

Executive Summary

The Government of Liberia (GoL) has secured financing from the World Bank for the implementation of the proposed construction of a New Sanitary Landfill Site in Cheesemanburg. The project aims at increasing access to Solid Waste Management Services in Monrovia.

The World Bank-supported Emergency Monrovia Urban Sanitation (EMUS), financed the construction of Liberia's only Sanitary landfill in Whein Town operated by the Monrovia City Corporation (MCC). The Whein Town landfill site, completed in 2012 as an emergency and temporary facility, has almost reached its maximum carrying capacity with a remaining useful lifespan of about 2 years. MCC intends to construct a New landfill site in the Township of Cheesemanburg as well as close the Whein Town landfill site. After a selection process involving 5 potential sites, four families' owning 100 acres of land in the Township of Cheesemanburg were engaged in a process that led to the purchase of 100 acres of land in favor of the Monrovia City Corporation by the Government of Liberia for the construction of a New Sanitary Landfill in the Township of Cheesemanburg. The project also includes construction of an access road from the main road at Dolelei Town to the sanitary landfill site. The access road is about five hundred meters (500M) in length and four meters (4m) in width. It has a total area of about two thousand square meters (approximately 0.5acre). The construction of the proposed New landfill will help further strengthen the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Sector, and enhance waste collection and disposal as a way of providing a cleaner and healthier environmental, in Brewerville, Tubmanburg and the Township of Cheesemanburg.

The acquisition of this land constitutes economic displacement with potential adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the affected families. The construction of the project will also restrict access to landed-resources including fuelwood. When projects present resettlement risks, the World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement requires that a resettlement action plan be prepared and implemented to mitigate such impacts. An Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is required when fewer than 200 people will be affected by project activities. This ARAP expresses the mitigation plan aimed at addressing the social impacts of the Cheesemanburg landfill project. The plan provides useful information for decision making purposes in consultation with all stakeholders and beneficiaries.

Information and consultation for ARAP Preparation

The planning for resettlement has involved screening, scoping of key issues, and data collection through site survey and asset valuation conducted in October 2016. The survey determined exact land demarcations, clarified land access issues, and documented ownership patterns and use. Valuation and assessment of properties to be acquired by the project was based on inflation adjusted rates. Additionally, information was obtained from household surveys. The Socio-economic characteristics of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) were analyzed to understand project impacts.

Census, as well as other demographic and qualitative data was used to prepare the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP). The Consultant and the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of the Monrovia City Corporation (MCC) conducted broad consultation with affected communities and other key stakeholders to inform them of the project and establish community participatory and disclosure processes.

Consultations and Public Disclosure

Prior to the design of the ARAP, detailed consultations were undertaken to disseminate information on the rationale behind the project. Key stakeholders who were consulted include officials from:

- Ministry of Lands, Mines & Energy (MLM&E)
- Environmental Project Agency (EPA)
- Monrovia City Corporation (MCC)
- Community Leaders
- Households heads
- Business owners
- Land owners

Detailed information on the cut – off – date (October 22, 2016) for the census of all individuals, assets, and resources to be impacted in the project area was provided to PAPs and other stakeholders. During consultation meetings with the PAPs the cut-of-date of the census (the date census started) was disclosed to the PAPs. Displaced persons and the criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance including the cut-of-dates were clearly defined.

Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Properties

The proposed project site is relatively unused. It may have been reserved for farming on shifting cultivation basis which is the main farming practice of the community as such there is no need for physical relocation or destruction of crops or property. However, land acquisition will displace right to use land for establishing farms, hence impacting the size of arable land for the affected families. A total of four (4) households (totaling 10 individuals) in the Township of Cheesemanburg will be affected. All the households are Liberians. The Counties represented in the community are Bomi, Cape Mount and Montserrado. Gola, Vai and Bassa were the dominant tribes in the area.

There are four (4) land owners who will be compensated for the land acquired. The Government shall provide full payment for the 100 acres of land. A census detailing the names, addresses and

other characteristics of affected land owners has been prepared, as well as an inventory of the size of land purchased from each of the four (4) land owners.

Land acquisition and resettlement strategy

In compliance with the World Bank Policy OP 4.12, the Government of Liberia 1 provided compensation for all affected persons for the lands. The Socio-economic survey revealed that all of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) had a preference for cash payment for loss of land. The project will explore direct employment opportunities for the affected communities during construction as well as rehabilitate a feeder road and construct a borehole as part of the impact mitigation strategies. These were identified by the community as main motivation for the release of land and have thus been incorporated into the project activities.

Key Characteristics of affected populations

- The Township of Cheesemanburg is a rural settlement.
- 70% of the populations are house owners, 25% are tenants and 5% are squatters.
- Female-headed households constitute 10% of the affected communities.
- Age-specific vulnerable are not visible; children are more than 40% of the population.
- Most of the affected households rely on farming and petty trading for livelihood.
- All the affected land owners prefer cash compensation.
- Average monthly income of household heads is about 11,000.00 LD (US\$110.00).
- Age of affected land owners ranged between 32 years and 59 years.

Eligibility Criteria and Project Entitlement

There is only one category of project affected persons

- Those that would lose their land.
- There is no PAP that would lose their residential structures.
- There is no PAP that would lose their sources of income, and
- No vulnerable person identified

Adequate assistance will be provided to all affected persons as presented in the entitlement matrix in Table ES1.

Table ES-1: Summary of Entitlement and Compensation Matrix

Project Affected Persons	Types of loss	Entitlement		
		Compensation	Compensation	Relocation

		for loss of land	for loss of income	Assistance
land owners	Loss of land	Compensation for land	Not applicable	
Tenants/squatters	Loss of accommodation	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Business owners	Loss of access to income and livelihood generating opportunities within the community	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Vulnerable Groups	Loss of residence or livelihood sources	Not applicable	Not applicable	

ARAP Implementation Schedule

The implementation schedule defines the duration and timing of the key milestones and activities as below. The schedule spans the entire period of the New Sanitary landfill site construction period which involves clean-up; developing a collection system; and upgrade of the new constructed landfill site. The period also covers key compensation activities and, livelihood restoration activities.

- Preparation of the ARAP;
- Consultation and disclosure of the ARAP;
- Continued consultation with the affected people;
- Commencement of project operation in project affected area, and
- Monitoring and Evaluation, including baseline update.
- Resettlement Audit (completion audit)

Monitoring and Evaluation

The components of the ARAP monitoring framework will include;

- Internal monitoring by MCC
- Impact monitoring commissioned to consultants
- Completion Audit

Table ES -2: Components of the ARAP Monitoring Framework

Component	Types of Data Collected	Data Sources	Responsibility	Frequency
Internal Performance Monitoring	Measurement of input, process, output and outcome indicators against proposed timeline and budget, including compensation disbursement	Quarterly narrative status and compensation disbursement reports	Including community representatives	Semi-Annual or as required by the PIU/MCC ARAP Management team
Impact Monitoring	Tracking effectiveness of input against baseline indicators, assessment of affected people's satisfaction with input process and output	Annual quantitative and qualitative surveys. Regular public meetings and other consultation with project affected people; review of grievance mechanism outputs	PIU/MCC	Annual
Completion Audit	Assessment that all components of the ARAP were implemented with comparison	External assessment/sign off report based on performance and impact monitoring	Contracted external auditing and evaluation auditor panel of experts	

of the ARAP reports,
situation before independent
and after the surveys and
ARAP consultation with
implementation affected persons

Budget for ARAP Implementation

The total estimated amount for the ARAP implementation:

This includes ARAP Compensation, monitoring and evaluation and contingency

- ARAP Compensation of land owners US\$ 203,800.00
 - Monitoring & Evaluation US\$ 8000,00
 - ARAP Implementation US\$ 250.00
 - Contingency 0.15% US\$ 34,058.00
- Grand Total US\$ 261,108.

Chapter 1.0: Introduction

1.1: Background

The Government of Liberia (GoL) has secured financing from the World Bank for the implementation of the New Cheesemanburg Sanitary Landfill. The Project aims at increasing access to solid waste management service in Monrovia. .

Liberia's only sanitary landfill in Whein Town operated by the Monrovia City Corporation (MCC) has a useful lifespan of about 3 years. MCC intends to construct a new landfill site in the Township of Cheesemanburg as well as close the Wheintown Landfill site which has almost reached its maximum carrying capacity. The new site was selected after a technical consideration of five (5) potential sites. Four (4) families owning one hundred (100) acres of land in the Township of Cheesemanburg were engaged in a process that led to the purchase of 100 acres of land in favor of the Monrovia City Corporation by the Government of Liberia for the construction of the new site. Additional land, (approximately 0.5acre) was donated by the families as access road to the site. The construction of the proposed new landfill will strengthen the Solid Waste Management (SWM) sector, and enhance waste collection and disposal as a way of providing a cleaner and healthier environment for residents of Monrovia, Paynesville, Brewerville, Tubmanburg and the Township of Cheesemanburg.

The acquisition of the landfill site will reduce the amount of land that is currently being held (or owned) by these families and may restrict their access to land resources during and after the construction. This Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) contains safeguard measures aimed at addressing the anticipated adverse impacts of land acquisition and other direct resettlement impacts that may result from the construction and operation of the project.

1.2: Objectives of the ARAP

The main objective of the ARAP is to ensure that PAPs receive compensation for direct resettlement impacts resulting from the project activities. The ARAP provides a clear plan for land acquisition and resettlement of PAPs and ensure that compensation is commensurate with losses or at least restore their living standard to conditions prior to the start of project. The ARAP also provides for rehabilitation measures so that income earning potentials of individuals is restarted to sustain their livelihoods. The specific objectives of the ARAP are:

- To identify persons (individuals or groups) who are affected by the construction of a sanitary landfill in Cheesemanburg;
- To identify, through consultation, appropriate options for resettlement and compensation of PAPs, which are consistent with Liberia Laws and World Bank policies, and

- To determine a process for resettlement, compensation and/land acquisition, consistent with the project objectives.
- Outline a grievance redress mechanism for the ARAP.

1.3: Approach and Methods for ARAP Preparation

In the process of preparing the ARAP, the following activities were undertaken;

- a. Review of relevant Liberian policy and regulatory framework on land acquisition and resettlement,
- b. Field surveys to collect baseline data on PAPs and project-related issues. Survey included interviews and focus-discussions with PAPs, local officials, and other stakeholders in the area. During the survey, information on socio-economic aspects, cultural and other values in the project area were collected using questionnaires and stakeholder's engagement meetings,
- c. Consultation with a cross-section of community members to obtain information on local perceptions about potential project impacts
- d. Consultation with relevant Government officials.

Chapter 2: Policy, Regulatory and Institutional Framework

The ARAP is informed by the applicable national laws, policies, and institutional framework that govern land acquisition and resettlement in Liberia. It also draws on the requirements of the World Bank Policy (OP/BP 4.12) on Involuntary Resettlement.

2.1: National Policy and Regulatory Framework

2.1.1: Liberia Regulatory Framework

The Constitution of Liberia and associated legal instruments provide basis for resettlement and compensation. This section describes the legal framework for the preparation and implementation of involuntary resettlement projects in Liberia.

Liberian Constitution 1986

Article 22(a) and (b) of the Constitution enjoins the right of all individuals to own property either as individuals or in conjunction with other individuals, as long as they are Liberian citizens. None-citizens cannot own property in Liberia. This right however does not extend to mineral resources on and beneath the land.

Under the constitution, the Government of Liberia can compulsorily acquire private property for public purposes. In this case, the constitution guarantees the right of property-owning individuals to compensation. Article 24 of the 1986 Liberian Constitution provides the basis for compensation for acquired land. It states that expropriation may be authorized for national security issues or where the public health and safety are endangered, or for any other public purposes, provided:

- That reasons for such expropriation are given,
- That there is prompt payment of just compensation,
- That there 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
- That when property taken for public use ceases to be used, the republic shall accord the former owner, the right of first refusal to reacquire the property.

Land Act 1856

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 descent.

County Act 1969

This Act officially distributed and demarcated land boundaries in Liberia. Prior to the Act, counties were created through political means. For instance, the three oldest counties in Liberia-Montserrado, Grand Bassa and Sinoe were all products of political events.

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 viz; the Hinterland, and the County area.

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

- Apply to the Land Commissioner in the county in which the land is located;
- The commissioner shall issue a certificate if he is satisfied that the land is unencumbered.
- Upon completion of the above steps, the purchaser shall pay the Bureau of Revenues the value of the land valued at a minimum rate of fifty cents per acre. He shall obtain and submit a receipt to the President for an order to have the land surveyed.
- A deed will then be drawn up by the Land Commissioner, authenticated, and given to the purchaser.

2.1.2: National Environmental Policy (2003)

This policy seeks to ensure the improvement of the physical environment, quality of life and coordination between economic development, growth, and sustainable management of national resources. Objectives of the policy include;

- The systematic and logical framework with which to address environmental issues,
- Benchmarks for addressing environmental problems in the medium to long-term,
- Context of financial/donor support to particular sectors and Non-sectors,
- The means of generating information and awareness on environmental problems, and
- To demonstrate Liberia Commitment to sustainable management of the environment.

2.1.3: Land Tenure systems

Customary Tenure

Customary tenure involves the use of land the government has granted to people in the hinterland through customary rights. Such rights begin with the town chief, then the clan or paramount chief and finally the District Commissioner. The District Commissioner prepares customary land grant certificates which are subsequently legalized by the President of Liberia.

Freehold Tenure

It derives its legality from the Constitution and its incidents from the written law. It involves holding land in perpetuity or a term fixed by a condition and enables the holder to exercise, subject to law, full powers of ownership.

Leasehold tenure

This is created either by contract or by operation of law. It is a form under which the landlord or lesser grants the tenant or lessee exclusive possession of the land, usually for a special period in return for a rent, granting the tenant security of tenure and a proprietary interest in the land. The leasehold Tenure does not apply to the land that is acquired for the sanitary landfill in Cheesmanburg.

