



# THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

## Liberia Water & Sewer Corporation (LWSC)



## Resettlement Policy Framework

### The Liberia Urban Water Project (P155947)

Final

February 1, 2016

## Executive Summary

This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the Liberia Urban Water Project (P155947) has been developed in line with the World Bank's Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12).

The overall objective of the proposed project is to increase access to piped water supply services in the project area in Monrovia and improve the operational efficiency of the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation. To achieve its objectives, the project will provide an IDA credit of USD10 million, of which USD 8 million will be invested in the rehabilitation and extension of Monrovia's piped water network, and USD 2 million in measures to build the capacity of LWSC.

The Project has been classified as a Category B project according to the World Bank Operational Policy 4.01 and an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) has been prepared to estimate project impacts and outline mitigation measures.

The OP/BP 4.12 was triggered because the precise location of investment sites and the possibility and scope of land acquisition and involuntary displacement had initially not been known. This RPF details actual project impacts and defines the overall framework, procedures, roles, responsibilities and operational details of mitigating them.

The central results of the RPF, based on a detailed assessment, is that *no* physical or economic displacement of Project Affected People (PAPs) is expected, nor will land acquisitions be required. There will only be minor economic disturbances, mostly related to temporary disruption during pipe laying of entrance ramps, terraces, fences and stairs which are encroaching on the rights of way. The total number of affected structures is below 70 and these are listed in full in Annex 1.

In line with OP 4.12 and the Liberian legal framework outlined in this RPF, replacement of communal structures and public facilities to equal or better kind is recommended over cash compensation. No cash compensation will therefore be offered. Auxiliary structures of private properties that may be impacted are all within the right-of-way. As in the case of communal and public structures, no cash compensation will be offered, but all affected structures will be reinstated to similar or better kind.

The cost of these reinstatement works will be considered part of the overall project cost and is the responsibility of the client (LWSC). The cost of reinstatement works on both communal and public structures, as well as ancillary structures of private properties was assessed during the ESIA and the preceding feasibility study and is estimated at USD 119,500. LWSC, through the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), will be responsible for the implementation of restoration works.

Monitoring of these works will be provided by three complementary elements – firstly the LWSC PIU, secondly, independent quality-control firm(s), and finally an audit of restoration works upon completion. Moreover, a grievance redress committee (GRC) will be set-up by LWSC to address any complaints arising from the implementation of agreed restoration works or other project activities.

The GRC will comprise of community leaders of project affected areas and representative of relevant ministries including the Ministry of Public Works. Grievances that may arise will be settled locally and amicably to the extent possible, but the GRC, PIU and the Liberian courts of law will provide progressive mechanisms for grievance resolution.

Given that no form of displacement – economic or physical – will be required, the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is not necessary at this stage, but will be guided by this RFP if required due to future, unexpected displacement related challenges.

## Table of Content

<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Abbreviations.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1. Introduction.....</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1 RPF Justification and Key Findings.....	6
1.2 Methodology .....	6
<b>2. Project Description.....</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 Project Context.....	7
2.2 Project Components .....	7
2.2.1 Component 1 – Infrastructure Investments.....	7
2.2.2 Component 2 – Capacity Building .....	10
2.1 Project Component likely to Trigger Resettlement.....	10
<b>3. Legal and Administrative Framework.....</b>	<b>12</b>
3.1 Legal Framework .....	12
3.2 Administrative Framework .....	12
<b>4. World Bank and Liberian Requirements for Resettlements .....</b>	<b>13</b>
4.1 World Bank Requirements.....	13
4.2 Liberian Land Acquisition and Resettlement Requirements .....	14
4.3 Comparison of Liberian Legislations with World Bank Resettlement Policy .....	15
<b>5. Eligibility and Entitlement .....</b>	<b>17</b>
5.1 Eligibility Criteria .....	17
5.2 Budget and Funding Arrangements .....	17
5.3 Compensation Entitlement Matrix .....	17
<b>6. Property Valuation.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>7. Institutional Roles and Organization for Implementation.....</b>	<b>20</b>
7.1 Committee to Oversee Resettlement.....	20
7.2 Grievance Mechanism .....	20
7.2.1 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).....	20
7.2.2 Local Settlement and Escalation to GRC .....	21
7.2.3 Appeal to the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) .....	21
7.2.4 Appeal to the Court of Law .....	21
<b>8. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.....</b>	<b>21</b>
8.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Unit .....	21
8.2 Monitoring of Reinstatement Works and RAP/ARAP (if applicable).....	22
<b>9. Implementation Schedule &amp; Support Plan .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Annex 1: Database of affected structures with pictures and contacts.....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Annex 2: Outline of Resettlement Action Plan (if required).....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Annex 3: Public Consultation Minute of the ESIA .....</b>	<b>36</b>

## **List of Figures and Tables**

<i>Figure 1 : Overview Map of Rehabilitation and extension of water supply service in Monrovia</i> .....	8
<i>Table 1: Summary of Component I Intervention in Monrovia water supply network</i> .....	9
<i>Table 2: Distribution of Temporary Disturbances by Component 1 Sites</i> .....	11
<i>Table 3: Comparison of OP 4.12 Requirements with Liberian Legal Framework</i> .....	15
<i>Table 4: Compensation Entitlement Matrix</i> .....	18
<i>Table 5: Estimated Reinstatement Cost</i> .....	20
<i>Table 6: Timeline and Resources for Implementation Support (RPF tasks highlighted)</i> .....	23
<i>Table 7: Database of affected structures with pictures and owners' identification and contact</i> .....	24

## Abbreviations

AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
BP	Bank Procedure
ECMU	Environmental Compliance Monitoring Unit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPML	Environmental Protection and Management Law
ESAP	Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures
ESCA	Environmental and Social Compliance Audit
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EU	European Union
FDA	Forestry Development Agency
GPS	Global Positioning System
LUWP	Liberia Urban Water Project
LWSC	Liberian Water and Sewer Corporation
MCC	Monrovia City Corporation
MDF	Management and Development Foundation
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MLME	Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOFDP	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning
MOH	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MPW	Ministry of Public Works
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NECOLIB	National Environmental Commission of Liberia
NEP	National Environmental Policy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRW	Non Revenue Water
OBA	Output Based Aid
OP	Operation Policy
PAP	Project Affected Person
PDO	Project Development Objective
ROW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
USD	United States Dollar
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WSS	Water Supply System
WTP	Water Treatment Plant

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 RPF Justification and Key Findings

This document provides a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the proposed extension and rehabilitation works for the water supply system in Monrovia which will be undertaken by the LWSC with funding from an IDA credit. The works cover rehabilitation of several branch lines and expansion of water supply network in selected communities in Monrovia.

At the time of initial project preparation, the location of the sub-components and the possibility and scope of land acquisition and involuntary displacement had not been known, thus leading to the triggering of OP/BP 4.12. As the subsequent Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) has shown, no physical displacements or land acquisitions are anticipated to be undertaken during the implementation of this project. Nevertheless, the triggering of OP/BP 4.12 remains appropriate in light of the minor and temporary economic disruptions that remain likely (see Section 5.3 of the ESIA).

The Resettlement Policy Framework for the proposed project will define roles, responsibilities, procedures and agreed compensation methods compensation rates to guide the reinstatement works that may be required during project implementation.

It is evident from the ESIA of this project that there will potentially be negative social impacts (temporary disruptions on businesses, private properties and public access ways) that require mitigation measures. This RPF has been developed to guide the process of mitigating those potential impacts. Given that no any form of displacement-economic or physical-will be required, the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or an abbreviated RAP (ARAP) may not be necessary.

This RPF will guide restoration works that may be required on communal, public, and private properties and structures that may suffer minor and temporary disturbances during construction works as determined during the ESIA study.

Cost estimates of restoration works were estimated during ESIA and the preceding feasibility study. In Line with OP 4.12, replacement of communal structures and public facilities to equal or better kind is recommended over cash compensation. No cash compensation will therefore be offered. Auxiliary structures of private properties that may be impacted are all within the right-of-way. As in the case of communal and public structures, no cash compensation will also be offered, but all affected structures will be reinstated to similar or better kind.

## 1.2 Methodology

A combination of methodologies was used to prepare this RPF. The choice of methodology was dependent on the type and nature of information required. The key methods included:

- **Desktop review:** Several legal and program documents were reviewed particularly those relevant to project background, land acquisition, compensation and grievance handling procedures. This included most of the legal documents (World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, Bills, Acts and Policies including the different sector resettlement policy frameworks for purposes of harmonization and incorporation of lessons learnt).
- **Consultations:** Consultations with diverse range of stakeholders were held. These included key informants, project affected communities, authorities at LWSC, environmental consultants with experience in RAP development and implementation in Liberia. Minutes and records of some these consultations have been provided in Annex 3.

## 2. Project Description

### 2.1 Project Context

Large sections of Liberia's population are dangerously exposed to unsafe water and sanitation. Total improved sanitation remains below 17% and almost half of the population practice open defecation (World Health Organization & UNICEF, 2015). Access to improved water has improved, but less than 3% of the population has access to piped water.

