



GOVERNMENT OF SIERRA LEONE

Ministry of Energy

Enhancing Sierra Leone Energy Access

Resettlement Framework

November 2020



Table of Contents

| | |
|--|---------------|
| ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION | IV |
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | VI |
| SECTION ONE | - 1 - |
| INTRODUCTION | - 1 - |
| 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND..... | - 1 - |
| 1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION..... | - 2 - |
| 1.2.1 Component 1: Electrification of Towns and Communities through Grid Extension | - 3 - |
| 1.2.2 Component 2: Electrification through Mini-Grid and Standalone Solar Systems | - 3 - |
| 1.2.3 Component 3: Human Capital Development and Project Implementation Support | - 5 - |
| 1.3 COMPONENTS ENTAILING LAND ACQUISITION, RESTRICTION ON LAND USE AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT..... | - 5 - |
| 1.3.1 Description of the Potential Resettlement Impacts of the ESLEA | - 6 - |
| 1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE RF..... | - 6 - |
| 1.5 PRINCIPLES OF THE RF | - 7 - |
| SECTION TWO | - 8 - |
| DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT ENVIRONMENT | - 8 - |
| 2.1 LOCATION, POPULATION, AND LIVELIHOOD..... | - 8 - |
| 2.2 MAIN ENERGY SOURCE FOR LIGHTING..... | - 12 - |
| 2.3 LAND TENURE IN THE PROVINCES | - 13 - |
| SECTION THREE | - 14 - |
| POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK | - 14 - |
| 3.1 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER STATUTORY LAWS AND LEGISLATIONS | - 14 - |
| 3.1.1 The Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1991 | - 14 - |
| 3.1.2 The Protectorate Land ordinance | - 14 - |
| 3.1.3 The Town and Country Planning Act, 1948, Cap 81 as amended by Act No. 3 of 2001 | - 15 - |
| 3.1.4 Sierra Leone National Land Policy 2015 | - 15 - |
| 3.1.5 National Electricity Act of 2011..... | - 16 - |
| 3.1.6 Sierra Leone Roads Authority (Amendment) Act of 2010 | - 17 - |
| 3.1.7 Local Government Act, 2004..... | - 17 - |
| 3.2 RESETTLEMENT RELATED INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK..... | - 18 - |
| 3.3 WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STANDARD 5 (ESS5)..... | - 19 - |
| 3.3.1 Comparison of Sierra Leonean Regulations and World Bank's ESS 5 | - 20 - |
| SECTION FOUR | 24 |
| PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES GOVERNING RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION | 24 |
| SECTION FIVE | - 26 - |
| RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN PREPARATION, REVIEW, AND APPROVAL PROCESS .. | - 26 - |

| | | |
|--|--|---------------|
| 5.1 | PROCESS FOR SUB-PROJECT SCREENING | - 26 - |
| 5.2 | RAP PREPARATION PROCESS | - 27 - |
| SECTION SIX..... | | - 29 - |
| ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS CRITERIA..... | | - 29 - |
| 6.1 | ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA..... | - 29 - |
| 6.2 | DEFINING ENTITLEMENTS AND PREPARING THE ENTITLEMENT MATRIX | - 30 - |
| SECTION SEVEN..... | | - 35 - |
| VALUATION PROCEDURES..... | | - 35 - |
| 7.1 | THE PROCESS OF VALUATION INSPECTION/REFERENCING | - 35 - |
| 7.2 | IDENTIFICATION AND CATEGORIZATION OF LOSS AND IMPACT | - 36 - |
| 7.3 | THE BASIS AND METHOD OF VALUATION | - 37 - |
| 7.4 | CONSIDERATION FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS | - 38 - |
| 7.4.1 | <i>Identification of vulnerable groups</i> | <i>- 38 -</i> |
| 7.4.2 | <i>Assistance to vulnerable persons</i> | <i>- 39 -</i> |
| 7.4.3 | <i>Provisions to be made in RAPs/ARAPs</i> | <i>- 39 -</i> |
| SECTION EIGHT | | - 40 - |
| PROCEDURE FOR DELIVERY OF ENTITLEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE.. | | - 40 - |
| 8.1 | RAP IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT..... | - 40 - |
| 8.2 | PROCEDURES FOR DELIVERY OF ENTITLEMENTS..... | - 40 - |
| SECTION NINE..... | | - 42 - |
| PROVISIONAL BUDGET AND SOURCES OF FUNDING..... | | - 42 - |
| 9.1 | RAP BUDGET ESTIMATION..... | - 43 - |
| 9.2 | SOURCES AND ARRANGEMENT FOR FUNDING..... | - 44 - |
| SECTION TEN | | - 45 - |
| GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM..... | | - 45 - |
| 10.1 | INTRODUCTION | - 45 - |
| 10.2 | RATIONALE FOR GRM..... | - 45 - |
| 10.3 | POTENTIAL SOURCES OF GRIEVANCE..... | - 46 - |
| 10.4 | GRM INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK | - 46 - |
| 10.5 | GUIDELINES AND TOOLS FOR REPORTING AND PROCESSING GRIEVANCES | - 48 - |
| SECTION ELEVEN | | - 51 - |
| STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE PROCESS | | - 51 - |
| 11.1 | OBJECTIVES OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE | - 51 - |
| 11.2 | STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND PARTICIPATION STRATEGY | - 51 - |
| 11.3 | CONSULTATIONS STRATEGY AND PARTICIPATION FRAMEWORK | - 52 - |
| 11.3.1 | <i>Stakeholder Engagement and Participation at Screening Stage.....</i> | <i>- 53 -</i> |
| 11.4 | STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT DURING PREPARATION OF RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK..... | - 54 - |
| 11.4.1 | <i>Stakeholder Identification and Analysis</i> | <i>- 54 -</i> |
| 11.4.2 | <i>Summary of Issues Raised During Consultations.....</i> | <i>- 55 -</i> |
| SECTION TWELVE..... | | - 57 - |

| | |
|---|---------------|
| MONITORING AND EVALUATION | - 57 - |
| 12.1 <i>Internal Monitoring and Reporting</i> | <i>- 57 -</i> |
| 12.2 <i>External Monitoring and Reporting.....</i> | <i>- 57 -</i> |
| 12.3 MONITORING INDICATORS | - 58 - |
| 12.4 EVALUATION (COMPLETION AUDIT)..... | - 61 - |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY | - 62 - |
| ANNEXES | 63 |
| ANNEX I: SOCIAL SCREENING CHECKLIST..... | 63 |
| ANNEX II: SAMPLE SOCIAL SCREENING FORM | - 64 - |
| ANNEX III: SAMPLE CENSUS SURVEY AND LAND ASSET INVENTORY FORM..... | - 67 - |
| ANNEX IV: OUTLINE OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN..... | - 72 - |
| ANNEX V: CONSULTATION FRAMEWORK..... | 73 |
| ANNEX VI: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL FORM..... | - 75 - |
| ANNEX VII: TERMS OF REFERENCE..... | - 76 - |
| ANNEX VIII: CONSULTATION DETAILS | - 88 - |
| ANNEX IX: CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST | - 105 - |
| ANNEX X: CONSULTATION PICTURES..... | - 112 - |

List of Figures

| | |
|---|--------|
| Figure 1: Map of Project Towns | - 8 - |
| Figure 2: GRM Flow Chart..... | - 48 - |
| Figure 3: Consultation Meeting - Kailahun Town..... | - 55 - |