2.1.4: Land Valuation system

Title to land in Liberia is vested in the State. Thus, the Republic of Liberia is the original grantor of land and land users are considered as grantees. Persons who obtain land from the State have bona fide titles and the right to full possession and use of the land. However, the State has the right to revoke any previously granted title.

Before such powers can be exercised, the State through its institutions (ministry of Public works) is statutorily obliged to first evaluate the current market value of the property to be acquired with the aim of providing just compensation to the affected owner. Where the land to be revoked is in public use, the State has the responsibility of replacing it with one of commensurate value.

In the case of public land, Section 31 of the Liberian Code provides the procedure for determining the cost as follows:

- One dollar per acre for land lying on the margin of a river,
- Fifty cents per acre for land lying in the interior, and
- Thirty dollars per lot for town lots.

2. 2. World Bank Policies

The World Bank social and environmental safeguard policies aim to prevent and mitigate potential adverse impacts on people and their environment associated with Bank-funded projects. The World Bank safeguard policies that are applicable to the proposed Cheesmanburg Sanitary Landfill project are the Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01 and Involuntary Resettlement OP 4.12. The World Bank Policy takes precedence over Government of Liberia law, in case of gaps between the two policies.

2.2.1: OP/BP 4.01- Environmental Assessment

This outlines the policy and procedure for the environmental assessment of the Bank lending operations. The Bank undertakes environmental screening of each proposed project to determine the appropriate extent and type of EA process. The EMUS project is classified as Category B;

meaning that it could have potential adverse environmental impacts on human population or environmentally important areas- including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats. These impacts are site specific, few, if any of them are irreversible, and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed.

2.2.2: OP 4.12-Involuntary Resettlement

This policy covers direct economic and social impacts that result from Bank-assisted investment project, and are caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in loss of assets or access to assets, or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location, the restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons. This policy is relevant when considering mitigation measures against displacement impacts that may result from the construction of the solid waste transfer stations.

Table 2.1: Gaps between National Legislation and World Bank policy OP4.12

Theme	World Bank OP 4.12	National Legislation	Comment	Principle to Follow
Impacts	<p>Para 3 classifies impacts as follows:</p> <p>(a) The involuntary taking of land resulting in</p> <p>(i) relocation or loss of shelter;</p> <p>(ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or</p> <p>(iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, physically and economically; or</p> <p>(b) The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.</p>	The Land Rights Act recognizes the involuntary loss of land and property attached to land due to state and private acquisition of land for purposes of development of infrastructure for public use	The Act is silent on loss of income or income streams or access to natural resources.	The World Bank Operational Policy will apply
Displaced persons	Footnote 3, displaced persons are all affected persons either physically and economically displaced or both	The Land Rights Act does not necessarily define displaced people but Article 4 elaborates that it is applicable to all persons that own or seek to own rights or interests in land, including	Displaced persons are not explicitly defined but implied	The World Bank Operational Policy will apply

Theme	World Bank OP 4.12	National Legislation	Comment	Principle to Follow
		individuals, communities and legal entities as well as the Government and its agencies.		
Land	Footnote 8: "Land" includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as buildings and crops	The Land Rights Act defines land as the unmovable portion of the earth's surface, which generally consists of the soil and any space above the soil that is needed for the construction and/or use of any building inclusive of attachments by the possessor or occupier of the land.	No gap	

Theme	World Bank OP 4.12	National Legislation	Comment	Principle to Follow
Degree of impact on land and assets	If the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable (land taken constitutes less than 20% of the total productive area), compensation and other resettlement assistance are provided as if the entire asset had been taken.	Article 54 Section 6 of the Land Rights Act states that if the Government or any of its agencies or subdivisions prays for condemnation in respect of only part of a piece of Private Land or Customary Land and the value of the owner's remaining land is diminished, the land owner shall be entitled to plead such diminution in value of the remaining land and to have the Government either (i) pay fair just and timely compensation for the diminution in value of the remaining land in addition to compensation for the portion condemned; or (ii) expropriate the entire Land and make payment of compensation for the entire land.	The National law allows for compensation for the diminution of value or acquisition of the entire piece of land in case the value of the owner's remaining land is diminished if the landowner so wishes. However, the definition of diminished value is still subjective which might pose challenges in real application.	
Consultations	Para 6, section (a) points (i), (ii) and Para 13 section (a) require that displaced persons and any host communities are provided timely and relevant information, consulted n resettlement options, and	The Constitution, Chapter 3 Article 15c states that there shall be no limitation on the public right to be informed about the government and its functionaries. In addition the Land Rights Act	Well aligned but national legislation does not mention host communities specifically.	The World Bank Operational Policy will apply

Theme	World Bank OP 4.12	National Legislation	Comment	Principle to Follow
	offered opportunities to participate in the planning, implementing and monitoring of resettlement.	advocates for the consultation of communities through an assembly or Community Development Management Association prior to acquisition of customary or community land.		
Eligibility	Those with formal rights, informal rights and users without any form of right but with a claim on land are eligible	The Land rights policy provides for compensation for both registered or non-registered customary land and also payment to all with interests on land as long as ownership or use can be confirmed orally	Well aligned with the recommendations of the OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement	
Cut-off date	Date when the census begins	The law is silent on the cut-off date	To adopt the recommendations of the OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement	The World Bank Operational Policy will apply
Compensation	Advocates for prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost.	The Land Rights Act, Article 54 advocates for compensation based on market value including land owners legal fees and relocation costs	National legislation aims at fair market value which might not be reflective of full replacement cost	The World Bank Operational Policy will apply
Grievance redress	Para 13, section a) requires that appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are	Article 37 Section 8 advocates for the resolution of all disputes involving Customary Land to be	This is well in line with the recommendations of	The PIU will work with affected persons and

Theme	World Bank OP 4.12	National Legislation	Comment	Principle to Follow
	established.	pursued through customary law and dispute resolution mechanism at the level within and between communities. The Government pledges to support the communities to resolve all disputes involving Customary Land at the community level.	the OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement	stakeholders to put in a place a user-friendly grievance redress mechanism for the project.
Valuation of property	Para 6, section a) point iii) advocates for compensation at full replacement cost	Compensation based on market value, including legal fees and relocation costs	Costs for land preparation and lost income are not considered	The World Bank Operational Policy will apply
Resettlement instruments	Requires a resettlement instrument in form of a resettlement plan, resettlement policy frame work or process framework	There is no national recommendation on resettlement instruments	The law is silent; therefore, this will follow international standards	The World Bank Operational Policy will apply
Livelihood restoration	Para 2 Section c) requires that displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least restore them, in real terms, to pre displacement levels or levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project	No requirement for livelihood restoration beyond fair compensation. However, Chapter II, Article 8 implies that the Republic shall direct its policy towards ensuring for all citizens, without discrimination, opportunities for employment and livelihood under just and humane	Priority should be given to supporting the restoration of the livelihoods of those impacted by the planned projects especially the vulnerable households.	The World Bank Operational Policy will apply

Theme	World Bank OP 4.12	National Legislation	Comment	Principle to Follow
	implementation whichever is higher.	conditions, and towards promoting safety, health and welfare facilities in employment		
Vulnerable groups	Para 8, requires that particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, the women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities among others	The Land Rights Act and the constitution advocate for the protection of the youth women and other disadvantaged persons	No gap both have similar concerns for vulnerable people	
Relocation assistance	Para 6, Section b points (i),(ii) and section c, point (i) advocate for assistance during relocation and after displacement	The Land Rights Act article provides for relocation costs only no other impacts are included	To address the other related relocation costs, the recommendations of the OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement and other good practices will be adopted	The World Bank Operational Policy will apply

2.3: Institutional Framework

The institutions responsible for resettlement action plan (RAP) implementation are highlighted below with their mandates:

Ministry of Public Works

This Ministry has the responsibility for the design, construction and maintenance of the 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 waste management. The Ministry has an Infrastructure Implementation Unit (IIU) charged with the implementation of both urban and rural works projects on behalf of the Ministry. The proposed landfill site includes roads and other civil works which falls under the mandate of this ministry.

Ministry of Finance & Development Planning

This Ministry is responsible for managing all finances and development planning, project preparation and co-ordination. It provides technical guidance to all governmental agencies in preparation of financial and development programs and projects. For this project, the ministry is responsible for approving and managing financial resources that are dedicated for this project.

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, drinking water surveillance, construction and/or supervision of water wells and pit latrines and the promotion of community health education. This Ministry also provides capacity building and training of environmental health technicians.

Ministry of Land, Mines & Energy

This 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 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 land fill disposal sites.

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 landfills and other activities potentially dangerous to the environment.

Liberia Water and Sewerage Corporation (LWSC)

- Manage operate and implement water and sewerage services,
- Establish and maintain water and sewerage facilities throughout Liberia.
- Apply the principle of fair and reasonable charges,
- Trade and manufacture materials, and
- Obtain rights and legal titles.

The responsibility for planning, development, operation and maintenance of non-sewage domestic and public sanitation facilities are shared with Monrovia City Corporation and Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

Chapter Three: Project Description

3.1: Project Description

The Cheesmanburg Sanitary Landfill site is at the border between Montserrado and Boimi counties, at an elevation ranging between 20 to 50 meters above sea level. The landfill is located within Cheesmanburg Township approximately 400 meters of the Liberia Sierra-Sierra Leone Highway. The site and the surrounding area is primarily rural with a wood mill located about half a kilometer to the southwest boundary of the proposed landfill.

The project area does not fall in any existing community, but it is surrounded by several communities including Vincent Town, Clean Town, Dolela, Dimei, Queendee Gbonjema, Korsor Town, Vamjah Town and Brown Town.

Surface water bodies near the proposed landfill site include the Po River and the Dima creek that pours into the Po River. The Po River extends along the northern boundary of the proposed landfill facility, and the Dima Creek along the southeastern boundary.

3.2: Project components:

3.2.1: Component 1: Construction of the Cheesmanburg Regional Landfill and Partial Closure of the When Town Landfill: This component will finance: (1a) technical studies and preparation for the tender documents for the new Cheesmanburg landfill (1b) construction of the first cell of the landfill (1c) closure and construction of a perimeter wall at Whein Town landfill (1d) minor upgrades to the existing transfer stations to accommodate larger waste transfer trucks; and (1e) acquisition of waste collection equipment (1f) implementation of the environmental and social safeguard measures.

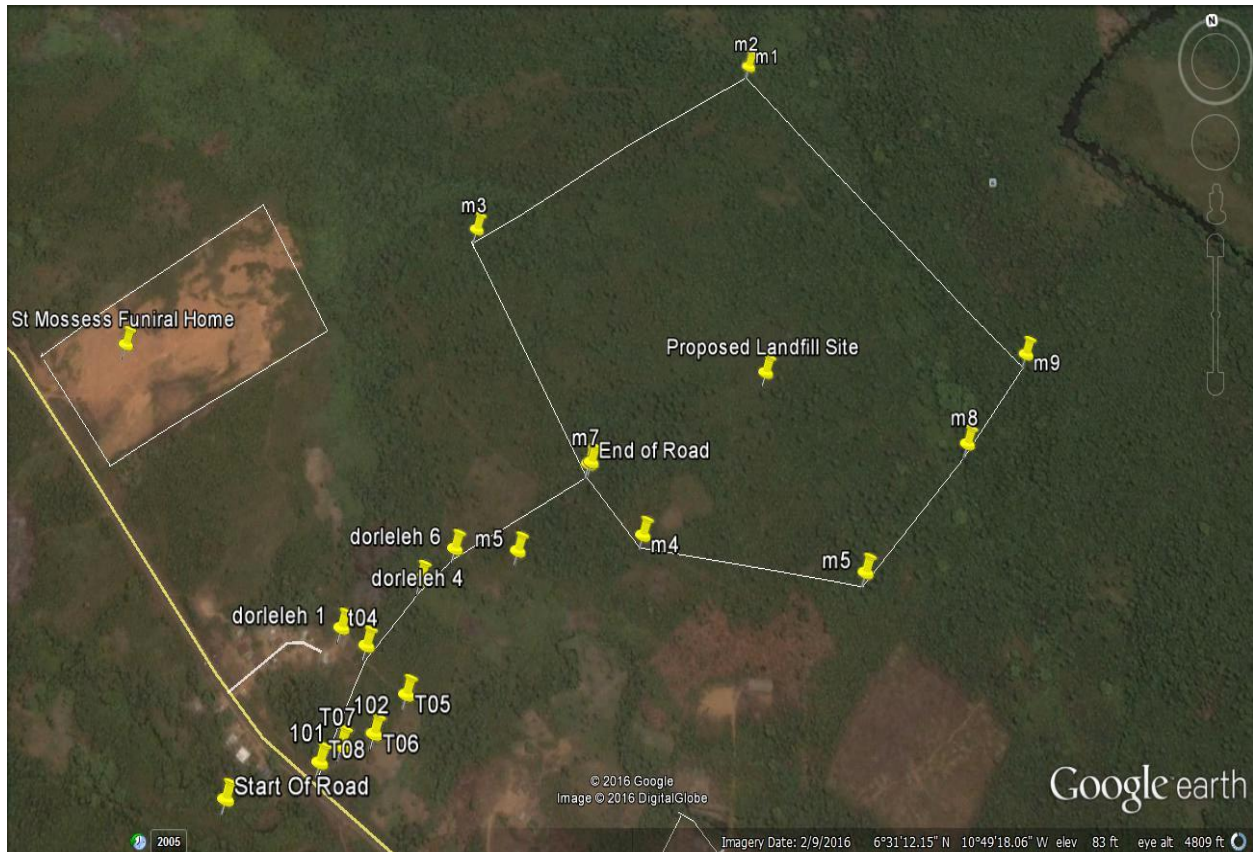


Fig. 1: Map of Project Area

3.2.2: Component 2: Waste Collection and Disposal

This component will help MCC continue to deliver a consistent level of SWM service delivery by closing the gap between the cost of the SWM service and the revenue generated by MCC. This component will provide financial support to MCC on semi-annual basis through the special solid waste management account to provide solid waste management services in Monrovia.