WASH related diseases remain common due to the lack of access to safe water and sanitation. Diarrhea is widespread among children, with 22% of under-five year olds suffering from diarrhea in the past two-weeks, a value higher than in Haiti or the DR Congo, and more than twice the rate in India (Demographic and Health Survey, 2013). Cholera remains endemic with 60 registered cases in 2014 (UNICEF, 2015). Moreover, "lack of access to safe water [and] proper hygiene" also "contributed to the propagation of the [Ebola] virus" and was even a "critical factor" in schools, as a recent report on *Recovering from the Ebola Crisis* highlighted (UN / World Bank / EU / AfDB, 2015).

In urban areas, the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation (LWSC) is responsible for water and sanitation supply. In spite of institutional reforms, funding for water and sanitation has remained weak and limited capital investments in urban water have been entirely financed by donors. In Monrovia, the AfDB is rehabilitating the White Plains water production plant that supplies the capital's existing water network. Work to restore production from the current 6 mgd to the plant's pre-war capacity of 16 million gallons per day (mgd) has started with an expected completion in late 2016.

In light of this expansion of production capacity, the limited existing piped network is a critical constraint on LWSC's ability to distribute the additional production capacity, and is a major bottleneck in the expansion of the utility's customer base. A top priority and the focus of the proposed project is thus the rehabilitation and extension of Monrovia's limited water distribution network

### 2.2 Project Components

The project development objective (PDO) is to increase access to piped water supply services in the project area in Monrovia and improve the operational efficiency of LWSC. To achieve its objectives, the project will provide a credit of USD10,000,000 to fund two project components: (1) infrastructure improvements in Monrovia; (2) Capacity Building for LWSC, including the development of improved project management and Monitoring & Evaluation.

#### 2.2.1 Component 1 – Infrastructure Investments

The project will invest approx. USD 8 million in infrastructure improvements, of which approx. USD 1.6 million in targeted repairs and rehabilitations of the existing distribution network under sub-component A, USD 5.4 million for the extension of the distribution network to new areas and customers under sub-component B, and approximately USD 1 million to cover construction- and spare-part expenses as well as contingency funds.

Under sub-component 1A, the project will carry out critical rehabilitations and improvements in the existing network. This will include repairs along a critical section of the eastern transmission line to reduce water losses improve water flows to central Monrovia, as well as urgent rehabilitations along Somalia Drive and central Monrovia to restore water supply in the city center. Key transmission lines along Gardnerville road and Robertsfield Highway will be rehabilitated to reduce bottlenecks and cre-

ate back-up capacity in these areas. Furthermore, the installation of bulk meters across the network will allow LWSC to set up district metering areas to track and address non-revenue water (NRW) more effectively.

Under sub-component 1B, the project will invest in the extension of the transmission and distribution network in order to reach additional customers and improve LWSC’s revenue and profits. In the capital’s areas of SKD Boulevard, Paynesville, Gardnersville, Barnersville, Johnsonville, Robertsfield Highway, Kakata Highway, Junction Road, Kessely Boulevard, Nizohn and Chicken Factory Community as well as Nicklay Town, the project will fund 70 kilometers of new distribution lines as well as up to 60 new kiosks and standpipes.

Sub-component 1C, will finance site mobilization, maintenance and demobilization costs, as well as key spareparts and a contingency allocation with close to USD 1 million.

The intervention sites were selected on the basis of a pre-feasibility engineering study, in-depth discussions with LWSC management and technical staff, a household survey in selected project areas to confirm interest and ability to pay.

Figure 1 : Overview Map of Rehabilitation and extension of water supply service in Monrovia





Table 1: Summary of Component I Intervention in Monrovia water supply network

#	COMPONENT 1	EXPECTED IMPACTS	ESTIMATED COST
<b>1A</b>	<b>Existing Network: Targeted Infrastructure Repairs and Improvements</b>		
(a)	Eastern Feeder: Repair of all damaged facilities (e.g. valves)	Improvement of water flows to central monrovia and existing reinforced concrete tanks Reduction of physical losses. Pressure increase. Isolation of branchlines from feeder for easier operation & Maintenance.	\$63,000
(b)	Repairs in Central Monrovia & Somalia Drive Areas <i>Replacement 24" Valve on Gabriel Bridge</i> <i>Replacement of damaged and inaccessible section (under buildings) on King Sao Bosso Street</i> <i>Rehabilitation and reconnection of Ducor tank</i> <i>Laying of 12" pipe on Keng Zulu</i> <i>Replacement of damaged pipes on Somalia Drive's bridges</i> <i>By-pass of the old booster station</i>	Restore Water Flows into Central Monrovia and existing reinforced concrete tanks. Reduction of physical losses.	\$630,000
(c)	Installation of Bulk Meters Throughout the Network	Allow localization of water losses & reduction of non-revenue water	\$800,000
(d)	Rehabilitation of existing 8" pipe on Gardnerville road from SD to Barnersville estate	Reduction of key bottlenecks in transmission & back-up in case of breakdowns . Restoration of water-supply in Barnersville estate. Up to 300 connections possible.	\$52,000
(e)	Rehabilitation of the existing 10" pipe on Robertsfield Highway	Supply of new communities. Up to 450 connections possible	\$100,000
<i>Subtotal</i>			<i>\$1,645,000</i>
<b>1B</b>	<b>New Pipe Extensions and Infrastructure</b>		
(a)	Laying of 16" transmission line on Gardnerville Road	Reduction of key bottlenecks in transmission lines. Back up in case of breakdown in other feeders. Up to 300 connections possible.	\$1,600,000
(b)	Laying of 12" transmission line to SKD Boulevard	Reduction of key transmission bottlenecks. Back up in case of damage in other feeders. Up to 650 connections possible.	\$840,000
(c)	Branchlines along Gardnersville Road	New communities supplied. Up to 900 connections possible.	\$265,000
(d)	Branchlines along Kessely Boulevard, in Nizohn and Chicken Factory Community, and Nicklay Town	New communities supplied. Up to 1,100 connections possible	\$630,000
(e)	Branchlines along SKD Road	New communities supplied. Up to 650 connections possible	\$210,000
(f)	Branchlines along Robertsfield Highway	New community supplied. Up to 2000 connections possible	\$540,000
(g)	Branchline expansions in Paynesville Coca Cola Community along Kakata Highway	New community supplied. Up to 1300 connections possible	\$560,000
(h)	Branchlines in Paynesville Duport Road Area	New community supplied. Up to 1250 connections possible	\$291,000
(i)	Branchlines in New Virginia Community	New community supplied. Up to 1250 connections possible	\$325,000
(j)	Refurbishment and construction of 60 water kiosks / standpipes	Increase in access to safe water for poor population	\$105,000
<i>Subtotal</i>			<i>\$5,366,000</i>
<b>1C</b>	<b>Other Investments</b>		
(a)	Mobilisation, Maintenance & Demobilisation of Construction Sites		\$300,000
(b)	Spareparts for 24" and 36" lines (pipe parts and fittings)		\$150,000
(c)	Miscellaneous / Contingency		\$539,000
<i>Subtotal</i>			<i>\$989,000</i>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>\$8,000,000</b>

## 2.2.2 Component 2 – Capacity Building

The project will invest approx. USD 2 million into initiatives to strengthen LWSC's capacity to sustain and expand services. The specific interventions are informed by direct project needs (e.g. the need to increase the rate of new customer connections if access targets are to be met ) as well as longer-term priorities identified by the World Bank's Water Global Practice as part of its technical assistance program to LWSC over the past years:

- (a) **Cost-Recovery:** LWSC is currently incurring NRW in excess of 50% of production. Reducing these losses is a key target of the capacity building efforts and will include the setting-up of District Metered Areas, staff training in NRW monitoring, the introduction of device assisted meter reading and associated staff training to replace the current error prone manual process.
- (b) **Improve Customer Service:** LWSC currently struggles to react swiftly to customer complaints and request. This has direct implications for the proposed project, for instance, at present LWSC manages to respond to only approx. 70 requests for new connections per month, barely half the rate required to meet project targets for new accounts. The project will thus review, retrain and re-equip LWSC connection teams in line with an earlier pilot by the World Bank's technical assistance program which managed to double the connection rate. LWSC will also develop a rate-payment scheme to allow poorer households to finance connection fees over a longer period to increase demand. Moreover, the project will open at least two additional customer service centers to provide the bulk of the new customers with a service point closer to their homes. Furthermore, the project will invest in a best-practice grievance redress system to track complaints.
- (c) **Public consultations:** The project will provide funding for public consultations (events and media placements) with two particular objectives. Firstly, to continuously inform citizens in intervention areas and provide them with an avenue to raise concerns with management and political stakeholders about the project specifically and LWSC in general. Secondly, to carry out consultations with women groups, in particular with respect to standpipe design and placement.
- (d) **Key Operational Equipment:** The project will procure key operational equipment currently lacking and required for a smooth project implementation, including but not limited to vehicles, small excavators, leak detection equipment and spare meters.
- (e) **Project implementation Unit (PIU):** In order to mitigate institutional capacity risks, the project will support a strong, carefully recruited project implementation unit with five key staff – a PIU Director, a project finance management specialist, a safeguards specialist, procurement specialist and monitoring & evaluation specialist (water and sanitation engineer)

## 2.1 Project Component likely to Trigger Resettlement

No component of the project will trigger resettlement of any kind. While minor and temporary disturbances are expected on public, communal and private properties during construction, the infrastructure work has been designed to avoid displacement. The extension of networks to new areas is largely responsible for the triggering of this RPF in order to guide reinstatement works that may be required during project implementation. Details of activities of that will be undertaken under this component are outlined in Table 1 and Section 2.2.1, and Table 2 below provides an overview of the distribution of expected temporary disturbances by intervention sites.