List of Tables

| | |
|---|--------|
| Table 1: Household Energy Source for Lighting | - 12 - |
| Table 2: Institutional Responsibilities related to land acquisition and resettlement..... | - 18 - |
| Table 3: Comparison of the Laws of Sierra Leone and World Bank ESS 5 concerning land acquisition, restrictions on land use, and involuntary resettlement..... | - 21 - |
| Table 4: Type of Loss and Eligible Persons | - 29 - |
| Table 5: Eligibility Criteria and Entitlements..... | - 31 - |
| Table 6: Method of Valuation..... | - 37 - |
| Table 7: Estimated Budget for RF | - 42 - |
| Table 8: Indicative Outline of RAP Budget | - 43 - |
| Table 9: Sample RAP Monitoring Indicators..... | - 59 - |

Acronyms and Abbreviation

| | |
|--------|---|
| CLSG | Cote D'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea |
| CLO | Community Liaison Officer |
| EDSA | Electricity Distribution and Supply Authority |
| EGTC | Electricity Generation and Transmission Company |
| EIU | Economic Intelligence Unit |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| ES | Environmental and Social |
| ESIA | Environmental Social Impact Assessment |
| ESLEA | Enhancing Sierra Leone Energy Access |
| ESMP | Environmental Social Management Plan |
| ESS | Environmental and Social Standards |
| EVD | Ebola Virus Disease |
| EVD | Ebola Virus Disease |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GoSL | Government of Sierra Leone |
| GRC | Grievance Redress Committee |
| GRM | Grievance Redress Mechanism |
| IDA | International Development Association |
| ITF | Inter-Tropical Front |
| MDAs | Ministries Department and Agencies |
| Mm | Millimetres |
| MoE | Ministry of Energy |
| MoE | Ministry of Energy |
| MSWGCA | Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs |
| MTNDP | Medium-Term National Development Plan |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisations |
| PAPs | Project Affected Persons |
| PIT | Project Implementation Team |
| RAP | Resettlement Action Plan |
| RF | Resettlement Framework |
| RIC | Rap Implementation Committee |
| RoW | Right of Way |
| SCADA | Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System |
| SLIHS | Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey |
| SLP | Sierra Leone Police |

SLRA Sierra Leone Roads Authority

SLRA Sierra Leone Roads Authority

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Enhancing Sierra Leone Energy Access (ESLEA)

Enhancing Sierra Leone Energy Access (ESLEA) is supporting the government sector strategy and builds on the International Development Association's (IDA's) sustained engagement in the country's energy sector. This project aims to increase electricity access and improve the financial performance of the power sector. It is anticipated that the proposed activities, when completed, will enhance the capacity of a power distribution pool that will tap electrical energy from the West African power pool (WAPP) thereby improving EDSA's technical and commercial performance nationally and regionally. The project is structured into five main components as follows:

- (i) electrification of eleven (11) district capital towns and surrounding villages through grid connection with the CLSG or other segments of a 225-kV network;
- (ii) electrification of two district capital towns and surrounding villages through the mini-grid solution;
- (iii) an off-grid component that would not be connected to the Bumbuna network to promote stand-alone systems for homes, schools and hospitals/clinics;
- (iv) the supply and installation of a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) for the distribution network; and
- (v) technical assistance for private sector participation, human capital development, and project implementation support

Project components for which land acquisition and resettlement are required

The investments under Components 1 and 2 include the electrification of district headquarters and communities through grid extension and electrification of district headquarters and communities through the mini-grid solution. These activities are likely to result in loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, and/or loss of income sources or means of livelihood with or without physical displacement. In particular, it is expected that impacts will include: temporary relocation of individuals whose homes, business centres or farms are likely along the route, destruction of physical assets that are within the Right of Way (RoW) for urban towns and destruction of economic crops under the existing lines to be rehabilitated.

Objectives of the RF

The primary aim of this framework is to set out principles and procedures (including checklist) for assessing the risks of involuntary resettlement (physical and economic displacement) and suggest generic interventions for addressing the impacts of displacement through compensation and other assistance. The RF has been prepared in compliance with national laws and Environmental Social Standard (ESS5) to mitigate impacts anticipated under Components 1 and 2 of the Project. An RF is prepared because the exact routes and locations of the transmission and distribution lines are yet to be determined. EDSA, in consultation with the Ministry of Energy, will select lines and electrical generation sites to be constructed during implementation. These will then inform detailed impact assessment, asset

inventory, compensation and relocation. The RF will provides guidance the preparation of site specific RAPs which will be implemented before the commencement of any civil works.

Principles of the RF

The RF is guided by the following principles:

- The Project will avoid resettlement where possible.
- Where resettlement is unavoidable the Project will ensure that every affected household or individual is moved or compensated in an expeditious manner and prior to displacement and/or the start of civil works.
- After relocation, every household or individual is at least well-off, if not better than, before the process.
- The Project will ensure effective communication with affected individuals, households and other stakeholders throughout the resettlement/compensation process through a communication strategy.
- The opinion of affected persons and other stakeholders shall be sought through regular public consultations and incorporated into the resettlement planning, decision-making process, and implementation.
- The Project will assist with the physical relocation and provide support to resettled individuals and households during the transition period.
- Ensure project affected persons have access to functioning grievance redress mechanisms
- The Project will monitor all aspects of the resettlement program to ensure the RF meets its objectives.

Baseline Conditions

Sierra Leone is divided into 5 administrative regions namely, the Northern, Eastern, Southern, North-Western Provinces and Western Area. These regions further divided into 16 administrative districts. The ESLEA will be undertaken in eleven (11) of those district-headquarter towns from the 5 provinces in the country; Koinadugu, Bombali and Tonkolili in the Northern Province; Kono and Kailahun in the Eastern Province; Pujehun, Bonthe, and Moyamba in the Southern Province; Port Loko and Kambia in the North-Western Province and Waterloo in the Western Area. The eleven (11) Districts covered in the ESLEA are among the least developed in the country. Most of the land has not been developed; land cover types are predominantly farmland, forests, grassland, and a few towns and villages remotely interspersed between. The primary land-use practices in these regions are agriculture, mining, and commerce. It is not surprising that the GoSL has prioritised these regions for improvement in electricity supply.

Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

The following policies and legislations are relevant to resettlement planning and implementation for this project:

- The Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1991
- The Town and Country Planning Act, 1948, Cap 81 as amended by Act No. 3 of 2001
- Sierra Leone National Land Policy 2015

- National Electricity Act of 2011
- Sierra Leone Roads Authority (Amendment) Act of 2010
- The Local Government Act, 2004
- The Town and Country Planning Amendment Act, 2001
- The Protectorate Land ordinance
- The World Bank Environmental and Social Standard five (ESS5) on land acquisition, Restriction on land use and involuntary resettlement.

The RPF assesses the gaps and discrepancies between Sierra Leonean regulations and World Bank ESS 5. Where there is a discrepancy between national policy and the World Bank ESS5, under this project, the Bank's requirement will take precedence as part of the gap-filling measures in the implementation of the RPF summarized in section three.

Resettlement Related Institutional Framework

The institutional responsibilities related to land acquisition and resettlement in Sierra Leone are summarized as follows: (i) the Ministry of Energy (Minister can expropriate land for energy-related projects); and (ii) the Ministry of Lands Housing and Country Planning (Manages state land, compulsory land acquisition for development projects, planning surveys and mapping, etc.); (iii) the Sierra Leone Roads Authority (Manages RoW); (iv) district councils (valuation for land compensation; involve in project grievance redress process); (v) local authorities (responsible for local policy matters; resolving local conflicts; provide orderly leadership at the local level); (vi) the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (determines rates for crop compensation).