Financing for the purchase and maintenance of strategic waste collection and disposal equipment for the MCC, such as excavator on tires, topper trucks, front-end-loaders, skip trucks and compactors have been incorporated into the EMUS 3AF financing (as GOL counterpart funding) that will close on December 31,2016.

3.2.3: Component 3: Institutional Capacity Development and Technical Assistance (US\$1.2 million equivalent):

This component will finance (3a) Capacity building to the solid waste management staff at MCC and the PIU; (3b) preparation and implementation of a cost minimization and revenue enhancement study (3c) preparation of a long-term waste management strategy for the greater Monrovia (3d) assessment of waste recovery and valorization options including a market study for future recycling (3e) public awareness and citizens engagement activities (3f) Technical assistance to improve urban management in the city. (3g) the PIU's

administrative fees and the cost to hire a safeguard consultant and a Community Liaison Officer to assist the PIU during project implementation.

3.3: Quantity and Characteristics of Incoming Wastes

The facilities within the proposed sanitary landfill are expected to truck and dispose solid wastes generated from Monrovia and its environs. The total domestic wastes generated in Monrovia City are estimated at 542 tons/day (based on 0.63kg/capital/day). The total domestic waste generated in greater Monrovia is 756tons/day. Under EMUS, on average 330tons/day was collected in 2012 and 2013, which is approximately 60% of the waste in Monrovia City and 45% of the waste in Greater Monrovia.

The Cheesemanburg landfill facility, which constitutes the subject of this report, is expected to receive the solid waste generated by Monrovia for sorting, composting, and land filling. In addition, the waste stream remaining after sorting and composting at the site will also be land filled.

Table 3.2 present the general composition of the solid waste generated in Monrovia. The distinctive features in the composition of the waste lie in the presence of high putrescible of organic putrescible. In this respect, the organic rich content of the solid waste presents an opportunity for biological treatment prior to usage/disposal, thus reducing the total waste quality requiring land filling, increasing the lifespan of the landfill and providing a useful by-product that can be used as a soil conditioner in land application or reforestation, a soil cover within the landfill or for rehabilitation of existing quarries.

Table 3.1: Waste composition in Monrovia

NO	Type of waste	Percentage
1.	Leader, Rubber	0
2.	Glass, Ceramics	1
3.	Metals	2
4.	Wood, bones, straw	5
5.	Texitiles	6
6.	Paper and cardboard	10
7.	Plastic	13
8.	Miscellaneous Items	20
9.	Vegetable/putrescible	43

Source: Solid waste management plan: MCC/EMUS 2015

3.4: Cheesemanburg Facility Design Capacity

The land fill is planned to operate for 50 years and to be utilized as a regional SWM facility for selected sister cities to Monrovia. Targeted secondary cities would put in place systems (Personnel, organizational, financial, and others) to start off properly structured solid wastes management. Recycling will be instituted to minimize waste and help to extend the lifespan of the landfill.

3.5: Cheesemanburg Landfill components

An integrated plan for solid waste treatment and disposal is proposed, and includes facilities for sorting and composting of some solid waste as well as sanitary landfilling site. Following sorting and composting, all residual waste will be managed through the sanitary landfill site. The site will be constructed to house a Material Recovering Facility (MRF) for the sorting of waste, recovery of recyclables, and composting by-product.

The Landfill Site is also expected to include a fence, entrance gate, waste reception area, control office and weighbridge, administrative buildings, parking lot for collection trucks, cleaning area for trucks, workshop and housing for guard.

3.5.1: Sorting

The separation processing and recovery of materials from the solid waste stream constitute an important part of an integrated solid waste management plan. In a commingled state, solid waste is biologically unstable, can become odorous and is unusable.

The proposed MRF plant will be used to separate commingle waste into usable materials, whereby plastics, glasses and materials can be recycled and organic materials can undergo composting. Sorting involves the manual emptying and segregating of waste bags along sorting conveyors. The materials are separated into metals, plastics, and glass. A magnetic separation may be used for the removal of small pieces of materials, thus reducing any potential environmental and health impacts that may be posed by the presence of heavy metals in the future compost and in the land filled wastes. Note that the contractor shall divert at least 30 percent of the incoming solid waste into composting and recycling prior to disposal at the allocated landfill. Measures for minimizing health and safety risks in the process of sorting have been proposed in the environmental management plan.

3.5.2: Composting

Composting is a waste management method used to stabilize organic wastes such as manure, and yard trimmings. The resulting compost is widely used as a solid cover in landfills or as amendment to improve soil structures, provide plant nutrients, and facilitate the re-vegetation of disturbed or eroded soil. It can also be used for quarry rehabilitation.

Typically, composting operations consist of four basic steps namely:

1. Pre-processing of the MSW;
2. Decomposition of the organic fraction of the MSW;
3. Curing; and
4. Preparation and marketing of the final compost product.

Composting presents risks of unpleasant odors which may be harmful to human health. For this reason, in-vessel systems will be designed to minimized odors and process time by controlling environmental conditions such as air flow temperature and oxygen concentration. Sorting and composting also generate liquid waste which may be harmful to human health. Therefore, a liquid waste management system should be developed and implemented to properly control, collect monitor and treat the liquid waste on site along with the leachate generated from the sanitary landfill.

Another aspect of the facility which may present health hazards is the area for storing sorted materials and residual waste from the sorting and composting plant. The storage area for recyclables and compostable and produced compost will be designed with a capacity to handle material, for at least two days throughout. The design of these areas and other storage areas intended for recyclables and illegally disposed waste should consider:

1. Roofing to prevent rainwater infiltration, limits the uncontrolled release of gases, and suppress the proliferation of vectors;
2. Impermeable paving to minimized the infiltration of the resulting liquid waste into the subsurface;
3. Proper drainage and ventilation systems; and
4. Proper mixing of concrete slab on grade with adhesive and resistant materials to liquid waste effect.

Cheesemanburg Sorting and Composting Plant Design Components

The MRF plant will be designed as a closed building made of cement, natural stones, or hermetically closed metallic hangars. A preliminary design of the sorting and composting plant is yet to be provided. However, such plants would usually contain the following components:

- Guard room and weighbridge to weigh trucks at the entrance of the facility;
- Unloading area where incoming trucks park to tip of waste;
- Receiving area where large waste components are removed from the incoming waste. The remaining waste is loaded on to the sorting line.
- Sorting line: Bags are opened by a mechanical bag opener; and wastes are then transferred to the trammel screen for mechanical sorting. Oversized material is

transferred to a large conveyor belt for manual separation into reusable materials and recyclables, refuse and organic material. The remaining organics on the conveyor pass through a magnetic separator (overhead magnet) then through a shredder to reduce the size of the compostable material before composting. All ferrous materials collected by the overhead magnet are diverted to a separate conveyor.

- Composting unit: Composting unit is not chosen yet. The recommended one is the in-vessel Tunnel Technology. This technology consists of nine composting tunnels and one emergency tunnel where the sorted organic material is spread and automatically agitated/mixed with the help of a movable toothed drum on conveyor.
- Curing area: after composting is over the compost is moved to the curing area for an additional 20-30days. The curing process usually occurs on concrete pads which are covered and at time aerated.
- Compost fine screening and storage (stock) area: the cured compost material is then feed to a trammel screen in the refining area with the help of a front-end-loader. The trammel will then remove all the fine particles such as impurities and recyclables (plastic, glass, metal, from the compost which will then be sent to the storage area.
- Administrative area: an area will be specialized for the facility administration with an associated parking space;
- Worker's facility: the room situated under the administrative area will contain lockers, showers and toilets for the facility's workers
- Liquid waste collection tank: liquid waste collection tank should be included on site.
- Biofilter: a biofilter consisting of at least two cells (this depends on the facility capacity) will be included at the plant.
- Temporary storage areas: These will be included on site and will be used to store; 1) recyclables, 2) material resulting from the sorting process which is neither recycled nor composted (rejects) and 3) any illegally disposed waste identified at the sorting and composting plants.
- Workshop: the workshop will be used for repairing trucks and other site machinery.

Landfill Design Components

There are three principal methods used for the landfilling of solid waste and these consist of 1) excavated cell/trench, 2) area and 3) canyon/depression. In the case of Cheesemanburg facility, the excavated cell/trench method does not appear to be suitable, because the water table appears to be shallow; this also applies to the canyon/depression method since the topography of the site hosting the landfill is flat.

Landfill liners are materials (both natural and manufactured) that are used to line the bottom area and below-grade sides of a landfill. The objective of landfill liners is to minimize the infiltration

of leachate into the subsurface soils below the landfill, thus eliminating the potential for groundwater contamination. Figure Error! No text of specified style in document.-1 is an illustration of a typical landfill basal liner system.

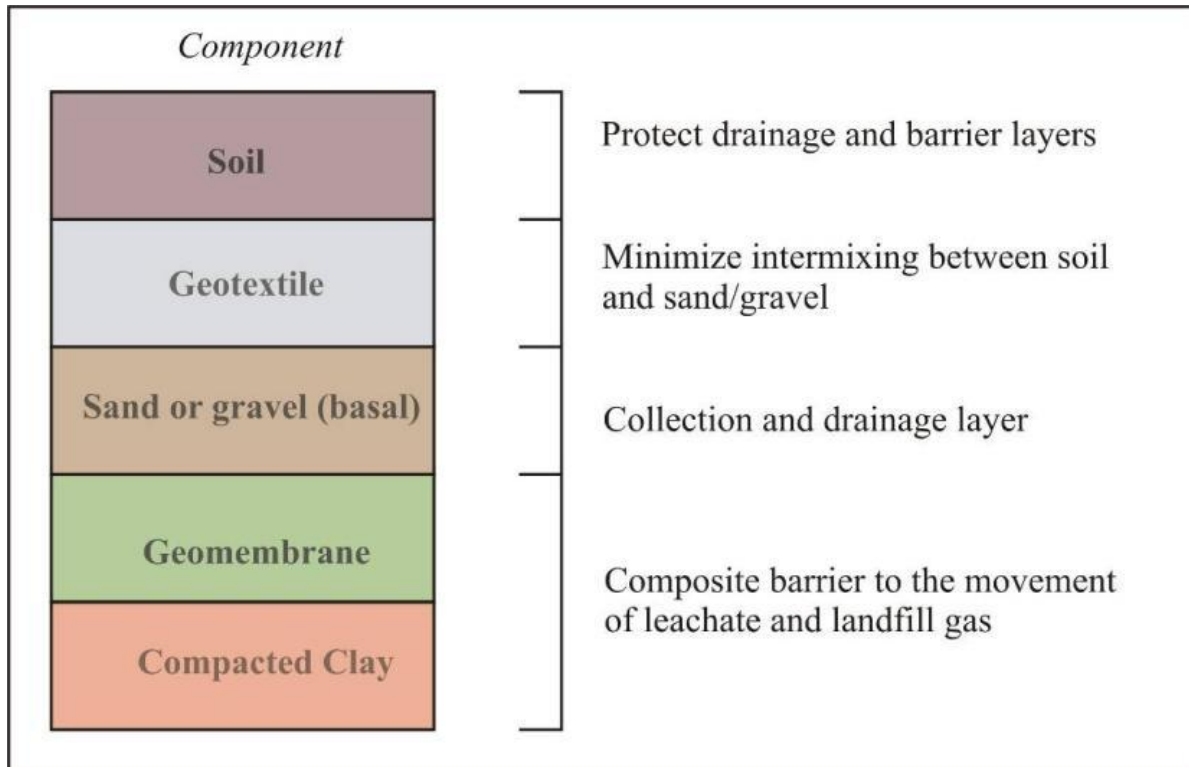


Figure Error! No text of specified style in document.-1 Typical components that constitute a landfill barrier liner (Source: Tchobanoglous et al., 1993)

It should be noted that there are several options available for landfill liners. The most suitable landfill basal liner that is proposed for the Cheesemanburg landfill site is based primarily on the geology of the site. The basal liner should be layered from the bottom layer to the top layer per the EU Landfill Directive as follows:

- Compacted clay layer, composed of 2 layers of 25 cm (each) of clay with permeability less than 5×10^{-9} m/sec or equivalent geo-composite liner.
- Geomembrane HDPE, of thickness between 0.15-0.25 cm, securely welded and impermeable over the complete length of joints. The weld seams shall be checked for their impermeability and mechanical stress along their complete length.
- Drainage layer:
 - Option 1 (recommended): Sand layer of 25 cm thickness which does not react

with the leachate and which allows proper drainage to the leachate collection system. This layer should contain perforated pipes in order to collect and convey the collected leachate to a central location.

- Option 2: Geonet layer of high density polyethylene and geotextile covered with a protective layer of soil. The geonet and geotextile composite function together as a drainage layer to convey the leachate to the leachate collection system.
- Geotextile layer above the sand layer which minimizes intermixing of the sand and soil layer.
- Soil layer of 50 cm thickness which protects the drainage and barrier layers.

3.5.3: Access Road

The project also includes construction of an access road from the main road at Dolelei Town to the sanitary landfill site. The access road is about five hundred meters (500M) in length and four meters (4m) in width. It has a total area of about two thousand square meters (approximately 0.5acre).

The impacted through the construction of this access road will not be covered in cash compensation. The MCC reached an agreement with the four landowning families to donate this land. This agreement will be covered in a memorandum of understanding (MOU), and follows a land owner meeting held on March 1, 2017 with the four families. It was further agreed that an official communication in line with the donation will be issue to MCC by each family and the memorandum of understanding (MOU) will be drafted, reviewed and signed by the parties. See appendix: I & L of the ARAP for MOU between the MCC and the four (4) families duly signed by all parties.

3.10.1: The Buffer Zone

The 100 meters Buffer Zone will be constructed around the sanitary landfill site. The buffer is within the 100-acre land acquired. Hence, there will be no purchase of additional land for the construction of the Buffer Zone.

