



**GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY**

ENERGY ACCESS PROJECT

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

Upgrade of the 33/11kV Distribution Line



April 29, 2016

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ABBREVIATIONS

EAP	Energy Access Project
EDSA	Electricity Distribution Supply Authority
EGTC	Electricity Generation Transmission Company
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management Specialist
EVD	Ebola Virus Disease
FCC	Freetown City Council
GoSL	Government of Sierra Leone
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ISC	Inter-Ministerial Sub Committee
kV	Kilovolt
Le	Leones
LC	Local Council
LRP	Livelihoods Restoration Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLCPE	Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and Environment
MoE	Ministry of Energy
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NPA	National Power Authority
OHSM	Occupational Health and Safety Manual
+	Office of National Security
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PMU	Project Management Unit
RAP-IC	Resettlement Action Plan Implementation Committee
RoW	Right-of-Way
CARL	Centre for Accountability and Rule of Law
Cllr	Councillor

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Sierra Leone has received funds from the World Bank Group for an Energy Access Project (EAP). The project will be financed through a grant from the Sierra Leone Infrastructure Development Fund (SLIDF). The EAP will rehabilitate and upgrade key components of the primary electricity distribution network (from 11 kV to 33kV) in the Western area of Freetown. The aim of these activities are to improve evacuation capacity, reduce overloading, reduce technical losses, and improve system reliability. Specifically, the 7.6 km Blackhall Road-Wellington line is under scrutiny in preparation for rehabilitation. The rehabilitation and upgrade activities will result in permanent displacement impacts for local communities who live and/or own business units along the 7.6km stretch of the distribution lines. Physical assets, especially structures, that violate the vertical and horizontal right-of-way (RoW) and/or safety considerations require full or partial demolition. Other dwellings will be temporarily impacted by excavation and concrete works, and the stringing of the 33kV lines. Per the laws of Sierra Leone and the World Bank social safeguard policy prescriptions, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is required to mitigate the displacement impacts and provide opportunities for about 107 Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) to restore their lost livelihoods.

The Ministry of Energy, which is the implementing agency of this project, has prepared this Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) as part of its environmental and social performance management planning in preparation for the upgrade of the 33/11kV distribution line from Blackhall Road to Wellington substation. In previous evacuation works involving this same distribution line, the defunct National Power Authority (NPA), now the Electricity Distribution Supply Authority (EDSA) prepared a RAP in 2010. The 2010 RAP identified 23 PAPs for compensation. However, only 22 of the 23 PAPs were compensated in lieu of their properties that had been mapped out for demolition. The condition of compensation was that PAPs will self-demolish their structures after receiving compensation. However, not all the PAPs complied and have continued to occupy the RoW. In 2012, the RAP was updated in preparation for the implementation of the EAP and disclosed in-country and at the World Bank infoshop. This RAP has not been implemented. As an urgent requirement for the EAP, the MoE decided to update the 2012 RAP to guide the displacement and compensation of PAPs. Thus this ARAP is an update of the 2012 RAP.

The ARAP for the upgrade of the 7.6km Blackhall Road-Wellington 11/33 kV distribution line is part of the Sierra Leone Energy Access Project (EAP). Key elements of this upgrade are the replacement of 54 towers. Some of the towers are located on the RoW of the Sierra Leone Roads Authority (SLRA), while others are located on private properties. In addition, the Blackhall Road and Wellington substations will be rehabilitated, and the Ropotee substation will be expanded and made functional. The project area is highly congested and contains the highest number of industries in Freetown which poses risks relating to displacement and stalling of project schedule. In anticipation of any potential resistance by the current occupants to prevent the project from taking place an Inter-Ministerial Sub Committee (ISC) has been formed by the Ministry of Energy to oversee all project activities in the area. This step has been taken to ensure that the Government and in particular the President achieves its agenda of providing electricity in the capital city, Freetown. For this reason, the Strategy and Policy Unit (SPU) in the office of the President at State House is also playing direct oversight of the EAP. As a result the chances that resistance to relocate might arise is minimal if not none.

The people of Freetown including the industrial zone along the 7.6km stretch depend on electricity for their various productions and productivities. This also provides employment opportunities for the people along the project area. The project will therefore serve as an incentive for the people to agree to relocate appropriately if the need arises.

During community consultations by the EAP, we involved ward councilors of Local Councils, chiefs, women and youth leaders etc. and these are the custodians to roll out project community deliverables including issues related to relocation.

The Ministry of Energy identified 107 PAPs and 81 of these PAPs own structures that are identified for partial demolition while 26 will have their structures completely demolished. The PAPs will receive cash compensation for loss of structures and crops, lump sum payment for movement and demolition assistance, and are eligible to participate in a livelihood restoration program. PAPs that were previously compensated in 2010 under NPA and did not demolish or move are entitled ONLY for movement and demolition assistance and a livelihoods support program other than cash compensation for their structures. January 31, 2015 was set as the new cut-off date. This was announced through print and electronic media as well as in the Project Affected Areas. All structure (s) constructed within the electricity RoW after this date are considered illegal and not eligible for compensation.

The Ministry of Energy has prepared an eligibility matrix to support the implementation of the RAP. The matrix determines the categories of PAPs and their entitlement. Through consultations, the MoE and the PAPs, determined that cash compensation is best suited as restitution for the loss of structures. The reason being that over 75% of PAPs do not depend on the land for their livelihoods. A similar percentile of the affected persons will only suffer partial demolition of their structures.

The overall responsibility for implementing and monitoring this ARAP rests with the Ministry of Energy. In respect of this responsibility, the ministry has formed two management committees to support the implementation of the ARAP. 1), the Inter-Ministerial sub-Committee (ISC) which provides oversight, guidance, supervision to the entire RAP implementation process and enforces encroachment laws. The second is the RAP Implementation Committee (RAP-IC) which supervises the implementation of the RAP, manages grievances, and which will launch the health and safety campaign.

A systematic and objective-driven consultation and engagement plan has been prepared to maintain constructive and transparent relationships with the PAPs and the surrounding communities. As part of this plan, The MoE conducted the following consultations with PAPs, affected communities and other relevant stakeholders on EAPs resettlement activities:

- One week door-to-door sensitization on health and safety, grievance redress procedure and cut-off date to 107 Household Heads (HoH)
- Radio jingle (on TUMAC, 98.1, CITIZEN, and AYW radio), public notices on TV (SLBC, AYW), public notice on the 3 most wide-read newspapers, over a two-week period impacting over 1 million people in the Freetown area.
- Three (3) community consultations and three (3) negotiations meetings with 107 PAPs and community leaders
- Stakeholder engagement meetings with the Mayor of Freetown and Ward Councilors; with EDSA Technical Team --and EDSA Board of Directors; and MoE Management Team

In typical projects involving displacement and involuntary resettlement, grievance and complaints do arise. It is against this backdrop that the MoE will develop a Grievance Redress Mechanism to help resolve complaints when they arise during the implementation of the ARAP. The mechanism involves a four-tier process which involves resolving conflicts at the community level under the ward councilors (first-tier) through the two management committees i.e. RAP-IC and ISC (second and third-tier respectively), and the final stage is where the complainant has the option to seek redress in a court of law (fourth-tier).

Monitoring of the RAP implementation is will be done by both external and internal bodies. The MoE has hired an independent observer, Centre for Accountability and Rule of Law (CARL) as an external

witness to all engagements with the PAPs until compensation payments are made and the demolition of affected properties are concluded. Resettlement activities will be regularly supervised and monitored internally by the EAP environmental and social safeguards specialist.

The EAP will be responsible for preparing regular quarterly monitoring reports on the status of the RAP implementation, including details of complaints that arise and how they were handled. All the internal reports will be included in the Project Progress Reports. Indicators for the internal monitoring will be those related to processes, immediate outputs and results to facilitate assessment of the progress of the ARAP implementation.

The budget for the ARAP is estimated at USD (\$) 881,991 (see Table 1-1). The budget comprises costs for compensation payments, demolition of affect structures, hiring a witness NGO and implementing a livelihoods support program. See summary of breakdown below.

Table 1-1 Estimated Budget

Description	Amount (\$)
Compensation payments	463,356
Demolition and clearing assistance using manual labor	20,000
Livelihood Restoration Program	80,000
<i>Sub Total</i>	563,356
30% contingency of RAP Estimated Budget (excluding witness NGO)	169,007
Hire a witness NGO for external monitoring of RAP implementation	15,000
Social review and audit and support to the implementation of the RAP	120,000
Demolition Support	11,044
Pre-demolition stakeholder engagement	3,584
TOTAL	881,991

2 BACKGROUND

The Sierra Leone Energy Access Project (EAP) will rehabilitate and upgrade key components of the primary distribution network (from 11 kV to 33kV) in the Western area of Freetown (Blackhall Road-Wellington road). The aim of these activities is to improve evacuation capacity, reduce overloading, reduce technical losses, and improve system reliability. The rehabilitation and upgrade activities will result in permanent displacement impacts on local inhabitants. In particular, assets, especially structures that violate vertical and horizontal RoW clearances, and/or safety considerations require full or partial demolition of properties. Other dwellings will be temporarily impacted by excavation and concrete works for substation rehabilitation, and the stringing of the 33kV lines. The scale of work and its associated displacement effects on the local inhabitants underpins the need for resettlement and rehabilitation of the identified and eligible Project-affected-persons. .

To clear the RoW of violations, initial resettlement planning and compensation was undertaken under the Sierra Leone Power and Water Project along a 13km long 33/11kW line, which included the Blackhall Road-Wellington line. A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) dated 2010 was prepared by Laynaa Consultants on behalf of the National Power Authority (NPA), now the Electricity Distribution Supply Authority (EDSA), with a cut-off date of 31 March 2012. Cash compensation was paid to 22 out of the 23 Project Affected Persons (PAP) identified during resettlement planning and consultation, with one PAP refusing the cash compensation. The PAPs that accepted and received the compensation were expected to vacate the Right of Way (RoW) and self-demolish the structures they were compensated for. However, not all PAPs complied with this requirement and continued to occupy the RoW.

Since March 2012, encroachments into the electricity RoW have continued. An updated RAP was prepared by the Ministry of Energy in 2012 as part of an Environmental and Social Assessment for the Blackhall Road-Wellington line, which was disclosed in-country and at the World Bank's InfoShop in December 2012.

Although this RAP was finalized for implementation under the EAP in 2012, it was not until in December, 2013 when the Environment and Social Management Specialist for the EAP was hired that its implementation started. In trying to progress with this project, the MoE determined that some physical changes and socioeconomic variations may have occurred since 2012 when the RAP was prepared. Accordingly, the MoE hired SRK consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd to undertake a social review and audit of the 2010 and 2012 RAPs to ensure compliance with relevant national legislations and World Bank safeguards policies. It is based on this assessment that MoE is updating the 2012 RAP for implementation.

The Ministry of Energy identified 107 PAPs, through asset surveys and inventory mapping exercises, which are eligible for compensation and livelihood assistance. 81 of these PAPs own properties that will be partially demolished. The Ministry, in consultation with the affected persons, determined that the proposed partial demolishing will not render the remaining parts of affected structures unusable. The remaining 26 PAPs own structures that will be demolished completely. Ninety-six (95) of the 107 PAPs are considered eligible for the complete compensation package including cash payments, demolition assistance, moving assistance and livelihood restoration support. The remaining (12) are considered ineligible for cash payments as they were previously compensated although they will be entitled to demolition assistance and livelihood program. The Ministry prepared an eligibility matrix to support the implementation of the RAP. The matrix determines the categories of PAPs and their entitlement.

The overall responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the ARAP rests with the Ministry of Energy through a Project Management Unit. Two management committees, the Inter-Ministerial sub-Committee (ISC) and the RAP Implementation Committee (RAP-IC) have been formed to

support the RAP implementation. Resettlement activities will be regularly supervised and monitored internally by the EAP environmental and social safeguards specialist and externally by an independent observer, Center for Accountability and Rule of Law (CARL).

