of assets, a valuer may need to revalue the assets. In this case, the aggrieved person must be notified by the Local Leader that his/her complaint is being considered.

- c. If the aggrieved person does not receive a response or is not satisfied with the outcome within the agreed time (s) he can lodge his grievance to the Local Administration (County/District).
- d. The Local Administration will then attempt to resolve the problem (through dialogue and negotiation) within 14 days of the complaint being lodged. If no agreement is reached at this stage, then the complaint is taken to MoA-PMU Grievance Committee.
- e. As mentioned above, if aggrieved person is not satisfied, then case is forwarded to Courts of Law.
- f. All PAPs who have issues with their compensation and assistances are required to submit written complaints to the appropriate level of GRMs.
- g. Mediation meetings and outcomes will be recorded and kept in safe places at each of the Grievance Redress Mechanism Committee's locations.

12.2 THE SPECIFIC TASKS OF THE GO (GRIEVANCE OFFICER) WILL BE:

- a. Set up a systematic process of recording grievances in a register ("Grievance Book") as well as electronically. The register should be located in the PCU office and should be accessible to residents.
- b. Both written and verbally communicated grievances should be recorded.
- c. Suggested categories are grievances regarding:
 - i. Replacement structure or land, and procurement of construction materials;
 - ii. Agriculture and crops;
 - iii. Livelihoods
 - iv. Valuation process and payment of compensation.
 - v. Damaged property during construction
 - vi. Exclusion in the census
 - vii. Complaints on the consultation process followed
 - viii. Complaints against contractor and labor
 - ix. Any social other issues related to project intervention affecting the communities
- d. Prepare a database for recording and keeping track of the grievances and how they were resolved. The database should be a 'living' document, updated weekly. It should also record the status of each grievance (date opened/in-process/closed). Access to making entries into the database should be restricted to the implementation team, but the general community should be able to use "Grievance Book"/ register to see the status of their complaints.
- e. Communicate the grievance procedure to the people, the process for recording their complaints and the timelines for redress. Communication should be done through a community meeting involving the resettled community. Pamphlets outlining the procedures and commitments of the grievance mechanism should be distributed to all households.
- f. Raise grievances at the regular implementation team meeting for discussion. Some resolutions will require coordination/ interaction with the local authorities, which the GO should follow up, while some would require intervention from the ministry.

Provide a regular update on the status of grievances via the database, including reasons for delay, if any. This update needs to be provided on a weekly basis. Also, clearly define grievances that will not be entertained by the GO. These could be related to issues other than those linked to the resettlement and rehabilitation process

12.2.1 WOMEN'S ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION IN THE GRIEVANCE PROCESS

All subprojects under the WAATP should ensure that women have fair representation on all its committees. Established forms of gender segregation and defined roles and responsibilities may affect women's access to and use of a grievance mechanism. Women may also be inhibited or hindered from complaining about specific incidents (e.g., compensation, land ownership, harassment, and inequality in getting employment). In some communities, women may have lower literacy rates than men and be less familiar with formal processes. The subprojects should ensure that consultation on design of the mechanism provides for inclusion and participation of women, and that its implementation facilitates women's access.

The RAPs therefore should ensure that the grievance mechanism committee to be established includes female staff who are aware of and sensitive to the role of women in local society and the issues they face. The project should train personnel in the handling of gender-sensitive issues, preferably the social development specialist for MoA should have a training in Gender based Violence.

12.3 THE WORLD BANK'S GRIEVANCE REDRESS SERVICE (GRS)

12.3.1 GRS DEFINITION AND PURPOSE

The GRS is the World Bank's easy way to provide PAPs and communities an avenue to bring their complaints directly to the attention of Bank Management. The project-level GRM will remain the primary tool to raise and address grievances in Bank-supported operations except issues that cannot be resolved at the project level. The GRS facilitates corporate review and resolution of grievances by screening and registering complaints and referring them to the responsible Task Teams/Managers. The GRS undertakes the follow functions within defined time frame:

- a. Receives complaints from stakeholders
- b. Evaluates and determines their eligibility and category
- c. Refers complaints to appropriate Task Teams/Managers
- d. Follows up with Task Teams to ensure complaints are resolved
- e. Refers PAPs to the Borrower or other parties where appropriate.

12.3.2 SUBMITTING A COMPLAINT TO GRS

Complaints may be submitted by one or more individuals, or their representatives, who believe they are adversely affected directly by an active (i.e. not closed) Bank-supported operation (IDA). A complaint may be submitted in the English or local language. Processing complaints not submitted in English will require additional processing time due to the need for translation.

A complaint can be submitted to the Bank GRS through the following channels:

- a. By email: grievances@worldbank.org;
- b. By fax: +12026147313
- c. By mail: The World Bank, Grievance Redress Service, MSN MC 10-1018, 1818 H St NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA and/or
- d. Through the World Bank Liberia Country Office in Monrovia

The complaint must clearly state the adverse impact(s) allegedly caused or likely to be caused by the Bank supported operation. This should be supported by available documentation and correspondence where possible and appropriate. The complainant may also indicate the desired outcome of the complaint, i.e., how it may be resolved. The complaint should have the identity of complainants or assigned representative/s, and address contact details.

A flow process of grievance mechanism is illustrated in figure below.