Chapter 4: Census and baseline conditions

The section details the baseline information on the project area and project-affected people. A baseline survey was conducted from October 15 to October 29, 2016 to collect data socioeconomic and environmental characteristics of the project area. The survey included a census of all four directly affected project-affected households, and an inventory of all affected assets. Such information sets the ground for determining and analyzing the potential impacts of the projects' activities on the existing environment.

4.1 Socioeconomic information on project-affected communities

4.1.1 Population and Demographics

The population of the Cheesemanburg township and its environs is about 321 people, half of whom are below the age of 28 years. Majority (about 75 percent) of the population are in their productive years, with mean age averaging between 18-50 years. Less than 10 percent of the population can be classified as aged (see Fig. 3.1). The population of the township can be considered as directly exposed to the impacts of the project especially when construction and operation starts. A total of 106 households and household heads were identified; with an average of 5 members per household.

About 530 persons live in the immediate surrounding villages and towns near the sanitary landfill site (about 100meters away from the proposed landfill site), 90% of which are Liberians. The counties represented in the community are Bomi, Cape Mount, Montserrado (Congo People), Grand Bassa, Bong, Grand Kru, Lofa, and Mary Land. Gola and Vai are the dominant tribes in the area. (Fig. 3.2) majority of the people living in the area (90%) are Liberians. Other Nationals identified include Sierra Leoneans (4%) Nigerians (3%), Ghanaians (2%) and Guineans (1%).

In terms of religion, 80 percent of the people identify as Christians; 19 percent as muslims; while 1 percent consider themselves as traditional worshippers. There are no indigenous people living within the project affected area.

Sections of the population that may be exposed to vulnerability include children (35% of households), aged persons (5%), disable people (3%) and women headed household (31%). In addition, 35 percent of the people live below the poverty line (i.e. jobless, homeless and no social support). The survey does not reveal any gender-based discrimination against female headed households or vulnerable groups.

The largest proportion (87%) of household heads interview had some forms of formal education. Seventy-five (75) percent of them held senior high school certificates. Generally, educational

attainment was low as very few individuals had tertiary educational attainment. This, perhaps, reflects the prevailing high illiteracy rate in the Country (70%), with youths accounting for over half of the illiterate population (UNHDR 2006).

4.1.2: Economic and Livelihood Structure

The predominant economic activities in the project affected area are farming and petty trading, such as charcoal, beverage, and cigarettes. People turn to engage in multiple livelihood activities.

Generally, the standard of living among the residents of Cheesemanburg is very low. Monthly income of household heads ranges from LD\$3,500.00 to LD\$5,000.00 (approx. US\$38 to US\$55). The number of income earners in the community ranged from 1-3 persons per household, with household heads and their spouses being the major earners. Household expenditure is largely on family needs such as food, education, health care & transportation, etc. Food was the most common household expenditure.

Table 4.1: Occupation of Household Heads

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Food vendor	1	6.00
Petty trading	5	31.00
Teaching	1	6.00
Local govt. official	1	6.00
Contractor	3	19.00
Civil Service	2	13.00
Farmer	7	6.00
Unemployed	2	13.00
Total	16	100.00

4.1.3: Gender

The survey reveals that 59% of the populations are male while 41% are female. Half the female populations are within child bearing age of 15-35 years, 35% are married, 40% are single, 3% are either divorced or widowed and 22 % have live – in partners.

Gender consideration is an important element of resettlement programs. Project impacts turn to be severe on women yet they risk being marginalized in consultation to articulate their concerns.

There is need to engage and hold dialogue and engagement with women and men in and around the project area. In the Liberian community, women turn to be responsible for household sanitation and are the majority undertaking street cleaning and waste collection. The construction of this site may lessen the burden of this chores as collection points will be closer to residential units. On the other side, despite their valuable role in street cleaning they are among the lowest paid in the city and vulnerable to exploitation by contractors. They are also exposed to significant health risk due to their direct contact with waste. Chapter 2, Article 8: The Constitution states that the Republic shall direct its policy towards ensuring for all citizens, without discrimination, opportunities for employment and livelihood under just and human conditions, and towards promoting safety, health and welfare facilities in employment.

Throughout the initial consultation, both men and women participated in the stakeholder engagement meetings and freely contributed ideas towards the design of this ARAP. The project will put in place a gender activity plan to be detailed in the PIM but will try to address some of these gender issues through the following mechanisms:

- a. Residents within the project area will be consulted on landfill construction design as well as planning and monitoring processes. There will be separate gender consultation and, where community forums are undertaking, at least 50% attendance should be women (the project will consider the appropriate invitation mechanism and ensure that sufficient time is allowed to ensure women's attendance). The community monitoring team that will be established will have at least 30% women representation.
- b. The project will also target as much as possible female employment for unskilled labor jobs during construction of the Cheesemanburg Landfill site and closure of the Whein Town landfill site (the project will prioritize groups from the impacted area).
- c. The project will provide safety and health equipment (including safety gloves and suitable clothes) to men and women workers in new SWM facility including the street cleaners employed by MCC.
- d. The project will ensure that, the SWM capacity building and public sensitization campaign under component 3 will include includes gender- responsive materials. At least 50% of women will be targeted for these capacity building activities.

4.1.4: Existing Infrastructure Facilities

Educational

There are few primary and secondary educational facilities in the project affected area in Cheesemanburg. Average distance to nearby schools (primary and secondary) is 1km. The socio-economic survey reveals that 50% of resident households have children attending schools.

Housing

The common housing structures in the Cheesemanburg Community are permanent structures which are constructed with dirt, cement floor and zinc roof. The average number of rooms per housing unit was 3. There is a shortage of housing in the Community. The housing conditions are poor like most parts of Monrovia and its environs. People live and work in unhygienic environments. Most of the housing structures are without proper ventilations. Human wastes are visible around the community.

The community is a residential settlement with residents who have lived there for as long as 10 years. The land is acquired through purchase with titled deeds. 70% of the affected populations are land owners or landlords, while 15% of the residents are tenants and others 10% are caretakers. 89% claimed to own land assets in the area. The land/house owners 80% claimed to have acquired their land by public purchase with titled land deeds issued to them.

Water Supply and Sanitation

The communities depend on unprotected wells, streams and rivers as the primary sources of water for drinking, and domestic uses. There was no indication that water sources were treated; this may have serious health implication as untreated water is prone to diseases such as typhoid, cholera, diarrheal and other diseases.

Information from the survey revealed that public sanitation services in the affected community are absent. Only 5% of the resident households have access to flush toilets, the remaining 95% of households dispose their human wastes in pit latrines constructed at the back of the houses or bushes.

Energy Supply

In the surveyed area 98% of the resident households use charcoal and wood as fuel for heating and cooking, only 2% had kerosene stoves for cooking. It was indicated that charcoal and wood were the most affordable and reliable sources of energy in the community. Residents have no access to electricity, and often use candles, 'Chinese lights' and kerosene to light their houses at night. People use multiple sources of power and lightening including 'electric generators', candles; kerosene lamps, and rechargeable lamps.

4.1.5: Public Health Status

Recent health reports (UNDP 2009, WHO 2008) reveal that malaria, diarrhea, measles, yellow fever, tuberculosis, schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, acute respiratory infection and malnutrition account for the high mortality rates in the country. Malaria is a major health concern in the country with its prevalence increasing from 37.4% in 1998 to 56.9% in 2007 (WHO, 2008).

Despite its location within poor sanitary condition, 80% of residents reported good health over the last six months. 13% reported good health, and only 7% indicated a poor state of health. No health facilities (Clinics, hospital or dispensary) are available in the community. Little information was available on the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS in the area. However, recent studies estimate this to be between 8.2 – 12% (WHO, 2008).

4.1.6: Social networks and support systems

The Cheesemanburg Community enjoys communal and cordial relationships, little or no discrimination exist among resident households because of ethnic, social, religious or cultural heritage. Inter marriage and co-habiting between members of different ethnic groups is common. Few actively participate in social groups, which serve as a source of solidarity in times of financial and emotional needs. In addition, collective groups and individual networks exist in the project affected area. Different social groups such as SUSU, a network of small scale businessmen, women and other interest investors coming together for savings and loan purposes. The community welfare association occasionally donates materials aimed at alleviating the plight of less privileged individuals.

4.1.7: Water Resources

The sanitary landfill site in the township of Cheesemanburg is surrounded by communities that rely on wells and hand pumps for drinking, cooking, cleaning, and sanitary use. The communities also rely on surface water bodies for water supply especially in the dry season when the wells are almost dry. Rivers and creeks are also crucial to the livelihood of the communities as they are source of food through fishing and a means of transportation and exchange of goods between communities living on either side of the river/creek banks.

4.1.8: Surface Water

Surface water bodies in the vicinity of the sanitary landfill site include the Po River and Dima creek that pours into the Po river. In addition, the site is surrounded by swampy area on its north western and south eastern sides and includes perennial and seasonal creeks that contribute to the Dima creek and Po River.

Understanding the surface water level and flow is an important factor in the impact assessment of the sanitary landfill project and help design proper mitigations with respect to effluent and leachates.

To better assess the surface water and its relation to the project site, water level and water flow monitoring should be performed for at least a year to cover both the dry and rainy seasons.

4.2 Census of directly-affected households

Four (4) families owning one hundred (100) acres of land in the Township of Cheesemanburg will be affected through land acquisition. The four head of households do not live in the project area.

Business Owners

Seven of the affected population owned small businesses from which they derive their livelihood. Business activities identified were mainly petty trading, hair dressing, food vendors and contractors (for various services). Most of the businesses generate income ranging from 4,500.00 Liberian Dollars (US\$63.00) to 15,000 LRD\$or US\$ 211.00. The construction of the sanitary Landfill is expected to have positive impact on the market thresholds of the businesses in the area.

Chapter 5: Identification and Description of Project Impacts

This chapter identifies and evaluates the potential impacts of the project on the people and the existing environment. Some impact factors are negative while others are expected to have

Loss of agricultural land

As noted earlier, the construction of the project will result in loss of one hundred (100) acres of land farming and other livelihoods activities. For the affected-persons, the loss of this land is deemed permanent as they will not be presented with the option of returning to the land in the future. In addition, the project will also result in restricting access to forest resources e.g. fuelwood. As at the census date, no physical immovable structure had been recorded on the land; meaning that the project presents no risks of physical displacement.

Other negative impacts

The ESIA noted some potential environmental impacts which may extend health hazards to the communities living adjacent to the project area. The project presents the risk of environmental and air pollution and the potential for ground water pollution. The mechanisms for addressing these hazards are included in the project's environmental management plan. In particular, there will be continuous monitoring of air quality during the construction and operation of the project. In the event that pollution levels present significant health risks to people, the government will consider physical relocation of the affected communities. When this option is triggered the government will immediately notify the World Bank.

Improvement on health and sanitation

The construction and operation of the landfill is expected to improve environmental health and sanitation for beneficiary communities. The proper collection and disposal of refuse may reduce incidence of diseases that are related to the current poor state of sanitation and hygiene.

Impacts on jobs and economic activities

The construction and operation of the project will enhance employment and income generation activities. It is expected that local contractors will prioritize communities in the immediate vicinity of the facility in their hiring and recruitment, especially individuals or families that may be negatively affected by the project development. Hiring practices should include fair and equal

opportunities for both men and women. No child labor practices shall be entertained by any contractor related to the project.

Contractors will also be encouraged to institute on-the-job training program to train and equip workers with adequate skills. Provision of packages of information to workers moving into the project area should them to integrate into the local community more quickly.

The MCC may also consider giving households priority for buying compost material from the landfill site for their farming activities.

Chapter 5.0: Impact Mitigation Measures

This section includes measures that will be adopted to address the negative impacts of the project on land and livelihood activities of the four identified households. Each of these households is eligible for, and will receive cash compensation for loss of land and livelihood opportunities. During consultation with the landowners, all of them indicated that they preferred cash compensation than other forms of mitigation.

5.1: Compensation

The four land-owning PAPs will be receive cash compensation at a replacement cost in lieu of the 100 acres that will be acquired for the project. The additional land that is being acquired for the construction of access roads is not covered in compensation. This is because the MCC reached a common understanding with the affected land owners to donate land for the access roads. The objective for paying compensation is to restitute for the loss of land and to ensure that landowners have the resources to acquire lands elsewhere.

5.2: Eligibility for Compensation

- persons who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and Traditional rights recognized under Liberian law);
- those with temporary or leased rights to use land;
- persons who do not have formal legal rights to lands or other assets at the time of the census, but who have claim such legal rights by virtue of occupation or use of businesses within the communities

Non – Eligibility for Compensation

- Persons who encroached into project affected areas after the cut-of-date of October 15, 2016 are not entitled to compensation or any form of assistance.
- Household members of project affected persons are not entitled to compensation since there will be no displacement or relocation.

Payment of resettlement allowance/package for tenant, house owners & business owners in project affected area is not a new phenomenon. Liberians are accustomed to infrastructure activities that required resettlement of PAPs. Recently, government paid relocation allowance/compensation to the former residents of Fiamah community and Stockton Creek Community for the construction of transfer stations for Solid Wastes this is contrary to previous relocation activities in other parts of the country.

5.3: Valuation Procedures

Lost income and assets will be valued at their full replacement cost. MCC compensation committee will apply the following principles in valuation and compensation payments: houses and properties, including such physical assets are valued based on full replacement costs; and all structures will be compensated at a value no less than its full replacement value. All Land was valued based on present market value.