Table 2: Distribution of Temporary Disturbances by Component 1 Sites

N°	Location	Intervention	Terrace of business	Terrace of private property	Entrance of business	Entrance of private property	Fence of school
1	Eastern feeder from Red Light to Central Monrovia	Repair of all damaged pipe facilities	0	0	0	0	0
2	Central Monrovia and Somalia Drive	Key urgent rehabilitations	0	0	0	0	0
3	Monrovia WSS	Installation of bulk meters (NRW)	0	0	0	0	0
4	Gardnersville, Barnersville, Johnsonville	Transmission line laying	2	0	0	0	1
		Rehabilitation of existing line	0	0	0	0	0
		Branchlines expansion	0	0	0	0	0
5	Somalia Drive : Nizohn, Chicken Factory road, Kessely Bd, Nicklay Town	Branchlines expansion	2 (Nizohn)	0	0	0	0
6	SKD Boulevard	Transmission line laying	7	0	20	3	0
		Branchlines expansion	0	0	0	0	0
7	Paynesville – Robertsville Highway area	Rehabilitation of existing line	0	0	0	0	0
		Branchlines expansion	0	0	2	0	0
8	Paynesville – Coca Cola communities	Branchlines expansion	4	1	11	5	0
9	Paynesville – Duport Road area	Branchlines expansion	0	0	3	0	0
10	New Virginia	Branchlines expansion	0	0	0	0	0
11	Monrovia WSS	New kiosks and standpipes	0	0	0	0	0

### 3. Legal and Administrative Framework

#### 3.1 Legal Framework

The Liberian Constitution and Land and Land Acquisition Acts provide a basis for any resettlement and compensation measures. This section presents a description of the legal framework for the any involuntary resettlements in Liberia, though none are expected under this project. The following Liberian Laws comprise the overall legal framework:

- **Liberian Constitution 1986:** Article 22 (a) and (b) of the Constitution vests in all individuals have the right to own property either on individual basis or in conjunction with other individuals, as long as they are Liberian Citizens. This right however does not extend to mineral resources on, or beneath the land.
- **Land Acts 1856 / 1950:** Prior to independence, land acquisition and distribution 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 later culminated into the Land Distribution Act of 1856 which removed the restriction to land distribution based on citizenship. This Act was repealed by the 1950 Land Act which restricted land ownership to citizens and naturalized citizens especially those of Negro decent.
- **Land Acquisition Act 1929:** The Act lays down the procedure for obtaining rights to any piece of land in Liberia through purchase. The Act distinguishes land in Liberia into two categories: the “Hinterland”, and the “County area”.

Other applicable laws, detailed further in section 4.2 below, are the Zoning Law and Real Property Law.

#### 3.2 Administrative Framework

The following institutions that would normally be responsible for the overseeing resettlement issues will be responsible for implementation and monitoring of reinstatement works as defined in this RPF:

- **Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation:** LWSC is the main implementing agency in this project and its mandate includes, but is not limited to: (a) to engage in the management, development, construction, installation, manufacture, operation, transmission, distribution, sale, and supply to all areas of water and sewage services and of equipment and facilities relating thereto; (b) to establish and maintain water and sewer facilities, offices and/or agencies within and everywhere inside Liberia; and to exercise any or all of its corporate powers and rights in Liberia and in any foreign country or countries, if need be. LWSC will be responsible for agreeing with affect property owners and occupants on the rehabilitation of affected structures.
- **Ministry of Public Works:** This Ministry has the responsibility for the design, construction and maintenance of roads, highways, bridges, storm sewers, public buildings and other civil works. Other functions include urban and town planning, provision of architectural and engineering of infrastructure required for Government. The Ministry has a Special Implementation Unit (now transformed in an Infrastructure Implementation Unit) charged with the implementation of both urban and rural infrastructure works on behalf of the Ministry.

- *Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs:* This Ministry is responsible for national development planning, project preparation and coordination. It provides technical guidance to all governmental agencies in preparation of development programs and projects.
- *Ministry of Health and Social Welfare:* The Department of Environmental and Occupational Health in this Ministry handles matters relating to water and sanitation. It conducts sanitary inspections in public eating places including drinking water surveillance; construction and/or supervision of water wells and pit latrines and the promotion of community health education. The Department of social welfare handles repatriation and resettlement of internal and external displaced people in Liberia.
- *Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy:* The ministry supervises the development and management of water resources and conducts scientific and technical investigations required for environmental assessments. The implementation of water and sanitation activities is done through the Department of Mineral and Environmental Research. The Ministry's mandate dictates that it must be involved in Special projects on the evaluation of urban sanitation, particularly the provision of guidance for geotechnical investigation of solid wastes landfill disposal sites. The Bureau of Land Survey of this Ministry is the technical section of the Government that handles land demarcation and land survey.
- *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 Environmental Assessments and Audits, and the evaluation of environmental permits. These may include certification procedures for landfill and other activities potentially dangerous to the environment.
- *Liberia Refugee Resettlement and Reintegration Commission (LRRRC):* The LRRRC has the mandate to resettle and reintegrate Liberian Refugees that were externally displaced during the Liberian civil war. The LRRRC is also responsible for resettlement of disaster victims in time of natural or man-made disaster. These may include acquisition of land for refugees or disaster victims

## 4. World Bank and Liberian Requirements for Resettlements

### 4.1 World Bank Requirements

The World Bank requirements are detailed in OP/BP 4.12. The directive outlines the following principles:

- (a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible or minimized by exploring alternative project designs. If not feasible to avoid resettlement, resources are to be provided to enable the displaced persons to share in the project benefits;
- (b) The population to be affected by the project are those who may lose as the consequence of the project, all or part of their physical and non-physical assets including homes, farms, productive land, properties, income earning opportunities, social and cultural relations and other losses that maybe identified in the process of resettlement;
- (c) All population impacted by the project should be consulted and given the opportunity to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs;

- (d) All population affected by the project are entitled to be compensated for their lost assets and incomes at full replacement cost and assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living to pre-project standards;
- (e) All affected population are equally eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and without and discrimination;
- (f) The World Bank policies stipulate that displacement or restriction of access to resources must not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are put in place. This includes provision of compensation and other assistance required for relocation prior to displacement to new sites with adequate facilities. For compensation purposes, preference should be given to land-based strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based with land equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not available, options built around opportunities for employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. In case of land-based livelihoods, cash payment maybe appropriate if the land taken is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable particularly, and the displaced persons have the opportunity to use such markets. Cash compensation should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.
- (g) In all cases, the displaced persons and host communities receiving them are to be provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlement and appropriate mechanisms for grievance redress are established. It is also important that in resettlement sites or host communities, public services and infrastructure are provided and measures are to be taken to the extent possible to preserve the social and cultural institutions. Special measures are to be taken to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups and people living in extreme poverty. The Constitution and other Liberian Laws provide a basis for resettlement and compensation. For the project under consideration, where there are discrepancies between national law and World Bank OP 4.12, OP 4.12 will prevail.

## **4.2 Liberian Land Acquisition and Resettlement Requirements**

According to legal and policy requirements of Liberia, particularly those related to land acquisition and resettlement of persons affected by development projects, the different land regulations as outlined above provide guidance and steps to be taken. The Land Acquisition Act of 1929 detail steps to be taken for land acquisition and payment of compensation for claimants whether in cash or land for land. Notably, no land acquisitions or compensation payments are expected to be required in the case of the proposed projects.

Two other relevant laws that relate to the resettlement of people to be affected by infrastructure development are the Zoning Law and the Real Property Law. The Zoning Law prescribes designated sites for construction of specific structures. Construction of unauthorized structures is violation under this statute. Section 102 of the Law requires that Zoning Permit be obtained prior to construction of any structure. However, section 72 of the same statute also provide that a Temporary Permit could be obtained from the Zoning Council for a period not more than one year, to construct a non-conforming structure.

The Real Property Laws of Liberia is based upon the doctrine of Eminent Domain which holds that Government owns the land within the borders of Liberia and that the Government of Liberia is the original granter of land in Liberia. Under the Real Property Laws of Liberia the only instrument of

Title is the Deed. Squatter Right does not cover Title. Squatter Right may be a city ordinance oriented and it is not a law. Squatter Right is only intended as a temporary arrangement for accommodation. Originally, the Government of Liberia granted land to settlers and aborigines based upon the doctrine of preemption, the measure in which prior occupancy accompanied by improvement gives superiority in ownership to land (8LLR 4`6). Preemption has been abolished with the growth of population and now *public land must be purchased from the Government in order to have Title*. (15LLR424 3YLL).