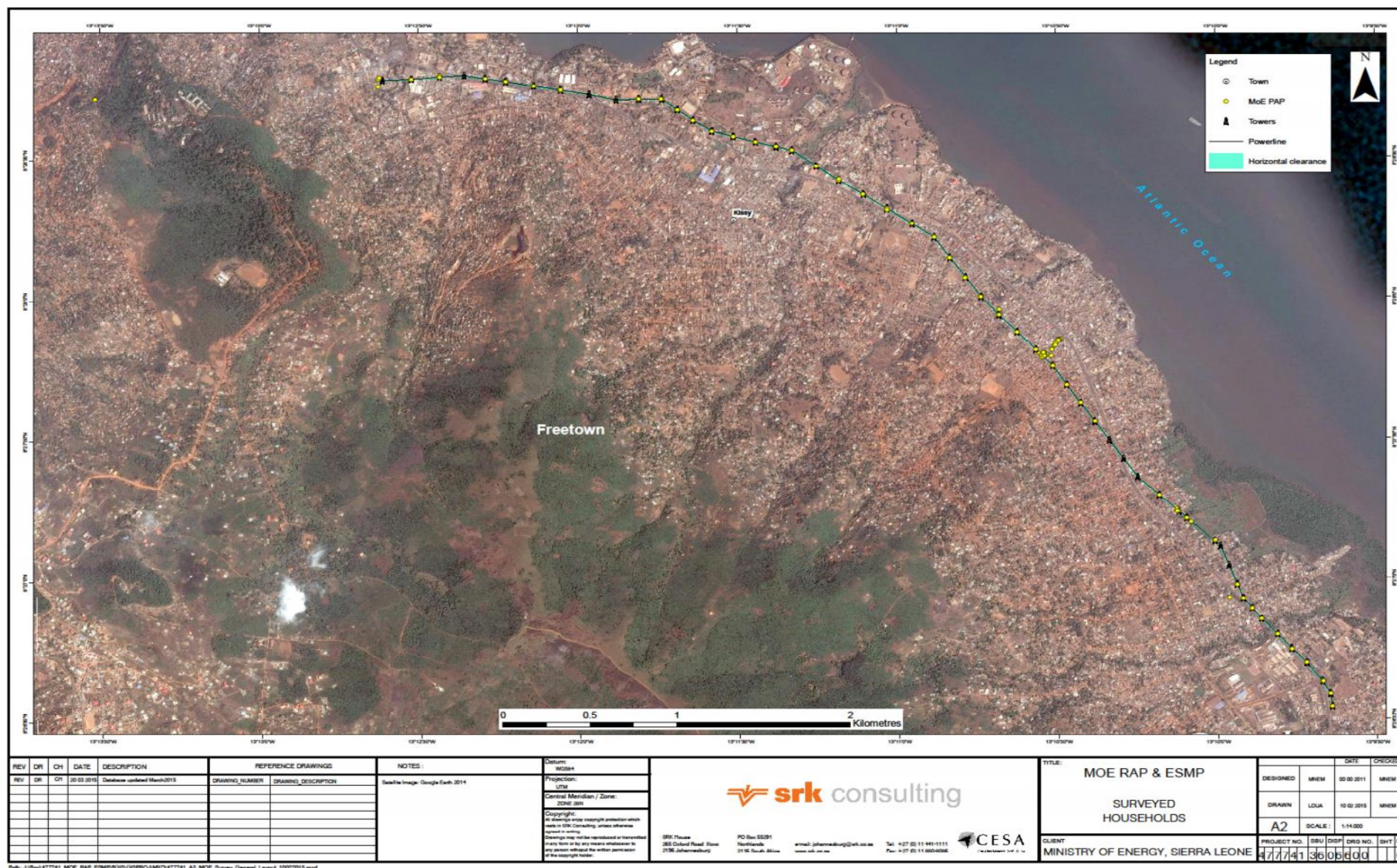
The budget for the ARAP is estimated at \$881,991. The budget comprises costs for the social review and audit assignment, compensation assessment and payments, pre-demolition information dissemination, demolition of affected structures, hiring a witness NGO, and implementing a livelihoods restoration support program.

2.1 Project Description: State of the Route Line and Impacts

In the EAP, key elements of this upgrade are the replacement of 54 towers. Six (6) towers are located on the Sierra Leone Roads Authority (SLRA) RoW whilst forty-eight (48) are located on private properties. The Blackhall Road and Wellington substations will be rehabilitated. In addition, the Roportee substation will be expanded and made functional.

With the proposed 2010 clearances of 7m radius from the centre of the tower, over 500,000 of structures would have been impacted. To minimise temporary and permanent displacement and disruption of livelihoods, the clearances applied for the PAPs in 2010 and 2012 were reduced by half (Wilson and Kamara 2013). These revised clearances remain within “VDE 0210: Planning and design of overhead power lines with rated voltage above 11kV” requirements. In addition, the access routes to the poles, for the purpose of the planned replacement of the poles, have been determined to avoid the displacement and disturbance of households. The expansion of the Roportee substation has also been designed to avoid the displacement of the Portee market location, which will otherwise impose significant risks.

Figure 2-1 Urban areas traversed by the Blackhall Road – Wellington line



3 LEGAL, REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The preparation and implementation of this ARAP is guided by the applicable national legal framework of Sierra Leone and the World Bank OP 4.12 Involuntary resettlement policy.

3.1 National Legal Framework

3.1.1 Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1991

The Constitution of Sierra Leone guarantees the rights of individuals to own private property. The constitution also sets up the principles under which citizens may be deprived of their properties, where such properties become subjects of state expropriation for public interest as described in Chapter III Section 21 of the 1991 Constitution. In such instances, the constitution enjoins the responsible state institutions or agencies to pay prompt and adequate compensation to the affected-person in respect of the loss and impacts thereof. Persons who loose property through state expropriation have access to the court or other impartial and independent authority for the determination of their interest or right, and the amount of any compensation which he/she is entitled to and for the purpose of obtaining prompt payment of that compensation.

3.1.2 National Lands Policy, 2005

As provided in the Constitution, the 2005 National Land Policy also provides for the compulsory acquisition of land in the public interest. The principles of the land policy include among others: The principle of land as a common national or communal property resource held in trust for the people and which must be used in the long term interest of the people of Sierra Leone. Such a principle only holds where it does not violate existing rights of private ownership. Compensation to be paid for lands acquired through compulsory government acquisition will be fair and adequate and will be determined, among other things, through negotiations that take into consideration government investment in the area. Local Authorities (City and District Councils) may negotiate for land for project development purposes, but all such grants should be properly documented and processed.

No interest in or right over any land belonging to an individual or family can be disposed of without consultation with the owner or occupier of the land. No interest in or right over any land belonging to an individual or family can be compulsorily acquired without payment, in reasonable time, of fair and adequate compensation.

3.1.3 Land Commission Act, 2005.

The Land Commission's Act of 2005 provides the principal means by which the property can be legally acquired or conveyed to the EDSA, which is the Client/Buyer. The process would require a change of name from the Seller to the Buyer, of the property. The property is conveyed to the Buyer and registered at the Registrar General's Office in the Ministry of Judicial Affairs. The conveyance between the parties is prepared and signed by a legal counsel, by which means, ownership of the property is established according to law.

3.1.4 Local Government Act, 2004

The Act establishes the Local Council (LC) as the highest political authority in the locality and confers legislative and executive powers to be exercised in accordance with this Act. This Act in its *First Schedule under Section 2* establishes the localities, namely: districts, towns and cities. Part II of this schedule also establishes the number of Paramount Chiefs in each LC. The *Third Schedule* establishes the functions devolved to the LCs. The *Fourth and Fifth Schedules* establish departments under each LC, and a Valuation List and Rate Books respectively.

3.2 World Bank's Safeguard Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

The World Bank's safeguards policy on involuntary resettlement, OP 4.12, is to be complied with where involuntary resettlement, impacts on livelihoods and assets, acquisition of land or restrictions to natural resources takes place as a result of the project. It includes requirements that:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized by exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development projects, providing sufficient investment resources to enable persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.
- Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement projects.
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

According to OP 4.12, the resettlement plan should include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:

- Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement.
- Consulted on, offered choices among and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.
- Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributed directly to the project.

If the impacts include physical relocation, the resettlement plan should include measures to ensure that the displaced persons are:

- Provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation.
- Provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

Where there is difference between OP 4.12 and national law, which ever provides the higher standard will prevail.

4 CENSUS SURVEY OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Following the declaration of the January 31, 2015 cut-off date, the MoE commissioned a census survey as part of the process for updating this RAP. The survey collected relevant socioeconomic data and information on the PAPs. It identified the number of persons and the locations of their homes/houses or affected businesses. It also helped in providing a clearer understanding about the socioeconomic characteristics of the PAPs and the potential impact of the project on their living standard. A questionnaire was used to collect the basic information on the PAPs. The questionnaire inquired about the PAPs preference for the project, ownership of the land where they reside and their socioeconomic characteristics including place of residence, family income, family size, age and gender, potential impact and proposed mitigation measures. The survey was conducted with Heads of Households (HoH), or their representatives in December 2014 and January 2015.

PAPs have been categorized into two based on the extent of impacts (Table 4-1):

- **Linear impact:** Sixty-six (66) PAPs living and/or own assets along the 7.6 km Blackhall Road to Wellington distribution line. The impacted assets along this line will be partially demolished to make way for the project.
- **Full impact:** Forty-one (41) PAPs will be displaced as a result of the planned expansion works on the Roportee substation. PAPs in this category will be impacted through physical and economic displacement.

Appendix A summarizes the list of PAPs, the nature of losses and the compensation amounts claimed.

Table 4-1 Status of PAPs 2014/15

Description	Blackhall Road	Roportee substation	Total
Total # PAP compensated under 2010 RAP but did not demolish and are still present	11	na	11
Total # PAP compensated under 2010/2012 RAP, demolished, but additional structures for identified for demolishing (RoW requirements)	2	na	2
Total # PAP who encroached the RoW after March 31, 2012	7	na	7
Total # PAP not captured and not compensated under the 2010/2012 RAP	10	na	10
Total # PAP in the SLRA RoW	15		15
Total PAP that have not been located	5	na	5
Total number of PAPs identified eligible for compensation		39	39
Total number of owners losing their crops/trees		2	2
Total PAPs			107
Total # of business tenants	na	37	37
Total number of residence identified	13	2	15
Total number of affected businesses	20		20

The survey also indicated that about sixty-percent (60%) of buildings are used for residential purposes with adjoining small business facilities, stalls, and stores. Twenty-five percent (25%) of buildings are used for business purposes only and relates to food vending and retailing of household goods. While none of the households own agricultural land, majority have access to different fruit trees which is a source of income. These findings, in addition to PAPs educational and employment status, water availability and income levels informed the design of the Livelihood Restoration Program.

5 COMPENSATION, ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

Eligibility for compensation is determined by the criterion that only Project Affected Persons (PAPS) whose properties have been lost to the Project, in the Right of Way (RoW) both along the previous and recently mapped route of the Sub Transmission Line shall be compensated. The scope of loss eligible for compensation include loss of land, loss of structures or crops, loss of livelihoods, or a combination of all as the case may be.

Prior to the new census, a cut-off date (January 31, 2015) was established. This cut-off date was communicated to PAPs within the RoW through announcement on radio, TV (news and scroll bar), newspapers, posters at community centers, and door-to-door visitation. The coverage of the announcement was extensive to alert the general public of the MoE's rights to the project area. After

the cut-off date, persons encroaching into the RoW were deemed illegal and not entitled to compensation.

All PAPs who do not qualify for compensation received a letter of ineligibility informing them of their status. The EAP has launched an investigation with the RAP IC on a complaint received from one of the Project Affected Persons, Sidratu B Mansaray located at 1D Gravel Lane of not being compensated in the Old Power and Water Project under NPA (now EDSA).

The entitlement matrix signed off by the MoE indicates that all PAPs who were compensated in the previous resettlement implementation under the Sierra Leone Power and Water Project under NPA (now EDSA) in 2011 will not be entitled to compensation under the EAP. However, since PAPs were not assisted with demolition and clearing and a livelihood restoration support plan then, all PAPs will be entitled to demolition assistance, livelihood support, monitoring and evaluation under the EAP. Furthermore, since there was no evidence of communication of a cut-off date (i.e. March 31, 2012), all PAPs who have encroached into the RoW after the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation payment under the EAP.

According to the entitlement matrix, a total of 107 PAPs were captured as those who violated the RoW of the 7.6km line, and included owners of buildings and their tenants, all of which are entitled to demolition assistance, a livelihood restoration support and monitoring and evaluation. Sixty-two of the total 107 PAPs are HoHs, with an average of 4.5 persons per household. Thirty-nine of the 107 PAPs are tenants and six are squatters. Eleven (11) of the 107 PAPs have been previously compensated under the old Power and Water Project implemented by Laynaa Consultants on behalf of NPA (now EDSA) and so will not receive any cash compensation under the EAP (Table 4-1). The remaining 96 PAPs are considered eligible for compensation payments in addition to other resettlement benefits earlier stated.

The MoE considered that it is preferable not to deviate from the eligibility criteria applied in the 2010 and 2012 RAPs. The MoE has evaluated the eligibility matrix that was applied to identify opportunities for improvement and subsequently developed a simplified entitlement matrix to assess the eligibility of each PAP for:

- Cash compensation for loss of assets;
- Assistance with moving;
- Assistance with demolishing structures;
- Livelihoods restoration assistance.