Existing methods used by the Ministry of Finance & Development Planning, Liberia Revenue Authority (LRA) and the Department of Disaster Relief of the Ministry of Internal Affairs were used for asset valuation. For the determination of the value of the land involved, the following standard was used:

1. Total square area of land [a]
2. Unit cost per square area (considering materials used for construction) [b]
3. Total assessed value [axb]

Table 5.1: Summary of Entitlement and Compensation Matrix

	Type of Loss	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement
1	Loss of Land	Various interest and rights-titled land deed holders free holder, leaseholder, leases	Compensation at Replacement Cost.
2	Loss Structure	Not applicable	Not applicable
3	Business Losses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of business income Loss of good will Loss of rented income Loss of wage income Loss of fees from trainees/apprentices 	Assistance based: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business owner/operator Business owner/operator Land/Leaser Business employees/Attendant Trainer/person offering apprenticeship, job training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable
4	Loss of Business, Residential or Industrial Accommodation or Room	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential/Commercial Industrial Tenant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable Not applicable

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owner of building during the resettlement period 	
5	Loss of location for temporary structure expense for moving structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> owner of temporary structure squatters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable Not applicable
6	Loss of training or apprenticeship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of economic or perennial trees Loss of food crops Loss of grazing land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apprentices/Trainee Various rights and interest holders shareholders, lease Lease/ Leases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable
7	Loss of Public Utilities Loss of Physical/Culture properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institution/ operator responsible Institution/operator responsible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable Not applicable
8	Vulnerable Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of residence or Livelihood sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable

5.4: Payment of Compensation

MCC will set-up a committee to determine and administer disbursement of compensation. The committee will consist of representatives from the government and non-governmental agencies. Information regarding dates and locations of payment, list of eligible people and amount, mode of payment will be provided by the committee. Payments to PAPs will be by cheque. In case an individual is absent during payment, the committee will communicate a new date of payment to such individual(s).

All PAPs will be provided with a census registration card. This card confirms eligibility and serves as means of identification for payment or any other assistance. PAPs are required to present a copy of this card or their title deeds (to the land in question) during payment. Compensation shall be paid in lump sums. Compensation recipients will be photographed and finger-printed as evidence of payment.

The committee is expected to include representatives from the Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry Lands, Mines and Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Monrovia City Corporation. The Compensation Committee would be responsible for the planning, coordinating and monitoring of compensation and resettlement activities.

5.5 Other resettlement mitigation measures

During several consultations with the impacted communities, it was indicated that, motivation for the release of land was conditioned on ensuring that the project will include benefit for the local communities including opportunities for employment during construction and well as rehabilitate a feeder road and construct a borehole. These have thus been incorporated into the project activities.

Chapter 6.0: Public Participation

A range of stakeholders including community leaders, household heads, business owners, landlords, structure owner's local authorities and leaders from various administrative levels were consulted as part of preliminary phase of this project. The object of such consultations was to:

- Disseminate information among potentially effected communities about the project;
- Identify community attitudes and perception about the project;
- Identify anticipated project impacts on the socio-economic and cultural life of the community; and
- Identify stakeholders and their roles in the project activities.

In addition, systematic environmental awareness, campaigns may be conducted by the contractor to introduce the public at large to the benefits of and the need for solid waste facilities.

6.1: Consultation with Affected Communities

Consultations were held with representatives of communities to sensitize them on the project. Individuals, groups, organizations and institutions interested in and potentially affected by the project were engaged in a stakeholder's forum where issues relating to the project impacts were discussed.

Key stakeholders identified in the community include:

- Community leaders
- Household heads
- Business owners
- Land owners
- Structures owners
- Local officials

Detailed information on the cut-of-date (October 15, 2016) for the census of affected individuals, assets, and resources were provided to them, as well as the rights of the project affected people, benefits from the project and the positive and negative impacts of the project. Information on the intended socio-economic survey was also given. Appendix D presents the minutes of meetings and records of communities concerns. Their interests and concerns were incorporated in the ARAP document.

6.1.1: Perception of Impacts of the Project by Local Residents

Residents in the project area have a positive disposition towards the sanitary landfill project. They welcome the benefits resulting from the construction and operation of the project. There are however some concerns from residents in the project area over loss of land and social networks. Worries were also expressed over the possibility of odor, flies and just compensation for their loss land and shelter, thus being made worse off than they were before the project. The most important issues over which all residents and project affected persons raised concerns were compensation for affected assets, and restoration of livelihoods.

6.1.2: Consultation with Local Leaders and Administration

Consultations were also held with representatives of the Ministry of Lands Mines and Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the district commissioner of the Township of Cheesemanburg and the Monrovia City Corporation (MCC) during which they were sensitized of the project activities and their likely impacts. These institutions are aware of the project and provided the required support to the ARAP preparation Team. The contacted institutions were resourceful in engaging all identified stakeholders.

6.2: Continuous Consultations

The project Implementation Unit of the Monrovia City Corporation (PIU/MCC) has the responsibility for conducting future public consultation and disclosure plans. The goal is to improve decision-making through dialogue with individuals, groups, project affected persons (PAPs) and organizations having legitimate interest in the project. A framework for community participation and consultation has been developed in annex N. The framework includes key features such as:

- Creation of Multi-stakeholder committees to identify and address project impacts (negative and positive) and community concerns including compensation modalities and resettlement time lines;
- Ensure that affected persons are knowledgeable of resettlement policies and capable of responding to questions/comments appropriately in local dialects or English;
- Establishment of Grievance Redress Mechanism committee among the PAPs to seek redress from the PIU/MCC concerning their interest, complaints and concerns about the project activities;
- Hosting regular documented meetings between PAPs and their representatives;
- Maintenance of an open-door policy through which PAPs can seek advice and lodge complaints; and
- Creation of a responsive management system for recording and responding to comments and concerns of the PAPs.
-

6.3: Public Consultation and Disclosure Activities

The Environmental Protection and Management Law of Liberia require that the project proponent should disclose the findings of the ARAP to the relevant stakeholders. This requirement is consistent with the World Bank social safeguard procedures. Accordingly, a notice of intent (NOI) was published on October 10, and 20, 2016 to inform the public about the sanitary landfill project. In addition, series of meeting were also held with a cross section of the communities around the landfill site to inform them about the project, its potential impacts, and to gather public opinion and suggestions about the project.

Two meetings were held with the stakeholders on October 15 and 22, 2016 respectively as detailed in Appendix D and Table 6.2. Records of the meetings minutes and attendance are included as Appendix:D.

The PIU/MCC will undertake a comprehensive and formal consultation and discussion process with the PAPs and other stakeholder to determine just compensation policies, procedures and replacement rates. The Consultation process will be complemented by series of meetings and disclosure activities. The activities will involve formal and informal dialogue with stakeholders, PAPs and relevant agencies on regular basis to ensure that all PAPs and stakeholders are engaged in the resettlement planning and implementation process. The process will involve:

- The formation of the resettlement compensation team;
- Collaboration between stakeholder groups and the PIC/MCC.
- An agreement on the compensation principles, policies and rates described in this RAP document;
- Alleviation pressures, fears and anxieties of both impacted PAPs/ households and the PIC/MCC; and
- Promoting broad community support for the project.

The Resettlement Compensation Team Meetings with the PAPs will serve as a primary vehicle for the discussion of the compensation principles, policies, procedures and rates. These meetings will also:

- Promote a spirit of cooperation between the PIU/MCC and the PAPs and other stakeholders;
- Enable the grievance redress committee to resolve contentious resettlement issues, and assess individual complaints on a case-by-case basis;
- Ensure that information is disclosed in a transparent culturally appropriate way.

Moreover, in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Protection and Management Law and the EPA for public consultation on major development projects' related activities and disclosure of the findings of the ARAP Report, PIU/MCC has recognized the need

for an effective public consultation and disclosure program. As such, consultation with relevant stakeholders commenced during the preparation of the ARAP Report.

Table 6.2: Stakeholder Consultations Meetings Plan

Meeting Venue	Meeting Date	Participating communities	Number of attendance
Dorleylah Town: Palava Hut	October 15,2016 (10.00am)	Quendee, Kursor Dorleylah and Vaniah	25
Dorleylah Community Palava Hut 4	October 22,2016 (11.00am)	Dorleylah 4, Deimeh, Vincent Town	26

6.4: Issues Articulated during the Consultative Meetings

The main concerns raised by the stakeholder are listed below:

- The stake holders wanted to know whether their structures were going to be demolished for the construction of the proposed new sanitary landfill in Cheesemanburg Township.
- The stakeholders were informed that no structures were going to be demolished for the construction of proposed new sanitary landfill in Cheesemanburg Township. The participants were informed that 100acres of vacant land has been purchased from 4 families in the township of Cheesemanburg for the construction of the new sanitary landfill. No structures or farms existed on the vacant 100 acres of land purchased for the construction of the landfill site.
- The stakeholders were concerned about job opportunities for members/residents of communities surrounding the proposed new sanitary landfill.
- The ARAP preparation team informed the stakeholders that there will be job opportunities for skilled and unskilled residents of the town and villages surrounding the proposed new sanitary landfill.
- The residents of the town and villages surrounding the proposed new sanitary landfill recommended that MCC and the Government should built health centers/ clinics in Cheesemanburg Township so that people would have direct access to health care in case of pollution caused by the sanitary landfill site.
- The stakeholders at the meetings were informed by the ARAP Consultants that it was a good idea for the construction of a health center or a clinic in Cheesemanburg to treat all sicknesses arising from sanitary landfill in case of pollution from the sanitary landfill site. They were informed that their recommendation will be forwarded to the PIU/MCC for implementation.

- The stakeholders at the meetings wanted to know what procedures to follow if there are complaints from the communities in case of pollution or other complaints arising from the construction and operation phases of the proposed new sanitary landfill site.
- The stakeholders present at the meetings were encouraged by the ARAP Consultants that the towns and villages surrounding the proposed sanitary site should form grievance/complaints redress committees in each town and villages with the consent of their local leaders, town/village chief so that they can collect all complaints arising from the sanitary landfill in an orderly manner and take it to the PIU/MCC for redress and solution.
- The stakeholders also recommended that there should be regular monitoring of the operation of the proposed new sanitary landfill site to make sure mitigation measures put in place to control pollution from the sanitary landfill are carried out efficiently.
- The stakeholders were informed that the ARAP Report will carry an entire section concerning regular periodic monitoring program for the proposed new sanitary landfill to make sure every mitigation measures are well implemented and if there is any problem, the monitors will report it promptly for finding remedy. (See Appendix A)

6.5: Public Disclosure

The disclosure of the ARAP will began locally by publishing through meetings with the general public, PAPs and Public Notices in the local daily newspapers explaining the purpose of the ARAP Report the description of the project, identification of the display center of the ARAP, Duration and time of display. The meetings and Public Notices will also include the names of contact persons, their addresses and call phone numbers. The ARAP Report will also be disclosed info shop by the Bank.

The disclosure of the ARAP will continue with public consultation process stating plan for the implementation of compensation as well as monitoring and evaluation of mitigation measures. Duration the implementation, the MCC assisted by the sub-project consultants and other governmental bodies in the country will undertake the following:

- Provide detailed information, including project policies and implementation procedure to all implementation parties through a training workshop;
- Conduct information dissemination to and consultation with PAP throughout the life of the sub-project.
- MCC will provide updated prices, calculate compensation entitlement and complete compensation forms for each affected households. After which information on entitlements will be presented on individual basis to PAP.

Chapter 7: Grievance Procedure

A grievance redress committee will be set-up by the MCC to address complaints throughout the project implementation. A Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will be competitively recruited from the Cheesemanburg Township and hired by the MCC/PIU to organize and facilitate community consultation and grievance redress. The CLO will receive, document, and work with the committee to resolve complaints from PAPs and individuals. Complaints may be in writing or verbally presented, but will always be documented by the committee. An Environmental and Social Specialist will also be hired as part of the PIU and will be responsible for supervising safeguards implementation as well grievance uptake, resolution and documentation. Complaints and grievances that are likely to arise include:

- Failure to register all PAPs;
- Project impacts not fully assessed;
- Inadequate assistance or not as per entitlement matrix;
- Dispute about ownership;
- Delay in disbursement of assistance; and
- Improper distribution of assistance.

Depending on the nature and complexity of a complaint, the committee will endeavor to resolve complaints within 7 working days on receipt. The grievance committee may include the following;

- PAPs
- Local Officials
- Town Chiefs
- Elders
- Youth Groups and
- Women group

Grievance Mechanism

Grievance related to any aspect of the project will be handled through negotiation, which will aim at achieving a consensus settlement. Affected PAP may follow the procedures outlined below:

- Grievance will be filed by persons affected by the project with the Grievance Committee which will act on it within 7 working days on receipt;
- if no understanding or amicable solution is reached, or the affected person does not receive a response from the committee within 15 working days, the affected person can appeal to a designated office in MCC which should act on the complaint/grievance within 7 working days of the day of its filing.

- If an affected person is not satisfied with the decision received, he can as a last resort appeal to a court of competent jurisdiction. Affected persons will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees incurred pursuant to grievance redress procedures.

Chapter 8: ARAP Implementation, Budget and Schedule

8.1: Organizational Responsibilities

The ARAP implementation will involve various agencies; however, the overall responsibility lies with the MCC. A well-defined organizational structure exists. There is a need to further strengthen its capacity for impact mitigation, monitoring and evaluation.

The Government agencies with responsibilities for land and property acquisition are:

- Ministry of Lands, Mines, and Energy
- Land commission; and
- Monrovia City Corporation (MCC).

The roles of these agencies in the ARAP implementation include:

- Participation as observers in the resettlement negotiation committee with responsibility for advising the agency and impacted peoples' representatives on relevant government policy and practice.
- Participation in the permitting and approval process.

Consultations with the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy are essential to avoid conflict of interests over title to property as the Ministry has responsibility for issuing Certificates of Occupancy, approvals for building construction, and regulation of land allocation and acquisition process. The MCC and the Town Planning division of MCC will ensure that the land acquisition process conforms to the town infrastructural plan.

Table 8.1: List of organizations to be consulted during ARAP Implementation process

No #	Organizations	Roles and Responsibility
1	MCC/ PIU	Coordination (planning and implementation process); Budget allocation for project; Monitoring and Evaluation
2	Local Governments	Provide political and Administrative Support for the implementation of the project
3	MCC/ PIU	Responsible for the implementation of project activities in city sections; establish compensation committee at urban level; ensure that PAPs are compensated as per national and local guidelines; awareness creation; grievance redress.
4	MF&DP	Provides the funds for the implementation of the ARAP

8.2: Budget

The Liberian Government through the MCC/ PIU will finance the ARAP implementation.