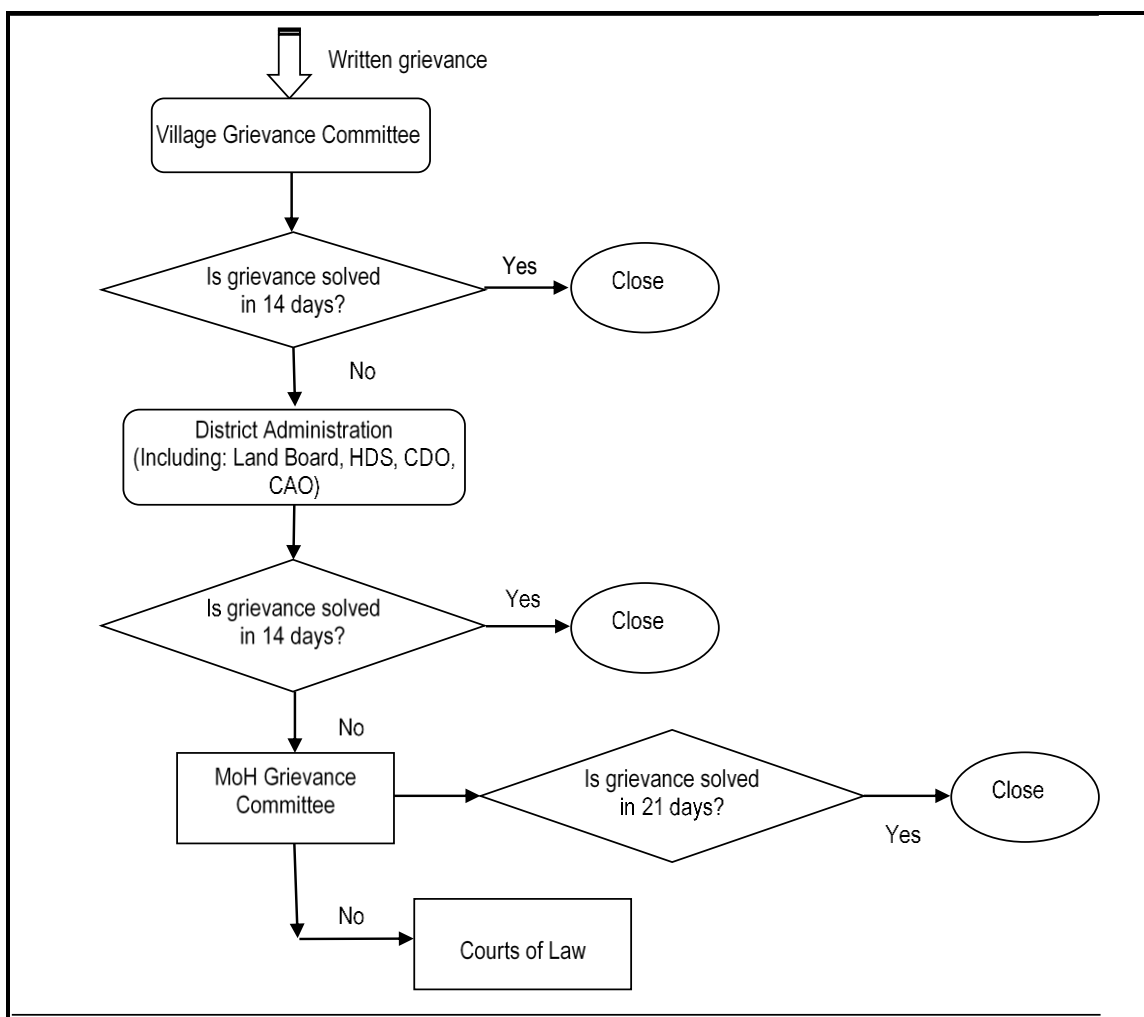


Figure 12-1: Grievance process illustration

13 RPF IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

Resettlement activities in Liberia can be financed through a number of arrangements, namely: government budget; loans borrowed from the domestic market by governments; loans borrowed from development partners; and grants. For the WAATP project, the resettlement budget will be financed through a credit finance advanced to the Government of Liberia by the World Bank under the WAATP project. The overall cost of the WAATP Project is an estimated \$30 million, covering all project activities including resettlement.

13.1 ESTIMATED COSTS

At this stage, it is not possible to estimate the exact number of people who may be affected since the technical designs/details have not yet been developed and land needs have not yet been identified. When these locations are known, and after the conclusion of the site specific socio-economic study, information on specific impacts, individual and household incomes and numbers of affected people and other demographic data will be available, thus facilitating the preparation of a detailed and accurate budgets for each RAP. Each RAP will include a detailed budget, using the following template.

Table 13-1: Indicative RPF budget

	Amount or number	Unit cost	Total estimated cost	Agency responsible
Loss of Land				
Agricultural land		m ²		
Residential land		m ²		
Public land		m ²		
Loss of Buildings, structures				
Loss of Permanent building		m ²		
Loss of Temporary building		m ²		
Loss of structures (walls, fences, toilets etc)		-		
Others (give description)		-		
Loss of tress/crops				
Trees; perennial, annual (Give names of trees)		No		
Crops (Perennial, annual, give names)		No		
Relocation				
Transfer of possessions				
Relocation of graves				
Loss of Businesses				
Formal business				
Informal business				
Installation costs				
Economic rehabilitation				
Training				
Capital Investment				
Technical Assistance				
Transportation costs				
Income/livelihood restoration				

programs				
Disturbance allowance				
Monitoring				
Contingency				
TOTAL				

The PMU will manage and monitor the resettlement budget and will finance this budget through the administrative and financial management rules and manuals as for any other activity eligible for payment under the WAATP project. At this stage, all that can be reasonably and meaningfully prepared is an indicative budget, highlighting key features that the budget must contain. Below is the budget estimate and the proposed attendant activities.

Table 13-2: Indicative RPF Budget for WAATP

Nº.	Item/Activity	Cost in USD	Justification
01.	Costs of employing one Safeguards Specialist and the assistant in the PMU for 5 years	252,000	Monthly gross remuneration for safeguards specialists and their assistants
02.	Capacity building for safeguards team for MoA under PMU	10,000	Equip technical team to enhance institutional capacity
02.	Capacity building for County and District technical team NGOs, CBOs	90,000	superintendents, agricultural officers, environment officers, Local leaders, women and youth leaders
03.	Costs of Livelihood Restoration Programs	100,000	Training and skills development for local population in project affected areas i.e hiring personnel of train, financial management, agricultural production
05.	Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS, Gender (5 yrs).	120,000	Sensitization, Production of IEC materials, conducting VTC
06.	Engagement with stakeholders and affected communities	45,000	Community engagements with local leaders, NGOs, procuring services of RAP specialist
07.	Monitoring and evaluation plan	20,000	Internal (in-house evaluation) and External monitoring (independent entity/consultant) of Post RAP implementation, RAP audit.
08.	Grievance Management	15,000	Establishing grievance management framework from county level to Ministry and PMU (training, allowances and other logistical requirements)
Total Budget Estimate for ESMF Implementation		652,000	

It should be noted that, before any project activity implementation, PAPs must be compensated in accordance with the RPF. For activities involving land acquisition or loss, denial or restriction to access, it is further required that these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement and preparation of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. The RAPs will detail the step for taking over the land and expropriation of assets. In any case, this may only

take place after compensation has been paid and where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to displaced persons. For project activities requiring relocation or loss of shelter, the policy further requires that measures to assist the displaced persons are implemented in accordance with the individual RAPs.