### 4.3 Comparison of Liberian Legislations with World Bank Resettlement Policy

The table below provides a summary comparison between OP 4.12 requirements and the Liberian legal framework, highlighting key differences:

*Table 3: Comparison of OP 4.12 Requirements with Liberian Legal Framework*

<b>World Bank Safeguards / OP 4.12 Requirements</b>	<b>Liberian Laws/requirements</b>
The preparation of a resettlement plan cleared by the Bank prior to the implementation of the resettlement activities	There is no Liberian law mandating project proponent to develop resettlement action plan
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	There is no Liberian law mandating project proponent to develop resettlement action plan.
However, 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 the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits	Constitution, Article 24a,I, ii, iii, iv: 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 or for any other public purposes, provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. that reasons for such expropriation are given;</li> <li>ii. that there is prompt or just payment;</li> <li>iii. that such expropriation or the compensation offered may be challenged freely by the owner of the property in a court of law with no penalty for having brought such action; and</li> <li>iv. that when property taken for public uses ceases to be used, the Republic shall accord the former owner or, the right of first refusal to reacquire the property.”</li> </ul>
Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.	Constitution, Article 24
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.	Constitution, Article 24 (as quoted above) does not extend to this aspect of the bank’s safeguards; separate law covering this aspect is not available
Relocated to as close as possible to original site if possible	Not covered by existing Liberian laws
Compensated for losses at replacement costs.	The Constitution mandates just compensation
Compensations and other assistance to project affected people must be done prior to the displacement of the people for the purpose of restoring their livelihoods, if	Constitution, Article 24 does not extend to this aspect of the Banks Safe Guard (quoted above)

significantly affected.	
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	Constitution, Article 24 in a way touches on this point (also as quoted above)
Particular attention should be paid to the needs of the poorest groups to be resettled.	No mention of vulnerable groups is given particular attention

From the Table 3 (above), it is clear that there are differences between the Bank OP 4.12 requirements and existing Liberian Legislations. Considering the above-mentioned differences, World Bank policy complements the existing Liberian legislations with additional requirements related to:

- (a) the economic rehabilitation of all affected persons and affected families (AP/AF), including those who do not have legal/formal rights on assets acquired by a project;
- (b) the provision of indemnities for loss of business and income;
- (c) the provision of special allowances covering PAP expenses during the resettlement process or covering the special needs of severely affected or vulnerable PAPs.

While no physical or economic displacements are currently expected, should unexpected resettlement related issues arise, LWSC will ensure that the following principles are adhered to:

Should private land acquisition, temporary or permanent income loss be inevitable, or other impacts occur that trigger OP 4.12, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be developed in compliance with policies and procedures set out in this RPF, the World Bank OP 4.12 and Liberian Legislation. LWSC will be responsible for developing the RAP, if required, as well as its implementation.

No civil works can start if impacts that trigger OP 4.12 occur before a RAP is developed and deemed acceptable by the Bank. Any compensation measures should be completed prior to start-up of the particular construction activities that triggered OP 4.12. Furthermore:

1. Structural demolition that would cause physical relocation of households or businesses will be avoided as much as possible (at present no physical or economic displacements are expected).
2. Without any regard to land registration and ownership, PAP will receive compensation or appropriate supports in accordance the Bank Policy and applicable Liberian legislations;
3. PAP will be informed about their rights and existing alternatives;
4. PAP will be consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives;
5. PAP will be offered effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets;
6. PAP will be offered additional support in case impact is considered to be severe, to support their livelihood during the transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living;
7. In all cases, special attention will be paid to the needs of the most vulnerable groups of the population including children, women, the elderly, disabled, etc.; and
8. A fair and accessible grievance redress mechanism will be developed.



## **5. Eligibility and Entitlement**

### **5.1 Eligibility Criteria**

The World Bank criteria for eligibility for compensation categorize eligible persons in one of the three following categories:

- (a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country)
- (b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets--provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; and
- (c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

In line with OP 4.12, property owners covered under (a) and (b) are provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance as required by the policy. Those covered under category (c) are provided compensation for loss of asset other than land. Properties that may be affected by this project are generally under category (c).

Compensation eligibility will be subject to cut-off date. This is to ensure that people are not settling in project affected areas only to claim compensation. Persons who settle in the affected areas after a locally publicized cut-off date will not be considered project-affected, and persons initiating improvements to land or structures after a locally publicized cut-off date will not be eligible for additional compensation. The project will endeavor to ensure that affected persons and communities are given advanced and sufficient notice to vacate, as and when required, before the start of construction activities.

### **5.2 Budget and Funding Arrangements**

Two basic principles of the Bank's policy guide resettlement costs: resettlement must be minimized; and those affected by Bank projects should not bear the cost of resettlement.

The cost of resettlement is usually considered as part of the overall cost of the project, and for World Bank-funded projects the resettlement cost is the responsibility of the client. The same applies to this project. Even though economic or physical resettlement is not anticipated, the cost of any reinstatement works is the responsibility of the Government of Liberia.

The cost of reinstatement works was assessed during the ESIA and feasibility study. LWSC will need to have adequate funding arrangements in place to cover the cost of reinstatement works before construction works can start. No cash compensation is anticipated. The estimated cost and number of structures that may be affected are provided in Table 5 and Annex 1, respectively.

### **5.3 Compensation Entitlement Matrix**

Normally PAPs are entitled to different kinds of compensation and resettlement assistance based on the categories described above. The following entitlement matrix will be used to identify and to define the rights of the PAPs for compensation. Table 4 describes various types of compensations and those applicable to this project.

Table 4: Compensation Entitlement Matrix

Impact	Category	Entitlement	Observations	Applicability to the Project
1. Loss of land (any type of land: agricultural, house plot, other land)	1.1 Land title, legal ownership	Land for land or Cash compensation	Most farmers will usually prefer land (no land acquisition is anticipated)	<b>Not applicable</b>
	1.2 Traditional ownership (recognized in the country / community)	Same as above	Same as above (no land acquisition is anticipated)	<b>Not applicable</b>
	1.3 No kind of recognized ownership, squatters	Entitled to compensation for lost assets, but not necessarily for land (e.g. alternative livelihood)	Compensation should be normally in a form as to provide for livelihood; cash compensation not preferred (economic or physical displacement not anticipated)	<b>Not applicable</b>
	1.4 Tenants	Same as above	Compensation for land goes to land owner (landlord); compensation for assets created/implemented by tenants goes to tenants.  (physical displacement is not anticipated)	<b>Not applicable</b>
2. Loss of house	1.1 House owner	House for house: either new house built and made available by project, or cash compensation at replacement cost (prior agreement with owner required).	Improve situation of PAPs if possible  (physical displacement is not anticipated)	<b>Not applicable</b>
	1.2 Tenants	Not entitled.	Compensation for house goes to owner; tenant entitled to moving allowance (physical displacement is not anticipated)	<b>Not applicable</b>
3. Loss of other structures	3.1 Owner	Entitlement to full compensation (usually in cash replacement value)	Compensation for loss of structures or in kind replacement (Ancillary structures such as terraces, access ways, etc. may be slightly disturbed and would need to be restored.)	<b>Not Applicable</b> (There will be no complete loss of any structures. However, some structures might be slightly disturbed and would need to be repaired)
	3.2 Tenant	Not entitled	Could entitle to assistance for reinstatement, or alternative livelihood	<b>May be applicable</b>
4. Loss of crops	4.1 loss of crops of all types	Compensation for	Basis of compensation could market value of crops, or as	<b>Not Applicable</b>

	(annual, biennial, and cash crops)	crops, loss harvest	determined by the relevant government institution, whichever is best for the PAP. (loss of crops or livelihood is not anticipated)	
5. Loss of access commons	All users of commons.	Usually in kind where possible (there may be temporary restrictions to public access ways and roads. Alternative routes will need to be provided and the original reinstated upon completion of works	In-kind replacement, Restoration/reinstatement are usually the preferred method of compensation  (There may be temporary restriction to public commons such access ways and roads, etc.)	<b>May be applicable</b>
6. Loss of income/livelihoods	Loss of income/livelihood of any type	PAP entitled to replacement or compensation	No loss of income/livelihood is anticipated. Temporary disruption to businesses, where unavoidable, will be minimized to avoid any loss of income	<b>Not applicable</b>

## 6. Property Valuation

Three key documents inform the valuation methodology used for computing expected reinstatement costs for properties which may be affected by temporary disturbances: the World Bank OP 4.12, the Land Rights Policy, and the Land Rights Act.

Specifically, the Land Rights Policy and Act, 2013 advocate for computation of value based on fair market value on a willing buyer/willing seller basis including any legal fees and relocation costs incurred. Similarly, the World Bank advocates for computation of value based on full replacement cost, which, for the cases applicable to this project (i.e. for houses and other auxiliary structures, and public commons/communal facilities), is defined as follows:

- For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
- For public commons/communal facilities, it is the cost of replacing a similar or better facility/structures. For public commons, facilities and structures should always be replaced in kind, and cash compensation should be avoided at all cost.

Basically, structures that may be impacted by this project fall into one of the above-mentioned categories. The cost of restoration works was therefore determined using these principles. Table 5 below provides an estimated cost of restoration works. Details of structures that may be impacted are provided as Annex 1.

Table 5: Estimated Reinstatement Cost

Structure Type	Average reinstatement cost (USD)	No of structures	Amount (USD)
Auxiliary structures (fences, terraces, etc.)	3,500	14	49,000
Communal/public assets (access ways, ramps, pedestrian walk ways, etc)	1,500	47	70,500
<b>Total reinstatement cost (USD)</b>		<b>61</b>	<b>119,500</b>

In addition to reinstating any temporarily disturbed ancillary structures, contractors of LWSC will also ensure safe temporary access if main entrances are disturbed (e.g. through well-stabilized, clearly marked and safely anchored footpaths or bridging devices).