Principles and Objectives Governing Resettlement Preparation and Implementation

The resettlement and rehabilitation principles adopted for the ESLEA will provide compensation at replacement cost, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to all project affected persons (loss of land, residences, business establishments and other such immovable properties), including the informal dwellers/squatters in the project corridor footprint.

Resettlement Action Plan preparation

Once the specific line routes and substation locations are identified and assessments made show that properties and crops are affected and may lead to involuntary resettlement, then a RAP is required. In compliance with World Bank ESS5, RAP is prepared when people are physically or economically displaced from their land or other assets as a result of development projects. RAP records baseline conditions of project affected persons (PAPs) within the project area, details potential impacts of projects and consultations with PAPs and proposes a strategy to avoid or minimize impacts and compensate for unavoidable losses. When implemented properly, RAP should improve the standards of living and livelihoods of PAPs over and above their pre-displacement levels.

Census of Affected Persons and Assets

Upon identification of the need for involuntary resettlement in a sub-intervention (substation construction, transmission and distribution lines, etc.), the project will carry out a census to identify the persons who will be affected by that activity. This will help the project to determine who will be eligible for assistance early enough in the project cycle. It will also help to prevent an inflow of ineligible people living outside the sub-project area of impact but who might want to take advantage and claim for assistance. The completion of the census will mark the cut-off date for eligibility for compensation.

Eligibility

According to World Bank ESS5, the criteria for determining PAPs eligibility are as follows:

- Those who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use;
- Those who do not have formal legal rights to the land or assets but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law. Communal lands usually fall in this category;
- Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use. The squatters and encroachers will fall into this category.

The eligibility will be based on the above category of losses before the cut-off date is announced.

Proof of Eligibility

The implementing agencies or contracting entities will consider various forms of evidence as proof of eligibility to cover:

- Affected persons with formal legal rights, documents in the form of land title registration certificates, leasehold indentures, tenancy agreements, rent receipts, building and planning permits, business operating licenses, utility bills among others. Unprocessed/unregistered formal legal documents will not bar eligibility and procedures for confirming the authenticity of such documents will be established in the sub-project specific RAP.
- Affected persons with no formal or recognized legal rights - Criteria for establishing non-formal, undocumented or unrecognised claims to eligibility shall be established paying particular attention to each situation and its peculiarities.

Alternative means of proof of eligibility will include:

- Affidavit signed by landlords and tenants;
- Witnessing or evidence by recognized traditional authority

Valuation Methods

Currently, the process of valuation, inspection and referencing differs depending on the implementing agency. For the purposes of this project and in compliance with ESS 5, the project's basis of valuation will be at full replacement cost.

Key points which the valuation will cover are as follows:

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

Some relevant data to be captured by the valuers will be:

- Land
- Buildings (Immovable Structures)
- Crops
- Temporary Structures (Movable Properties)
- Intangible Assets (loss/impact arising from disturbance)
- Loss of income or disruption of livelihoods
- Supplementary assistance (cost of movement, reinstatement of utilities, etc.)

Implementation Arrangements

Implementation of the RAP is the responsibility of the Project Implementation Unit of EDSA. The RAP preparation and implementation process will require that EDSA coordinates with several stakeholders including the Ministry of Energy (MoE), Ministry of Lands, Housing and Country Planning (MLHCP), Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Municipal structures, chiefs, civil society groups (such as market associations), and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

Implementation should be supported by other external stakeholders with a high influence on resettlement. Therefore, a RAP Implementation Committee (RIC) is recommended to be established to support all activities leading to the successful implementation of the RAP

Budget and Source of funding

The budget for the RPF is estimated at USD 55,000 and include activities such as RF disclosure, Establishment of project GRM training and capacity building for all relevant entities to implement their RPF responsibilities, M&E, audits, etc. However, budget for compensation and livelihood restoration and mitigation measures cannot be determined at this stage and will be costed during implementation when the scope of impacts are well design. The cost for compensation and resettlement when defined will be covered as part of the project cost.

Grievance Mechanism

The primary purpose of the GRM is to receive and address complaints and concerns of PAPs and related communities on time. Dissatisfaction can cause strained relations, lack of trust, protest etc which would culminate in some unforeseen repercussions that would negatively affect project implementation and stall project progress.

The GRM will be a project wide GRM that will also be available for use by PAPs. The GRM will be a web based application that will work interconnectedly with local level actors at the community/chiefdom, District, and provincial levels. This is to ensure that all measures are taken to address the grievance. The web application will be housed at MOE and provides

access to EDSA and contractors to register complaints received at sub-project level or the field. At the Community/Chiefdom level, a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) shall be established and composed of traditional chiefs, ward committee representatives, the project, community-based organisations, Legal Aid Board (as Arbitrator) and law enforcement agencies. The GRC will be headed through a consensual appointment done with affected communities, and steps will be taken to ensure that all grievances are properly documented and transferred to the digital platform for tracking of resolution. PAPs may also make complaints directly through the digital platform either by calling, sending text, whatsapp etc. The project will identify an NGO GBV service provider to setting up and ethically manage SEA/SH complaints. Detailed structure of the GRM will be finalized prior to recruitment of project workers and described in the project implementation manual.

Consultation and Information Disclosure

The key stakeholders consulted as part of the preparation of the RPF included:

- Ministries Department and Agencies (MDAs)
- Local Councils
- Traditional authorities
- Women's groups,
- Youth groups,
- and other residents.

Consultations with stakeholders including PAPs will be an integral part of the RAP preparation, implementation and monitoring processes at all stages and stakeholders should have access to the RAP. Consultations should happen in the local language where possible; women should be consulted separately if that is more appropriate. The consultation process should ensure sizeable participation of women, youth, and groups at risk of exclusion, and also ensure prior distribution of project information in a form that is accessible to community members, etc.

Public disclosure of the RPF will be undertaken by the implementing entities which will be organized as follows:

- i. Circulation of the draft RPF for comments to all relevant institutions (ie Ministry of Energy (MoE), Ministry of Lands, Housing and Country Planning (MLHCP), Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Municipal structures, chiefs, civil society groups and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Ministry of Finance, the World Bank, etc.);
- ii. Communication of comments to the Consultant for incorporation into a final RPF, together with World Bank comments; and
- iii. Public disclosure of final RPF (after reviewed and cleared by both GoSL and World Bank) both in-country (e.g., hard copies to be sent relevant District Councils, District EPA offices, project communities, community libraries) and at the World Bank and MoF websites.

The IAs will ensure meaningful engagement and consultation and disclosure of project information to all relevant stakeholders. The disclosure and consultation activities will be designed along with some key guiding principles, including the following:

- Consultations must be widely publicised, particularly among the project affected stakeholders/communities, preferably two weeks prior to any meetings
- Ensure non-technical information summary is accessible prior to any event to ensure that people are informed of the assessment and conclusions before scheduled meetings
- Location and timing of meetings must be designed to maximise stakeholder participation and availability
- Information presented must be clear, and non-technical, and presented in all appropriate local languages where necessary
- Engagements must be facilitated in ways that allow stakeholders to raise their views and concerns
- Issues raised must be addressed, at the meetings or at a later time.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring arrangement is intended to track the performance of the RAP implementation and will consist of both internal monitoring and external monitoring. Internal monitoring of the resettlement/rehabilitation operations will be undertaken by EDSA and MOE following the schedules (including, identification of PAPs, land acquisition, compensation of PAPs and how these PAPs have participated in the project RAP preparation and implementation) to be outlined in the RAPs. The PIU has the primary responsibility of monitoring the framework activities.