14 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

In order to assess whether the goals of the resettlement and compensation plan are met, a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP) will be required. This monitoring plan will indicate parameters to be monitored, institute monitoring milestones and provide resources including responsible persons or institutions, necessary to carry out the monitoring activities.

14.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) mechanism provides a basis to assess overall success and effectiveness of various resettlement processes and measures. This mechanism is based on two components:

- a. Internal monitoring – undertaken by the Monitoring Officer within MoA,
- b. External evaluations – undertaken by an external agency e.g. independent entity/consultant

14.1.1 INTERNAL MONITORING PROCESS

The overall objectives and tasks of the internal monitoring process are:

- a. Tracking progress of RAP implementation including number of PAPs compensated, relocated and assistance to vulnerable;
- b. Creation of a mechanism to analyze M&E data against a pre-resettlement baseline; and
- c. Regularly respond to M&E findings by adapting existing measures or by modifying implementation processes.

The monitoring process will be used to analyze progress and change at regular intervals and shall be linked to the various stages of the RAP, as follows:

- a) During resettlement
- b) After resettlement

14.1.1.1 During Resettlement

During resettlement, M&E should focus on resettlement issues such as:

- i. Number of families that have been moved;
- ii. Number of people given possession and legal papers to new property (land or house)
- iii. Impacts on livelihood and income
- iv. Registration of unemployed people

14.1.1.2 After Resettlement

After the physical relocation is completed, monitoring shall focus on rehabilitation issues and status on each of the measures will be assessed, for example:

- i. Target date for completion (e.g. within two months of resettlement);
- ii. Progress to date
- iii. Progress in the last month
- iv. Target for the month
- v. Reasons for delay, if any; and
- vi. Action to be taken, including specific responsibilities of other members of implementation team.
- vii. Socio-economic assessment to ensure minimal impacts – that the PAPs are not worse off than before the RAP process.

14.1.2 EXTERNAL MONITORING PROCESS

External monitoring will be conducted by external agency e.g. independent entity/consultant. The program management structure will be envisaged to enable effective communication and distribution of responsibilities amongst different participants of the WAATP at all different levels. The external evaluation process will be informed by internal monitoring reports.

14.1.3 RESPONSIBILITY OF THE AUTHORITIES

The role of the implementing authorities is critical in the operationalization of the Resettlement Policy Framework. The following are important points to observe: -

- a. Ensure that there is trust between the PAPs and the authorities throughout the process by being transparent in every action and sharing information.
- b. Being realistic with time frames and sequencing of related activities:
 - i. when registration will be completed,
 - ii. when assessment will be completed,
 - iii. when computation of entitlements will be carried out,
 - iv. when payments will be made by whom and where,
 - v. when the acquired land will be vacated and when the contractor will move on site.
- c. Adhering to the agreed and publicized timetable of delivery of compensation is critical. This calls for a deliberate effort to ensure:
 - i. Funds for compensation are ready set aside and accessible when payment commences;
 - ii. The location for resettlements is demarcated and available without encumbrances for those who opt to be relocated.

14.1.4 INDICATORS TO DETERMINE STATUS OF AFFECTED PEOPLE

These indicators are most important with respect to the RPF policy on resettlement and compensation. They will be informed by the baseline survey and will provide the council and the World Bank data and trends for refocusing the project and for improving delivery as a whole. The following will be considered:

- a. Number of affected persons by types of losses
- b. Status of resettlement with timelines whether met or outstanding
- c. affected individuals, households, and communities are able to maintain their pre-project
- d. standard of living, and even improve on it; and
- e. The local communities remain supportive of the project.

Specific indicators may include the following, which would indicate a change in:

- i. quality of, and access to services, number of people employed;
- ii. number of people engaged in income-generating activities;
- iii. number of vulnerable people;
- iv. sources of income;
- v. expenditure pattern.

14.1.5 INDICATORS TO MEASURE RAP PERFORMANCE

In terms of the resettlement process, the following indicators could be used to understand the success of the measures identified and the working of the relevant parties in implementation the RAP:

- a. Percentage of individuals selecting cash or a combination of cash and in-kind
- b. Compensation;
- c. The number of contentious cases as a percentage of the total cases;
- d. The number of grievances and time and quality of resolution;
- e. The ability of individuals and families to re-establish their pre-displacement activities;
- f. Number of impacted locals employed by the civil works contractors;
- g. General relations between the project and the local communities.

These will be determined through the following activities:

- a. Questionnaire data will be entered into a database for comparative analysis coordinated by the PCT;
- b. Each individual will have a compensation dossier recording his or her initial situation, all subsequent project use of assets/improvements, and compensation agreed upon and received;
- c. The PCT will maintain a complete database on every individual impacted by the subproject land use requirements including
- d. Relocation/resettlement and compensation, land impacts or damages; and the PCT should prepare Resettlement Completion Reports for each RAP, in addition to other regular monitoring reports.

RAP Implementation Completion Audit

RAP Implementation Completion Report should be prepared and submitted to the Bank 6 months after the end of compensation payment by project implementing agency.

An audit should be done to determine whether the efforts to restore the living standards of the affected population have been properly designed and executed. This completion audit verifies whether all physical inputs earmarked in the RAP have been delivered and all services provided. The audit also evaluates if the mitigation actions prescribed in the RAP have had the desired effect. The baseline conditions of the affected parties before the relocation should be used as a measure against their socio-economic status after the resettlement.

The RAP implementation report should include (but not be limited to) the following information:

- Background of the RAP preparation including a description of the project activities, scope of impacts, number of affected persons and estimate budget.
- Update of its implementation with actual numbers of displaced persons by segments, compensation paid, issues/complaints raised and solutions provided
- Grievance mechanism and complains status
- Early assessment of the impacts of resettlement and compensation on affected categories at the time of the report production.
- Livelihood restoration programs undertaken
- Total sum disbursed
- Lessons learned from the RAP implementation
- Suggested annex:

To be effective, the completion audit will take place after all RAP activities have been completed including development initiatives, but before the financial commitments to the programme are finished. This will allow the flexibility to undertake any corrective action that the auditors may recommend before the project is completed.