Table 8.3: Budget for ARAP Implementation

Cost Item	Estimated Cost (us\$)	Comments	Source of Funding
Compensation for affected land	US\$ 203,800.00	Compensation to all land owners to be paid directly to affected Land owner	GoL/ MCC/ PIU
Sub-Total	203,800.00		

Table 8.4: Cost estimates for Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Cost Items	Estimated cost (US\$)	Comments	Source of funding
Verification Team	100.00	Amount to be utilized for transportation for the verification team	GoL/ MCC/ PIU

Monitoring & Evaluation	6000	Updates and impacts studies	Gol/ MCC/ PIU
Sub-Total	14,250.00		Gol/ MCC/ PIU

Table 8.5: Total ARAP Budget summary

Cost Items	Estimated Cost (US\$)
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Compensation for Land	203,800.00
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ARAP verification and payment	250.00
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Monitoring & Evaluation	6,00.00
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Sub-Total	227050
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Contingency	34,058.00
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Grand Total	<u>261,108.00</u>
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Table 8.6: Budget for ARAP Implementation

N0#	Activities	Responsible Party	Month s	Budget (US\$)	Comments
I Phase I:Preparation of ARAP-Awareness Creation and Information Gathering					
1	Planning of Census and Survey	Consultant	September 2016	Part of Consultant Services	Done
2	Information to Affected People	MCC/PIU	October 2016	Part of Consultant Services	Done
3	Conduct Census and Socio – economic survey	MCC/PIU	October 2016	Part of Consultant Services	Done
4	Analysis of data and identification of impact	Consultant	October 2016	Part of Consultant Services	Done
II Phase II: Compensation					
1	Compensation for Affected Land	MCC/PIU		203,800.00	Pending
	Subtotal – MCC/PIU Compensation			203,800.00	Pending
1	Monitoring & Evaluation	Monitoring Consultant		3000.00	Proposal Prepared
2	ARAP Audit	NGO		5,000.00	Proposal Prepared
	Total of ARAP Budget			212,050.00	Proposal prepared
	Contingency -2%			2,120.00	0.0% for unidentified claims, unexpected expenses and inflation due to

		delay
Grand Total ARAP Budget	261,108.00	Proposal Prepared

Table8.7: Summary Table of the ARAP

<u>Description</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Region	Southwestern Liberia,
Counties/Districts	Bomi County, Cheesemanburg Township
Type of Civil Work	Construction of the New Cheesemanburg landfill solid waste disposal site in Cheesemanburg Community and its environs
Total Number of Lands to be Affected by the Project	100 acres
Total Acres of Land affected	100 Acres (approximately 150 acres)
Total Number of Eligible PAPs	4
Total number of Males	4
Total number of Females	0
Total number of Affected Persons and Member of Household	Approximately 12 (see Annex B)
Number of Affected Communities	Cheesemanburg, Quendee, Korsor, Dorlelah, Vaniah, Dorlelah 4, Deimeh and Vincent Town
Number of Affected Public Utilities	
Water Pipes	
Electric Poles	
Phone Poles	- None
Cemeteries	- None
Total Budget for Implementation of ARAP	US\$261,108.00

Table 9.8: ARAP Implementation Schedule

No:	Major Activities	Date	Status
1	Detailed Survey of Affected Land Owners (PAPs)	October 2016	Done
2	Education and Awareness creation about ARAP procedures and compensation payment	October 2016	Done
3	Public Consultative meeting with PAPs on ARAP Compensation	October 2016	Done
4	Identification of PAPs by photos and finger print	May 2017	Pending
5	Disbursement of ARAP Compensation to PAPs	June 2017	Pending
6	Report of ARAP Compensation completion	July 2017	Pending
7	Assessment and Evaluation of Compensation	August 2017	Pending
8	Public Disclosure of ARAP	September 2017	Pending

Chapter 9: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) procedures will include both internal and external monitoring measures. The monitoring activities will focus on;

- Ensuring that eligible PAPs receive their full compensation prior to the start of construction of the landfill site.
- Tracking the progress of compensattees to in their efforts to utilize their cash compensation towards restoring lost assets and incomes. This will also include technical advice to the PAPs.
- Tracking complaints and grievances received and addressed by PIU.
- Where necessary, changes in ARAP procedure are made to improve delivery of entitlements to project affected people.

9. 1: ARAP Monitoring Framework

The purpose of monitoring 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 adjustment are needed.

Monitoring will be based on indicators of change in:

- delivery of compensation,
- resolution of grievances,
- land access,
- increase or decrease in household assets,
- social stability, and
- Human and environmental health.

Monitoring reports will indicate whether an activity has been;

- done/not done, present/not present, achieved/not achieved etc,
- Socioeconomic survey and interviews.

The MCC will provide feedback on ARAP implementation and ensure that adverse impacts on affected people are mitigated in a timely manner. M&E will be the main mechanism to alert project management of any delays and problems and will help measure the extent to which the main objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved. M&E activities will be supplemented and verified by monitoring efforts of experts specialized in resettlement issues or a government agency with the same function. The establishment of appropriate indicators in the ARAP is essential since what is measured is what will be considered important. Key performance indicators for monitoring are commonly divided into four categories for World Bank financed projects:

9.3: Responsibility for Monitoring and Evaluation activities

MCC will oversee all aspects of M&E, review of internal performance and impact monitoring. The MCC will be supported by representatives from supporting agencies with appropriate monitoring and evaluation skills.

References

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2. CRS Report for Congress (2006), Liberia's Post-War Recovery: Key Issues and Development, 2006
3. Davidson, F et al (1993), Relocation and Resettlement Manual: A guide to Managing and Planning Relocation. Rotterdam: Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies.
4. Grosh, M.E, and P. Glewwe, Eds. (2000), Designing Household Survey Questionnaires for Developing Countries. Washington DC, the World Bank and Oxford University Press.
5. IFC, Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan
6. Liberian Rapid assessment social Development Notes 2006
7. Louis Berger Group INC, (2006), Resettlement Plan NHA Trang City, Coastal Cities Environmental Sanitation Project, 2006
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9. UK Home Office Immigration and Nationality Directorate Country Assessment – Liberia 2007
10. UNDP, (1999), National Human Development Report of Liberia, 1999
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12. UNDP, (2003), Poverty Profile in Liberia
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15. West African Pipeline Company, (2004), Resettlement Action Plan – Nigeria
16. WHO, (2003), Country Statistical Sheet.
17. World Bank, 2000, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Guidebook, Washington DC.
18. World Bank, Operational Policies: Involuntary Resettlement OP:12 and Annex 200
19. ESIA for the proposed new sanitary landfill in the township of Cheesemanburg, Bomi County, MCC, 2016
20. Solid waste management plan, MCC, 2015

Annex A: List of land owners (PAPs)

No	Name of Land owner	Unit Cost (US\$)	Number of Acers	Total Cost (US\$)
1	Lewis Adams	2,038	42	84,812.00
2	Semeon Lucas	2,038	16	31,812.00
3	Blamasee Dorley	2,038	29	59,964.00
4	Boakai Gbeku	2,038	13	27,212.00
Total			100	203,800.00

Annex B: Household head and household members

1.	Moses Lewis (Lewis Adams Estate)	Total:5 Male: 2 Female:3	Momolu Gatolo James D. Toe	Brother Cousin	Total:9 Male: 7 Female:2
2.	Susanna T. Weah (Semeon Lucas Estate)	Total:7 Male:3 Female:4	Jackson Bonokai Coleman Ballah D. David	Uncle Brother	Total:7 Male:4 Female:3
3.	Varfee S. B. Dorley (Blamase Dorley Estate)	Total:3 Male: 1 Female:2	Varfee S.B. Dorley Musa B. Dorley Sundifu Z. Dorley	Brother Brother Cousin	Total:4 Male: 3 Female:1
4.	Siafa Gray	Total:6	Mohammed	Cousin	Total:10

(Boakai Gbeku Estate)	Male: 5 Female:1	Jelebah	Male: 7 Female:3
SUB-TOTAL	21+4=25 Male:14 Female:11		30+8=38 Male:29 Female:9
GRAND TOTAL		63	

Annex C: Stakeholder Consultation Meetings Record

Name of Organization	Contact Person (Name & Title)	Date	Key Issues, concerns and suggestions)
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Johasen Voker Assistant Coordinator ESIA	Oct. 12, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact with the EPA: There are many Consultants working on different ESIA's and RAPs. The EPA needs to streamline its contacts on each RAP and ESIA. The EPA requests that all Contract with EPA regarding the RAP should be done through the Consultant preparing the RAP i.e. Terrestrial – Marine Environmental and Social Consultants, Inc. • Monitoring the RAP preparation process: The EPA also expressed an interest in sending an EPA representative with the RAP Team so that they could monitor the approach. The RAP Consultant said he would be happy to facilitate the EPA's representative to accompany the RAP. • Concern with the RAP Compensation: the new payment scheme introduced by the MOA should be used. The RAP Consultant confirmed that been used

Annex C: Stakeholder Consultation Record (Continued)

Name of Organization	Contact Person (Name & Title)	Date	Key Issues, concerns and suggestions)
Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy		17/10/16'	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• RAP: The Assistant Minister believed that the compensation and resettlement process has been more what of a segmented exercise and that it wasn't holistic enough. He expressed that there wasn't enough engagement with the different ministries of government and the MLE&E would have preferred more communication from the Consultant. The Assistant Minister asked the Consultant to send a copy of the compensation price structure. The Assistant Minister expressed a performance for the Consultant to take responsibility for finding a new location for the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) on the access leading to the New Sanitary landfill site in the Township of Cheesemanburg. The Assistant Minister also expressed a concern that there was no 3rd party monitoring of the compensation process. The Assistant Minister would like this be an international body.

Annex D: Public Consultation meeting Minutes (Oct. 15, 2016)

I. Community Consultation meeting with the Dorleylah Township 1 &2 Community

Date: October 15, 2016

Venue: Dorleylah Town Palaver Hut

Time: 10:00 A.M

Agenda

1. Opening Prayers
2. Welcome Remark
3. Introduction and purpose of the meeting
4. Statement from the District Commissioner
5. Objective of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
6. Concerns (questions and answers) from Project Affected and interested persons
7. Closing Prayer
8. Meeting Adjourned

Minutes

The meeting was open at 10:30 A.M. with a prayer by Mrs. Meima Konneh Wiles the meeting was moderated by Terrestrial – Marine Environmental and Social Consultancy, through Mr. James Mulbah.

In his welcome remarks, Mr. Mulbah thanked the residents of Dolleh Town in Cheesemanburg for the level of cooperation and support they have given the ARAP preparation Team. He then introduced the members of the ARAP preparation as follow:

- i. Mr. James Mulbah – RAP Expert, Team Leader
- ii. Mrs. Meima Konneh Wiles – Sociologist
- iii. Mrs. Tedi Wiles – Watlington – Economist

In his introduction of the purpose of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP), he said, the Emergency Monrovia Urban Sanitary (EMUS) Project has contracted the Terrestrial – Marine Environmental and Social, Inc, a local firm to prepare an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) that will address resettlement issues relative to the proposed acquisition of land for construction of the New Sanitary landfill site in the Township of Cheesemanburg, Bomi County.

He told the meeting that the preparation of the ARAP is part of a requirement aimed at ensuring effective project implementation. The assignment is expected to provide useful information for decision making purpose in consultation with all stakeholders and beneficiaries.

The Consultant will prepare the Abbreviated resettlement action plan (ARAP) on the basis of the most recent and accurate information on the:

- Proposed resettlement and its impacts on displaced persons and other adversely affected groups; and
- Legal issues affecting resettlement. The ARAP covers elements that are specific to the project context.

The ARAP will provide a clear plan for land acquisition and resettlement of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and ensure that compensation is commensurate with their losses, or at least restore their living standards to conditions prior to the start of the construction of the New Sanitary landfill in the Township of Cheesemanburg.

Mr. Cassell, the District Commission of the area on his part thank the ARAP preparation Team for arranging this stakeholders engagement meeting and that the meeting was useful in informing the people of Cheesemanburg and its environs about the construction of the New Sanitary landfill in their community. Mr. Cassell pledged his support for project and encouraged the residents of the Township of Cheesemanburg and its surroundings to cooperate with the ARAP preparation Team to carry out their tasks.

The Team Leader, Mr. James Mulbah told the gathering at the meeting, that nobody was going to be displaced. No towns, no village or settlements were going to be displaced. He said the 100 acres of land that MCC wants to purchase has no settlement on it. The 100 acres of land are vacant land and nobody is occupying their land. Therefore there shall be no rumors or fear that the towns and villages in Cheesemanburg was going to be resettled. Even the access road to the 100 acres of land is also vacant. Nobody will lose their houses or structure and nobody was going to be displaced by the project.

During the questions and answers period, Mr. John Flomo asked why is the differences between Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)? Mrs. Meima Wiles, the Sociologist on the Team explained that a full Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is for projects that impact 200 people or more. While the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is prepared for projects that impact fewer than 200 people. She explained further that the construction of the New Sanitary landfill in Cheesemanburg will impact fewer than 200 persons,

Therefore an abbreviated resettlement action plan is needed not a full resettlement action plan.

Mr. John Walker, Paramount Chief of Dolleh Town number 2 asked that he needed clarity about the land to be purchased by the Monrovia City Corporation for the New Landfill Sanitary Site in Cheesemanburg?

Mrs. Tedi Wiles – Watlington answered Mr. John Walker, Paramount Chief of Dolleh Town Number two by saying that four (4) families owing the 100 acres of land in the Township of Cheesemanburg were engaged in a process that led to the purchase of the 100 acres of land in favor of the Monrovia City Corporation of the New Sanitary Landfill in the Township of Cheesemanburg.

Mr. George Quayee, Question: I want to thank you for coming and explaining the entire process to us in a manner that we can understand. However, will you be present when the compensation is paid for the 100 acres of land?

Answer: Mr. Mulbah explained to Mr. Quayee, that after the ARAP Report is written and submitted to MCC for approval and if we obtain that approval for the completion of the ARAP Report, then our Contract will end. It is the MCC that is responsible to send their pay Team to do the payment. We will not be present when the compensation is made.