## 7. Institutional Roles and Organization for Implementation

### 7.1 Committee to Oversee Resettlement

A committee responsible to oversee the implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) would normally be constituted in cases when economic or physical displacements were expected. The committee would be comprised of representatives of the implementing agency (LWSC in this case), the Ministry of Lands, Mines & Energy, the Ministry of Public Works, representative of the Municipality of Monrovia, and representative of Project Affected Peoples (PAPs).

However, the project will not cause any physical or economic displacement and no RAP is expected to be necessary. Moreover, during consultations with affected communities, LWSC and affected persons had already agreed upon the reinstatement of ancillary structures to equal or better quality as the acceptable means of compensation. Given that cash compensation is not anticipated and that restoration works will be minimal, there is no need for the formation of a RAP committee. Restoration works will be carried out by the construction contractor, and monitored by the LWSC through the PIU. The World Bank will also monitor restoration works during implementation support mission and through occasional field visits.

LWSC through the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be responsible for the implementation of the restoration works. LWSC will ensure that affected persons are assisted in protecting their rights and will be preparing the documentation required.

### 7.2 Grievance Mechanism

#### 7.2.1 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

A grievance redress committee will be set-up by the LWSC to address complaints arising from the implementation of agreed restoration works, or implementation of an (abbreviated) RAP if required. The committee will comprise of representatives of PAPs, project affected community leaders, and representative of relevant ministries including Lands, Mines and Energy, and Public Works. Usually, grievances likely arise during implementation would include:

- Failure to register all Project Affected People (PAP);
- Losses not identified correctly;

- Inadequate assistance or not as per entitlement matrix;
- Dispute about ownership;
- Delay in disbursement of assistance; and
- Improper distribution of assistance.

In this case of this project, it is highly unlikely that grievances might arrive for three main reasons: Firstly, an in-depth field assessment has confirmed all project sites and ascertained no displacement – be it economic or physical – will be required. Secondly, the infrastructure component of the project will be carried out mostly in the right-of-ways and on public land. Where minor disturbances are unavoidable, properties involved are not only situated on public land, but impact on them will also be minimal such that no property owner may incur any economic loss, or have to be displaced permanently or temporarily. Thirdly, a consultation event with affected communities and key sector stakeholders has already been held and not raised any unexpected issues (see Annex 3).

### **7.2.2 Local Settlement and Escalation to GRC**

Grievances that may arise will be settled locally to the extent possible. Amicable settlement of disputes should be the first line of settlement. This normally involves the community leaders including the chiefs and other elders. The case might be slightly different for this project because of its location in urban and peri-urban areas. However, the principle remains the same. Local authorities in affected areas should be able to hear grievances arising from aggrieved persons before such cases can be taken to the next level.

Where a local settlement fails, the GRC serves as a second line of settlement. Both the first and second levels are intended to reach amicable solution at community level. It is important to have grievance committee members drawn from the affected communities, and efforts should be made to ensure they are representative of all segments of the community. This is basically a mediation group between the interested parties, usually the aggrieved persons and the project implementer.

### **7.2.3 Appeal to the Project Implementation Unit (PIU)**

The PIU will serve as a third level of grievance settlement. Aggrieved parties can file grievance to the PIU when settlement fails at the level of the GRC. When settlement cannot be reached at this level, the aggrieved party (ies) have the ability to appeal to a court of law.

### **7.2.4 Appeal to the Court of Law**

All aggrieved persons have the right to appeal to the law. Efforts shall however be made to ensure that grievances are resolved amicably at community level. It is not expected that grievances shall be taken to this level. However, it is important that aggrieved parties are informed about their rights including the right to access a court in case they are not satisfied with the grievance resolution mechanism at the community level and project level.

## **8. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**

### **8.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Unit**

It is the responsibility of the LWSC to conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of the required reinstatement works, or any implementation of a RAP/ARAP if required. Though there may be no dis-

placement and loss of assets or physical resettlement, this is intended to ensure that affected properties and structures are reinstated as agreed.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Unit within the PIU will be responsible for this supervision duty. The unit will also be responsible to track all grievances that may arise during project implementation. Several indicators will be monitored and evaluated including the following:

- (a) Compliance with approved regulations;
- (b) Status of implementation of reinstatement works;
- (c) Information of payment or land compensation carried out before implementation schedule (if applicable); and
- (d) Information on grievances arising during project implementation

Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) procedures will establish the effectiveness of all reinstatement works, in addition to the measures designed to mitigate adverse socio-economic impacts. The procedures will include internal tracking efforts as well as external monitoring provisions. The purpose of resettlement monitoring will be to verify that:

- (a) Activities and commitments described in the RAP (if one were required) are implemented;
- (b) Eligible people and affected communities, where applicable, receive their full compensation prior to the start of project activities in the affected area;
- (c) Ensure that the compensation measures help the people who sought cash compensation in restoring their lost incomes, where applicable;
- (d) Complaints and grievances lodged by project affected people are followed up and, where necessary appropriate corrective actions are taken; and
- (e) Where necessary, changes in RAP procedure are made to improve delivery to entitlements to project affected people (PAP). The monitoring and evaluation activities and programs should be adequately funded and staffed. In-house monitoring may need to be supplemented by independent monitors to ensure complete and objective information.

The primary monitoring responsibility rests with the LWSC. However, the LWSC is expected, to work in cooperation with other relevant governmental institutions, if the need arises. The Bank will also monitor project implementation.

## **8.2 Monitoring of Reinstatement Works and RAP/ARAP (if applicable)**

The purpose of monitoring framework is to provide project management, and directly affected persons, households and communities, with timely, concise, indicative information on whether compensation and resettlement activities are on track to achieve sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of the affected people, or that course adjustments are needed. The monitoring framework consists of three components:

- a) Internal monitoring by PIU/LWSC;
- b) Impact monitoring commissioned to specialized firms; and
- c) Restoration works completion Audit.

## 9. Implementation Schedule & Support Plan

Project board approval is expected in FY16 and the majority of civil works are likely to start in FY18 (see Annex 1 of the Project Appraisal Document for expected outcomes by fiscal year).

The preparation, implementation and monitoring of actions related to the RPF, in particular of restoration works, will be tied to the larger project implementation schedule and receive implementation support by the World Bank.

*Table 6: Timeline and Resources for Implementation Support (RPF tasks highlighted)*





<b>Time</b>	<b>Focus</b>	<b>RPF related Tasks</b>	<b>Resource Estimate (US\$)</b>
First twelve months	Start-up phase, procurement of investment contractor, preparation of implementation of Capacity Building Activities, including safeguards.	Training of PIU safeguards and M&E specialist. Verification of RPF related requirements in project documents (incl. tender documents). Verification of agreements with PAPs. Setting up of GRC.	150,000
Until mid-term review (yr. 2–3)	Capacity Building and start of subproject construction, capacity building, studies	Implementation and monitoring of RPF related tasks during civil works (esp. ensuring safe temporary access & restoration). Active resolution of complaints through GRC and PIU if necessary.	100,000/yr 200,000 total
Mid-term Review (yr. 3)	Mid-Term Review		150,000
Following MTR (yr. 4–5)	Continued subproject implementation, implementation of study recommendations, capacity building	Continued implementation and monitoring of RPF related tasks. After completion, audit of all restoration works. Public consultation prior to project closure.	100,000/yr 200,000 total
Total (5 years)			700,000

Monitoring safeguards and RPF requirements will be reinforced by including safeguards specialists in semiannual missions. These specialists will also assure knowledge transfer and the development of an adequate training program for PIU staff to be recruited to monitor safeguards and RPF aspects. Additionally, local consultative forums in project sites will play a key role in supervising project activities. Civil society organizations representing the local populations will receive support to monitor project implementation, in particular respect of safeguards instruments and hygiene promotion including gender consideration, and will be able to draw attention to any problematic areas.

The Senior Water and Sanitation Specialist, the M&E specialist, and Environmental Specialist on the Task Team will provide hands-on support (based in Nairobi and Monrovia Office). The Bank will support the establishment of smooth working relationships between LWSC and other government agencies such as Ministry of Public Works and Environmental Protection Agency to ensure coordination of RPF related matters.