The project shall incorporate external monitors. Independent monitoring shall be commissioned for the project. The independent monitor shall monitor 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. Monitoring will be done monthly. Monitoring indicators have been provided in Section 12.

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

To be effective, a complete audit will take place after all RAP activities have been completed including development initiatives, but before the financial commitments to the programme are finished.

SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

In 2018, 26.1% of Sierra Leoneans have access to electricity while 53.2% in the urban areas and 6.4% in the rural areas. (World Bank, 2018) Poor access to electricity is recognised as a binding constraint to long-term economic growth in Sierra Leone. Policymakers, donors, and international development organisations have made universal access to electricity a priority in Sierra Leone.

Thus, the Government's Medium-Term National Development Plan 2019-2023 (MTNDP) outlines its key policies.

By 2023 the Government plans to:

- Embark on increasing electricity generation, transmission, and distribution.
- Improve on the policy and regulatory environment of the energy sector.
- Restore electricity supply to all district headquarter towns and cities.
- Increase investment in low-cost renewable energy (solar, hydro, wind, and biomass) production and distribution.
- Improve governance at all levels of the sector which includes the Ministry of Energy, the Electricity Distribution and Supply Authority, the Electricity Generation and Transmission Company, and the Electricity and Water Regulatory Commission to develop responsible leadership and institutional culture.
- Ensure expansion of the transmission grid nationwide by increasing the annual regular kilometric coverage.
- Ensure rural electrification is carried out through engagement and involvement of key stakeholders, including the private sector.
- Tax incentives as part of a wider commitment to the off-grid sector in the Finance Act, which includes provisions for a duty waiver and Government Sales Tax (GST) extension.
- To undertake a Multi-Tier Framework survey to provide data on energy consumption (including mini-grids).

Presently, the following are the ongoing energy projects:

- 6MW at Newton
- Bumbuna Phase II
- United States Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) - Solar off-grid project
- UNOPS (Rural Renewable Energy Project)
- ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) off-grid Solar Project
- Cote D'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea (CLSG) interconnection, and

- USD 78 million loans from Indian Exim Bank for the construction of transmission lines and substations from Bumbuna to Freetown.

The Ministry of Energy (MoE) has developed a National Energy Policy to increase energy access and generation capacity. Enhancing Sierra Leone Energy Access (ESLEA) supports the government sector strategy and builds on the International Development Association's (IDA's) sustained engagement in the country's energy sector. This project aims to increase electricity access rates and improve the financial performance of the power sector. It is estimated that the proposed activities, when completed will enhance the capacity of the distribution network to make and distribute additional electricity to be provided by Cote D'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea (CLSG) interconnection and other generation capacity and further improve the Electricity Distribution and Supply Agency (EDSA's) technical and commercial performance.

As part of the project development procedures of the World Bank, the Environmental and Social (ES) risks associated with the development of this project are rated as "Substantial" based on the assessment undertaken for the project that determined the extensive scope of the operation (covering up to eleven districts including headquarters towns and some villages).

The investments under this operation, mainly the electrification of six district capital towns and surrounding villages through grid connection and the electrification of two district capital towns and surrounding villages through the mini-grid solution installation, have the potential to create some displacement and land acquisition issues. Therefore, it is for this purpose a Resettlement Framework (RF) following the laws of Sierra Leone and the WB's Environmental Social Standard (ESS) is been developed.

1.2 Project Description

ESLEA was developed to support GoSL's electrification goals as stipulated in the MTNDP (2019-2023). The goal is to increase the country's electricity access from about 15% to 30%, including the electrification of all district headquarters towns by 2023.

The project is structured around 3 main components:

- i. provision of grid electricity services in seven district headquarter towns and surrounding communities through distribution network expansion and/or connection with the CLSG line.;
- ii. provision of solar electricity in one district headquarter town and surrounding communities, which is not expected to be connected to the main grid in the near future, and provision of electricity to health facilities, schools and productive businesses through standalone PV systems with possible extension to mini-grids in selected areas;
- iii. technical assistance for human capital development and project implementation support.

1.2.1 Component 1: Electrification of Towns and Communities through Grid Extension

This component provides improved electricity services to 7 major towns and surrounding communities by capitalizing on the transmission lines under construction and the availability of electricity through import over the CLSG interconnection. The component includes:

- a. Three segments of connection lines from 225 kV transmission network to distribution networks in three towns, which include:
 - i. single circuit 33 kV distribution line of about 35 km, including a 15 MVA 33/11 kV transformer, connecting the distribution network in Kabala with the 225/33 kV Fadugu substation of the CLSG line;
 - ii. a single circuit 66 kV sub-transmission line of about 100 km, including a 66/33/11 kV transformer of 20 MVA, connecting the distribution network in Kailahun with the 225/66 kV Kenema substation of the CLSG line; and
 - iii. a shield wire of about 25 km connecting the distribution network in Pujehun with the shield wire along the CLSG line to supply the communities and villages along the CLSG corridor;

The GoSL is financing the construction of the distribution networks in the three towns and have selected the contractors through a competitive process and signed the contracts. It is expected that construction activities will commence in September/October 2020.

- b. the expansion of the distribution networks in Waterloo, Makani, Magbraka and Koidu including several adjacent communities to provide electricity to new customers; and
- c. the provision of consulting services to assist EDSA for site supervision and construction management of the distribution network extensions and the connecting lines.

1.2.2 Component 2: Electrification through Mini-Grid and Standalone Solar Systems

A large portion of small towns and rural communities of the country are not likely to be connected to the main grid for at least ten years. This provides a huge market for off-grid solutions. The stand-alone PV system provides a very flexible and cost-effective solution for many homes, schools, clinics and productive businesses. There are private sector players which are very interested in and active in the areas of homes and productive businesses. The component will address the challenges to opening-up and scaling up productive use of electricity with strong private sector involvement and will directly support the provision of solar electricity to health facilities and schools as electricity provision for these public institutions would need to be done through public funding

This component includes 3 subcomponents and will be co-financed by IDA and Japan Policy and Human Development grant (PHRD).

Subcomponent 2(a) - Installation of PV mini-grids with battery storage capacity: This subcomponent includes the construction of a solar PV plant with battery storage capacity in the town of Moyamba and the construction of solar PV based mini-grids in several large communities. Based on population size and industrial/commercial profiles in Moyamba, a detailed technical and financial analysis was carried out to determine the sizes of the solar PV capacity and battery storage capacity. It is tentatively considered that a solar PV system with a capacity of 600 kw plus 1800 kwh of battery storage will be implemented initially. These numbers and the precise siting of the PV plant and storage facilities will be determined based on more detailed site survey and design.

The subcomponent will also include the installation of solar PV capacity and battery storage as well as the distribution networks in several large communities. The selection of the communities will be based on the mini-grid feasibility study which are being carried out by USTDA. In addition to the usual factors which are considered in the selection of the mini-grid sites, high emphasis will be put on the availability of big industrial/commercial entities to anchor electricity demand and provide constant revenue.