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16 LIST OF ANNEXES

16.1 ANNEX 1: ANNOTATED OUTLINE FOR PREPARING RAP

This template is extracted from OP 4.12 Annex A. Its full description can be found in the World Bank external website. The scope and level of detail of the RAP will vary depending on the magnitude and complexity of resettlement or displacement. The RAP is prepared based on the most recent and accurate information on the: (i) proposed resettlement and its impacts on displaced persons and other adversely affected groups; and (ii) legal issues affecting resettlement. The RAP covers elements that are specific to the project context.

A broad outline of the RAP, as applied to sub-projects covered under a RPF includes, but is not limited to, the following:

Description of the sub-project: General description of the sub-project and identification of sub-project area or areas.

Potential Impacts: Identification of the: (i) the sub-project 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 sub-projects.

Socio-economic studies: The findings of socio-economic studies to be conducted in the early stages of project preparation, and with the involvement of potentially affected people will be needed. These generally include the results of a census of the affected populations covering:

- a. 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;
- b. 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;
- c. Magnitude of the expected loss, total or partial, of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic;
- d. Information on vulnerable groups or persons, for whom special provisions may have to be made; and
- e. 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:

- a. 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;
- b. Patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social support systems, and how they will be affected by the sub-project;
- c. Public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and
- d. 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.

Legal Framework: The analysis of the legal and institutional framework should cover the following:

- a. 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.;
- b. 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;
- c. 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;
- d. Laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities in the sub-projects;
- e. Gaps, if any, between local laws covering resettlement and the Bank's resettlement policy, and the mechanisms for addressing such gaps; and
- f. 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:

- a. Agencies and offices responsible for resettlement activities and civil society groups like NGOs that may have a role in RAP implementation;
- b. Institutional capacities of these agencies, offices, and civil society groups in carrying out RAP implementation, monitoring, and evaluation; and

- c. Activities for enhancing the institutional capacities of agencies, offices, and civil society groups, especially in the consultation and monitoring processes.

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

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).

Resettlement Measures: A description of the compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible PAPs to achieve the objectives of OP 4.12. Aside from compensation, these measures should include programs for livelihood restoration, grievance mechanisms, consultations, and disclosure of information.

Site selection, site preparation, and relocation: Alternative relocation sites should be described and cover the following:

- a. Institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, location 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;
- b. Any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of eligible persons at the selected sites;
- c. Procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and
- d. Legal arrangements for recognizing (or regularizing) tenure and transferring titles to those being resettled.

Housing, infrastructure, and social services: Plans to provide (or to finance 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.

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).

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:

- a. Description of the strategy for consultation with and participation of PAPs and hosts in the design and

implementation of resettlement activities;

- b. Summary of the consultations and how PAPs' views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan; and
- c. 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
- d. 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 host communities, including:

- a. Consultations with host communities and local governments;
- b. Arrangements for prompt payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided to PAPs;
- c. Conflict resolution involving PAPs and host communities; and
- d. Additional services (e.g. education, water, health, and production services) in host communities to make them at least comparable to services available to PAPs.

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.

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.).

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 the resettled population and the hosts, as well as clearly defining a closing date. The schedule should indicate how the RAP activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

Costs and budget: The RAP for the specific sub-projects should provide 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.

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 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.

16.2 ANNEX 2: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE AND RESOLUTION FORM

Name (Filer of Complaint): _____

ID Number: _____ (PAPs ID number)

Contact Information : _____ (Location ; mobile phone)

Nature of Grievance or Complaint:

Date

Individuals Contacted

Summary of Discussion

Signature _____ Date: _____

Signed (Filer of Complaint): _____

Name of Person Filing Complaint: _____ (if different from Filer)

Position or Relationship to Filer: _____

Review/Resolution

Date of Conciliation Session: _____

Was Filer Present? Yes No

Was field verification of complaint conducted? Yes No

Findings of field investigation:

Summary of Conciliation Session Discussion:

Issues

Was agreement reached on the issues? Yes No

If agreement was reached, detail the agreement below:

If agreement was not reached, specify the points of disagreement below:

Signed (Conciliator):

 Signed (Filer):

Signed:

Independent Observer

Date:

16.3 ANNEX 3: GRIEVANCE CLOSE OUT FORM

Table 16-1: Grievance Close Out Form

GRIEVANCE CLOSE OUT FORM		
Grievance closeout number		
Define long term action required (if necessary)		
Compensation required: Y N		
Verification of Corrective Action and Sign off		
1	Corrective Action Steps:	Due date:
2		
3		
COMPENSATION ACTION AND SIGN OFF		
<p>This part will be filled in and signed by the complainant when he/she receives the compensation or the file is closed out.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>Date: >.....</p> <p>Complainant</p> <p>Representative of Responsible Party</p> <p>Name and Signature Name</p> <p>and Signature</p> <p>>.....</p> <p>>.....</p>		

16.4 ANNEX 4: MINUTES OF STAKEHOLDERS

Meeting with community members of Gbedin Town- Nimba Community

Date of the Meeting		18 th April 2018
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by		Pamela Tashobya
Location of meeting:		Gbedin town
Subject of the Meeting	Resettlement Policy Framework for West African Agricultural Transformation Project (WAATP)	
Item	Summary of proceedings	
1	Introduction	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chairperson welcomed the team and thanked members for attending The MoA-PMU representative explained the proposed project and purpose of the consultation exercise and how findings would be utilised in preparation of the project. The MoA-PMU representative introduced the project to the members. The secretary for the community welcomed the team from MoA and the consultant. He gave a brief introduction of himself and promised that community members will give the necessary support needed for the proposed project. He further gave a brief on how the community came about growing rice. <p>Brief on Rice Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The project was established in 1950's ii) Farmers came by recruitment. Land was given to them by the government to carry out rice project, vegetable growing, oil palm and cassava. iii) There was 2400 acres for rice project iv) Land was given to only grow food crops therefore the growing of Rubber trees was prohibited and that has been the norm. The community does not encourage farmers to grow rubber. v) Land belonged to Dokodan Farmers' Cooperative society. <p>Training on how to grow rice was done by the government.</p>	
2	Summary of proceedings	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Land for growing is currently very small. Currently there is 410 acres of land available and this is not enough for agricultural production. ii) The remaining land needs new development such as clearing, irrigation systems so as to be used. iii) The community is considering to start replanting oil palm trees however, they lack resources. Oil palm was last grown in 1972. There was request that MoA should support farmers in replanting. iv) Farmers are not interested in growing rubber trees. The WAATP project should not introduce Rubber production. v) The project should support livelihood of small holder farmers, they should create jobs for the farmers. Most of the farmers are technicians in rice production. vi) There was request from the community members for need of trainings in technical skills, in business management, post-harvest handling etc 	