## Annex 1: Database of affected structures with pictures and contacts

Table 7: Database of affected structures with pictures and owners' identification and contact

N°	Location	Photo	Category	Name owner	Phone owner	type of activitie	Length (m)	X	Y
1	Kakata area (Zazay community)		terrace of private property	Abraham Kietta	0886855561	private house	15	-10.681385	6.284681
2	Kakata area (Zazay community)		entrance of business	-	-	warehouse		-10.681117	6.285804
3	Kakata area (Zazay community)		entrance of business	Chea Sackie	0777703424	bar / restaurant		-10.681049	6.286001
4	Kakata area (Zazay community)		entrance of business	Rebecca Mollay	0888304210	traditional restaurant	6	-10.681049	6.286001
5	Kakata area (Zazay community)		entrance of business	Konah Bono	0880420339	shop	9	-10.681023	6.286092



N°	Location	Photo	Category	Name owner	Phone owner	type of activitie	Length (m)	X	Y
6	Kakata area (Zazay community)		entrance of business	Mr Solomon	0880455503	shop		-10.680999	6.286351
7	Kakata area (Zazay community)		entrance of business	Amos Browne	0888852530	warehouse		-10.680999	6.286351
8	Kakata area (Zazay community)		entrance of business	Solomanie Komeh	0886893009 / 0777214956	shop	4	-10.678958	6.288641
9	Kakata area (Zazay community)		entrance of business	Solomanie Komeh	0886893009 / 0777214956	shop	4	-10.678958	6.288641
10	Kakata area (Zazay community)		entrance of business	Solomanie Komeh	0886893009 / 0777214956	shop	6	-10.678958	6.288641
11	Kakata area (Zazay community)		entrance of private property	Solomanie Komeh	0886893009 / 0777214956	private house	8	-10.678908	6.288836
12	Kakata area (Zazay community)		entrance of business	Jacob Ashong	0776524958	warehouse	5	-10.680262	6.290860

N°	Location	Photo	Category	Name owner	Phone owner	type of activitie	Length (m)	X	Y
13	Kakata area (Zazay community)		entrance of business	no compensation	no compensation	pavement in front of fence	7	-10.680791	6.291545
14	Kakata area (Zazay community)		terrace of business	Mustapha Jalloh	0886499822	bar and shop	10	-10.680856	6.291639
15	Kakata area (Zazay community)		terrace of business	Ernest Wensay	0886241157	shop	5	-10.682235	6.294041
16	Kakata area (Zazay community)		terrace of business	Mamadee K. Sackor	0880516069	container warehouse	4	-10.682717	6.295076
17	Kakata area (Zazay community)		terrace of business	Pauline Quellia	0880802383	bar	6	-10.682717	6.295076
18	Kakata area (Zazay community)		entrance of private property	Princess Oola	0880075441	restaurant	6	-10.682875	6.295482
19	Kakata area (Zazay community)		entrance of private property	George Morris	0880794164	shop		-10.683245	6.296159

N°	Location	Photo	Category	Name owner	Phone owner	type of activitie	Length (m)	X	Y
20	Kakata area (Zazay community)		entrance of private property			shop	3	-10.683739	6.297287
21	Kakata area (Zazay community)		entrance of private property	James Mayango	0777552865	bar	4	-10.684028	6.297898
22	SKD bd		entrance of business	Jaurter Tweh	0880949309 / 0886252363	bar and shop	5	-10.713161	6.265849
23	SKD bd		entrance of business	Jaurter Tweh	0880949309 / 0886252363		11	-10.713161	6.265849
24	SKD bd		entrance of business	Margeret	0886829676	bar	4	-10.713161	6.265849
25	SKD bd		entrance of business	Mr Abumou Gana	0776101535	shop	6	-10.713162	6.265905
26	SKD bd		terrace of business	Jessie Travers	0886597274	bar	14	-10.713043	6.266505
27	SKD bd		entrance of business	Anthony Nyah	077722181	shop	5	-10.713043	6.266505

N°	Location	Photo	Category	Name owner	Phone owner	type of activitie	Length (m)	X	Y
28	SKD bd		entrance of business			bar	7	-10.713068	6.266846
29	SKD bd		entrance of business			container shop	8	-10.713068	6.266846
30	SKD bd		terrace of business	Prince Zoe	0886489198	shop	5	-10.713013	6.266895
31	SKD bd		entrance of business	cf photo 715	0775511781 / 0886630727	empty shop	5	-10.713015	6.267278
32	SKD bd		entrance of business			shop	15	-10.712996	6.267631
33	SKD bd		entrance of private property	-	-	private house	8	-10.712973	6.267845
34	SKD bd		entrance of private property	-	-	closed compound (private house?)	4	-10.712909	6.268551
35	SKD bd		entrance of business	Sekou Donzo	0886597274	fuel station	30	-10.712856	6.269049

N°	Location	Photo	Category	Name owner	Phone owner	type of activitie	Length (m)	X	Y
36	SKD bd		entrance of business	Sarah Ekah	0886374030		6	-10.712856	6.269049
37	SKD bd		entrance of business		-	company compound	18	-10.712840	6.269294
38	SKD bd		entrance of business	Baker	0886961716 / 0886565616 / 0880047346	company compound		-10.712840	6.269294
39	SKD bd		entrance of business	-	-	Ministry of Agriculture	59	-10.713371	6.273925
40	SKD bd		entrance of business	Marcus Redd	0886475752 / 07704003876	shop	4	-10.713513	6.274891
41	SKD bd		terrace of business	Auto Spare Parts	888472336	shop	15	-10.715806	6.285846
42	SKD bd		entrance of business	Emmanuel Wesley	0786827809	shop	24	-10.715933	6.286316
43	SKD bd		entrance of business	Liberia Association of Psychosocial Services	0886443073 / 0776443073 / 0886745881	Office	3	-10.713766	6.291736

N°	Location	Photo	Category	Name owner	Phone owner	type of activitie	Length (m)	X	Y
44	SKD bd		entrance of private property	-	-	private house		-10.710023	6.292551
45	SKD bd		terrace of business	Moses B. Gaye	0886632174	2 shop + cafeteria	15	-10.707839	6.293026
46	SKD bd	no picture	entrance of business	Gogba	0775305961	shop	7	-10.707533	6.293206
47	SKD bd	no picture	entrance of business	Sanoe Momoh	0888023549	shop	3	-10.707533	6.293206
48	SKD bd		entrance of business	Mt Zion Christian Academy		company compound	5	-10.705081	6.294813
49	SKD bd		terrace of business	Basay Saygbah	0886829318	shop	5	-10.705090	6.294768
50	SKD bd		entrance of business	Nasser Kabalahou	0775906101	bar	8	-10.704389	6.295122
51	SKD bd		terrace of business	Marian Wiefree	0886566508	shop	7	-10.704389	6.295245

N°	Location	Photo	Category	Name owner	Phone owner	type of activitie	Length (m)	X	Y
52	SKD bd		terrace of business	Chris Okaka	0886674574 / 0776289452 / 0888152817	shop	9	-10.703973	6.295329
53	Gardnersville Road		terrace of business	Adama Bah	0	shop	10		
54	Gardnersville Road		terrace of business	Alahadji Dalame	0775002837	shop	5	-10.736711	6.344459
55	Gardnersville Road		fence of school	George Thomson, Ronald Reagan Institute (school)	0886582145	school	0	-10.736711	6.344459
56	Nizohn Bd		terrace of business	Romeyo Zonga	0886731103 / 0770731103	Restaurant	5	-10.703321	6.305213
57	GSA Road		entrance of business	Stephen T. Urey	0886681042	shop	6	-10.682607	6.258049
58	GSA Road		entrance of business	Rebecca Tinnie	0886933651	shop	12	-10.682837	6.258043
59	GSA Road		entrance of business	unknown	0886210297 / 0880580150	shop	29	-10.686681	6.259974

N°	Location	Photo	Category	Name owner	Phone owner	type of activitie	Length (m)	X	Y
60	Between Robertsville & GSA road		entrance of business	China Liberia Bamboo and Rattan / Weaving training center / Mickael	08806424310		8	-10.701297	6.255203
61	Between Robertsville & GSA road		entrance of business	Ministry of Youth and Sport	0		4	-10.700340	6.255563



## **Annex 2: Outline of Resettlement Action Plan (if required)**

This section provides an annotated outline for a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in order to guide its preparation in case one should become necessary. The outline is adapted from the World Bank, *Resettlement and Rehabilitation Guidebook*, which is available on CD-ROM from the World Bank Info-Shop. Excerpts from the *Guidebook*, as well as other information related to resettlement, can be found on the World Bank internet web site, <http://www.worldbank.org/essd/essd.nsf> and selecting "Involuntary Resettlement" from the "All Topics" drop down menu.

The key sections and content of a RAP are as follows:

### **Introduction**

- Briefly describe the project
- List project components including associated facilities (if any)
- Describe project components requiring land acquisition and resettlement; give overall
- Estimates of land acquisition and resettlement

### **Minimizing Resettlement**

- Describe efforts made to minimize displacement
- Describe the results of these efforts
- Describe mechanisms used to minimize displacement during implementation

### **Census and Socioeconomic Surveys**

- Provide the results of the census, assets inventories, natural resource assessments, and socioeconomic surveys;
- Identify all categories of impacts and people affected;
- Summarize consultations on the results of the various surveys with affected people;
- Describe need for updates to census, assets inventories, resource assessments, and socioeconomic surveys, if necessary, as part of RAP monitoring and evaluation.

### **Legal Framework**

- Describe all relevant local laws and customs that apply to resettlement
- Identify gaps between local laws and World Bank Group policies, and describe project-specific mechanisms to address conflicts
- Describe entitlement policies for each category of impact and specify that resettlement implementation will be based on specific provisions of agreed RAP;
- Describe method of valuation used for affected structures, land, trees, and other assets
- Prepare entitlement matrix

### **Resettlement Sites**

- Does the project require community relocation sites?
- Have affected people been involved in a participatory process to identify sites, assess advantages and disadvantages of each-site, and select preferred sites?

### **Institutional Arrangements**

- Describe the institution(s) responsible for delivery of each item/activity in the entitlement policy; implementation of income restoration programs; and coordination of the activities associated with and described in the resettlement action plan;

- State how coordination issues will be addressed in cases where resettlement is spread over a number of jurisdictions or where resettlement will be implemented in stages over a long period of time.
- Identify the agency that will coordinate all implementing agencies. Does it have the necessary mandate and resources?
- Describe the external (non-project) institutions involved in the process of income restoration (land development, land allocation, credit, and training) and the mechanisms to ensure adequate performance of these institutions.
- Discuss institutional capacity for and commitment to resettlement.
- Describe mechanisms-for ensuring independent monitoring, evaluation, and financial audit of the RAP and for ensuring that corrective measures are carried out in a timely fashion.