Table 5-1 Consolidated Entitle Matrix

			Entitlements	
Compensation (in kind)		Cash compensation	Livelihood Restoration Assistance	
Residential and business structures on land with/without title deed	Permanent loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide the opportunity to recover assets and to salvage materials from structures. - Provide equivalent alternative housing structures and other assets and services (such as sanitation and water supply, fences etc.) with title, preferably in the same area. Purchasing an existing house is preferable. If this is not possible, identifying land and building of a house needs to be facilitated. - Alternative housing needs to be in place and all legal requirements for ownership complete before displacement. - PAP need to identify alternatives, for MoE to approve. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For land with title: Disturbance allowance of 15% of the value of the land and building to be lost. - For land without title: Disturbance allowance of 10% of the value of the land and building to be lost. - Provision of financial compensation, if owners prefer financial compensation. - Le300, 000 to Le500, 000 per resettled household paid in cash and transportation cost. - If preferred by owner: cash compensation for land and building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All households and businesses will be eligible to participate in the LRP.
Residential and business structures on land with/without title deed	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide the opportunity to recover assets and to salvage materials from structures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For land with title: Disturbance allowance of 15% of the value of the land and building to be lost. - For land without title: Disturbance allowance of 10% of the value of the land and building to be lost. - Le300, 000 to Le500, 000 per resettled household paid in cash and transportation cost. - Cash compensation for structure and land to be lost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All households and businesses will be eligible to participate in the LRP.
Perennial or annual crops on lost land or encumbered land or land submitted to limitation of use with/without titles	Loss of perennial and/or annual crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance in securing suitable alternative land. - Replacement land preparation assistance including clearing and putting into cultivation a similar piece of land of equal surface area. - Provision of material for preparation of new land (fertilizer, seeds, equipment needed to water the crop/tree). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land with title: disturbance allowance of 15% of the value of the crop. - Land without title: disturbance allowance of 10% of the value of the crop. - Land replacement fee as required, e.g. to the individual selling the land to the PAP. - Compensation for fruit that would have been harvested until it is possible to harvest from new trees. - Provision of financial compensation, if owners prefer financial compensation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor and develop an LRP if required.
Business or household tenant	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide the opportunity to recover assets and to salvage materials from structures. - Alternative housing needs to be available and contracts complete before resettlement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the rental amount is higher than the current amount, provide the difference over the period of six months. - Disturbance allowance 10% of the rental amount. - Le300, 000 to Le500, 000 per resettled household/business paid in cash and transportation cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring of tenant, business and employees. - Based on monitoring findings provide LRP if required.
Business or household tenant	Partial loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide the opportunity to recover assets and to salvage materials from structures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disturbance allowance of 10% of the annual rental amount. - Le300, 000 to Le500, 000 per resettled household/business paid in cash and transportation cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring of tenant, business and employees. - Based on monitoring findings provide LRP if required.

6 VALUATION AND COMPENSATION PROCEDURES

Compensation of the household is the sum total of values of lost land, values of lost structures, value of loss of business revenues, disturbance, compensation for vulnerable individuals or groups in the household, value of lost crops or trees. The total loss is then established for each household. The determination of compensation paid to PAPs involves a number of processes.

6.1 Valuation Process

Data on the affected property was collected and analyzed. Three standard data sheets were developed including:

1. The field Data sheet
2. The standardized Contemporary Housing Valuation
3. And the Bill of Quantities of a standard Design

The Bill of Quantities of known standard design was constructed using the present net value added rates of the various building components such as site surveying; Mechanical plumbing and Electrical reticulation works (see Components 1-26 on the standardized Contemporary Housing Valuation sheet). The Grand total cost of the Bill of Quantities was divided by the floor area, to give the cost per floor area in Leones (local currency).

Specific activities taken to facilitate the assessment of compensation included the following:

- Site visit and assessed the vertical and horizontal clearances to determine the degree of impact.
- Desk study of the information collected
- Detailed computation of the costs of the components observed for each structure
- Age of the structure and component damages assessed
- Specification of materials utilized in constructing the affected house

A visual review of the existing building, with specific detailed assessment of the portion of affected house located with the clearances. Structural analyses to determine the structural components of the building and possible reinforcement detailing and Pictures of the affected structures were taken and reported on.

6.2 Compensation Payment Procedures

The Ministry of Energy in preparation for compensation payments engaged PAPs in consultative and negotiations meetings. Consultative meetings were targeted at only the affected persons although was attended by local authorities including tribal heads, ward councilors, women's leaders, youth leaders, religious leaders and other community members. Three (3) Consultative meetings were held to sensitize PAPs on the EAP, the RAP process and schedule including the eligibility criteria, the project's engineering design and health and safety messages, cut-off date, grievance procedure and other related information. The meetings was attended by (89) PAPs and community representatives including (10) Ward Councilors, (3) Members of Parliament, (4) Local Chiefs, (3) Women's Leaders, (4) Youth Leaders, and (6) Religious Heads. Absentee PAPs were consulted through door-to-door visitation.

To ensure effective engagement and consultations meetings were held in 3 groups of about 35-40 PAPs at a time. Invitation letters to these meetings were prepared by the MoE. The MoE and EDSA Management team also participated in all the meetings.

Statements were made by

- The Deputy Minister of Energy I responsible of Distribution and Supply,
- EDSA Health and Safety Officer
- EDSA Electrical Engineers
- ESMS

A0-A3 sized posters on the cut-off date, the GRM, and Engineering design were displayed at the community meetings and were later given to Councilors to paste at the community centers of affected communities.

Eligibility letters were distributed to all PAPs whose names were on the database of affected people under the EAP. The letter informed PAPs of their eligibility status and requested the PAPs to submit title deeds/tenancy agreements for compensation.

Compensation forms the high point of the process of implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Those eligible for compensation are persons whose lands, structures, and livelihoods would be affected – permanently or temporarily – by the project

Compensation agreement forms were prepared by the Law Officer's Department, Office of the Attorney General and Minister of Justice. The agreement form indicates the responsibilities of both parties i.e. the MoE and the PAP. Signatories to the form will include the following:

- The Project Affected Person
- The Client/Facilitator
- Chairman of the RAP-IC
- The Witness NGO
- The Ward Councilor/Member of Parliament

Compensation payments will be paid by cheques through the Sierra Leone Commercial Bank. Every stage of the process will be documented such as recording of signatures/ thumb printing of recipients and photographs during the handing over of cheques..

6.3 Demolition Process

Freetown City Council (FCC), the Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and the Environment, the Sierra Leone Roads Authority, and the Sierra Leone Police will be responsible for the demolition exercise. Pre-demolition activities include:

- Assessment that all PAPs to the best efforts possible, have been identified and effectively paid compensation.
- Preparation of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the FCC and the MoE indicating measures to mitigate the various environmental and social concerns during demolition e.g. dust, noise, pedestrians and worker's safety etc.

- Pre-demolition campaign including public announcement to adequately inform PAPs and the general public of the demolition exercise and when it will take place.
- Considerable notices to PAPs (about 3 months) for demolition to enable PAPs find alternatives and salvage their items.
- Resolve grievances amicably before any grieving PAP's property is demolished.

6.4 Livelihood Restoration Program

The implementation of the RAP will include the implementation of a six-month (6) Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) designed by the EAP. Through the LRP, the Ministry will train PAPs in business management and marketing skills, health and sanitation and vegetable gardening and cultivation of short duration crops. PAPs will also be provided with planting materials and hygiene promotion equipment. A local NGO will be recruited to elaborate and implement the LRP coming up with a detailed LRP Plan after consultations with eligible PAPs. The NGO will be tasked to develop a business management training program that will ensure that the PAPs are able to support themselves after compensation payments.

7 INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The MoE, through the EAP, will be responsible for implementing the ARAP. The Ministry has set up two Management Committees to take charge of specific responsibilities related to the implementation of the RAP. Two EDSA engineers have been assigned to regularly monitor RoW clearance to ensure the ministry's readiness to fend off any potential encroachment in the future. The following institutions will perform specific responsibilities as:

7.1 The Resettlement Action Plan Implementation Committee (RAP-IC)

The preparation and implementation of resettlement requires collaboration from all the stakeholders. The processes and milestones that are pertinent include the establishment of an Implementation Committee that will implement the RAP, manage grievances, as well as launch the health and safety campaign.

Objective

The RAP Implementation Committee is established to take responsibility for the groundwork required to implement the RAP. The Committee will authenticate the RAP implementation process.

Responsibilities

The committee

1. Will implement the RAP including the verification of claims by PAPs, compensation exercise, demolition of structures and clearing of RoW and other related activities
2. Is the vehicle through which RAP information will be disseminated to affected communities
 - Prepare notification letter to PAP on their eligibility or non-eligible status and on new cut-off date;
 - Prepare a statement to the public that addresses compensation measures and cut-off dates, health risks with people living under the RoW, and penalties for defaulters;
 - Perform other related stakeholder engagement activities;
 - Organise pre-demolition and demolition campaigns;
 - Prepare notification/presentation of compensation package to each household;
 - Any other related responsibility.

Communication, facilitation skills will be sourced within the committee and utilised

3. Takes responsibility for grievances management. The grievance management sub-committee will be the mediating force to manage all RAP conflicts and will:
 - Receive all complaints from aggrieved persons,
 - Investigate all complaints and aim to resolve them internally,
 - Where the aggrieved person or persons remain dissatisfied, or the matter goes beyond the mandate of the committee, the Legal Adviser of EDSA will counsel as to which action should be taken. The Inter-Ministerial Sub Committee (ISC) may be involved if necessary,
 - In circumstances where the aggrieved person is still dissatisfied and wishes to seek redress in the Court of Law, he/she could do so at his/her own expense. Where the MoE is implicated, the Legal Adviser of EDSA and ISC legal adviser will represent the MoE in the court of law,

- Where an in-house settlement is required, legal representatives of the aggrieved parties, the EDSA and two independent persons suggested by either party will be present to reach an amicable settlement,
- In situations where the beneficiary dies and the heir apparent is to inherit any benefit, the RAP-IC with the help or presence of family members would manage the issue,
- Any other related responsibility.

Conflict management, relationship management, problem solving skills will be sourced within the committee and utilized

4. Implements the Health and Safety awareness campaign (refer to the OHSM). Campaign will be based on:

- Reasons for preventing encroachment;
- Results of living in close proximity to the poles and cables;
- How to identify encroachments;
- Where to report encroachments (toll free number);
- What will be done to those who do not comply;
- Posters will also be distributed.

Composition of RAP-IC

- MoE (Facilitator/secretariat)
- EDSA Legal Representative
- EDSA Environment & Social Specialist
- EDSA Planning Department Representative
- EDSA Health and Safety Department Representative
- FCC: Mayor, Community Counsellors, City Engineer,
- Witness NGO
- Project-Affected Person
- Community Elder
- Representative from Ministry of Lands
- Representative from SLRA

Structure

1. Chairperson: responsible to convene meetings; chair and moderate meetings and also give responsibilities to committee members
2. A Coordination Committee - where other stakeholders can be co-opted on needs basis
3. Secretariat: The Facilitator/ Secretariat, the EAP, will be responsible for the following:
 - Coordinate, organise and facilitate committee and PAP meetings, including preparation of an agreed standing agenda, presentations and sending minutes to stakeholders;
 - Act as a key contact person for the ISC;
 - Co-ordination and liaison, including tracking and reviewing project progress through regular meetings with respective committee members and committees;

- Ongoing reporting and communication to the RAC and ISC, through a communication strategy, on the progress of committee related matters;

Other responsibilities include but are not limited to:

- Providing upfront planning, scheduling and resourcing for the Project;
- Reviewing the RAP preparation process including the scope, budget and schedule;
- Developing and implementing the Monitoring and Evaluation plan for the RAP implementation process;

Frequency of Meetings

- Monthly meetings for the duration of the RAP planning and development phase will be held.
- All meetings will be accompanied by an agenda, minutes of meeting and action plan;
- Meeting invites will go out 2 weeks before the meeting to secure a suitable timeslot and a telephonic reminder will be done 2 days prior to the meeting;
- Meetings will take place at the most convenient and practical location for all members.

The RAP implementation plan and entitlements for the EAP was disclosed to PAPs for negotiations. The time for compensation and demolition was disclosed; the four-tier grievance process was also discussed with PAPs. PAPs were informed of their obligation to the MoE and vice versa.

All discussions during these meetings were summarized in a Compensation Description Form (Appendix G) that PAPs signed (in consent) with the RAP-IC. Specifically,

1. PAPs were identified by their respective ward councilors and local chiefs
2. PAPs were asked if they know why they were invited
3. PAPs were asked if they know the Environment and Social Lead for the EAP
4. The description of PAP's eligibility status and compensation package were explained in 'Krio' (broken English) with an option for explanation in any of the four local languages (Mende, Temne, Limba, Loko) identified by SRK to be the most spoken in the communities
5. PAPs were asked if they agree with the contents of the form
6. PAPs were asked if they have any concerns (*See minutes of meetings in Appendix F*)
7. PAPs were invited to sign forms and were all assisted with transport
8. All except one PAP agreed to vacate and relocate within two (two) weeks after full compensation has been paid. Only one (1) PAP negotiated for four (4) weeks to vacate the RoW and the RAP-IC agreed considering he owns 2 houses that will be completely demolished.
The agreed timelines for demolition was signed off with the PAPs in the Compensation Package Description Form during negotiations meetings (see Appendix G) timelines

RAP implementation activities are being closely monitored by an Independent Observer, Centre for Accountability and Rule of Law (CARL).

7.2 The Inter Ministerial Sub-Committee (ISC)

The ISC will support to provide the RAP -IC access to necessary legal documentations such as building permits, house plans, etc. on properties within the RoW. It is also accountable for the implementation of the upgraded power line and substation; monitors responses to encroachments after project implementation. This committee is comprised of officials from State house, Ministries of Energy and Lands, Roads Authority, the Sierra Leone Police, EPA-SL, Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Works and Infrastructure, the Law Office Department, Ministry of Information and Communication, Office of National Security and a representative from the RAP-IC.