Subcomponent 2(c) - Installation of solar PV systems for health facilities and schools: A total of about 1,400 health facilities and about 11,000 Primary and Secondary Schools are estimated to exist in Sierra Leone. However, over 72% of health facilities and over 77% of schools have no access to the grid electricity. With the ongoing electrification program through grid extension, more than half of the health and education facilities are unlikely to have grid electricity by 2030. The activities under this sub-component will aim at installing solar PV systems for about 300 health facilities and about 500 primary and/or secondary school which are not going to be electrified through grid extension or mini-grid in the next five years.

An analysis has been carried out to review the types of equipment at different types of health facilities which required electricity services of different quality. Depending on the size of the health and education facilities, the solar PV sizes are expected to range from 1KWc to 20KWc with a total capacity of around 2 MW. The systems will not only provide electricity to electrical equipment at the public facilities, but it will also power water pump if a nearby operational borehole is available and/or the workers commodities. The selection of the health facilities will be based on a number of factors, including the potential to extend electricity service to nearby villages and communities through the development of mini-grids in the future and possibly the presence of maternity wards. Libraries of about 50 selected schools will be provided with solar lanterns. The PHRD grant and IDA fund will finance the installation of solar PV systems for a number of health facilities and schools respectively.

Subcomponent 2 (d) - Provision of technical assistance for market assessment, capacity building, result monitoring and evaluation. The activities under this subcomponent will support the implementation of the above subcomponents and help achieve the intended outcomes. The specific activities include market assessment and affordability analyses of productive uses in rural Sierra Leone, awareness raising, capacity building of the beneficiaries on business management including women-led businesses, capacity building of the private

sector, monitoring and evaluating results against targets, summarizing experiences and lessons for program improvement.

1.2.3 Component 3: Human Capital Development and Project Implementation Support

This component involves 2 subcomponents

Sub-component 3(a) - This subcomponent will support MoE:

- i. the procurement of a private firm for the operation, maintenance and future expansion of the mini-grid under component 2;
- ii. the development and operationalizing of the off-grid market development fund;
- iii. preparation of a clean cooking investment project;
- iv. the strengthening of the institutional capacity of the key stakeholders in promoting and managing the development of renewable energy and in implementing national electrification strategy;
- v. strengthening of policy and institutional capacity to reduce gender disparity in energy sector employment, in particular in EDSA and in relation to energy access; and
- vi. operational expenditures.

Sub-component 3(b) - This sub-component will:

- (i) support EDSA by building on the progress made in improving EDSA's management and staff capacity, further strengthening the governance and management of EDSA to achieve full corporatization and commercialization so that EDSA management has the autonomy and incentives to manage and is fully accountable for the results, while the Government agencies play their respective roles as policymaker and regulator and keep at arms length from EDSA's daily operations; and
- (ii) support project implementation by EDSA as needed.

1.3 Components Entailing Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

In component 1, the 66kv sub-transmission line and the 33kv distribution line will be constructed largely along existing public roads and the existing of RoW. In component 2, the solar PV system and battery storage in Moyamba will be constructed on an open land already available. About 500 acres (202ha) land owned by the chiefdom has been handed over to GoSL. This land will be screened in accordance with ESS5 requirements and probably subject to an audit. The sites for the mini-grid sites have not been identified, one selection criteria is the availability of land. However, both the construction of the PV facilities and connecting lines may require small parcels of land

During the construction of the sub-transmission and distribution lines, there is a likelihood of land requirement for the construction of camps to house staff, labourers, storage of materials,

amenities etc. In remote areas, the contractors may also require roads to access the sites and deliver supplies and labour.

Specifications for the proposed sub-transmission and distribution lines and mini-grid sites will be determined and become clearer in terms of actual route and locations after the completion of detailed design. This will determine either an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) or RAP is required.

1.3.1 Description of the Potential Resettlement Impacts of the ESLEA

The nature of project impacts will likely include land acquisition, loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, and/or loss of income sources or means of livelihood with or without physical displacement. In particular, it is expected that impacts will include: temporary relocation of individuals whose homes, business centres, or farms along the route, destruction of physical assets that are within the Right of Way (RoW) for towns and destruction of economic crops under the existing lines to be rehabilitated.

While these risks are expected, the exact routes and locations of the lines are being discussed and yet to be determined. EDSA, in consultation with the Ministry of Energy, will select lines and electrical generation sites to be constructed. These will then inform detailed impact assessment, asset inventory, compensation and relocation. This RF provides guidance and procedures for assessing and addressing the impacts that may arise from the implementation of these project activities. The RF will be expanded into site-specific ARAPs/RAPs to be fully implemented before any civil works can commence.

1.4 Objectives of the RF

The RF has been prepared in compliance with national laws, and the World Bank's Environmental Social Standard (ESS5) to mitigate impacts anticipated under Components 1 and 2 of the Project.

The primary aim of this framework is to set out principles and procedures (including checklists) for assessing the risks of involuntary resettlement (physical and economic displacement) and suggest generic interventions for addressing the impacts of displacement through compensation and other assistance.

In particular, the RF:

- Provides guidelines for the preparation of RAPs and undertaking any resettlement activity.
- Provides procedures to follow in a resettlement activity associated with Project investments.
- Sets out the institutional arrangements for undertaking any resettlement activity.
- Describes arrangements for resolving conflicts resulting from project activities.

The Ministry of Energy and EDSA shall be committed to resettlement based on national laws and ESS5 and this should be designed to improve the local conditions and economic opportunities in the communities to be affected by the various project components.

1.5 Principles of the RF

The RF is guided by the following principles:

- The Project will avoid resettlement where possible.
- Where resettlement is unavoidable, the Project will ensure that every affected household or individual is moved or compensated expeditiously and before displacement and/or the start of civil works.
- Help resettled household or individual to at least improve their former living standard
- The Project will ensure effective communication with affected individuals, households and other stakeholders throughout the resettlement/compensation process through a communication strategy.
- The opinion of affected persons and other stakeholders shall be sought through regular public consultations and incorporated into the resettlement planning, decision-making process, and implementation.
- The Project will assist with the physical relocation and provide support to resettled individuals and households during the transition period.
- The Project will monitor all aspects of the resettlement program to ensure the RF meets its objectives.
- Ensure project affected persons have access to functioning grievance redress mechanisms

SECTION TWO

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Location, Population, and Livelihood

Sierra Leone is located on the west coast of Africa, between the 7th and 10th parallels north of the equator. Sierra Leone is bordered by Guinea to the north and northeast, Liberia to the south and southeast, and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. The country has a total area of 71,740 Km², divided into a land area of 71,620 Km² and water of 120 Km². Sierra Leone has a tropical climate, with a diverse environment ranging from savannah to rainforests.

As of July 2017, Sierra Leone is divided into 5 administrative regions: the Northern, Eastern, Southern, North-Western Provinces and Western Area and sixteen (16) administrative Districts: Kailahun, Kenema, Kono, Bo, Bonthe, Pujehun, Moyamba, Bombali, Tonkolili, Koinadugu, Falaba, Karene, Port Loko, Kambia, Western Area Urban and Western Area Rural. Previously, it was 4 regions and fourteen (14) Districts. The North-Western region and Karene and Falaba Districts were the additions made in 2017.

The ESLEA will be undertaken in 8 district headquarters towns from the 4 administrative regions in the country. *Figure 1* below shows the project towns in Sierra Leone.