### **Implementation Schedule**

- List the chronological steps in implementation of the RAP, including identification of agencies responsible for each activity and with a brief explanation of each activity.
- Prepare a month-by-month implementation schedule (using a Gantt chart, for example) of activities to be undertaken as part of resettlement implementation.
- Describe the linkage between resettlement implementation and initiation of civil works for each of the project components.

### **Participation and Consultation**

- Describe the various stakeholders.
- Describe the process of promoting consultation/participation of affected populations and stakeholders in resettlement preparation and planning.
- Describe the process of involving affected populations and other stakeholders in implementation and monitoring.
- Describe the plan for disseminating RAP information to affected populations and stakeholders, including information about compensation for lost assets, eligibility for compensation, resettlement assistance, and grievance redress.

### **Grievance Redress**

- Describe the step-by-step process for registering and addressing grievances and provide specific details regarding a cost-free process for registering complaints, response time, and communication modes.
- Describe the mechanism for appeal.
- Describe the provisions for approaching civil courts if other options fail.
- Have the affected people been involved in developing an acceptable strategy for housing replacement? Will new housing be constructed / allocated?
- Does the project involve allocation of agricultural land or pasture/rangeland? Have the individual households that will be allocated lands been involved in identifying-potential new sites, and have they explicitly accepted the selected sites?
- Describe the specific process of involving affected populations in identifying potential housing sites, assessing advantages and disadvantages; and selecting sites.
- Describe the feasibility studies conducted to determine the suitability of the proposed sites, including natural resource assessments (soils and land use capability, vegetation' and livestock carrying capacity, water resource surveys) and environmental and social impact assessments of the sites.

- Demonstrate that the land quality and area are adequate for allocation to all of the people eligible for allocation of agricultural land. Provide data on land, quality and capability, productive potential, and quantity.
- Give calculations relating to site requirements and availability.
- Describe mechanisms for: 1) procuring, 2) developing and 3) allotting resettlement sites, including the awarding of title or use rights to allotted lands.
- Provide detailed description of the arrangements for site development for agriculture, including funding of development costs.
- Have the host communities been consulted about the RAP? Have they participated in the, identification of likely impacts on their communities, appropriate mitigation measures, and preparation of the RAP? Do the host communities have a share of the resettlement benefits?

### **Income –Restoration**

- Are the compensation entitlements sufficient to restore income streams for each category of impact? What additional economic rehabilitation measures are necessary?
- Briefly spell out the restoration strategies for each category of impact and describe their-institutional, financial, and technical aspects.
- Describe the process of consultation with affected populations and their participation in finalizing strategies for income restoration.
- How do these strategies vary with the area of impact?
- Does income restoration require change in livelihoods, development of alternative farmlands or some other activities that require a substantial amount of training, time for preparation, and implementation?
- How are the risks of impoverishment to be addressed?
- What are the main institutional and other risks for the smooth implementation of the resettlement programs?
- Describe the process for monitoring the effectiveness of the income restoration measures.
- Describe any social or community development programs currently operating in or around the project area. If programs exist, do they meet the development priorities of their target communities? Are there opportunities for the project proponent to support new programs or expand existing programs to meet the development priorities of communities in the project

## Annex 3: Public Consultation Minute of the ESIA

### LIBERIA WATER & SEWER CORPORATION (LWSC)

#### Meeting Minutes

#### Liberia Urban Water Supply Project

#### Consultative Meeting on Environmental & Social Impacts Assessment

#### held at the Paynesville City Hall, Liberia

#### Tuesday, December 8, 2015

On December 8, 2015, The Liberia Water & Sewer Corporation (LWSC), under the leadership of Mr. N. Hun-Bu Tulay, Managing Director convened a consultative and participatory meeting, to discuss the **Environmental & Social Impacts Assessment** of the Liberia Urban Water Supply Project. The interactive meeting, which was held at the famous Paynesville City Hall, near Monrovia included Organizations' such as the UN Agencies, Local and International NGOs, Government Agencies, Donor Institutions, Community Leaders and individual citizens. The program commenced at 1:30 pm, with an initial 30 registered individuals and representatives in attendance.

Welcome Remark was delivered by **Mr. Philip Beah, Director** of Environmental Health and Safety, who also served as proxy for the Paynesville City Mayor. The opening statement was made by **Mr. John K. Kpakolo, Deputy Managing Director/Technical Services**, Liberia Water & Sewer Corporation. These were followed by self-introduction of those present.

**Mr. Francis Adzanu, Technical Assistant/MD**, of LWSC made the Power Point Presentation on the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment. The Presentation was then followed by a full session of interactive discussions as stated below:

- ❖ **Mr. David G. Foday, Sr.** of the WASH-NETWORK, Comment/Question:  
He welcomed the project and requested what is put in place to avoid water outage during construction. Further, he asked why do we experience water outage from LWSC these days, instead of the constant supply as doing pre-war? Why does the piped water sometimes appear dirty? What is the LWSC doing at the newly constructed Caldwell Bridge?
- ❖ **Mr. Leroy N. Pennue**, of the Thinkers village Community, Comment/Question:  
**When will the LWSC provide pipe water to the Rock Hill, ELWA and Roberts field Highway communities?** If no piped water, does the LWSC has any alternative mean of water supply, such as setting-up public water kiosk to be supplied by trucks, cleaning / disinfecting existing community wells for use by our people?
- ❖ **Mr. Yeagban, of the Ministry of Health**, Comment/Question:  
He welcomed the project and noticed that the project will improve the standards of living of Monrovia population while highlighted the importance of inter-agency coordination and collaboration, particularly between the Ministry of Public Works and the Public Utilities. Most often when the LWSC is transferring pipes to the other side of the road they cut across the asphalt on the motor road. LWSC does not repair the damage asphalt and will leave the opened for a very long time thus affecting the motor road. Does the LWSC have any mechanism in place to repair these roads in general and for this project in particular?
- ❖ **Mr. C. Mike Doryen, of the Monrovia City Corporation**, Comment/Question:  
Commented on the Economic & Social benefits of the proposed Distribution Rehabilitation Project, he highly welcome the move by World Bank through the Government of Liberia, apart from providing water, the project will also provide jobs for the citizens, particularly those in the affected communities and improve their conditions of living of the population of

Monrovia. He also welcomed the ESIA conclusions confirming that structures to be affected will be reconstructed by the project in equal or better quality. The report has highlighted that in case of any required physical resettlement caused by the project, the mechanisms for managing these disturbances have been outlined in a separate Resettlement Framework. On the issue of coordination, Mr. Doryan highlighted the MCC preparedness to work with the LWSC to provide more public awareness and encourage population for cooperation and to effect solid waste disposal in the project affected areas.

- ❖ **Mr. George N.Z Kamara, Youth Coordinator Chocolate City, Comment/Question:**  
**He welcomed the project and questioned the level of collaboration between** the Liberia Water & Sewer Corporation and the Ministry of Public Works. With the expected increase of Water Supply, he stressed that the LWSC create frequent awareness campaign and encouragement for the affected project areas population for cooperation with the project and to protect the Networks/Pipe system in these areas. He further mentioned that LWSC is absent in the whole of the Gardnerville area. There is a need to establish LWSC sub office on the Somalia Drive to enhance it works and for coordination purpose he said. Only water wells are seen popularly around the entire Gardnerville, Somalia Drive, there is certainly a need to extend pipe borne water in the area he mentioned in his closing statement.
  
- ❖ **Madam Lovesta A. Brehun, of the Ministry of Public Works, Comment/Question:**  
She welcomed the project and emphasized the importance of coordination among the various stakeholders, particularly during the execution of Projects. She wondered what mechanism has the LWSC in place to avoid existing pipe burst and other associated problems. Is the targeted 300,000 beneficiaries related only to the proposed project or other future projects inclusively?
  
- ❖ **Mr. Philip Zeya, of GSA Road, Comment/Question:**  
He welcomed the project and also complained that the kiosks system put in place by LWSC in his area is not effective in terms of management. Operators are pocketing the money from the sales. What can LWSC do to help sustain water in this community?

**Answering to the comments and questions from the participants, Mr. John K. Kpakolo, LWSC Deputy Managing Director for Technical Services, responded as follows:**

As we said earlier, the reason for the water outage being experienced today is generally due to inadequate supply from the source, the White Plains Treatment Plant. Prior to the civil crisis, the plant produced and transmitted 18 million gallons of treated water daily to Monrovia and its environs. Today, the plant can do only about 3 to 4 million gallons. Another reason is the old age of the system (over 50 years, without proper maintenance), which accounts for frequent breakdowns and subsequent water outages. What you saw happening at the newly installed Caldwell Bridge is simply one of the many breakdowns in the water supply and distribution network that we continue to attend to.

- ❖ The issue of Coordination among Stakeholders is very crucial and will be aggressively followed in the execution of this Project. We have seen how the absence of such efforts has posed serious difficulties for the maintenance and operation of our water distribution system. Most of the distribution controls in Monrovia, such as valves, are now buried beneath asphalt pavements, following the road rehabilitation works in the city. In such cases, pipe locator and leak detection equipment are most needed. The LWSC is currently engaged with the concerned authorities in order to protect the 16” water pipeline along the Gardnerville, Somalia Drive Road, where a Japanese Funded road rehabilitation and improvement Project is ongoing.
  