Councilors and Tribal Heads in the affected communities also supported the RAP implementation process. The Councilors assisted the MoE by facilitating meetings with PAPs. The role of the Councilors thus included identifying and distributing letters to the PAPs, deciding on and preparing community meetings halls for rentals, witnesses to compensation agreements and also supported in resolving conflicts.

8 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

The RAP-IC will constitute a Grievance sub-committee to investigate and resolve complaints and grievances during the project implementation. The Grievance Sub-Committee members include:

- A legal advisor (EDSA Legal)
- Mende Tribal Head
- Temne Tribal Head
- Limba Tribal Head
- Loko Tribal Head
- Ward Councilor
- A representative of the Witness NGO
- PAP representatives

8.1 The Grievance Process

In Sierra Leone, the prevailing cultural procedure for resolving conflicts in communities usually involves settlement at the household level among aggrieved individuals. This can then be escalated by involving first, the Councilors/Tribal Heads when such conflicts are unresolved at the household level; then the Sierra Leone Police if it goes pass the councilors.

This prevailing conflict resolution procedure will not apply in this project as it offers fewer opportunities for mutual respect and collaboration from all stakeholders. Thus the MoE modified the grievance process into the following in accordance with World Bank Safeguards requirements. A complainant may:

Step 1: Pick, Fill and lodge a complete Grievance form or make a phone call (see Appendix F) with the Ward Councilor.

Step 2: The Ward Councilor shall make a record of the form including date and time of lodgment. If possible provide complainant with evidence that his/her form has been accepted.

Step 3: Ward Councilor will then forward the grievance form to Environment and Social Management Specialist of EAP;

Step 4: Environment and Social Management Specialist will submit form to the Chairman of the RAP-IC;

Step 5: Chairman RAP-IC will convene a meeting no later than one week after receiving complain with the other members of the committee and attempt to resolve complaint. If not resolved,

Step 6: Complainant can seek redress in a court of law.

8.2 Other Functions of the Grievance Committee

- Look into all complaints and internally resolve them amicably;
- Where the aggrieved person or persons remain dissatisfied, or the matter goes beyond the mandate of the committee, the Legal Adviser will counsel as to which action should be taken;
- Make recommendations to the implementation team and the MoE, about issues from the RAP implementation;
- Stand as a mediating force to manage all RAP conflicts;
- In circumstance where the aggrieved person is still dissatisfied and wishes to seek redress in a Court of Law, he/she could do so with assistance of a private Lawyer at his/her own expense. Where the MoE is implicated, the Legal Adviser will represent MoE in the court of law;
- Where an in-house settlement is required, Legal representatives of the aggrieved parties, the MoE and two independent persons suggested by either party will be present to reach an amicable settlement;
- In situations where the beneficiary dies and the heir apparent is to inherit any benefit, family members would manage the issue.
- Ensure that grievances reported are only specific to the RAP, and that civilian grievances are directed to the local chiefs and/or police;
- Determine training and capacity needs to improve the performance of the committee;
- Provide feedback loop or grievance close-out loop to ensure that all grievances are properly addressed and closed, and that feedback is provided to the complainants;
- If necessary, improve knowledge and access through civil society organisations, including NGOs, and the use of appropriate information materials;
- Include grievance resolution monitoring in the Monitoring and Evaluation process;

9 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

Public consultation under the EAP is guided by a systematic and objective-driven consultation and engagement plan.

This has been prepared to maintain constructive and transparent relationships with the PAP and the surrounding communities throughout the entire life of the project particularly through the implementation and construction phases. See Appendix G for the stakeholder engagement plan.

The public consultations conducted so far under the EAP utilized different approaches and communication techniques including Interviews, surveys and community discussions. PAPs in the 7.6km RoW were consulted about Project design, RAP process, Grievance Redress Process, Relevant timelines and Livelihood Restoration Plan.

In addition to the above the process for preparing for compensation payment includes consultations. This was done with several stakeholders including PAPs, chiefs, councilors, Members of Parliament, women's leader, youth leader, religious leaders etc. Consultations were largely centered on:

- Formally informing communities about the EAP, the need for evacuation of the line and the RAP implementation process.
- development of the household survey and presentation of findings and asset inventory to all stakeholders for the successful participation of all stakeholders
- Public notices for the Consultative and Negotiations meetings and cut-off dates
- Negotiation entitlement and agreement meetings
- health and safety
- Grievance procedures etc.

The PMU comprise a communication specialist responsible for the development and execution of the plan. Monitoring of stakeholder engagement activities will be included in the monitoring plan and reported as part of the project progress reports.

9.1 Summary Views of Some of the Consultations

The PAPs generally had an affirmative attitude to the project for the improvement of electricity in their communities. Many of them were of the opinion that the GoSL should have done a few things differently like constructing the towers and cables along the SLRA RoW rather than in their private properties; fence off towers and substations; and beautification of towers that were in the SLRA RoW.

During the Consultative meetings, a good number of PAPs requested the MoE show them the affected portion of their properties since they were not present at site when the marking of the required clearances exercise was conducted. PAPs also requested they are allowed enough time to salvage building materials like iron sheets, wood and other materials before demolition commences.

Focus group meetings were held with internal and external stakeholders in June - July, 2014. The purpose of these meetings was to understand the challenges related to maintaining the RoW, and to inform the development of the household survey that was to be developed for PAP. The survey team met with chiefs, councilors, Members of Parliament, women's leader, youth leader, religious leaders within the project area. PAPs were randomly selected based on their availability.

The MoE presented findings of the household survey and asset inventory to all stakeholders including EDSA (March 6, 26 2015), FCC (March 6 2015), ISC (May 15, 2015) and RAP-IC (April 22, 8 October, 2015) and discussed way forward for RAP implementation. Summary of discussions are included in the minutes prepared for these meetings (see Appendix B).

The MoE then held Consultative meetings with PAPs at their communities to formally inform them of the EAP, the need for evacuation of the line and the RAP implementation process amongst other related discussions. PAPs were also informed of the required clearances and the need to maintain them. Clearances (see Appendix C) were illustrated on A0, A2, A3 sized posters and handouts. A grievance procedure was also communicated to the PAPs at these meetings and was also illustrated on A0, A2, A3 sized posters and handouts.

MoE management team, EDSA management team, councilors and local chiefs were all in attendance. EDSA Health and Safety Officer and Electrical Engineers were in attendance to further explain to PAPs the need to maintain the electricity RoW clearances.

Public notices for the Consultative and Negotiations meetings were aired to raise awareness and for the successful participation of all stakeholders. As part of the community and stakeholder engagement plan, health and safety jingles were prepared and aired on the most popular radio stations and also on the radio stations at the affected communities like TUMAC and Citizen Radios.

Consultative Meetings were held in May/June, 2015 in 3 groups:

Group	Wards	Date (2015)	Venue	Total attendees
Group 1	348, 351, and 353	23 rd May	Lenry's Complex, Wellington	21
Group 2	354 and 355	30 th May	Rokupa Hall	38
Group 3	359, 360, 361, 362, 365	13 th June	Africa Muslim Agency, Shell	30
TOTAL				89

At the Consultative meetings, the MoE presented a 'Letter of Eligibility' to each eligible PAP which formally informs PAPs of their eligibility status as assets owners, tenants, squatters or whether they are affected by complete or partial demolition. The letter also requested the PAPs submit their title deeds, tenancy agreements and other relevant documents of proof of occupancy. The 'Eligibility Letter' was signed by the Deputy Minister of Energy I in charge of Distribution and Supply. Copies were sent to the Chief of Staff, Head of EDSA, Ministry of Lands, SLRA, and other relevant stakeholders.

'Non-Eligibility Status Letters' were distributed to non-eligible PAPs who were compensated in the previous Power and Water Project and who will not be compensated under the EAP. These PAPs admitted they were previously compensated and are willing to fulfill their obligations. The EAP informed this category of PAPs that they will be entitled to demolition assistance (if not already conducted) and a livelihood restoration support program. The EAP would realize some savings from not paying compensation to these PAPs as they were budgeted for in the compensation amount.

'Standard Encroachment Notice Letters' was also prepared and shared with EDSA for use during monitoring of encroachments after the RAP under the EAP is successfully implemented. All relevant documents including notification letters, minutes, ToRs, prepared by the MoE was thoroughly reviewed and approved by all stakeholders.

The MoE announced through print and media, a cut-off date of January 31, 2015 for the 11/33kV line from Blackhall Road to Wellington Substation. This means that any structure (s) constructed within the electricity RoW from Blackhall Road to Wellington Substation after 31st January 2015 have been illegally erected and will be demolished without notice or compensation and violators will be prosecuted.

In May, 2015, the MoE conducted a marking exercise with the MCLPE to survey and demarcate the land area containing structures to be demolished. A cut-off date and a grievance procedure were also communicated during this visit.

Persons on visit were the Lands Superintendent (John Coker); Lands Surveyor (Mohamed Rabieue); Assistant Tax Planning Officer (Aiah Kaingbanja); Communication Specialist, EAP and ESMS, EAP. The outcome of this exercise is the production of survey plans for all 53 towers and 3 substations, and awareness raised on cut-off date and grievance process to project communities.

MoE held PAP Negotiations Meetings with the PAPs at the office of the Ministry of Energy. PAPs were informed of the amount they will be paid for their losses. A recap of the RAP implementation process was provided to PAPs including health and safety messages and the required clearances. Cash compensation was agreed upon with the PAPs (see Appendix G). The LRP was also discussed with the PAPs.

PAPs were asked if they are satisfied with the offer. All PAPs agreed to the compensation package except for (1). However, a few members of the Resettlement Action Plan Implementation Committee met with the PAP at the affected property to further explain the required clearances and other implementation process and the PAP agreed to the proposed compensation amount (see minutes of meetings in Appendix D). A description of the compensation package was prepared for each PAP according to their eligibility status and PAPs after agreeing to their individual packages signed the description form (see Appendix E). Finally, PAPs were instructed to prepare and present their ID cards (national, voter, passport, and driver's license) for the compensation ceremony.

10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 Internal Monitoring

The Environment and Social Management Specialist of the EAP is responsible for the day to day field monitoring of resettlement activities.

The World Bank supervision team also conducts supervision mission visits to monitor the progress of resettlement activities.

In addition to this process, the distribution line will be inspected on a weekly basis for the first year after the implementation of the RAP. These inspections will be conducted by the EDSA engineers. The purposes are to identify any new encroachments and to respond to these in real time.

The site visits will be conducted jointly with local officials and community leaders, to the extent possible, in order to augment the responsibility for securing the line RoW on a regular basis.

10.2 External Monitoring

The MoE has hired an Independent Observer, Centre for Accountability and Rule of Law (CARL) to externally monitor all engagements with the PAPs until compensation payments are made and the demolition of affected properties is concluded. This task will be carried out in parallel with the implementation of each RAP activity and will entail field visits and communication with PAPs.

The role of the external monitor is to ensure compliance with provisions of the RAP; ensure its enforcement by detecting and documenting noncompliance issues and advise the Ministry of Energy on the appropriate responses to such cases.

The key activities are to: measure and report progress on the implementation of the RAP; verify that agreed entitlements are delivered in full to affected people; and verify that grievance mechanisms are effectively implemented.

10.3 Reporting

Reports are submitted to the Interim General Project Coordinator and included in the project's routine reporting; monthly, quarterly and annual reports. The EAP will also report on resettlement activities to the World Bank and other stakeholders as and when required.

The MoE will ensure that external monitoring does take place, with reporting preferably done on a quarterly basis. The focus will be on evaluation of reporting processes, capacity of the team, appropriateness of consultation, fairness of the process, effectiveness of grievances procedure and livelihoods restoration.

At the end of RAP implementation, a RAP Completion Report will be submitted to the World Bank indicating whether the compensation program has been carried out based on the provisions of the Bank's OP 4.12 and with the satisfaction of the PAPs. Approval of the Completion report by WB will be a condition for EAP to give a commencement letter to the contractor to start the upgrade works.

Indicators for the internal monitoring will be those related to processes, immediate outputs and results which will allow assessing the progress of the ARAP implementation and the adjustment of the work program.

Output indicators associated with performance milestones include:

- Establishment of required institutional structures;
- Appointment of staff and provision of logistical support to associated officials;
- Number of meetings with each individual PAP;
- Records of communication with PAP;
- Completed outstanding household surveys;
- Completed compensation agreements;
- Compensation payments;
- Replacement of communal infrastructure and services;
- Physical relocation of displaced people;
- Demolishing of structures;
- Implementation of LRP; etc.