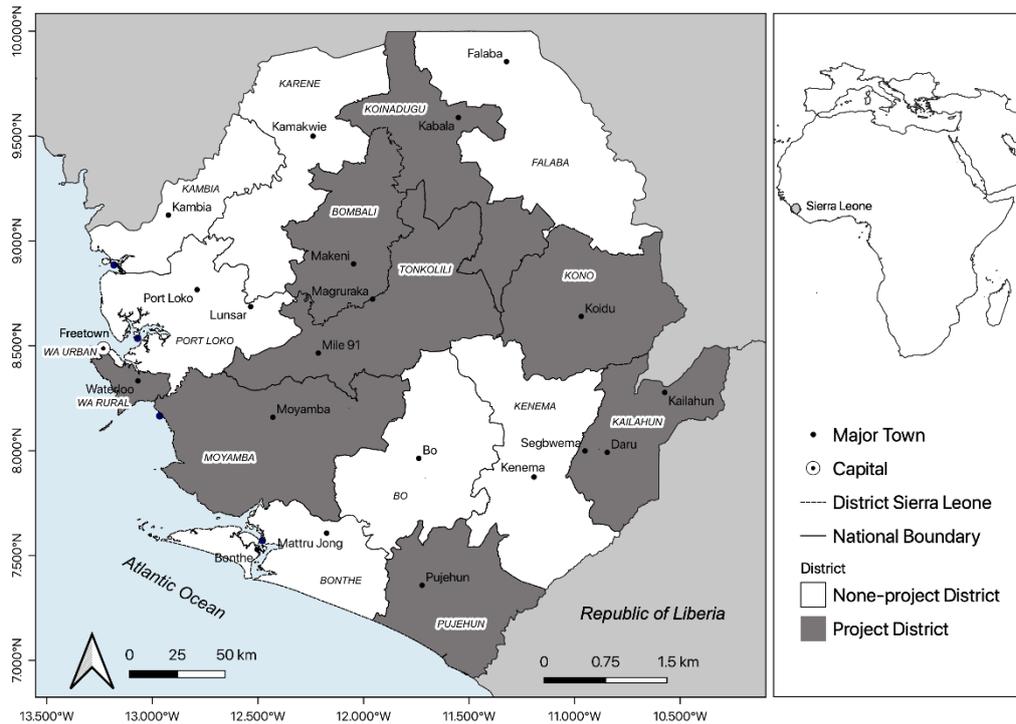


Figure 1: Map of Project Towns

Information on specific project districts is provided below.

I. Pujehun District

Pujehun district is situated in the Southern Region with a population of 346,461 inhabitants with 168,869 males and 177,592 females (Statistics Sierra Leone, 2018). It is the third-largest district of the four that constitutes the region. Pujehun town is the headquarters town of the district. The district borders the Atlantic Ocean in the southwest, the Republic of Liberia to the southeast, Kenema district to the northeast, Bo district to the north, and Bonthe district to the west. The district benefited from the 2017 de-amalgamation and redistricting exercise, in which the earlier 12 chiefdoms became 14 chiefdoms. The inhabitants of districts are largely from the Mende ethnic group and they are predominantly Muslims.

Like the rest of the country, the district enjoys a monsoon type climate (six months raining season and six months dry season). Closed forest, open forest and herbaceous vegetation are the main land use and land cover in the district. The district has patches of the Upper Guinea Forest, The Gola Rainforest National Park forest reserve. Two principal lakes of the country, Lake Mapi, and Mabesi are found in the district. Agriculture is the main economic activity of the district providing a livelihood for the majority of the village population. Rainfed cash and food crops that are cultivated in the district include Cocoa, Coffee, Oil Palm, Maize, Cassava, and Rubber. As a result of its agricultural potential, the district became a target of the global land rush by multi-national agro-industrial companies. As a result, an estimated 16,248.54 acres of land was leased to Socfin Agricultural Company (SL) Limited in the Malen Chiefdom, for the cultivation of palm oil (Baxter & Schaefer, 2013). The 2019 Multidimensional Poverty Index identified Pujehun district as the poorest district in Sierra Leone with an index of 87.2% (Statistics Sierra Leone, 2019)

II. Moyamba District

Moyamba district, one of the four districts in the Southern Region of the country is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean in the west, Port Loko district, and Tonkolili district to the north, Bo district to the east, and Bonthe district to the south. Being the largest district in the Southern Region by geographical area. Its headquarters town is Moyamba. Moyamba district comprises fourteen (14) chiefdoms. In addition to Moyamba Town, which is the largest city and capital of the district, other major towns include Njala, Rotifunk, and Shenge.

By 2015, the Districts' population was 318,588 (153,699 Males and 164,889 females). The District is one of the most ethnically diverse districts, perhaps because it shares boundaries with the Port Loko District and the Western Area Rural District.

Principal land and land cover use in the Moyamba District include closed forest, Open forest water bodies, and herbaceous vegetation. Like the other coastal districts, Moyamba the coast of the district is vegetated with herbaceous wetland vegetation including mangrove. This is so because such an environment has brackish water which provides a conducive environment for the growth of several species of mangrove. Predominant herbaceous vegetation can be found in the North-Eastern portion of the district.

Like all other districts in the country, agriculture is the main economic activity of the inhabitants providing livelihoods for over 71% of the population. Oil palm and ginger are the main cash crops and cereals (maize, rice, sorghum, and millet) and tuber crops (yam, cassava, and cocoa) are the main food crops of the District. The district is home to two of the country's industrial mining companies: Iluka and Vimetco.

III. Kono District

Kono district is in the Eastern Region, and borders with Kenema district to the southwest, the Republic of Guinea to the east, Falaba district to the northeast, Koinadugu district to the northwest, Tonkolili district to the west and Kailahun district to the southeast. Koidu is the headquarter town of Kono district. Following the de-amalgamation and redistricting exercise in 2017, the district is divided into fourteen (14) chiefdoms with a total population of 506,100 inhabitants including 252,751 males and 253,349 females (2015 Population and Housing Census (PHC)) Koidu City is the largest town and capital of the district with a population of 128,030 inhabitants (63,858 males and 64,172 females). Other major towns include Yengema, Motema, Tombodu, Jaiama Sewafe, and Jaiama Nimikoro.

The district is the largest diamond producing district in the country and is home to the known kimberlite diamond dike in the country. Mining officially started in the district in the 1930s. Alluvial diamond and gold mining are important economic activities of the inhabitants. Given the occurrence of alluvial diamonds in the district, the population is religiously mixed between Christians and Muslims and home to many ethnic groups. Because of the depletion of alluvial diamond deposits in the district, some communities have increased agricultural production, which was not a major livelihood option during the diamond boom. Food crops cultivated include coffee, cassava, rice, and maize and oil palm, coffee and cocoa are some of the cash crops that are cultivated. For decades, diamond mining has caused serious environmental damage to the district given the techniques used to extract the ore. Principal land cover/use includes built up, closed forest, open forest, herbaceous vegetation, and bare land. The district has an expanded built-up area given the population growth influenced by mining activities. Bare land is due to abandoned and barren mined areas.

IV. Koinadugu District

Until the re-demarcation and re-districting exercise in 2017, Koinadugu was the largest district in Sierra Leone in terms of geographical area. The district is situated in the Northern Region of the country and borders Karene district, Bombali and Tonkolili districts to the south-west, Kono district to the south, Falaba district to the north-east and the Republic of Guinea to the North. The district headquarters town is Kabala. The de-amalgamation and redistricting exercise reduced the eleven chiefdoms to ten Kabala is the district capital and largest town in the district.