	<p>vii) Request from the community members for provision of machines and operators (such as tractors and power tillers) to help improve their agricultural productivity and to enhance the ability of the cooperative in the production of food. Currently there is one tractor and 2 power tillers which are individually owned operating and this not enough. There was a request that the WAATP project should support by offering at least one tractor to help make work easy and faster. The chairman noted that with having an additional tractor, they will do their best to cultivate all the land and increase productivity (one tractor can cultivate 10 acres a day).</p> <p>viii) There was request for provision of farmers with Agro-equipment as well as modern tools for example new technology to help ease their work.</p> <p>ix) The terrible condition of roads continues to cause problems for farmers. The farmers expressed their concerns over the very poor roads that impede access to transport their produce. Therefore, they requested tht farm to market routes should be rehabilitated.</p> <p>x) There was concern on no market for their produce. They reported growing their crops but lacked market. They therefore would be glad if WAATP program could support by linking them to markets.</p> <p>xi) There are very few wage jobs and there is need to explore the avenues to involve the youth in agriculture.</p> <p>xii) The level of unemployment is high within the community. Youths prefer moving to the cities and towns to look for jobs. The project should focus on introducing the youth into farming activities, the need for capacity building would reduce the rate of migration.</p> <p>xiii) Avenues for the introduction of modern technology especially for the processing of produce is welcome for this project. Currently the farmers have one tractor, and munually harvest the rice which is labour intensive.</p> <p>xiv) There is a big challenge of water for the farmers, the project needs to come up with some interventions to ensure sustainable water supply for the rice farmers and its efficient usage. Needs such as mechanization and irrigation schemes were suggested by community farmers.</p> <p>xv) The farmers lack warehouses to store the rice they grow. The WAATP project should consider such interventions.</p> <p>xvi) Government involvement into agricultural programs is a challenge. The WAATP project should ensure that MoA will provide accessible market to buy produce from them.</p> <p>xvii) There has been a challenge of MoA not monitoring projects that are implemented. There should be follow ups and monitoring of the WAATP projects so as to motivate the farmers to work together to overcome challenges.</p> <p>xviii) infrastructure without skills development and capacity building does little to improve quality of life and eradicate poverty. Therefore, the WAATP project should have capacity building for the farmers to help improve productivity.</p> <p>xix) Land is available; in case the WAATP project wants to acquire land for the infrastructure, it is welcome. However, compensation incase of affected crops or structures should be compensated for since it's a source of livelihood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In event that the project affects people's livelihood, MoA should ensure that people are compensated and livelihoods are improved.
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	The community has grievance committee that settles land disputes between farmers, abuses among others. The committee is comprised of youth, elders, town chiefs and a secretary. They have a chairman for development who is in charge of development projects that come into the community.
	There are CBOS that are involved in rice production; that is Kakeaba Gowie Farmers Association and Dorgeale Farmers Association. These supply seedlings to the farmer groups, carry out trainings (farm preparation, farm nursery to transplanting among others).

Meeting with Technical Engineering officials in Gompa city in Nimba County

Date of the Meeting		18 th April 2018
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by		Pamela Tashobya
Location of meeting:		City Hall
Subject of the Meeting	Resettlement Policy Framework for West African Agricultural Transformation Project (WAATP)	
Item	Summary of proceedings	
1	Introduction	
2	<p>A meeting was held with the technical engineering team in the office of the city mayor, Gompa city in Nimba County. The representative welcomed the team to office. A representative of MoA-PMU introduced the consultant and gave a brief description of the WAATP project. The consultant explained the purpose of the visit and scope of the project; gave a brief description of the project in relation to ESMF and RPF. The following was explained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoA is to implement the WAATP project • It is a WB funded project • The project is to help farmers to increase productivity in agriculture • Project if implemented may bring about environmental, social and land acquisition issues. • The project is meant to improve agricultural productivity therefore, interventions such as construction of infrastructure may lead to land take and livelihood changes for communities as well as environmental and social issues. • Therefore, need to develop an ESMF and RPF. • Beneficiaries of the project include farmers communities, women groups, youth SMEs research institutions among others. 	
2	Summary of proceedings	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They welcome the project in Nimba County and hope that Gompa city community members/farmers will benefit from the project. • It was a good gesture for the team to come and inform the authority about the proposed project. Hope that MoA will implement it. • There is need for MoA to ease farm-to-market access. The roads leading to agricultural farms are in terrible state thus affecting farmers ability to sell their produce. • Access to markets for farmers' commodity can empower smallholder farmers to generate more income and expand production. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture is the key to food security in both urban and rural areas of Liberia. Introducing better agricultural methods and provision of mechanized equipment will boost agricultural productivity. • The government has plenty of land which can be given to farmer groups. There are low land farms that need to be improved. • The labor-intensive nature of the work is one of the factor impeding youth from joining agricultural programs. To address this problem WAATP project should provide mechanized tools such as tractors, power tillers to groups of farmers. • WAATP should strengthen the capacity of the Nimba county farmers through finance and the provision of mechanized equipment. • The area does not have past experiences on resettlement and compensation of communities. Therefore, if WAATP is going to affect community livelihood, they should be compensated. • In case the WAATP project is going to affect people's livelihood, they should be compensated for what will be affected. • The communities should be well informed about the project before it is implemented. Extensive consultations should be carried out so as the community members and farmers own the project. • Local authority too should be informed and made aware of the project interventions. • lack of technical and financial capacity to improve rice, cassava and vegetable production. • Lack of access to market for commercialization of farmers produce. The WAATP project should ensure that they link farmers to market so that they benefit from their produce • MoA is a ministry that is existing but not working. Projects are implemented however; the Ministry does not monitor them. For this project, the request was that farmer groups under the project must be inspected by MoA officials to ensure that quality standards are met. • Gompa city officials should be involved early. • Provide incentives for students such as scholarships to study agriculture.
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Meeting with Bong Administration