11 TIMETABLE AND BUDGET

Table 11-1 Timetable for RAP Preparation and Implementation

Task/Step	Detail	Responsibility	Required for advancement	Key performance indicator	Timeline
Preparation					
Social review and audit and support to the update and implementation of RAP	Household survey conducted, asset valuation, development of an entitlement matrix and recommendations to support RAP implementation	SRK Consulting SA	RAP implementation completed	Final Full Report: Social review and audit and Support to RAP Implementation	June 2014 - February 2015
Preparation, review and publishing of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan	Local publication at the MoE website and local tabloids and also at the WB Infoshop	MoE	RAP implementation completed	ARAP published	February
Constitution of RAP Management Committees	2 committees established: the ISC and RAP-IC will support RAP implementation and enforce relevant laws especially on violating Row	MoE, EAP		Committees established and functional	ISC (April, 2014); RAP-IC (April, 2015)
Preparation of Stakeholder Engagement plan	Consultations with PAPs, host communities and relevant institutions to maintain constructive and transparent relationships	EAP		Stakeholders adequately consulted on RAP processes	December, 2015
Implementation					
PAP Consultative meetings	Information sessions with PAPs on project design, RAP process, Grievance Redress Process, Relevant timelines and Livelihood Restoration Plan	MoE, EAP, EDSA	All stakeholders consulted	PAPs adequately informed of RAP process	May - June, 2015
Marking exercise	Marking of required horizontal and vertical clearances	MoE, EAP, MLCPE, EDSA	Partial/ complete demolition of affected structure	Affected structures clearly marked for demolition	May, 2015
PAP Negotiations meetings	Negotiations on entitlements, demolition date, and other arrangements with PAPs	RAP-IC	PAPs to sign off on compensation description package	Agreements signed off	October, 2015
Approval of alternatives for compensation (third parties)	Final negotiations and agreement with relevant third parties to ensure resettlement to alternatives can proceed or that compensation payments can be made. - Title deed in place - Rental agreement in place	RAP-IC	Compensation agreements completed	Signed agreements	December 2015 - January, 2016

Task/Step	Detail	Responsibility	Required for advancement	Key performance indicator	Timeline
Salvaging of materials.	Allow households to salvage material such as corrugated iron, wood (within a timeframe agreed to).	MoE, RAP-IC	PAP evacuated the buildings	All salvaged materials removed from the premises	February
Facilitate reconnaissance visit and remarking of 33/11kV RoW from Blackhall Road to Wellington	The EAP will introduce the project site to the demolition team; and also remark required clearances for demolition	MoE, RAP-IC		Marking of clearances completed and site surveyed	February
Demolition of houses	All structures will be demolished once they have been vacated and salvaged to prevent future occupation.	MoE, RAP-IC	Dwellings evacuated and salvaging completed	Demolition contractor appointed Houses demolished and sites cleared.	February-March
Management of grievances during and after demolition exercise	The EAP will redress complaints during and after demolition with the support of the RAP-IC and ISC	MoE, RAP-IC, ISC		Grievances redressed	March-April
Preparation of compensation completion report and filing of relevant documents	The Environment and Social Management Specialist (ESMS) will prepare and submit RAP implementation completion report and file all related documents	ESMS		Compensation completion report	June-July
Tree replacement					
Loss of trees is compensated	Compensate owners as per the negotiated agreement,	RAP-IC	Compensation agreements completed	Affected tree owners compensated – signed off	Completed
Identified replacement land prepared for a new tree.	PAP will prepare replacement land for agricultural purposes. This will include clearing bush, ploughing and erecting fencing if applicable.	PAP	Replacement land identified and secured	Trees planted	February-July
Enhancement and support					
Enhancement and support mechanisms commence.	Support and enhancement programmes start	MoE – RAP-IC	PAP resettled/structures demolished.	Monitoring report on LRP	June-July

11.1 RAP Implementation Budget

Table 11-2 Summary of Budget for RAP Implementation

Description	Amount (\$)
Compensation payments	463,356
Demolition and clearing assistance using manual labor	20,000
Livelihood Restoration Program	80,000
Sub Total	563,356
30% of RAP Estimated Budget (excluding witness NGO)	169,007
Hire a witness NGO for external monitoring of RAP implementation	15,000
Social review and audit and support to the implementation of the RAP	120,000
Demolition Support	11,044
Pre-demolition stakeholder engagement	3,584
TOTAL	881,991

Table 11-3 Budget for Livelihood Implementation

No	Description	Unit	Qty/No	Unit Cost	Total USD	Total (Le)
1	Launch of project (hall rental, food, publicity, and transportation for PAPs)	session	1		2,000	11,600,000
2*	Training in vegetable gardening and cultivation of short duration crops.	PAPs	6	700	4,200	24,360,000
3	Provision of tools, seed and other planting materials.	PAPs	6	1,500	9,000	52,200,000
4	Training in business, management and marketing skills.	groups	11	700	7,700	44,660,000
5	Training in life skills in health and sanitation including killer diseases.	groups	11	700	7,700	44,660,000
6	Procurement of hygiene promotion equipment	PAPs	110	100	11,000	63,800,000
7	Recruit services of NGO (Training, mentoring and monitoring, systems creation)				25,000	145,000,000
					66,600	386,280,000

***\$1=Le 5,800**

Table 11-4 Estimate for Demolition

Item	Description	Qty	Unit	Rate (Le)	Amount (Le)	Amount (\$)
1	Preliminaries					
1.1	Mobilization for commencement of works	1	LS	3,000,000	3,000,000	614.8
1.2	Demobilization for commencement of works	1	LS	3,000,000	3,000,000	614.8
	Subtotal				6,000,000	1,229.6
2	Demolition and Disposal of Rubbish out of site					
2.1	Provide and use front end loader to demolish all concrete structures (Provisional item)	3	days	4,500,000	13,500,000	2,767
	Subtotal				13,500,000	2,767
2.2	Provide and use hand tools to demolish makeshift and other temporary structures					
2.2.1	Bars	40	No.	30,000	1,200,000	246
2.2.2	Head Pan	40	No.	30,000	1,200,000	246
2.2.3	Pick axe	30	No.	30,000	900,000	184.5
2.2.4	Shovel	20	No.	30,000	600,000	123
2.2.5	Sledge hammer	20	No.	220,000	4,400,000	901.8
2.2.6	Gloves	60	No.	20,000	1,200,000	246
	Subtotal				9,500,000	1,947
2.3	Workmanship (for demolition and removal of rubbish)					
2.3.1	10 (ten) skilled carpenters @ Le 50,000/day	12	days	500,000	6,000,000	1,229.6
2.3.2	40 (forty) labourers @ Le 40,000/day	12	days	1,600,000	19,200,000	3,894.2
2.3.3	4 (four) supervisors @ Le 60,000/day	12	days	240,000	2,880,000	590.2
2.3.4	First aid (medical)				4,500,000	922.3
	Subtotal				32,580,000	6,558.7
2.4	Transportation					
2.4.1	Provide and use (3) tipper trucks for the collection of demolition material out of site	6	days	6,000,000	36,000,000	7,378.6
	Subtotal				36,000,000	7,378.6
	Total for demolition and disposal of rubbish				91,580,000	18,770.2
	Total for Preliminaries, Demolition and Transportation				97,580,000	20,000

*\$1=Le4, 879

Table 11-5 Budget for demolition support

No.	Description of Item	No. of Days	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total (Le)	Total (\$)
1	Reconnaissance Visit and re-marking of clearances					
	Refreshment for EDSA Engineers	3	4	78,750.00	945,000.00	163
	Refreshment for EDSA Drivers	3	1	33,750.00	101,250.00	17.5
	Refreshment for Police Representative	3	1	67,500.00	202,500.00	35
	Refreshment for EDSA Engineers	3	1	78,750.00	236,250.00	40.7
	Refreshment for SLRA Representative	3	1	67,500.00	202,500.00	35
2	Sierra Leone Police Estimate for Fuel and Security Personnel					
	Fuel for 1 Police Officer Truck	14	40	3,750.00	2,100,000.00	362
	Lunch for Senior Police Officers (SPO's)	14	4	78,750.00	4,410,000.00	760.3
	Lunch for Junior Police Officers (JPO's)	14	2	67,500.00	1,890,000.00	325.9
	Lunch for Other Ranks	14	80	33,750.00	37,800,000.00	6,517.2
3	Ministry of Lands Country Planning and the Environment					
	Lunch for Surveyors	14	2	78,750.00	2,205,000.00	380.2
	Lunch for Drivers	14	1	33,750.00	472,500.00	81.5
	Fuel for Vehicle	14	9	3,750.00	472,500.00	81.5
4	Sierra Leone Roads Authority					
	Head of RIMPU	14	1	78,750.00	1,102,500.00	190.1
	Engineer	14	1	78,750.00	1,102,500.00	190.1
	Drivers	14	1	33,750.00	472,500.00	81.5
	Fuel for Vehicle	14	9	3,750.00	472,500.00	81.5
	Total				54,187,500.00	9,342.7

*\$1=Le5, 800

Table 11-6 Communication budget for pre-demolition activities

Description	Quantity	Unit Cost	Amount (Le)	Amount (\$)
Radio Discussion	1 week	700,000	4,900,000	845
Public Notice on Television	14days	300,000	4,200,000	724.1
Public Notice on Radio	2 weeks	10,000 per slot x2 slots daily	280,000	48.3
Public Notice on Newspaper	7 days	600,000	4,200,000	724.1
PA System announcement in Project Communities				
Fee for Town Crier	10days	100,000	1,000,000	172.4
PA system including Generator and Fuel)	10days	150,000	1,500,000	258.6
Fee for Security (Ex Gratia	10days	100,000	1,000,000	172.4
Lunch for Driver	10day	50,000	500,000	86.2
Videographer/Camera man	7days	100,000	700,000	120.7
TOTAL			18,280,000	3,151.7

*\$1=Le5, 800

12 Appendices

12.1 Appendix A: Itemized list of PAPs, types of losses and compensation amount

No	Household Number	Address	Eligibility Condition	Total (Le)
1	AS0122014	2D Horse Shoe Rd Ferry Junction	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	21,094,352.00
2	AS0042014 (A)	Works Yard/fisheries	Complete loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	3,078,862.00
3	AS0042014(A)	15 Bai Bureh Road	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	32,352,995.00
4	AS0042014 (B) + (C)	33 Old Railway Line, Kissy Dock Yard	loss of crops	1,448,750.00
5	AS0232014 (A)	AAS Islamic Clinic Off Shell Lorry Park Kissy Dockyard	Complete loss of business and residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	21,818,301.00
6	AS0222014(A)	87b Bai Bureh Road, Quarry	Partial loss of business structures and other assets including services and facilities	14,608,775.00
7	AS0222014(B)	AAS Islamic Clinic Off Shell Lorry Park Kissy Dockyard	Complete loss of business and residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,150,000.00
8	AS0102014	87 Bai Bureh Road, Locaust Junction, Kissy	Partial loss of business structures and other assets including services and facilities	17,004,045.00
9	AS0252014	70g Bai Bureh Road, Texaco Junction	Partial loss of business structures and other assets including services and facilities	44,051,707.00
10	AS0242014	98 Bai Bureh Road, Graasfield	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,150,000.00
11	AS0262014	26b Power Magazine by railway line, Grassfields	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	6,260,904.00
12	AS0262014	258 Bai Bureh Road	Partial loss of business structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,150,000.00
13	AS0302014 (A)	1 Lane Peace Market	Complete loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	16,860,288.00
14	AS0302014 (A)	33 Main Bai Bureh Road, Ferry Junction	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,664,878.00
15	AS0322014 (A) + (B)	Bai Bureh Road SLPMB Junction, Bus Stop Wellington	Sensitization, relocation	2,150,000.00
16	AS0312014 (A) + (B) + (C) + (D) + E	36 Pillar street, Wellington	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,150,000.00

No	Household Number	Address	Eligibility Condition	Total (Le)
17	AS0312014 (A) + (B) + (C) + (D) + E	6a Lower Congo Water	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	4,294,487.00
18	AS0882014 (A)	SLPMB Junction, Bai Bureh Road	Complete loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,150,000.00
19	AS0882014 (B) + (C)	263 Pillar street, Bai Bureh Road	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	7,904,391.00
20	AS0882014	7c Lower Melon Street	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,150,000.00
21	AS0922014	39b Philip Street	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,150,000.00
22	AS0922014	15a/5 Old Railway Road	Complete loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,150,000.00
23	AS0412014 (A) + (B)	2 /54 Wharf Road	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,150,000.00
24	AS0792014	2/54 Wharf Road	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,150,000.00
25	AS0792014	2/54 Wharf Road	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,302,500.00
26	AS0912014	5 Old Railway Road	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	39,346,061.00
27	AS0912014	2/54 Wharf road)	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,150,000.00
28	AS0932014	473 Bai Burreh Road	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	6,887,909.00
29	AS0822014 (A) + (B) +(C	5 Old Railway Line Portee Market	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	4,824,966.00
30	AS0822014 (A) + (B)	5 Old Railway Line Portee Market	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	1,735,705.00
31	AS0822014 (C)	2 Wharf Road	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,150,000.00
32	AS0782014	5 Old Railway Line Portee Market	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	1,735,705.00