The district has 204,019 inhabitants including 100,807 males and 103,212 females, becoming the least populated district in the northern region (Statistics Sierra Leone, 2018). The population is ethnically diverse; the majors one are Fula, Susu, Mandingo

The principal vegetation of the district include open forest and closed forest. The undergrowth provides an environment for cattle rearing. Agriculture is the main livelihood activity for the majority of the district inhabitants. The district is renowned for growing vegetables and remains one of the major supplying conduits of exotic vegetables for Freetown, Sierra Leone's capital, and largest city. A good number of families are engaged in cattle rearing. The 2019 Multidimensional Poverty Index identified the Koinadugu district as the second-poorest district in the country with 86.5% incidence of poverty after Pujehun (Statistics Sierra Leone, 2019).

V. Kailahun District

Kailahun town is the headquarters town of Kailahun District in the Eastern Region of the country. The district comprises fifteen (15) chiefdoms including; Kissi Kama, Kissi Teng, Kissi Tongi, Luawa, Upper Bambara, Kpeje Bongre, Penguia, Yawei, Kpeje West, Jahn, Mandu, Dea, Malema, Jawie, and Njaluhun. The 2015 population census recorded 526,379 inhabitants (260,586 males and 265,793 females) for the districts. Kailahun District is mostly forested. The South-Eastern tip of the district is covered by patches of the Upper Guinea Forest - the Gola Rainforest National Park. There are several built-up areas in the District. The gaceous vegetation of the district constitutes permanent crops including cocoa coffee and oil palm. Like the other districts, agriculture is the main livelihood for residents of Kailahun. The district often gets eight months of rain ranging from 2000 to 3000 mm per year and this provided a conducive environment for the cultivation of cash crops. The district is renowned for growing Cocoa and coffee. The population in the district is predominantly Muslim and the Kissi's and Mendes are the principal ethnic groups. The vegetation is a mix of savanna, forest and secondary growth and the northern stretch of the Gola Forest National Park is found in the Malema Chiefdom.

VI. Bombali District

Bombali district is situated in Sierra Leone's Northern Region. The District is bordered by four districts: Koinadugu, Port Loko, Kerene and Tonkolili. The redistricting exercise in 2017 removes the envious position of being the second-largest district from Bombali. The district is divided into 12 Chiefdoms. (The largest city and administrative headquarter town is Makeni. The population of the Bombali district is ethnically diverse, although the Temne and Limba form the largest ethnic groups. The 2015 Population and Housing Census stated that 422,960 individuals (205,914 males and 217,046 females) inhabit the district.

X. Tonkolili District

The district is strategically located at the centre of Sierra Leone. The district comprises nineteen chiefdoms with Magburaka serving as the administrative town and Mile 91 as the commercial hub. The population of the district is predominantly Muslim, with a Christian minority. By 2015, 513,984 people (254,601 males and 259,383 females) lived in the district. The district is traversed by some of Sierra Leone's major rivers including the Pampana and Rokel River. Livelihood for the inhabitants includes agriculture, mining and trading. More than half of the district is vegetated by open forest. Closed forests are found in the norther-

eastern section of the district. Herbaceous vegetation constituting regrowth from deforestation activities and yearly wildfire occurrence in the district.

XI. Western Area Rural District

The Western Area Rural District (WARD) is found predominantly around the peninsula of Sierra Leone’s Western Area and is bordered by the Western Area Urban District in the North-West. The Atlantic Ocean in the South and South-West, Moyamba District in the South-East and Port Loko in the North-East. WARD is divided into four sections: Mountain Rural, Waterloo Rural, York Rural and Koya Rural. The 2015 National Population and Housing Census recorded that 444,270 inhabitants (221,351 males and 222,919 females) live in the district. Like the rest of the country, the district enjoys a tropical climate with rainfall ranging from 3,000 to 4,000 mm per year. Waterloo is the district headquarter town and largest city. The livelihood of the inhabitants is dependent mostly on petty trading, food crop production, forestry and fishing. The district is home to one of the Sierra Leone fishing hubs – Tombo. The WARD is home to about 17,000 hectares of closed forest reserve, the Western Area Peninsular National Park (WAP-NP). The WAP-NP is a patch of the Upper Guinea forest block that was declared as a forest reserve in 1916, gazetted as a non-hunting environment in 1973, re-demarcated in 2011 and pronounced as a National Park in 2012.

2.2 Main Energy Source for Lighting

According to the Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey in 2018, at the national level, the three main sources of non-natural lighting in households were EDSA (19.5 %), batteries (71.1 %), and solar panels (6.6%). The report shows that there is no EDSA lighting in Kailahun, Pujehun and Koinadugu Districts. The findings of the report further show that 92.7% of households are using battery power as a lighting fuel in Tonkolili which is the highest in the project area. 19.8 % and 15.9 % of households are using solar power in Kailahun and Pujehun respectively. This, therefore, necessitates the need for electricity in these towns.

The *table* below shows household usage of EDSA and battery in the project districts.

Table 1: Household Energy Source for Lighting

| Project District | % of Household EDSA usage for lighting | % of Household Battery usage for lighting |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| Kailahun | 0.0 | 7.9 |
| Kono | 7.8 | 87.7 |
| Moyamba | 0.1 | 92.4 |
| Pujehun | 0.0 | 83.5 |
| Koinadugu | 0.0 | 87.4 |

| | | |
|---------------|------|------|
| Bombali | 25.6 | 70.7 |
| Tonkolili | 1.7 | 92.7 |
| Western Rural | 24.9 | 66 |

Source: Sierra Leone Integrated Housing Survey, 2018

2.3 Land Tenure in the Provinces

Sierra Leone has a dual land tenure system dispersed in about twenty statutes and regulations. Different ownership of land exists in the Western Area (Freetown) and the Provinces. Components 1 and 2 of the ESLEA are related to land acquisition in the provinces.

In the provinces, customary law co-exists with the statute. The recognition of the force of customary law in the provinces is established by section 76 (1) of the Courts Act 1965. Through customary law, ownership of land is vested in the chiefdoms and communities; and can never be owned freehold. Land always belongs to the communities under the different forms of tenure under customary law. This principle is established by the Chiefdom Councils Act as well as by Section 28 (d) of the Local Government Act 1994.

Most land in the provinces is considered common property and tenure are based on non-title usufruct and traditional rights. The Paramount Chief is considered the traditional custodian of the land and ultimately grants access to households. Most households have access to family farm plots that are allocated to family members by the family elders (head of household). Households without access to family lands may be allocated land to be used only for food crops. However, the land reverts to the household with the original traditional rights afterward. Land ownership for specific usage such as resettlement of a village can be considered on condition of an agreed sum being paid to the traditional household owner(s).

SECTION THREE

POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This section discusses the legal and institutional framework relating to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement in Sierra Leone and the requirements of the World Bank ESS 5 (Environmental and Social Standard 5). The relevant national environmental and other statutory laws and legislation particularly relevant to the project are discussed below.