Date of the Meeting		18 th April 2018
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by		Pamela Tashobya
Location of meeting:		Administration office
Subject of the Meeting	Resettlement Policy Framework for West African Agricultural Transformation Project (WAATP)	
Item	Summary of proceedings	
1	Introduction Introductions were made, MoA representative explain a brief of WAATP	
2	Summary of proceedings	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bong County was one of Liberia food basket. • The civil war and Ebola outbreak affected agricultural production; many people fled • Major challenge is Liberia importing rice yet they have potential to grow and benefit from it. • Hope the WAATP project to address the issues farmers face so as to reduce of the importation of food in Liberia. • The project should involve Agricultural extension officers. • There should be capacity building; training of agricultural officers, farmer groups. • Major challenges facing farmers include; lack of sustainable support, tools, sometimes climate change, and access to farm to market, lack of storage facilities, and processing machines. • The project should employ the local communities especially the youth. • Where project will affect people's livelihoods, the government should ensure that they are compensated. <p>Food security is a big issue in our country. If we work together and get the different types of empowerment like financial support, materials and other support, we will boost food security and make more money</p>
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Meeting with County Agricultural Coordinator- Bomi County

Date of the Meeting		19 th February 2018
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by		Pamela Tashobya,
Location of meeting:		County offices
Subject of the Meeting		Resettlement Policy Framework for West African Agricultural Transformation Project (WAATP)
Item	Summary of proceedings	
1.	Introduction	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The County Agricultural Coordinator (Mr. Edmond Greves) welcomed the team • The MoA-PMU representative explained the proposed project and purpose of the consultation exercise and how findings would be utilised in preparation of the project. • The consultant explained the need for an RPF for the WAATP project. 	
2.	Issues discussed by members	

Date of the Meeting		19 th February 2018
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by		Pamela Tashobya,
Location of meeting:		County offices
Subject of the Meeting		Resettlement Policy Framework for West African Agricultural Transformation Project (WAATP)
Item	Summary of proceedings	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have not had any experiences of resettlement except the West Africa Power Pool project that affected people and were compensated for affected property. • Land Acquisition comes in only if land is owned by individuals. Most of the land is communally owned and people welcome projects especially if they are going to benefit. • MoA should involve the authority especially during implementation of the project. • Accessibility to farming communities is a big challenge, this makes farm to market difficult. • There should be capacity building; training of agricultural officers, farmer groups. • Major challenges facing farmers include; lack of sustainable support, tools, sometimes climate change, and access to farm to market, lack of storage facilities, and processing machines. • Need for capacity trainings in environment and social aspects. There are field staff at the County administrations such as environmental officer, community superintendent that can be trained in environmental and social safeguard policies. • Need for logistics. This has been an issue. Monitoring to communities becomes a challenge as they lack transport (vehicles). • The community has vulnerable people; they are categorized as elderly, blind, single mothers, and Ebola victims. Therefore, assistance should be given to such categories of people incase the project affects them. For example, there are farmers who are blind in Bomi and assistance is given to them by providing them with able bodied individuals to carry out farming and the county officials monitor them to ensure that work is done. • There should be a need of community engagement in rice production and specifically, Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) with the communities in view of unreliable rains for the crop 	

Meeting with Farmer Group (DTI Community)- Suehn Town, Bomi County

Date of the Meeting		19 th April 2018
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by		Pamela Tashobya
Location of meeting:		Suehn Town offices
Subject of the	Resettlement Policy Framework for West African Agricultural Transformation	

Meeting	Project (WAATP)
Item	Summary of proceedings
1	Introduction
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The team was welcomed by the farmer group members • The MoA-PMU representative explained the proposed project and purpose of the consultation exercise and how findings would be utilized in preparation of the project. • The consultant explained the need for an RPF for the WAATP project.
2	Summary of proceedings
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The farmer group called DTI community have 171 active members carrying out farming activities, where 44 are women and 127 are men. • They work as community based organisations • They mainly grow cassava • Some own private land, while others are on communal land. • They got support from MoA who supported them with materials such as hand hoes, cassava sticks. • Job should consider job opportunities for the community members specially the youth. • Need for technical support in terms of tools to improve agricultural productivity. • Materials are requested however; the challenge is they are delivered late when planting season has ended. • Community meetings should be carried out. • NGOs come bring projects however, they do not provide capacity building to sustain the project. Most times materials are provided and farmers lack knowledge on how to use them. • Lack of monitoring by the ministry; they do not monitor to find out challenges affecting farmers and hence loose morale. • There is lack of market for their produce. A lot is grown but there isn't market therefore some farmers have lost interest in agriculture.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no local NGOs in the area to support them. • The terrible condition of roads continues to cause problems for farmers. The farmers expressed their concerns over the very poor roads that impede access to transport their produce. • They have one cassava processing plant. There was a request from the farmers for a second one to help boost their productivity. • There was an inquiry on when the project will commence and how effective will it be. The PMU representative informed the farmers that the project is at the initial stage and it is the reason the RPF and ESMF are to be developed. He further informed them that there will be continuous engagements and involvement with farmers and community members. • The farmer groups requested for advanced technology tools to help boost productivity. Currently they use local tools which slow their work. •
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Meeting with Special Emergency Activity to Restore Children's Hope (SERACH)

Date of the Meeting		20 th April 2018
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by		Pamela Tashobya
Location of meeting:		SEARCH offices
Subject of the Meeting	Resettlement Policy Framework for West African Agricultural Transformation Project (WAATP)	
Item	Summary of proceedings	
1	Introduction	
	<p>The Program coordinator welcomed the consultant to SEARCH organization. The consultant explained briefly about the WAATP project to be implemented by MoA with funding from World Bank. Further explained the purpose of the carrying out a RPF and ESMF for the project.</p>	
2	Summary of proceedings	
	<p>The PMU representative and the consultant met with the Program coordinator of Special Emergency Activity to Restore Children's Hope (SERACH), an NGO which was funded in 1999. The team explained the purpose of the visit especially on matters relating to the WAATP project safeguards preparation process, the need for an RPF.</p> <p>The project coordinator gave a brief explanation about SEARCH and how it is involved with communities. Below was the discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEARCH was founded in 1999 after the crisis of the war in Liberia. • It is mainly based in Nimba County, Grand Gedeh. • Addresses the needs of women and children affected by war. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • However, they are also involved in; re-integration of Liberia, work with refugee population, work with women, girls and youth empowerment in terms of skill training, business grants and agricultural trainings. • Carry out community health services. • Give business loans and carrying out trainings as well as follow up on people's businesses.
3	The organization has not carried out any land acquisition projects. The road project had contracted them to carry out awareness sensitization on communities that were going to be affected by the road project but the contract was never signed and therefore they did not experience the resettlement process.
4	The WAATP project should contract NGO or CBOs to carry out awareness meetings with communities where the project will be implemented in areas of HIV/AIDS, conflicts amongst community members, need for peaceful co-existence since the project will involve workers, community needs among others.
5	The project should ensure community participation, the farmers should be involved at the initial stages.
6	There is need for capacity training for stakeholders especially in resettlement aspects since this is a new concept
7	Land acquisition and Resettlement guideline should be clearly spelt out.