When all the questions were answered, the meeting came to a close at 6:10 P.M with a closing prayer by Madam Kemah Bono of Dolleh Town Number One.

Annex E: Public Consultation meeting minutes (Oct. 22, 2016)

II. Community Consultation meeting with the Dorleylah Township 3 &4 Communities

Date: October 22, 2016

Venue: Dolela Town 4 Community Palaver Hut

Time: 11:00 A.M

Agenda

1. Opening Prayers
2. Welcome Remark
3. Introduction and purpose of the meeting
4. Statement from the District Commissioner
5. Objective of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
6. Concerns (questions and answers) from Project Affected and interested persons
7. Closing Prayer
8. Meeting Adjourned

Minutes

The meeting was called to order by Mr. James Mulbah, Team Leader of the ARAP preparation Team. Opening Prayer was offered by Mr. Arthur B. Williams, a resident of

Dorleylah Town 4. Mrs. Eva Meima Wiles, thank the participants to the meeting for coming to listen to what they had to tell them pertaining to the preparation of the abbreviated resettlement action plan (ARAP) for the construction of the New Sanitary Landfill Site in the Township of Cheesemanburg.

In her welcome remarks at the meeting, She said this was the second and last meeting to inform the residents of Dorleylah Town 1, 2, 3 & 4 and the entire Township of Cheesemanburg about the New Sanitary Landfill that MCC has proposed to be constructed. She thanks the communities that have sent their representatives in Dorleylah Town 4 to participate in the community consultative meeting.

Mrs. Wiles further explain to the people at the meeting that the ARAP preparation Team has come to explain to the people of the Township of Cheesemanburg and surrounding towns and villages that the Monrovia City Corporation's; Emergency Monrovia Urban Sanitation (EMUS) Project has Contracted the Terrestrial – Marine Environmental and Social Consultants, Inc. (TMESC, Inc), a local Liberian Firm to prepare an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

that will address resettlement issues relative to the proposed acquisition of land for construction of the New Sanitary landfill site Cheesemanburg, Bomi County.

The preparation of the ARAP is part of a requirement aimed at ensuring effective project implementation. The ARAP is expected to provide useful information for decision making purpose in consultation with all stakeholders and beneficiaries.

According to the terms of reference for the preparation of the ARAP, the Consultant will prepare the ARAP Report on the basis of the most recent and accurate information on the:

- Proposed resettlement and its impacts on displaced persons and other adversely affected groups; and
- Legal issues affecting resettlement. The ARAP covers elements that are specific to the project context.

The ARAP will provide a clear plan for land acquisition and resettlement of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and ensure that compensation is commensurate with their losses, or at least restore their living standards to conditions prior to the start of the construction of the New Sanitary landfill in the Township of Cheesemanburg.

Question and Answers

Mr. Jusufu Bility, stated that his father gave a parcel of land to someone before he die. The person in question has built a residential structure on the land although he is not the legitimate owner of the land. Who will the ARAP compensation for both the house and land go to?

Answer: first and foremost, in this ARAP, no structure will be affected. In fact, the only land that will be acquired or compensation for in this assignment is the 100 acres of land that will be purchased. So, Mr. Bility, your land and structure will not be affected. However, according to OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement, a World Bank policy, in this case, the structure owner, that is the person who built the structure will be compensated and the person who owns the land will also be compensation for their losses.

Mr. Mohammed Quiah

Question: There are farms and economic trees or crops that fall within the 100 acres of land that will be affected. What happens to them?

Answer: If the farm and the economic tree or crops fall within the 100 acres of land targeted for the construction of the New Sanitary Landfill in the Township of Cheesemanburg, they will be compensated for by MCC based on the Ministry of Agriculture price listing for affected economic trees or crops on the farms.

Patience Vah

Question: Some of us were not present when your assessment team visited our farms and homes, will you give us another opportunity to have our names recorded in your ARAP data base?

Answer: The answer is yes, but the farms and homes must fall within the 100 acres of land that is being negotiated for from the identified four families who have claimed ownership of the 100 acres of land.

Alvin Korkupu

Question: I want to thank the ARAP preparation Team for taking out their time to address our questions in a manner that we are satisfied with. You said that this is one of several meetings to be held with us. I want to know when you will come back for the next meeting.

Answer: The cut-of-date for this census and social survey is October 22, 2016. This means that on this day, there will be no more questionnaires' and interview. However are many planned follow –up meetings with you to disclose to you the information we gathered from this ARAP preparation process. We are also encouraging you who will be affected to form your grievance committee to channel your complaints to the proper authority such MCC and the EPA.

After all questions we exhausted, the meeting came to close at 1:30 P.M. closing prayer was offer by Mr. Henry B. Sourie. The meeting was adjourned.

1. Attending
2. Photos

Annex F: Public Consultative Meetings photos



First ARAP Consultative with the affected communities



ARAP consultative meetings with community's members



Annex G: Attendance at Public Consultation meetings

Gujunah Town		Oct, 15, 2016	
Name	Town	Contact	Sign
1. Zameck Bionch	Gujunah	0776379369	
2. Houma Lonah		0776240072	
4. Teete Jallah			
4. Miquie Daga			
5. Kalam Jaspin			
6. Amudh Bionch			
7. Musah Kurlery			
8. Siga Janson			
9. Abtham Jallah			
10. Secku Bionch			
11. M. B. Bionch			
12. Prince B. Morris			
13. Morris	Lamie		
(14) Salope	Dukuly		
(15) Musu	Lamie		
(16) Sam B. Zinnah			
(17) Maitta	Bionch		
(18) Dabba	Johnson		
(19) Sando	Kelu		
(20) Hawa	ferhiea		
(21) Sakou	folley		
(22) Sam	Shaffa		

Dorleylah Town

Name	Town	Contact #	Sign
1. Moham Mohammed Jolibah	Dorleylah	0770383813	MT
2. Vainque Lammah	Dorleylah	-	
3. Siadiah Kadii	Dorleylah	0886106171	
4. Peter Flomo	Dorleylah	0775143482	
5. Fatu Thomas	Dorleylah	0770946676	FA
6. Musa B. Dorley	Dorleylah	-	
7. Francair	Gueque	-	
8. Sundibal	Dorley	0776293756	S. Dorley
9. David H. Kallie	Dorley	0775813791	DP
10. Patrick P. Kallie	Dorleylah	0770547263	Phanie
11. Boennah Flomo	Dorleylah	0776825937	
12. Amadu Jah	Dorleylah	0776372128	
13. Bill Karkalah	Dorleylah	-	
14. Saymoh Kannah	Dorleylah	-	
15. Momo Jolibah	Dorleylah	-	
16. Vamey Jah	Dorleylah	-	
17. Momo T. Neilson	11	-	
18. AMOS SOTTO	11	-	MI, LK AMOS
19. JOSEPH PARSONS		0720541771	
20. Madison G. Kallie		0775973081	JD
21. Famata Dorley	Dorleylah	0775408826	MA
22. GAC +			

Attendance
Oct. 22, 2016

Annex H: Field survey Questionnaires

Survey – Construction of the New Sanitary Landfill in Cheesemanburg							
Location: Cheesemenburg, Bomi County			Structure No.: _____		Commercial GGRP-		
Left Side _____		Right Side _____		Date: _____		Page <u>1</u> of <u>1</u>	
Location: _____		GPS Coordinate: _____		District: _____		Photo No.: _____	
Name of Primary Contact: _____				Contact Number: _____			
Ownership: Own: _____		Rent: _____		Lease: _____		Other: _____	
Do you have Title Deed Yes () No ()				When was the premises purchased or constructed: _____			
Type Structure: Residential						<u>Building Floor Area</u>	
Concrete Block w/Zinc Roof, _____				Floor: _____		Sq. M. _____	
Concrete Block w/Thatch Roof, _____				Floor: _____		Sq. M. _____	
Wood Frame w/Zinc Roof, _____				Floor: _____		Sq. M. _____	
Wood Frame w/Thatch Roof, _____				Floor: _____		Sq. M. _____	
Mud/Brick Block w/Zinc Roof, _____				Floor: _____		Sq. M. _____	
Mud/Brick Block w/Thatch Roof, _____				Floor: _____		Sq. M. _____	
Other, describe: _____							
Assessed Value of Property: _____							
How long have you worked at this place? _____ months / years Where did you work before: _____							
Do you like working here? Yes _____ No _____ Do you support developmental projects? () Yes () No							
Would you move to allow any project? () Yes () No If yes, how soon? _____ year; _____ months; _____ weeks							
How far do you travel to work/school? _____ km; medical services? _____ km; place of worship? _____ km							
What is your preferred mode of transportation? _____ Taxi; _____ Bus; _____ Bike; _____ Priv. vehicle							
What is your preferred mode of resettlement? _____ Cash; _____ Alternative Land; _____ Land & Cash							
Demographic Data							
<u>Male</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Education Level</u>	<u>Occupation/ Source of Income</u>	<u>Religion</u>	<u>Tribal Affiliation</u>	
1	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
2	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
3	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
4	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
<u>Female</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Education Level</u>	<u>Occupation/ Source of Income</u>	<u>Religion</u>	<u>Tribal Affiliation</u>	
1	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
2	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
3	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
4	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
Total _____			Annual Income _____				
principleContact/ Owner (sign off) _____							
Attach additional pages, if needed.							

Annex I: Minutes of Meeting Between MCC and Land Owners

Held in Dolela- Cheesemanburg

1st March 2017 at 2:00pm

A. Attendance

- I. Varfee S. B Dorley
- II. MomoduGotolo
- III. James D. Toe
- IV. Jackson Bonokai Coleman
- V. Ballah D. David
- VI. Mohammed Jalebah
- VII. Sundifu V. Dorley
- VIII. Musa B. Dorley
- IX. Tolbert A. Kerkulah
- X. Sundfu Z. Dorley

B. Purpose/ Objective

The Land Owner Meeting held on Wednesday, 1st March 2017 with the four (4) families owing land surrounding the 100 acres landfill site purchased by the MCC in Cheesemanburg was aimed at discussing possibility for access road construction to the landfill site and beyond.

In a recent meeting with residents of the Township of Cheesemanburg, a resident and landowner did express disappointment in expectation of an access road that partially influenced his decision to sell portion of his property for the construction of a landfill to MCC. This has since prompted the action to consider the possibility of the construction of an access for communities at the back of the landfill site. A meeting was arranged with 4 landowners of the Township of Cheesemanburg to determine the way forward.

III. Discussion/Agreement

During the meeting, the four (4) families; namely, **Lewis Adam Family, Semeon Lucas Family, Blamasee Dorley Family, and the Boakai Gbeku Family** agreed to willingly donate the land required for the construction of access roads to the landfill and beyond to the surrounding communities/villages. It was further agreed that an official communication in line

with the donation will be issued to MCC by each family and that a MoU will be drafted, reviewed and signed by the parties.

It was agreed that MCC will share a draft of the MoU to be based on the outcomes of the meeting for revision by each family no later than next Wednesday- 8th March 2017.

Table 1: Agreed Actions

No	Description of Issues	Action/Commitment
1	Land Donation by the Lewis Adam Family	The Lewis Adam Family agreed to donate or make available to the MCC land required for the construction of an access road to the landfill and beyond to the village at the back of the Cheesemanburg landfill site.
2	Land Donation by the Semeon Lucas Family	The Semeon Lucas family also agreed to donate or make available to the MCC land required for the construction of an access road to the landfill and beyond to the village at the back of the Cheesemanburg landfill site.
3	Land Donation by the BlamaseeDorley Family	The Blamasee Dorley family also agreed to donate or make available to the MC land required for the construction of an access road to the landfill and beyond to the village at the back of the Cheesemanburg landfill site.
4	Land Donation by the Boakai Gbeku Family	The Boakai Gbeku Family also agreed to donate or make available to the MCC land required for the construction of an access road to the landfill and beyond to the village at the back of the Cheesemanburg landfill site.
5	Appreciation for Land donation by MCC	The MCC offered to appreciate each family for the donation of land for the construction of an access road to the landfill and beyond. The appreciation to be offered in appreciation of the land donation was left opened to be decided by the MCC.

IV. Summary/Conclusion

The meeting concluded ended at about 2:50pm with the four families agreeing to make a willing land donation to the Monrovia City Corporation (MCC) for the sole purpose of solely for the use of road construction to landfill and a nearby village. The road when constructed is

expected to link communities in the back to the main Bomi County Highway which is shorter than the normal route. It is also curtailed that the road will help to improve commercial activities as well as the living standards of residents of the Township of Cheesemanburg.

A draft MoU will be developed and shared for input by MCC; thereafter, sign by the parties after which an appreciation for the donation will be made by the MCC to the four (4) families.

Now therefore, the parties (MCC, Lewis Adams Family, the Semeon Lucas Family, BlamaseeDorley family, and the BoakaiGbeku Family)) affixed their signatures to this minutes which is now considered as an integral part of the agreement process leading to the donation of land for the construction of access roads to the landfill and communities in the back of the Cheesemanburg landfill site.