- ❖ Indeed, public Awareness will be taken very seriously, and will continue throughout the project period. Today consultative meeting is just the beginning of such awareness. LWSC will

do all it can to make her presence felt in every community by staying close to the customers in the supply zones. We have done so by maintaining sub-offices in some of these areas, and will continue same in other areas as required.

- ❖ On the issue of how soon the Distribution Rehabilitation Project will commence and the duration, let me inform you that the review of the design has been concluded. This will be followed by the preparation of Tenders and then the Tendering. The rehabilitation works will commence immediately upon the identification and selection of a suitable contracting firm. We cannot give precise dates for these actions, but we have put mechanisms in place to fast track the whole process. As I said earlier, rehabilitation works at the White Plains Treatment Plant is already in progress. The distribution must be ready in time to receive the quantity of water from the source.
- ❖ As explained during the power point presentation, this project will be implemented with no physical displacement of people or structures at all. Of course there will be minor disturbances to structures or terraces, such as entrances, porches and few other structural extensions. However, these disturbances will be only temporary. For example, if a paved entrance to a shop or residence is broken to allow the pipeline to pass through, this will be immediately replaced as soon as the pipeline is buried. Preferably, such replacement will be even better than it originally was.
- ❖ The Liberia Urban Water Supply Project is funded by a World Bank/IDA loan, at a total cost of a little over ten Million United States Dollars (US\$10,000,000). An amount of US\$8.2 million for infrastructure investments and 1.8 million for institutional strengthening and capacity building.
- ❖ The LWSC statutory mandate is to provide pipe-borne water supply. However, there are other agencies involved with providing and sustaining water services through other means. People living in communities where our pipe water supply has not been extended yet, will have to make use of such other alternatives for now. As the Corporation continues to expand and improve its services, overtime, every community will benefit from pipe-borne water supply.
- ❖ For those communities having water kiosks that are not in use, damaged or perhaps disconnected because of financial arrears, LWSC is prepared to reestablish and continue business with you. You only need to convince us that you now have a sound and responsible community leadership or organization that is prepared to manage the facility. Come to our Sales and Marketing office, and we can work out a reasonable payment plan for you.
- ❖ LWSC is not in the business of road construction but will continue to coordinate with MoPW. But in areas where our water lines are exposed due to erosions or other bad road conditions, the Corporation will relay the pipe section outside of the bad road area or simply rebury it to prevent any damage that will lead to leaks in the network.
- ❖ **Mr. N. Hun-Bu Tulay, Managing Director of LWSC**, in further response to the participants informed the gathering that come March 2016, the project will be submitted to the Bank for financing. And by June or July 2016, physical works are expected to commence. Several donor institutions are currently involved with the general rehabilitation of the LWSC facilities. The AfDB is funding the rehabilitation of the White Plains Water Treatment Plant and three Rural/Outstation cities to pre-war status. The World Bank is involved with the Monrovia distribution. And USAID, through Tetra-Tech is engaged in three other Outstation cities: Sanniquellie, Voinjaman and Robertsport.

### **Closing Remarks from the Participants:**

- ❖ **Mr. Leroy N. Pennue**, who spoke on behalf of the various communities, extended thanks and appreciation to the organizers of the meeting and to the World Bank for wanting to fund the proposed Project. He added that the meeting was good and a vital first step to create awareness for the Project was important. We are ready and will be available to fully corporate and participate in the execution of the works.
- ❖ **Mr. Alioune Fall, Chief of Party of TETRA-TECH, Implementor of the USAID LMWP PROJECT** spoke for the International NGOs present; he commended the broad based participation of stakeholders at the meeting and extended thanks and appreciation to all for participating in the interactive discussions.
- ❖ **Mr. Edwin Rogers of UNICEF-LIBRIA** spoke for the UN Organizations. He pointed out that Monrovia's population before the war was estimated at 600,000, now it stands at over a million. He pledged his organization's commitment to support the water sector of Liberia, through kiosks construction and water wells, for communities where direct pipe connections are not extended. He stressed the importance of such a consultative meeting and thanked all for attending.
- ❖ **Mr. Sekou A. Kamara, of the WORLD BANK**, extended thanks to the LWSC for organizing the meeting and the manner in which it was conducted. He re-assured of the Bank's support, adding that the Managing Director in his statement was right on the starting of the Project; if all goes well, the Project will commence by June or July, 2016. He said that the Bank will appreciate more Public Consultations and community awareness.
- ❖ **The Closing Remarks was delivered by Mr. Tulay, the Managing Director** of the LWSC. He extended the Corporation's thanks and appreciation to all for showing up at this all important program. He told the gathering that the project has a research package of USD\$625,000.00 and assure that residents of communities, particularly those in the project areas will have the opportunity to benefit from this assistance package. He mentioned that LWSC is spending so much money on fuel to run generators and other activities to ensure that pipe-borne water supply is sustained.

#### ***Meeting Minutes***

##### ***Prepared and submitted by:***

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\*\*1\*\*

Cross section of participants' from the **WASH SECTOR** and the Communities gathering for the Conference on the **Liberia Urban Water and Supply Project** held at the Paynesville City Corporation , under the auspices of the **Liberia Water & Sewer Corporation ,LWSC**, held 12/8/15 .





**\*\*2\*\***

**This Pictorial represents a collective focus mind carefully follow-up on a Power Point Presentation as the Mr. N.Hun-Bu Tulay, Managing Director of the LWSC, Mr. Alieu Fall, Chief of Party, LMWP USAID ----- Project and Mr. John K. Kpakolo, Deputy Managing Director/Technical Services at the LWSC all in a listen and watchful attendance during the Liberia Urban Water Supply Project Conference**



\*\*3\*\*

Focus person, **Mr. Francis K. Adzanu, Technical Assistant/MD at LWSC** who delivered an elaborate Power Point Presentation for the **Liberia Urban Water Supply Project** held at the Paynesville City Corporation December 8, 2015



\*\*4\*\*

**A pictorial calling the attention of the participants** to full readiness as LWSC prepares to commence this all importance Conference as the Secretariat passes on the Meeting attendance, **Mr. C. Mike Doryan, Project Officer of the Monrovia City Corporation, MCC**. Looks on; the Head of the LWSC Secretariat, Mr. J. Amos Swaray, Adm. Resh. Officer/MD handle the Microphone and Secretariat functions, 12/8/15.



\*\*5\*\*

As a **Consultant of WASH Secretariat** deliberates a clear picture of **Madam Lovesta A. Brehun, of the Ministry of Public Works** and other organizations' Stalwarts look on, it is a working session at the Paynesville City Corporation Hall, discussion on the **Liberia Urban Water Supply Project** Officially organized and conducted by the **Liberia Water & Sewer Corporation**, Government of Liberia. 12/8/15



**\*\*6\*\***

Conference Preparatory Stage show the arrival of delegates championing the quest for the provisions of Safe drinking water through dialogue **Mr. J. Amos Swaray, Head of the Conference Secretariat takes pictures ‘ for LWSC Report.**



**\*\*7\*\***

**Answering to the comments and questions from the participants, Mr. John K. Kpakolo, LWSC  
Deputy Managing Director for Technical Services**



**\*\*8\*\***

**Mr. N. Hun-Bu Tulay, Managing Director of LWSC, responds to the participants**



**The Closing Remarks was delivered by Mr. Tulay**

**\*\*9\*\***



Republic of Liberia

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Reference:

# LWSC

In collaboration with the World Bank

Consultative Meeting

Tuesday December 8, 2015

## Attendance

No.	Name	Min/Org	Email address	Contact No.
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2	C. Mike Doryen	MCC	mikedoryen@yellow.com	0777111434
3.	Philip J. Beah	PCC	philipjbeah47@gmail.com	0555123126 0886837151 0770372632
4	Sekou A. Kamara	World Bank	skamara@worldbank.org	0775574717 0886689505
5	Alexander Zinnah	SEA VICKI Community	Zinnah3@gmail.com	0777516671

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3.	Amanda Thomas	C.C.C		0777580740
4.	Joche m. Larmie	C.C.C.		0777-53-888
5	Natasha C. Payne	LWSC		0880884377

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3	Reuben M. Spuser	LWSC	lweher99@gmail.com	0886491893
4	Michael Francis Parv	Thinkers Village	tanmichaelfrancis@yahoo.com	0886-977-627 0770-664473
5	Henrique B. Fayray	President's Delivery Unit	henrique.fayray@gmail.com	0886529102

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3	Francis K. Adzanu	LWSC	fadzanu@lwsclb.com	0777598470
4	Alioune Fall	LMWP	afall@fchared-lmwp.com	0777332712
5	Jeremiah Jee	LWSC	jee2009.jj@gmail.com	0886 220 545

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3.	J. Amos Gbakelay	Thinkers Village Community	jartugbakelay1@gmail.com	0886417334 0770187259
4.	Raphael Collins	MOA	zephanielcpgmail.com	0886525874
5.	Antoinette Vincent	LWSC	amointe1121@gmail.com	0886403152

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3	Sanwon, Mary, S.	Chocolatecity		0776097509
4	DAVID P. MANSANT	LWSC	Jamanlyne Yahomanon Jamanlyne@jio	0886545616
5	J Anes Suway	LWSC	jasoct8@yahoo	0816-311-477

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