MEETINGS WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR PLAYERS AND NGOS

The Consultant held meetings with private sector players especially National Agro-Dealers Association of [LIBERIA \(NADAIL\)](#) focusing on the management and application of agro-pesticides, pesticides abuse and health risks. Meeting was also Community of Hope Agriculture Project ([CHAP](#)) to discuss aspects of community engagement in rice production and specifically, Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) with the communities in view of erratic rains for the crop.

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Project name: <u>WEST AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION PROJECT - WAAT P</u>				
Date: <u>17/04/2018</u>				
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RPF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESMF	<input type="checkbox"/>
Proponent: <u>UZA</u>				
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Organisation/Community	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
MARIHA QUEWON	NIMBA	DOKODAN / GBEDIN		
OPHELIA Gbeanghuo				
MARION FLOMO				
YAHKOR GBAN				
Betty Dumbor				
Bennie Igbo				
Jane Lamin				
MARIE KLOA				
KOOA THOMPSON				
MARIE TUOKOR				
PROMISE NYANNATH				



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Project name: <u>WEST AFRICA AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION PROJECT - WAATP</u>				
Date: <u>17 APRIL 2017</u>				
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RPF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESMF	<input type="checkbox"/>
Proponent: <u>Ministry of Agriculture</u>				
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Organisation/Community	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
<u>Sekou Abou Kamara</u>	<u>Environmental Specialist</u>	<u>World Bank</u>	<u>0775574717</u> <u>skamara@worldbank.org</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>LATEH K. PAJIBO</u>	<u>MANAGER/VALUATION</u>	<u>LRA/RETD</u>	<u>lateh.pajibo@lra.gov.lr</u> <u>0770328241</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>AKHILESH RANJAN</u>	<u>Sr. S.D.S/WB</u>	<u>WB</u>	<u>0778367967</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Project name: <u>WEST AFRICA AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION PROJECT - WAATP</u>				
Date: <u>18 APRIL 2017</u>				
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RPF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESMF	<input type="checkbox"/>
Proponent: <u>Ministry of Agriculture</u>				
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Organisation/Community	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
<u>Jikankorah Seye</u>	<u>Technical person</u>	<u>Wontingcheye@gmail.com</u>	<u>077503998</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Larry F. Lekpah</u>	<u>Community Sup</u>	<u>- GADTA</u>	<u>0881376534</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Wickie Gblee</u>	<u>Recetionlist</u>	<u>GADTA</u>	<u>0886449451</u>	<u>V. Gblee</u>
<u>George D. Peye</u>	<u>Inspector</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>0777-42-29</u>	<u>6/1</u>
<u>Melvin N. Gbaroh</u>	<u>Inspector</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>0880283434</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Jerrimahlaulhyee</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>GADTA</u>	<u>0776467980</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Fredrick Manti</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>0886213511</u>	<u>C. Saky</u>
<u>Clifford Sahn</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>		

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Project name: <u>West African Agricultural Transformation Project</u>				
Date: <u>18/04/18</u>				
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RPF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESMF	<input type="checkbox"/>
Proponent: <u>Min. of Agriculture</u>				
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Organisation/Community	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
<u>J. Camille N. Dornica</u>	<u>Chairman, Bongo Ministry of Internal Affairs</u>	<u>0986444662</u>	<u>Camille</u>	
	<u>Kidima Post/2/11 - Bongo County</u>			



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Project name: <u>WEST AFRICA AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION PROJECT - WAATP</u>				
Date: <u>18/04/2018</u>				
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RPF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESMF	<input type="checkbox"/>
Proponent: <u>N/OA</u>				
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Organisation/Community		Contact (Tel/email)
12. BETTY DUNBAR	FARMER	DOKORAI/GBEDIA		
13. OSCAR GOKPEH	"	" "		0977855430
14. YEI KONA	"	" "		
15. KOO THOMPSON	"	" "		
16. DUD GUAH	"	" "		
17. SAYE DUNBAR	"	" "		0886896316
18. YAH MARTHA QUEEN	"	" "		
19. MARIE SUAH	FARMER	" "		0886447458
20. SENNIE SUAH	"	" "		



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Project name: <u>WEST AFRICA AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION PROJECT - WATAP</u>				
Date: <u>18 APRIL 2017</u>				
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RPF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESMF	<input type="checkbox"/>
Proponent: <u>Ministry of Agr. Culture.</u>				
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Organisation/Community	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
1. SEI F. TUCKER	GEN. SECRETARY	DOKODAN/GBEDIN	0886875099	<i>Sei</i>
2. JEFFERSON N. TOKPAH	CHAIRMAN	"	0775-130682	<i>Jeff</i>
3. NYA QUEE	FARMER	"	0775577029	
4. WILLIAM DOLD	Business Manager	"	088045876	<i>William</i>
5. JUNIOR TOKPAH	Farmer	"	0775366638	<i>Junior</i>
6. MARK ROBERTS	Farmer	"	0886945621	
7. WILLIAM PALEN	Farmer	"	0775029444	<i>William</i>
8. ARMSTRONG SORRPO	"	"	0775347530	<i>Arm</i>
9. DAVID BUDAH	"	"	0775355311	<i>D.B</i>
10. MARKON FLAND	"	"	07706447132	
11. YAU GORGBAHN	"	"		
12. BETTY DUNBAR				
13. OSCAR GOKPEH				
14. YEI KONAH				
15. KOO THOMPSON				