No	Household Number	Address	Eligibility Condition	Total (Le)
33	AS0782014	5 Old Railway Line Portee Market	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	4,619,016.00
34	AS0902014	5 Old Railway Line Portee Market	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,724,268.00
35	AS0902014	5 Old Railway Line Portee Market	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	7,639,627.00
36	AS0522014	5 Old Railway Line Portee Market	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,150,000.00
37	AS0522014	5 Old Railway Line Portee Market	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	6,264,985.00
38	AS0652014	34 bai Bureh Road, ferry Junction, by peace market	Partial loss of business structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,150,000.00
39	AS0602014	34 bai Bureh Road, ferry Junction, by peace market	Partial loss of business structures and other assets including services and facilities	3,350,133.00
40	AS0942014	2b Wharf Road	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	37,358,324.00
41	AS0952014	2a Wharf Road/12 Jet Lane , Brima lane	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	3,500,000.00
42	AS0962014 (A)	2a Wharf Road/12 Jet Lane , Brima lane	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	3,500,000.00
43	AS0962014 (A)	2a Wharf Road/12 Jet Lane , Brima lane	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	3,500,000.00
44	AS0972014	2/54 Wharf Road	Livelihood assistance	4,301,950.00
45	AS0972014	22 Antana Street	Complete loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	529,123.00
46	AS1012014	Bafa 9/Wharf road	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	3,059,325.00
47	AS1012014	13 Wharf Road	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,099,578.00
48	AS1022014	Wharf Road	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	3,165,964.00

No	Household Number	Address	Eligibility Condition	Total (Le)
49	AS1022014	8 Wharf Road	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	4,765,541.00
50	AS1032014	Wharf Road	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	3,059,325.00
51	AS1042014	12 Wharf Road	Partial loss of business structures and other assets including services and facilities	4,407,367.00
52	AS1052014	12 Jet Lane Brima Lane	Partial loss of household structures	873,731.00
53	AS1052014		Partial loss of household structures	2,150,000.00
54	AS1062014	2b Wharf Road and 15a Old Railway Road, Portee	Partial loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	769,704,004.00
55	AS1072014	2 Wharf Road	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	36,103,924.50
56	AS1072014	5 Old Railway Line Portee Market	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	5,854,720.00
57	AS1082014(B)	18c, Lower Congo Water	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,150,000.00
58	AS1082014(B)	Wharf Road	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,099,578.00
59	AS1092014	Works Yard/fisheries	Complete loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,590,000.00
60	AS1102014	21 Old Railway Road, Rokupa	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	10,291,090.00
61	AS1102014	FAWAZ STORES Off Bai Bureh Rd, Peace Market	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	79,536,833.00
62	AS1112014	53 Bai Bureh Road Kissy Dockyard	Partial loss of household structures	26,960,829.00
63	AS1112014	213 Bai Bureh Road	Partial loss of household structures	9,612,489.30
64	AS1122014	Portee Market	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	8,465,540.10

No	Household Number	Address	Eligibility Condition	Total (Le)
65	AS1122014	8 Wharf Road	Partial loss of business structures and other assets including services and facilities	5,058,594.00
66	AS1132014	258 Bai Bureh Road	Partial loss of business structures and other assets including services and facilities	76,407,467.70
67	AS1132014	13b Wharf Road	Partial loss of business structures and other assets including services and facilities	3,383,311.00
68	AS1142014	13b Wharf Road	Partial loss of business structures and other assets including services and facilities	5,567,637.00
69	AS1142014	Cardi Point Bar and Restaruant 50 off Africanus Road, Kissy	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	3,266,558.44
70	AS1152014	Cardi Point Bar and Restaruant 50 off Africanus Road, Kissy	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	6,076,678.59
71	AS1152014	2 /54 Wharf Road	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	203,985,179.50
72	AS1162014	15 Bai Bureh Road	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	5,257,362.00
73	AS1392014	21f Old Railway Road	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,150,000.00
74	AS1162014	PORTEE Market Old Railway Line Portee	Complete Loss of household structures	730,000.00
75	AS1172014	PORTE Market Old Railway Line Portee	Complete Loss of household structures	730,000.00
76	AS1172014	87 Bai Bureh Road, Locaust Junction, Kissy	Partial loss of business structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,150,000.00
77	AS1182014	off Philip St Wellington	Partial loss of household structures	4,875,417.00
78	AS1182014	Bai Bureh Road SLPMB Junction, Bus Stop Wellington	Complete loss of business and residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	7,925,167.40
79	AS1192014	12 Bai Bureh Road	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	4,119,016.00

No	Household Number	Address	Eligibility Condition	Total (Le)
80	AS1192014	43/6 Old Railway road, Grassfield, Brima Lane	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	12,700,298.00
82	AS1192014	(62 Campbell Road) Bottom Oku Wellington	Partial loss of household structures	50,543,235.92
83	AS0742014 (A) + (B)	256 Bai Bureh Road SLPMB Junction, Bus Stop Wellington	Partial loss of residential and business structures and other assets including services and facilities	4,124,008.33
84	AS0742014 (A) + (B)	7c Lower Melon Street	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,241,119.00
85	AS1202014 (A) + (B)*	39b Philip Street	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	5,229,465.00
86	AS1202014 (A) + (B)*	13 Cemetery Road, cotton Tree, Rokupa	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	2,853,665.79
87	AS1212014 (A) + (B)*	36 Pillar street, wellington	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	4,478,160.49
88	AS1232014 (A+B)*	70g Bai Bureh Road, Texaco Junction	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities	12,529,622.11
89	AS1222014 (A) + (B)*	Bai Bureh Road	Partial loss of residential structures and other assets including services and facilities	14,847,993.00
Total				1,921,579,685.1

12.2 Appendix B: Standard Bill of Quantity

12.2.1 Standard Bill of Quantities of a Typical Contemporary House

A standard Building with a given floor area of 250 Square meters was quantified and cost rates calculated for every component section from component (1-26), each with a detailed description and standard technical specification. Quantities for these said structures were derived based on QS principles and standard method of practice and procedures (Sheet 3).

Cost rates for the various components/work materials or activities were derived based on Net present values of the items from a shopping list. The costs of the grouped classified components were then divided by the Grand total cost and the results were formatted in the form of percentages.

These percentages total to 100% maximum; which represents the total budget to replace this type of design at present Value. The Grand Cost rate per floor of 1,205,635 Leones/Sq. Meters was achieved. This is then inputted into the Rate cell in Sheet 2.

12.2.2 Housing Property Valuation

The rational of this data form (sheet 2) is based on Leonardo da Vinci's rule of proportionality, in Architecture and Engineering standard measurements. If every average standard human body component is relatively proportional to one and other. Then everything being equal, then every standard component of a contemporary tropical house is related and each bears a proportional value addition/reduction relationship with similar structures of like components.

This sheet (Sheet 2) is formatted, to receive inputs of the total floor area affect house, which derives the Initial standard Value of The Affected Property. Based on the type of material and specification, the percentage (%)adjustment can be inputted based on field data received. If in the Field Data the structure is tick as habitable, then a total of 3% is entered in the %adjust against that habitable component. But if the property does not necessary have a garage therein 0% is inputted against garage component. Hence the only cells that needed adjustment are the Area/m2 cell and the %Adjustment cells for the various components based on Field data supplied.

Example:

Component	Type 1-Possible % Adjustment	Type 1-Possible % Adjustment
Walls	Stabilized soil Blocks-4%	Sancrete/Concrete Blocks-8%
Doors & Windows	Timber Doors & windows-1.5% each	Steel Doors & windows-3% each
Specialties-M&E		
Mechanical Plumbing	Outside latrine-1.5%	WC Selfsuit-3%
Electrical Wiring Reticulation	Wiring not in working order-3%	Wiring in working order-6%

Components 1-3 - Provision is made for the recovery of surveying cost, building permit and documentation of completed works.

Component 2 - Available Land to recover the cost of Land based on the shopping list cost of the zone of the affected property.

Component 3 - Access Road to enable some provision for the construction of a short access road to his relocated property.

And at the tail end a cell is provided for the relocation of Tenants, since they do not own the property, some amount based on the cost of each room to relocate at Le1, 500,000 per room of the affected structure or part of it.

12.3 Appendix C: Compensation Agreement Form



Ministry of Energy
Energy Access Project

Environment and Social Management Unit

Agreement Form (Asset Owner)

THIS AGREEMENT is made this DATE in the year of our Lord, Two Thousand and Sixteen between The Ministry of Energy, situated on the 5th Floor Electricity House Siaka Stevens Street in Freetown in the Western Area of the Republic of Sierra Leone acting for and on behalf of the Government of Sierra Leone (hereinafter referred to as ‘**The Project Facilitator**’) of the one part, AND

Name resident at **ADDRESS** in the Freetown, Western Area of the Republic of Sierra Leone being the person affected (hereinafter referred to as ‘**THE Project Affected Person**’) of the other part.

WHEREAS:

1. The Ministry of Energy (the Ministry) in its bid to ensure the constant supply of electricity has embarked on an upgrade works of distribution lines and substations operated by the Electricity Distribution and Supply Authority within the Western Area and its environs under the Energy Access Project.
2. The Ministry contracted a consultant **SRK Consulting, South Africa** to conduct a survey to establish and identify **THE Project Affected Persons** and owners of properties/structures found to be in an endangered position within the **Right Of Way (RoW)** of the 7.6km 33/11 KV Distribution Line from Blackhall Road to Wellington Substation.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE AFOREMENTIONED IT IS HEREBY MUTUALLY AGREED BETWEEN THE PARTIES TO THIS AGREEMENT AS FOLLOWS:

1.0 Obligations of the Project Facilitator

1.1 The Project facilitator after a survey, estimation and valuation of properties within the right of way has agreed to pay compensation as full and final settlement in cash in the sum of **Le AMOUNT to THE Project Affected Person** in lieu of his/her/their property/properties herein that have been constructed illegally in an endangered position by its close proximity to the 33/11 KV pylon in breach of the established standard clearance limits of the 33/11 KV RoW of the Distribution Line.

1.2 The Project Facilitator shall also undertake a livelihood restoration support program for six (6) months to compensate for the loss of livelihoods of the Project Affected Persons.

1.3 The **Project Facilitator** shall within three (3) weeks immediately after making good the compensation package above address all complaints made by **THE Project Affected Person**, up to the cut-off date of **DATE**.

1.4 The Project facilitator shall allow **THE Project Affected Person** to salvage materials within their constructed structures before the time stated for demolition and clearing exercises after such time the Project facilitator on behalf of the Government of Sierra Leone shall take possession of same immediately.

2.0 Obligations of THE Project Affected Person

2.1 **THE Project Affected Person** agrees to voluntarily give up, surrender, relinquish the premises as owner of property and thus convey to the **Project Facilitator acting on behalf of the Government of Sierra Leone** within two (2) Weeks immediately, following the payment of compensation for the property/structure.

2.2 **THE Project Affected Person** agrees that within two (2) weeks following after compensation had been paid, he/she shall in no circumstances re-settle on the said structure/land, situated lying and being at **ADDRESS** as demarcated and identified on survey plan or make any use by way of application of the property already compensated for.

As witness the hands of the parties the day and year first above written

.....
Signature of the **Permanent Secretary**

Seal

Witness the Signature of the **Permanent Secretary**

Signature of the Said **Project Affected Person**

Witness the Signature of the Said **Project Affected Person**

Signature of the **Witness NGO**

Seal

Witness the signature of the **Witness NGO**

Signature of the **RAP Implementation Committee (Chairman)** **Seal**

Witness the signature of the **RAP Implementation Committee**

Dated the

.....
**Ministry of Energy
(COMPENSATOR)**

AND

.....
(THE PROJECT AFFECTED PERSON)

**AGREEMENT OF TRANSFER OF PROPERTY SITUATE AT ADDRESS,
FREETOWN IN THE WESTERN AREA OF THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE**

PROPERTIES

Name of Beneficiary: Name

Identity No: Household number

Address of Beneficiary: ADDRESS

Due the sum of: (in words).

This sum is the compensation for loss of affected asset offered by the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone.

Received By:

Date:

Address:

Signature:

NA

Photograph

Right Thumb Print

been

seemed

his

Illiteracy Clause

(The foregoing after the same has

read over to him in krio which he

perfectly to understand before affixing

right hand thumb print)

Signed as Witness for Resettlement Action Plan Implementation Committee

Name:

Sign:

Date:

.....

Witness for the Project Management Unit (PMU) Resettlement Unit:

Name:

Sign:

Date:

.....