Name /Institution Signature

1. Monrovia City Corporation (MCC)
2. Lewis Adam Family
3. Semeon Lucas Family
4. BoakaiGbeku Family
5. BoakaiGbeku Family

Annex J: Photos of attendance of meeting between MCC and land owners



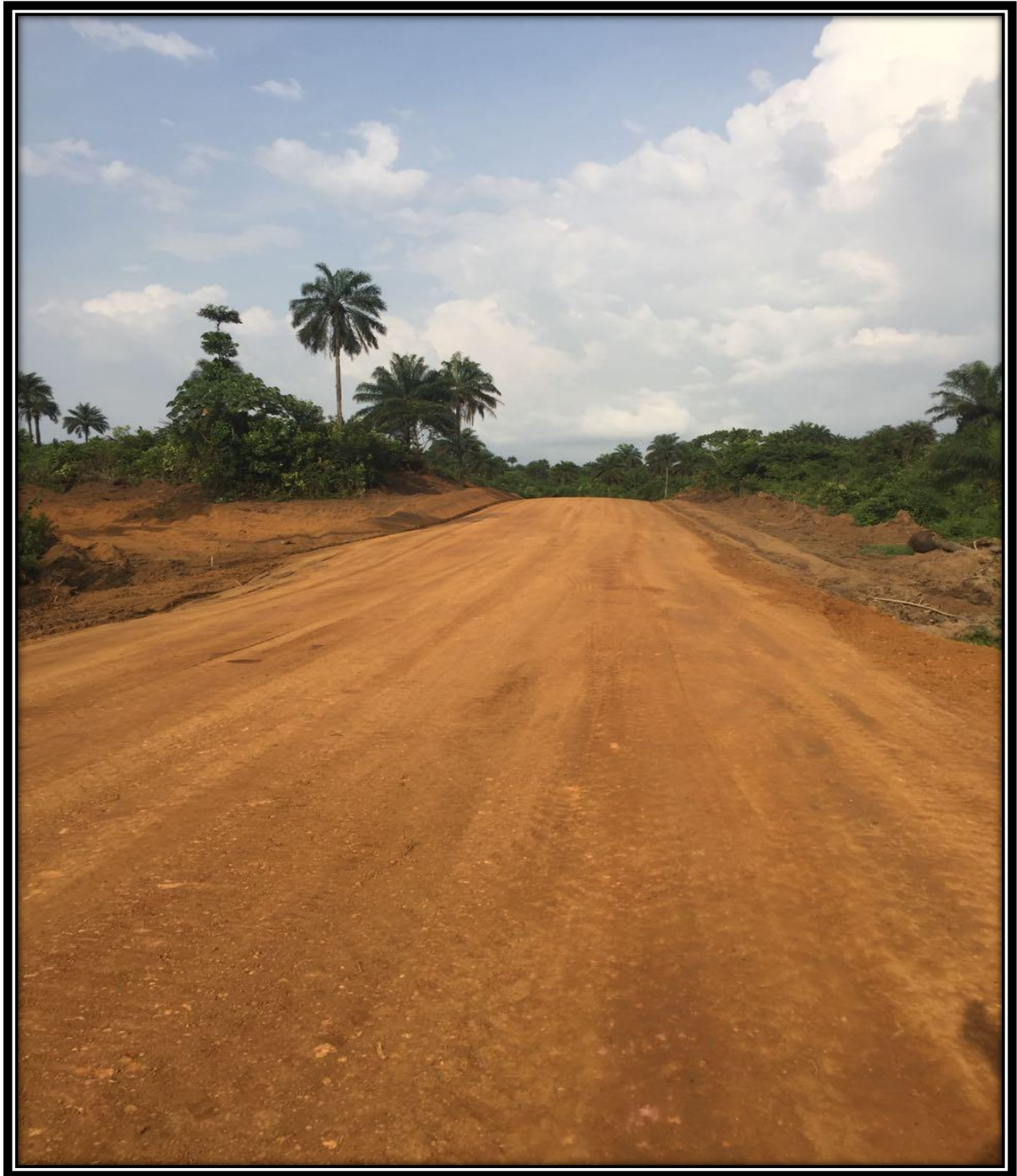


Annex K: Attendance of meeting between MCC and Land owners

ATTENDANCE MCC/LAND OWNERS' MEETING

1. VARTEE S.B. DORLEY - - - DORLEY FAMILY - 077640305
2. Momodu Grotolo - - - Local Family 077599341
3. James D. ~~Porter~~ - - - Kaigboqu Family 077725845
4. Jackson Bondakai Coleman - - - Adam Lewis family 077731444
5. Ballah D. David - - - Dorley family - 0777208864
6. Mohammed Talebah - - Townchief - 0770383813
7. Sundifu V. Dorley - - - Elder - _____
8. Musa B. Dorley - - - Elder - - - _____
9. Isibort A. Kerkulah - MCC - 0586-325-677
10. Sundifu Z Dorley - - Darlah - 0886624475

Annex: L Photo of Access Road from the main road to the new sanitary landfill site in Cheesemanburg



Annex M: Pictures from Land Deed Signing & Payment Ceremony



Cheesemanburg Land owners & Local Authorities at a Land Payment Ceremony at the MCC



Local Authorities (Mayor Curtis and Commissioner Cassell) witness Land Purchasing Agreements



Presentation of final Payment Check to the BoakaiGbeku Family as Mayor Curtis of Brewer and and Commissioner Cassell of Cheesemanburg witness along with some family members



Family Head (SusannaWeah) signs for final land payment check on behalf of the Semeon Lucas Family.



Head-of- Family (Varfee S. B Dorley) signs for Final Payment Check on behalf of the Blamasee Dorley Family .



Varfee Dorley receives payment Cheque from Mayor Mvogo as other family members observe.

a. Lewis Adam Family



CITY GOVERNMENT OF MONROVIA

Monrovia City Corporation
City Hall, Tubman Boulevard
P.O. Box 9029
1000 Monrovia, 10 Liberia



Date: 18/02/16

OFFICIAL CHECK PAYMENT VOUCHER

No.: 011456

PAYEE: Lewis Adam / Moses K. Lewis

PAY IN CHECK NO.: 00397160 / EIC / MSK A/C CODE: Land Purch.

AMOUNT: US\$ 56,009.74 (IN WORDS) fifty six thousand nine 74/100

DESCRIPTION: Final payment for the 150 acres of land situated in the Chesmanburg for the development of a future permanent landfill for Monrovia and its environs.

PREPARED BY: John J. G. G. G.

VERIFIED BY: [Signature]
COMPTROLLER

RECEIVED BY: Moses K. Lewis Sr.
Name:

SIGNATURE: [Signature]

APPROVED: [Signature]
MAVER

White Copy: MCC Finance; Green Audit Copy: Yellow



00397160

Ecobank
The Pan African Bank

ECOBANK LIBERIA
Ashmun & Randall Street
P.O. Box 4825
1000 Monrovia 10, Liberia

FINANCE DEPT

PAY: Moses K. Lewis Sr. OR ORDER

THE SUM OF: Fifty six thousand nine 74/100

USD 56,009.74



MCC SOLID WASTE MAIN ACCOUNT

0041134700226901

DO NOT WRITE SIGN OR STAMP BELOW THIS LINE

AUTHORISED SIGNATURE

[Signature]

AUTHORISED SIGNATURE

[Signature]

⑈00000060⑈0600330004⑈470022690124⑈0284044⑈

a. Blamsee Dorley Family

CITY GOVERNMENT OF MONROVIA
 Monrovia City Corporation
 City Hall, Tubman Boulevard
 P.O. Box 9029
 1000 Monrovia, 10 Liberia

Date: 18/02/16

011443

OFFICIAL CHECK PAYMENT VOUCHER

PAYEE: Blamsee Dorley / Varfee S.B. Dorley No.: _____

PAY IN CHECK NO.: 00397155 - EC / MSK

AMOUNT: US 40,306.99 (IN WORDS) Forty Thousand and Three Hundred 99/100 A/C CODE Land Purch

DESCRIPTION: Final payment for the 100 acres of land for the development of a future permanent landfill for Monrovia and its environs. In Cheesemanburg

PREPARED BY: Joskey J. Gbarua VERIFIED BY: [Signature] COMPTROLLER

RECEIVED BY: VARFEE S.B. DORLEY

SIGNATURE: [Signature] APPROVED: [Signature] MAYOR

White Copy: MCC Finance; Green: Audit Copy; Yellow

00397155

Ecobank
The Pan African Bank

00397155

PAY: Varfee S.B. Dorley OR ORDER

THE SUM OF: Forty Thousand and Three Hundred 99/100 USD 40,306.99

872 99/100 US DOLLARS

MCC SOLID WASTE MAIN ACCOUNT
0041134700226901

DO NOT WRITE SIGN OR STAMP BELOW THIS LINE

AUTHORISED SIGNATURE: [Signature] AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE: [Signature]

:00000055:0600330004:1470022690124:0284038:

b. Semeon Lecus Family



CITY GOVERNMENT OF MONROVIA

Monrovia City Corporation
City Hall, Tubman Boulevard
P.O. Box 9029
1000 Monrovia, 10 Liberia



Date: 18/02/16

OFFICIAL CHECK PAYMENT VOUCHER

No.: 011446

PAYEE: Semeon Lucas / Susannah T. Deah

PAY IN CHECK NO.: 00397158 - E12 / M / SK

A/C CODE: Land purch.

AMOUNT: US 21,385.72 (IN WORDS: Twenty One Thousand Three Hundred Eighty Three 72/100 US DOLLARS)

DESCRIPTION: Final payment for the purchase of 150 acres of land in the Cheesemanburg Area for the construction of a future permanent landfill for Monrovia and its environs.

PREPARED BY: Key G. Gbarua

VERIFIED BY: [Signature]
COMPTROLLER

RECEIVED BY: Susannah T. Deah
Name

SIGNATURE: [Signature]

APPROVED: [Signature]
MAYOR

White Copy: MCC Finance Green Audit Copy: Yellow



00397158

Ecobank
The Pan African Bank

ECOBANK LIBERIA
Ashmun & Randall Street
P.O. Box 4825
1000 Monrovia 10, Liberia

00397158

PAY: Susannah T. Deah OR ORDER

THE SUM OF: Twenty One Thousand Three

USD 21,385.72

Hundred Eighty Three 72/100 US DOLLARS



MCC - SOLID WASTE MAIN ACCOUNT

0041134700226901

AUTHORISED SIGNATURE

[Signature]

AUTHORISED SIGNATURE

DO NOT WRITE SIGN OR STAMP BELOW THIS LINE

⑈00000058⑈0600330004⑈1470022690124⑈0284061⑈

c. BoakaiGbeku Family



CITY GOVERNMENT OF MONROVIA

Monrovia City Corporation
City Hall, Tubman Boulevard
P.O. Box 9029
1000 Monrovia, 10 Liberia



Date: 18/02/16

OFFICIAL CHECK PAYMENT VOUCHER

No.: **011445**

PAYEE: Boakai Gbeku / Siafa Gray

PAY IN CHECK NO: 00397157-ECW / M/SW

A/C CODE Land purch

AMOUNT: US. 18,291.64 (IN WORDS) Eighteen Thousand Two Hundred Ninety One 64/100 US. D.

DESCRIPTION: Final payment for the 100 acres of land situated in the Cheevermanburg for the development of a future permanent landfill for Monrovia and its environ.

PREPARED BY: Boakai Gbeku

VERIFIED BY: [Signature]
COMPTROLLER

RECEIVED BY: Siafa Gray

SIGNATURE: [Signature]
19-02-2016

APPROVED: [Signature]
MAYOR

White Copy: MCC Finance; Green Audit Copy: Yellow



00397157

Ecobank
The Pan African Bank

ECOBANK LIBERIA
Ashmun & Randall Street
P.O. Box 4825
1000 Monrovia 10, Liberia

00397157-ECW

PAY Siafa Gray OR ORDER

THE SUM OF Eighteen Thousand Two Hundred Ninety One 64/100 USD 18,291.64 US DOLLARS

MCC- SOLID WASTE/MAIN ACCOUNT
0041134700226901

CBL **PAID**

DO NOT WRITE SIGN OR STAMP BELOW THIS LINE

AUTHORISED SIGNATURE [Signature] AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE [Signature]

1:00000057:0600330004:11470022690124:0284021:

Annex N: Framework for Community Consultation and Participation Processes

Project stages	Subject of consultation	Roles of Targeted Communities and Affected persons/Households	Reasons for community participation
Project preparation stage			
Consultations with PAPs concerning land acquisition.	Identification of proposed site, Boundaries on plot allocation, access road.	Mark the affected lot boundaries as determined by land surveyors consistent with the assigned area and plans.	Enable the implementing agency to estimate budgets for entitlements.
Consultations for ARAP preparations (focused-group discussions/meetings)	Understanding the project activities and receive feedback from impacted communities	Participate in community Consultations Ensure women participation	Insures that target beneficiaries and PAPs fully understand the proposed project and its benefits Promote an informed and collective decision making community. Gather issues and concerns of the community that can be incorporated in the project design
Formulating compensation and entitlement package if there are PAPs in the Proposed project.	Compensation and entitlement package for PAPs	Negotiations with landowners and approve the compensation and entitlement package of the PAPs.	This also promotes an informed and collective decision-making among beneficiaries and PAPs.

Disclosure of ARAP.	Contents of proposed project.	Review and Concur with the contents of the proposed project.	Such consultation delivers the message of transparency seeing to it that their comments suggestions are incorporated in the proposed project.
Planning for project Activities	Design and planning project activities	Approved the design and proposed project by the beneficiaries and PAPs	This measure will lessen conflicts and send the message to target beneficiaries and PAPs that they are involve and came from their collective decisions.
Project Implementation Stage			
Consultation on the implementation of the project (project launch)	Phasing of project implementation.	Inform PAPs and local communities for the scheduling of Project implementation	Prepare communities to embrace project and ensure that the impacts of disruption are lessened.
Employment of beneficiaries in the project area.	Grievance and redress mechanism. Implementation of project	Involvement of women in project implementation. Beneficiaries or any of their household members will be employed as laborer during the construction of the landfill and sanitary site. .	Employment with the project will also provide additional or enhance their income. Ensure that problems are address within reasonable time. The liaison officer will serve on the GRC, and will also assist the agency in implementing the policies in each community as part of the
Grievance and redress			management of the project.
Monitoring	project updates and addressing identified	Provide inputs and status for	Promote transparency and strengthened

	challenges	implementation	relations
	selection of community monitoring team	<p>Joint monitoring of water quality and other assessment</p> <p>community monitoring team to participate in all studies and jointly monitor project interventions</p>	<p>The information from PAPs and beneficiaries will assist the PIU to assess the level of compliance in every stage of project implementation.</p>
Beneficiary Feedback survey	Assess beneficiary satisfaction of project activities	Participate in surveys	This will give feedback in shaping project implementation.