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Project name: <u>WAATP</u>				
Date: <u>19/04/18</u>				
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RPF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESMF	<input type="checkbox"/>
Proponent: <u>Ministry of Agriculture</u>				
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Organisation/Community	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
<u>Reese M. Davis</u>	<u>Chairlady</u>	<u>Farm Group - Suchu</u>	<u>0886498583</u> <u>0755296710</u>	<u>B.M. Davis</u>
<u>Dowaly Barclay</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Cooper Town</u>	<u>0880308281</u>	<u>Dowaly</u>
<u>Ban Dukamere</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>" "</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>Ban Dukamere</u>
<u>Steve Tumah</u>	<u>Supervisor</u>	<u>D.T. 1 Cooper Town</u>	<u>0886943174</u>	<u>Steve Tumah</u>
<u>Kpataa Davis</u>	<u>Land owner</u>	<u>D.T. 1 " "</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>Kpataa Davis</u>
<u>Ballah Kmworie</u>	<u>member</u>	<u>D.T. 1 " "</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>Ballah Kmworie</u>



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Project name: <u>WEST AFRICA AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION PROJECT - WAATP</u>				
Date: <u>17/04/2018</u>				
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RPF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESMF	<input type="checkbox"/>
Proponent: <u>Min. of Agriculture</u>				
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Organisation/Community	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
<u>Z. Edmore Greaves</u>	<u>County Agric Co</u>	<u>MDA - Bomi</u>	<u>0886410489</u> <u>0777023013</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Project name: <u>WEST AFRICA AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION PROJECT - WAATP</u>				
Date: <u>20/APRIL/2018</u>				
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RPF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESMF	<input type="checkbox"/>
Proponent: <u>Ministry of Agriculture</u>				
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Organisation/Community	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
<u>Jacob Zahye</u>	<u>Program Manager</u>	<u>SEARCH</u>	<u>zahyej@search</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>Amos V.S. Sene</u>	<u>Public Relations</u>	<u>LARR</u>	<u>asevudo@cupa-lib.org</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

MEETING WITH CHAP- LOCAL NGO.

Project name: WESTAFRICAN AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION PROJECT - WAATP				
Date: 28/04/2018				
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RPF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESMF	<input type="checkbox"/>
Proponent: Ministry of Agriculture				
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Organisation/Community	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ initial
Robert S.M Bimba	Executive Director	CHAP	0886547735	R.
Blamo Chea	M&E Officer	CHAP	0886457534 0770108635	B. [Signature]

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RECORD

Project name: <u>WAATP</u>				
Date: <u>23/ April/ 2018</u>				
Purpose of consultation (tick appropriate box):	Scoping	<input type="checkbox"/>	ESIA	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Sensitisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	RAP	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RPF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESMF	<input type="checkbox"/>
Proponent: <u>Ministry of Agriculture</u>				
Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Organisation/Community	Contact (Tel/email)	Sign/ Initial
<u>Cecil T.O. Brandy</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	<u>LLA</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>DHELO R. ADAM</u>	<u>TECH ASST</u>	<u>LLA</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>



Attendance Lists

Preparation of ESMF for West Africa Agricultural Transformation Project (WAATP)

No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Contact	Signature
1.	Edward P. Beribol	M&E Officer	SIATP	0886524003	[Signature]
2.	Henry H. Sele	Accountant	SIATP	0886401506	[Signature]
3.	J. Cyrus Seygbe, Sr.	Project Coordinator	STAR-P WAATP	0880828775	[Signature]
4.	James B. Walker	Geological Engineer	STCRSP	0886743263	[Signature]
5.	Edward G. Wingbach	Asst Manager	EPA	0886576150	[Signature]
6.	Dorothy T. Lee	Manager	EPA	0880862516	[Signature]
7.	Moretha Braziel	Coordinator	EPA	0886516388	[Signature]
8.	Henry D. Mayson	Accountant	CHAP	0775-587096	[Signature]
9.	Esther S. Tuvor	Head of Fin	CHAP	0886901175	[Signature]
10.	Jeremiah P. Smith	Data Collector	CHAP	0886932562	[Signature]
11.	J. Moses Harris	Cashier	CHAP	0776269072	[Signature]
12.	Blamo Chea	M&E Officer	CHAP	0886457534	[Signature]
13.	Marcus Jones	D. Ct.	CART	0777-975385	[Signature]
14.	Eyeg perwee	Singer for	FARMER	-	[Signature]
15.	George A. Flomo	Reland	Farmer	08861565	[Signature]
16.	Sunno Kereah	Reland	Farmer	-	[Signature]
17.	Sy Moe Sackie	Reland for	Farmer	Farmer	[Signature]

No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Contact	Signature
18	Flora Kerkuta	Raymond town	farmer	07778318561	Flora Kerkuta
19	Gloria Flomo	Raymond town	farmer	0886930873	Gloria Flomo
20	Tutu Nnaga	Raymond town	farmer	---	Tutu Nnaga
21	Nathan Miller	Raymond	farmer	0886930873	N. Miller
22	J. Ntallah Kollie	Raymond town	farmer	08813548151	J. Ntallah Kollie
23	Moses Flomo	Raymond	farmer	---	Moses Flomo
24	Nathan Miller	Raymond town	farmer	---	N. Miller
25	Rebecca Kofee	Raymond town	farmer	0886343853	Rebecca Kofee
26	Kofee Kerkuta	Raymond town	farmer	0886124660	Kofee Kerkuta
27	Mary Jackson	Raymond	farmer	---	Mary Jackson
28	Norah Mulbah	Raymond	farmer	---	N. Mulbah
29	Bonah Bonah	Raymond	farmer	---	---
30	James Wompo	Raymond	farmer	0886930873	---
31	Yamsh Keeli	Raymond	farmer	---	---
32	Moses S. Gaboron	Raymond town	farmer	0888205989	---
33	Washington Popo	Raymond	farmer	---	---
34	Priscilla Gony	Raymond	farmer	---	---
35	Charles Kofee	Raymond	farmer	0888287932	---

No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Contact	Signature
	Awayale Hlasiu	Postharvest specialist	ITA/SAPEC/MDA	0770021677	Awayale Hlasiu
	Michael Edet	Extension Agronomist	ITA/SAPEC	0880307646	Michael Edet

16.5 ANNEX 5: SOME PICTURES FROM STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS





Some vegetable (Bitter balls) harvested from Nimba county



Visiting one of the farmer groups in CountyBong