Permanent Secretary

12.4 Appendix D: Minutes of Management Committee Meetings



Ministry of Energy Energy Access Project

Minutes of the ISC Meeting of 22nd July 2015

No	Agenda Item	Discussion	Action Point
3	Opening remarks	The Chairman of the ISC, Prof. Strasser-King opened the meeting with welcome courtesies and explained the reason for the meeting: to update members on progress made so far on EAPs social aspects and also request support to the implementation of the RAP	
4	Statement by Minister of Energy	The presence and participation of each ISC member in the effective delivery of the EAP is not only crucial for the GoSL and citizens but also for the achievement of the outcome stipulated in the performance framework of each entity represented. It is expected that ISC would have established a process to permanently secure the electricity RoW from encroachments.	
6	Discussions and Way forward led by: <i>Environment and Social Lead, EAP</i>	Update and Presentation of challenges in the execution of RAP including hostile PAPs, security and protection services, demolition and clearing assistance, PAPs without title deeds, PAPs in SLRA RoW, PAPs affected by complete loss of property, gazette cut-off date, validation of title deeds and securing the RoW from encroachments	
Responses to (6) above			
a)	<i>Senior Director, SPU</i>		Establish a unit within EDSA to monitor RoW from encroachments
b)	<i>EDSA Board Chair</i>	EDSA has taken full responsibility but EDSA has no law enforcement authority. Rely on those with authority especially SLP, SLRA and MLCPE. The support of the SLP recently on thieving was outstanding	
c)	<i>Deputy Regional Commander, SLP</i>	Regarding enforcement of the law, the SLP has always responded requests for assistance	
d)	<i>Head of RIMPU, SLRA</i>	Once a letter is received, they provide their assistance; in partnership with works, a committee was set up to monitor RoW	
e)	<i>Adviser to the President Energy/Infrastructure, SPU</i>		Submit the names of all hostile PAPs to SPU; SPU will invite

			them to a meeting to get their cooperation
f)	<i>Senior Regional Environment Officer, EPA-SL</i>		Develop a communication and robust monitoring strategy to surmount encroachment challenges
g)	<i>Law Officers' Department</i>	MoE, EDSA, MLCPE should establish correctly the RoW and provide the necessary instruments to determine the RoW	MoE to submit survey plan of RoW and land acquisition documents to the department; the department will also publish in gazette areas of interest and write relevant notices to PAPs
h)	<i>Interim General Project Coordinator, EAP</i>	Concerned about the timing. EAP just received an 18 months extension to implement RAP and for upgrade works. No further extensions will be made	
i)	<i>Minister of Energy</i>		Environment and Social Lead, EAP to develop a procedure to secure line from encroachments

RECOMMENDATIONS

Name, Designation	Recommendation
Valesius Coker, Head RIMPU, SLRA	MoE should provide monetary compensation. Land for land compensation is complex and could delay the implementation process
Communications Specialist, EAP	Meeting with hostile PAPs should be conducted at SPU



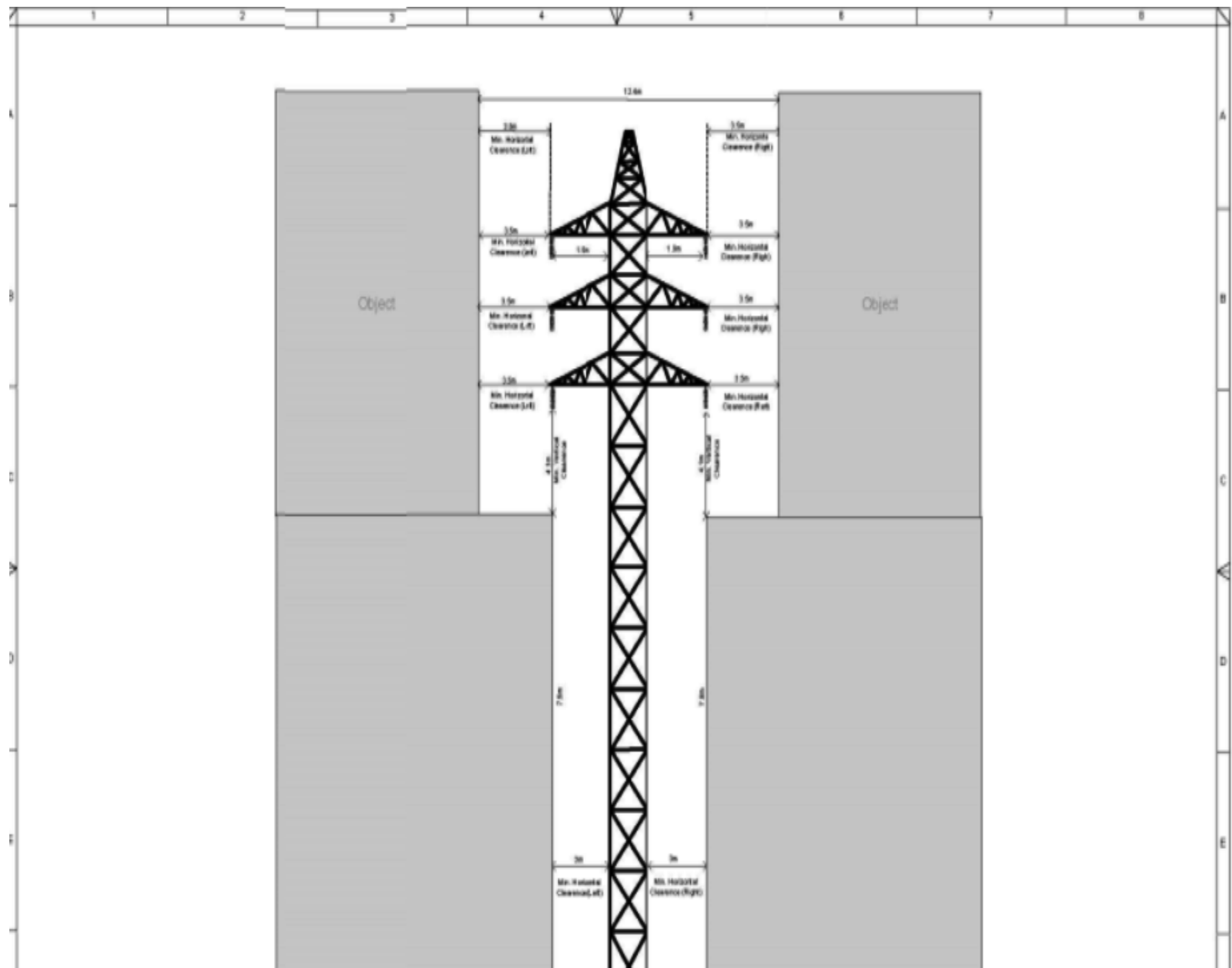
Ministry of Energy Energy Access Project

Minutes of the RAP-IC Meeting of 8th October 2015

No	Agenda Item	Discussion	Action Point
3	Opening remarks Deputy Director of Energy (Chairman)	Hoping for meaningful contributions to ensure the success of EAPs RAP implementation which completion is critical to the CEC project	
4	Discussions and way forward on RAP implementation	Presentation on: - timelines for negotiations with PAPs - discussion points for negotiations with PAPs	
4a)	Regarding PAPs who have initially been compensated and notified by NPA to vacate the RoW but did not	<p><u>Sulaiman Parker, FCC:</u> -FCC usually will paste signed eviction notices on the encroachment and make it visible for all so see -FCC also marks the property with red 'X' -FCC involves the SL police to demolish affected property and at this stage, all what is demolished will be confiscated</p> <p><u>LM Farmah, Law Office:</u> -The Committee should consider all acceptable approaches in the roll out of the resettlement process -GoSL has a right to compulsory acquire land by Ministerial order according to the National Electricity Act of 2011, Section 55, providing adequate compensation to affected persons</p> <p><u>EDSA Legal</u> -That EAP gave notices to PAPs already is not out of place -The compulsory acquisition method is a protracted procedure and this project cannot wait</p> <p><u>Hon. Kaloko Const. 102:</u> -Word of caution, all activities to roll out the RAP should be taken to Parliament -Agree with Law Office to do a statutory instrument -EAP needs to redo marking of affected property with MLCPE followed by adequate publicity</p> <p><u>Hon. Abdul Salam Const. 101:</u> -Negotiations is the key; land acquisition since the war has been done illegally -Agree with MLCPE that negotiations should be short</p>	<p><u>Dep. Director of Energy:</u> -The EAP should employ the community approach and write a reminder letter referencing written notification of demolition already presented to them before adopting FCC strategy -EAP to employ a two-pronged approach a) Agreement by treaty (negotiations and signing of compensation agreements) b) Compulsory acquisition (gazetting at Parliament)</p> <p><u>Aristobulus Coker, MLCPE:</u> -Committee should inform PAPs that their property has been valued for compensation -Negotiations with PAPs should be short and on point</p> <p><u>Environment and Social Lead, EAP:</u> -Site visit schedule for 14th and 15th October, 2015 with MLCPE to remark and inform PAPs to make alternative arrangements to move</p>

4b)	Regarding who should be present during negotiations with PAPs	-a team of seven members including: Aristobulus Coker, Valesius Coker, Chief Young, EDSA Legal & Law Office, Sulaiman Parker, Host MPs and Councillors	
4c)	Regarding compensation deadline		All compensations to be paid by 13 th November, 2015
4d)	Regarding what time to allocate to moving out of the RoW	<u>Aristobulus Coker, MLCPE:</u> -a long time should not be given to PAPs to move out their houses <u>Hon. Kaloko Const. 102:</u> -Councillors to be involved in publicity -FCC to help with publicity and demolition -Remove MLCPE from undertaking demolition <u>Aristobulus Coker, MLCPE:</u> -Agree that MLCPE should not undertake demolition	Limba Tribal Head: Two weeks to be given to PAPs <u>Hon. Kaloko Const. 102:</u> FCC and SLRA to conduct demolition of affected structures <u>Dep. Director of Energy:</u> For the purpose of this meeting and EAPs resettlement plans, SLRA and FCC will undertake demolition of affected properties
4e)	Regarding negotiations schedule	<u>Sulaiman Parker, FCC:</u> -13 th , 16 th and 22 nd October is fine but sub-committee should meet before meeting with PAPs	-Pre-meeting at 9am -Meeting with PAPs at 10am -Send by email, summary of eligibility matrix and cost of compensation to sub-committee members <u>Hon. Kaloko Const. 102:</u> -The office of the Inspector General should be informed -Chairman of the Council of Chiefs to involve host chiefs
5	AOB		<u>Environment and Social Lead, EAP:</u> - Prepare draft compensation agreement for review by legal representatives -facilitate payment of survey plans with MLCPE and submit plans to Law Office on 12/10/15 -Send a request for demolition assistance to FCC and SLRA

12.5 Appendix E: Required RoW Clearances



12.6 Appendix F: Minutes of PAP Consultative and Negotiations Meetings



Ministry of Energy Energy Access Project

Minutes of the PAP Consultative Meeting of 13th June 2015 (Ward 359, 360, 361, 362 and 365)

No	Agenda Item	Discussion	Action Point
1	Call to order	Communication Specialist, EAP	
3	Introductions and Welcome remarks <i>Deputy Director of Energy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Today represents 3rd and final PAP consultative meeting after 'Bottom Oku' and 'Rokupa' - MoE/EDSA will start the rehabilitation of the 33/11kV line from Blackhall Rd to Wellington - Message today to PAP is that it will be dangerous to be under the line and is serving no one's interest 	
4	Opening remarks <i>(Deputy Minister of Energy - 1)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GoSL vision is to improve electricity supply in east of Freetown as promised in AFP and to contribute to national economy - EDSA facilities are old and outdated, the EAP will see to the repair of facilities - GoSL will provide assistance for PAP to resettle them from near EDSA facilities - PAP should be law abiding both for the Country's development and for their own health and safety 	
5	Statements		
	Statement by EDSA <i>Chairman of the Board</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People leave SL because it is not developed; GoSL is determined to develop the infrastructure to encourage citizens to come home and stay - living under cables is dangerous so RoW should be free of people and properties - GoSL will assist some people with compensation - Appeal that all should have an open mind to receive the message today and decide on the good - EDSA is in charge of distribution and people will benefit after the upgrade work by having a stable and reliable electricity supply 	
	Statement by a Representative of Member of Parliament Const. 101 <i>Hon. S. Kabba</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will accept message in good faith and recognise that development is gradual - Encouraged all to be united for this development - GoSL promised development in manifesto; plead for all to support EDSA in this task 	

	Statement by the Head, Health and Safety, EDSA (Ahmed Fomba and Mohamed Fofanah)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As upgrade work is about to begin, our responsibility is to let it happen - With the aid of A0 sized posters RoW clearances was explained: all structures should be 3m from the side of each pole for houses less than 7.6m; and 6.5m for houses more than 7.6m tall - GoSL has put premium on this work and MoE/EDSA will implement it - 33kV has higher electromagnetic field which can melt a rock; people should learn to avoid settling and undertaking activities near towers and cables 	<p>EDSA Monitoring and Evaluation Unit will monitor line for encroachments</p> <p>ROW clearances to be communicated through sensitization campaigns</p>
	Statement by Counsellors, Ward 359, 360, 361, 362, 365 (Cllr Aisha Bangura) (Cllr Molai Kamara) (Cllr Ibrahim Kamara) (Cllr John Kalawa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Counsellors thanked the Ministry of Energy and EDSA for bringing this development to their communities - PAP were again encouraged to move away from the RoW for their own safety and to make room for quality power supply; development is sacrifice - Never has MoE/EDSA consulted with people or compensated people before demolition; happy that GoSL is responsible now 	- PAP agreed that they are occupying the RoW illegally, and will move from near the ROW for development of all
6	Discussion Session Environment and Social Management Specialist, EAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GoSL has also demonstrated its commitment by establishing two (2) management committees to manage and implement the RAP: the ISC (managed by State House) and the RAP-IC (managed by mostly local authorities) - Cut off date was announced and the meaning was clearly explained to PAP - The resettlement process was clearly explained to PAP and timelines was communicated - A grievance procedure was explained, the contact of the Environment and Social Lead at the Ministry of Energy was communicated - Notification of eligibility letters was distributed to (24) out of (38) invited PAP. Four (4) PAP received letter of non eligibility. - Only those whose names are in the database compiled by SRK will be considered for compensation - PAP who were compensated in previous RAP were given letter of non eligibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PAP were encouraged to start making alternative arrangements to move - PAP absent for the meeting will be visited at their homes and their names will be announced on local radio - Prepare 2 letters of notification for PAP who did not hear their names (Alie Baba Kamara, 35E Railway line and Santigie Sesay, 12 Brima lane)
	Question by: James Koroma Ward 361	<p>Q1: His name was wrongly inputted; attended the meeting because of the indication of his address</p> <p>Response by ESMS: Apologies; database will be corrected</p> <p>Q2: What is the criteria for compensation</p> <p>Response by ESMS: must have lost a land with title deed, a house, or a source of livelihood; must not have been previously compensated</p>	- database will be updated
	Question by: Chief Yabom Posseh Kande Sesay	<p>Q: Will the line get to Waterloo?</p> <p>Response by Engr. Saffa: Eventually yes, the whole of Freetown and country side will be provided with electricity</p>	
	Question by: Ibrahim Kemokai Ward 361	Q: Why has GoSL not considered diverting the line to avoid overcrowded east end of Freetown	- PAP should listen to information provided

		<p>Response by <i>ESMS</i>: resettlement has been reduced to a minimum by changing the design of the towers (taller and single lattice towers); analysis of alternatives was conducted and the decisions arrived at that are now being implemented was thought to be more cost effective and efficient; Funding available for only rehabilitation works and not to construct new line</p> <p>Response by <i>Mohamed Fofanah</i>: decision was made considering topography and wind direction</p>	by the MoE/EDSA on electricity and should consult the office for clarifications on the resettlement process and upgrade works
	Clarifications on ownership	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yusuf Mansaray of Ward 365 (Multiple owners) 2. Santigie Sesay (son of Iye Kanu who is deceased and whose name is on database) 	- PAP were referred to the office and told issue will be resolved by the RAP-IC
	Clarification on identification of PAP/RoW clearances	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alie Baba Kamara 2. Mohamed Bah of Ward 360 3. Lucy Conteh Ward 361 	- site visit will be conducted to verify PAP



**Ministry of Energy
Energy Access Project**

Minutes of the PAP Negotiations Meeting of 22nd October 2015

OPENING REMARKS

Delivered by the Lands Superintendent, Aristobulus Coker who informed all committee members that the meeting is organized to inform PAPs of their compensation package, agree on the compensation amount and the demolition date as well as resolve any issues/concerns PAPs may have.

PROCESS OF PAP NEGOTIATIONS

9. PAPs were identified by their respective Ward Councilors and local chiefs
(All PAPs were identified by their Ward Councilors and/or Chiefs)
10. PAPs were asked if they know why they were invited
(All PAPs knew the reason for the meeting)
11. PAPs were asked if they know the Environment and Social Lead for the EAP
(All PAPs said yes)
12. The description of PAP's eligibility status and compensation package were explained in Krio with an option for explanation in any of the four local languages identified by SRK to be the most spoken: (All PAPs spoke krio fluently)
13. PAPs were asked if they agree with the contents of the form
(All PAPs agreed and signed the forms)
14. PAPs were asked if they have any concerns (*See below*)
15. PAPs were invited to sign forms and were all assisted with transport

CRITICAL ISSUES ARISING

	PAP name and address	Issue/concern	RAP-IC discussion and agreed action
1	Kadiatu Jalloh of Portee Market	- Her form was signed by another Kadiatu Jalloh that she thinks is not affected. The said Kadiatu Jalloh owns a table at the beginning of the SLRA RoW leading to the substation	- According to the entitlement matrix, Kadiatu Jalloh having the shed is the affected person. <u>Action Plan</u> - Kadiatu Jalloh was requested to return the form and it will be kept with the RAP-IC until site visit is completed and the actual PAP is confirmed using the GPS coordinates provided by SRK
2	Chief Alhaji Kandeh Kamara of Peace Market	- Name not in the database of affected persons but thinks he is affected as the cable passes over his 2-storey property	- RAP-IC does not think his property will be affected as the new engineering design of the EAP provides for taller towers <u>Action Plan</u> - Conduct site visit to confirm
3	Lucy Conteh of Africanus Road, Cardis Point Bar and Restaurant	- Compensated in 2012 and already demolished the area identified for partial demolition - Lucy informed the RAP-IC that during the SRK survey, they identified additional area for demolition.	Cllr John Kalawa added that the additional demolition may affect another PAP <u>Action Plan</u> - technical team to conduct site visit to confirm
4	John Kessebeh and Tenant of John Kessebeh of Works Yard, Fisheries	- In the final eligibility conditions spreadsheet submitted by SRK in July, the entry for 'Tenant of John Kessebeh' is omitted but, it was included in the eligibility conditions spreadsheet submitted in March. The spreadsheet submitted in March was used to notify PAPs of their eligibility status so both John Kessebeh and Tenant are expecting to be compensated	<u>Action Plan</u> - SRK to provide a reason for this omission - PAPs will be contacted when clarity is provided from SRK and did not sign the form
5	Mohamed Bah of 35E Old Railway Line, Brima Lane	- Informed the RAP-IC that, during the SRK survey, they identified additional area for demolition. - already demolished the area identified for partial demolition in 2012	<u>Action Plan</u> - technical team to conduct site visit to confirm

6	Kemobah Koroma of 87 Bai Bureh Road	- Informed the committee that his tenants are Indians; the committee should update the database	- Database will be updated to reflect Kemobah's tenant
7	Osman Kargbo of 25E Old Railway Line, Brima Lane	- Was compensated in 2012 but his younger brother Samuel Kargbo collected the money and told him he was paid only Le 8,000,000 which he thinks is inadequate	-The list of PAPs compensated in 2012 was checked and Samuel signed for Le 14,000,000 - A copy of the agreement was printed and shared with Osman Kargbo
8	Alimamy Kuyateh	- Was compensated but informed the committee that he was not fully compensated. He was paid Le 33,000,000 instead of Le 43,000,000	- Alimamy is only entitled to LRP and demolition assistance -Alimamy will not be paid any additional compensation however, complaint has been noted

ATTENDANCE

The meeting was attended by

1. All RAP-IC sub-committee members
2. Local authorities from affected communities including (4) Tribal Heads, Women's Leader and Youth Leader
3. Witness NGO CARL
4. PAPs in Ward 359, 360, 361, 362, 365
5. EAP Staff

12.7 Appendix G: Description of Entitlement and Compensation Package Sample Form

Name		Alie Conteh
Address		2b Wharf Rd, Portee Market
1	Eligibility condition	Complete demolition
2	Affected asset	Permanent loss structures and other assets including services and facilities
3	Right of occupancy	Submitted receipts
7	Payment type	Cash compensation; Cheque
8	Previously compensated	No
9	Owner/Tenant/Squatter	Tenant
10	Entitled to moving assistance	Yes (included in the total amount below)
11	Entitled to demolition assistance	Yes (to be conducted by Freetown City Council and Sierra Leone Roads Authority)
12	Entitled to Livelihood Restoration Support	Yes (Financial Management training)
13	Total payment amount	Le 2,150,000

Note:
 *Compensation is scheduled for 15-30th November
 *Demolition will commence 2 weeks after compensation
 *Compensation payments will not be paid without identification (ID Card)
 *For complaint/concern, please contact your Ward Councillor for resolution with the RAP committee and Interministerial Committee

Photo of affected property:



.....
 Alie Conteh

.....
 Chairman, RAP-IC

12.8 Appendix H: Grievance Log Sheet

COMPLAINTS LOG SHEET

Energy Access Project
Ministry Of Energy

NAME OF COMPLAINANT

Address

Date of Complaint

Subject of Complaint

(If complaint is more than 50 words, please prepare separately and attach to this form)

.....
.....
.....
.....

NAME OF COUNCILLOR (Ward)

Address

Date Complaint Received

Comments/Recommendations

.....
.....
.....
.....

I am satisfied with this recommendation ☐

I am **not** satisfied with this recommendation ☐

Date

Signed Name Complainant

Signed Name Councillor

RAP IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE (RAP-IC)

Meeting Location

Date Complaint Received

Comments/ Recommendation

.....
.....
.....
.....

I am satisfied with this recommendation/ I am **not** satisfied with this recommendation

Signed.....NameComplainant

Date

Signed NameCommittee Chair

SignedNameSocial Lead, EAP

INTER MINISTERIAL SUB-COMMITTEE (ISC)

Location of Meeting

Date Complaint Received

Comments/Recommendations

.....
.....
.....

I am satisfied with this recommendation/ I am **not** satisfied with this recommendation

Signed NameComplainant

Date

Signed Name Director, SPU

SignedName Social Lead, EAP

NAME OF LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE

Address

Date Complaint Received

Comments/Recommendations

.....

.....
I am satisfied with this recommendation/ I am **not** satisfied with this recommendation

Signed Name Complainant

Date

Signed Name Legal Representative

NAME OF COURT

.....
Address

Date Complaint Received

Court ruling
.....
.....

I shall abide by this ruling

Signed.....NameComplainant

Date

12.9 Appendix I: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Communication Product	Target	Objective	Engagement Tool
Weekly updates	MoE, Project Team and WB	Sharing information	Email, flyers
Community Sensitization/ Engagement	Beneficiary Groups including Project Affected Persons and the general public	Prior to series of community engagement held during consultations with PAPs, more engagement is envisaged to ensure that timely messages are conveyed to project beneficiaries and the general public to aid their decision making.	Community Meetings
Production and airing of Project Jingles	Radio and project communities	Information sharing on the project's implementation processes including the demolition exercise and general health and safety messages during and after the demolition and upgrade processes will form part of jingle messages	Radio, Community meetings
Media Engagement	PAPs and the general public	Media (Radio, TV& NP) are provided with first-hand information on project's implementation activities and stories produced for the public's consumption. Heighten project visibility and results are showcased through these medium. Answers are normally provided for questions and queries generated through phone ins and text messages on these programs. Health and Safety awareness campaigns are also be conducted during these campaign	Radio, TV and Newspaper
Door to Door Engagement	PAPs	This mode of communication has been employed by the project and is effective for strengthening collaboration between the project and its beneficiaries. PAPs who failed to attend meetings or listen to Radio programs have been and will continuously be engaged through such door to door meetings so that appropriate messages will be passed on to them	Door to Door
Focus Group Meeting	PAPs, Local and tribal authorities, Women. Youth and religious Leaders	Focus group meetings held during the implementation work has been very effective. Through these meetings, groups of people can converge at short notice and important messages and answers to questions raised are provided for the benefit of all. Also in such meetings community leaders who are the people's representatives are provided with information that is used should they have further queries from the community.	Meeting
Announcement using PA systems	PAPs & General Public	Added to prior announcement, using the PA system, this mode of communication has proven to be highly useful, because you can reach out to more people within a short space of time.	

13 PHOTO PLATE

Plate 13-1 Management Committee Meetings



RAP-IC meeting at 5th Floor Conference room, Electricity House

Plate 13-2 Activities at Community level



**CUT - OFF DATE FOR
COMPENSATION IS**

JANUARY 31, 2015

COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

STEP 1 Complainant fills out **Complaints Log Sheet** with Social Assistant and attempts to resolve dispute with Community Authorities

Not Resolved ↔ Resolved


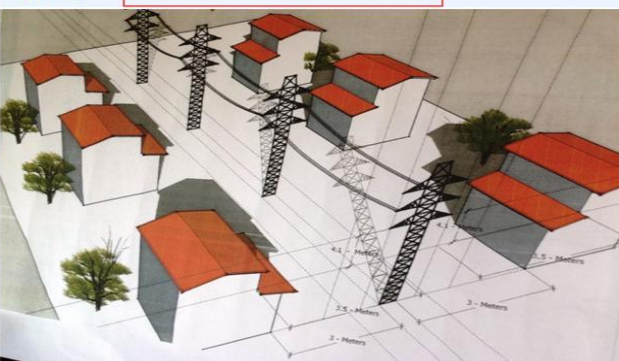
STEP 2 Complaint Log Sheet reviewed by Resettlement Action Plan - Implementation Committee (RAP - IC) to resolve dispute

Not Resolved ↔ Resolved

STEP 3 Complaint Log Sheet reviewed by Inter Ministerial Sub-Committee (ISC) to resolve dispute

Not Resolved ↔ Resolved

STEP 4 Complainant can seek any alternative form of redress

Posters displayed at community meetings

Plate 13-3 Marking Exercise with Ministry of Lands



Marking exercise with MLCPE surveyors and EDSA engineers

Plate 13-4 PAP Negotiations Meetings



Chairman, RAP-IC and PAP signing the Compensation description form during PAP Negotiations meetings



ESMS explaining the compensation description form to PAPs during PAP

Plate 13-5 Compensation Payments



PAPs in first group gather with RAP-IC for opening courtesies and recognition



Adama Conteh of Portee signs compensation agreement form and receives cheque