3.1 National Environmental and other Statutory Laws and Legislations

3.1.1 The Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1991

The 1991 constitution of Sierra Leone Act No 6 section 21 gives ultimate protection to individual property rights. It categorically states that *“no property of any description shall be compulsorily taken possession of, and no interest in or right over property of any description shall be compulsorily acquired, except where the following conditions are satisfied, that is to say – a. the taking of possession or acquisition is necessary in the interests of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, town and country planning, the development or utilization of any property in such a manner as to promote the public benefit or the public welfare of citizens of Sierra Leone; and c. provision is made by a law applicable to that taking of possession or acquisition – i. for the prompt payment of adequate compensation; and ii. securing to any person having an interest in or right over the property, a right of access to the court or other impartial and independent authority for the determination of his interest or right, the legality of the taking of possession or acquisition of the property, interest or right, and the amount of any compensation to which he is entitled and for the purpose of obtaining prompt payment of that compensation.”*

The constitution, therefore, gives the right to expropriation or compulsory acquisition of private properties for developments/projects that promotes the public benefit or the public welfare of citizens of Sierra Leone. However, in such a situation, prompt and adequate compensation should be made.

3.1.2 The Protectorate Land ordinance

Lands in the provinces are vested in tribal authorities who are trustees for the native communities concerned. Section 3 subsection 1 of the protectorate land ordinance (Cap 122) states no land in the provinces will be obtained unless permission is been sought or consent obtained from tribal authorities for the occupation of such lands herein.

Subsection 2 goes further to state the importance of notifying the District Commissioner in acquiring lands in the provinces for a lawful gain of title by non-natives. This ordinance is so dynamic in a way that it proffers scenarios were lands are given to non-natives without being leased (subsection 3). As per the dictates of this subsection, a memorandum of the terms of the occupation is put together and registered in the decree book. Ideally, the maximum time

for such agreement is three (3) years except in cases where permanent projects or perennial crops which terms should be captured in the memorandum.

In section 4 of the ordinance, non-natives can acquire an interest in land for up to seventy-one (71) years in two terms. The first term is fifty (50) years and the second term is for an additional twenty-one (21) years. In section 6, tenancy agreement for more than three years must be under seal except with the consent of the District Commissioner to a deed; and such deed should conform to section 9 therein.

3.1.3 The Town and Country Planning Act, 1948, Cap 81 as amended by Act No. 3 of 2001

This act sets the rules for the definition of Planning Areas and Schemes. The 2001 Amendment gives power to the Minister of Lands, Housing, and Country Planning to make a scheme for any part of the country. The ESLEA can, therefore, be covered by a planning area or scheme hence the minister can expropriate land in such a case.

Section 5 of the Amendment Act states:

“When an area has been declared a planning area the value of any building or land in such area shall, for the purposes of determining the amount of compensation or betterment payable under the provisions of this Act, be deemed to be the value of the building or land at the date of such declaration.”

3.1.4 Sierra Leone National Land Policy 2015

The 2015 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 a reasonable time, of fair and adequate compensation.

This Policy highlights Land distribution (acquisition and allocation), access to land by all Sierra Leoneans and investors, land tenure systems, land use planning and regulations, land management and administration systems, and land adjudication systems.

The following are policy statements in the National Land Policy:

- A. After the coming into force of this Policy, the sovereign title to Government/State lands and public lands shall vest in the National Lands Commission as follows:-
 - I. As to Government/State lands in trust for the citizens of Sierra Leone as a whole; and
 - II. As to public lands in trust for the citizens of Sierra Leone as a whole or in trust for the particular community that originally owned the land as prescribed by the statute or other law creating the same; and
- B. The sovereign title to private lands shall henceforth vest as follows:-
 - I. As to land held under freehold tenure in the Western Area in the individual, group of individuals or Corporate entity absolutely;
 - II. As to communal lands in the Provinces in the new Chiefdom Lands Committee (instead of the Chiefdom Council) in trust for the particular community concerned;
 - III. As to family lands held under family tenure in the Province in the family as a unit;
 - IV. As to land held under Customary tenure in the Provinces in the Chiefdom Lands Committee/Village Area Lands Committee or the family which made the grant of usufructuary rights in perpetuity to the groups or individuals or corporate entity subject to the grantor's residuary rights.

According to the policy, the acquisition must be necessary for the interest of the development and utilization of the property to promote the public benefit and other necessary amenities.

3.1.5 National Electricity Act of 2011

This Act unbundles the former National Power Authority (NPA) to two separate entities:

- a) Electricity Generation and Transmission Company (EGTC)
- b) Electricity Distribution and Supply Authority (EDSA)

Part VI outlines EDSA's principal function as the supply, distribution, and retail sale of electricity for the entire country except in areas where a license has been issued to another qualified entity.

Part X of the National Electricity Act of 2011 deals with land acquisition and related environmental practices. This Act gives the Minister powers to acquire land for EGTC or EDSA or both even if the land is private or some private interest in the land subject to payment of adequate compensation. Compensation of such land is paid by the Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) firstly and the Authority or company will reimburse the government at a later time.

During the life of EGTC or EDSA or both will at any time decide to sell, lease, or dispose of any land easement, property, or interest in any land or waterway in a proper manner.

This Act gives the authority for breaking streets to lay any supply line at any height across any street or road and the erection of poles and any other erections for the purpose. The

company or Authority should consult the relevant ministry before breaking any street and they should make good the street or road after the breakage.

Section 58 of the National Electricity Act 2011, gives the power to cut or lop any tree shrub or hedge, which obstructs or interferes with any supply line of the company or the authority, the laying or erection of any supply line or proposed route of the supply. A fourteen days' notice should be given to the occupier of the land before the lopping and cutting of any tree, shrub or hedge.

Sections 59 and 60 of the said Act talk about the power to enter land acquired by the Authority or company for a certain purpose; given reasonable notice to the occupier of any land with the intention to enter and notice of the intention to enter and construct respectively.

Electric cables should not be placed across any navigable waterway whether above or below or underground without the consent and approval of the Minister.

Finally, all companies or independent power producers should comply with all environmental health and safety legislations as per section 62.

3.1.6 Sierra Leone Roads Authority (Amendment) Act of 2010

The Sierra Leone Roads Authority (SLRA) Act of 2010 is an amendment of the SLRA Act of 1992. The Authority has the legal mandate to set out the width of the Right of Way (RoW) as per the amendment of Act No.2 of 1992 section 5 subsection 2 paragraph C which states "For the attainment of the object stated in subsection 1 the Authority shall set the width of the right of way for roads which forms part of the national network".

The SLRA is the institution responsible for managing roads in the country. Their mandate is to develop and maintain the national roads network, advise Government on general road policies and contribute to addressing transport concerns, among others. The SLRA manages RoW issues in Sierra Leone.

3.1.7 Local Government Act, 2004

This Act focuses on having a meaningful decentralization and devolution of Government functions through the establishment and operation of local councils around the country. It recognizes local councils as the highest political authority in the locality and shall have legislative and executive powers to be exercised in accordance with this Act or any other enactment. Local councils shall be responsible, generally for promoting the development of the locality and the people's welfare in the locality with the resources at its disposal and with such resources and capacity as it can mobilize from the central government and its agencies, national and international organizations, and the private sector. Local councils have the responsibility to prepare a development plan, which shall guide the development of the locality.

The Act recognises Land Valuation Committees of District Councils. The Land Valuation Committees of District Councils aim at delivering an open, timely, and cost-effective valuation service, with the view to supporting economic development and poverty reduction.

Their main functions are:

- Determine all matters of compensation for land compulsorily acquired by Government, any organ of Government, or Public Corporation;
- Prepare the valuation list for property rating purposes for the District Councils, updating and maintaining the valuation list;
- Undertake valuation of immovable properties including land, buildings, furniture, crops, plant and machinery and other effects, for any purpose, for Government agencies, or any organ of the Government;
- Determine the rental values of all properties of which the District Council is the owner, tenant, or prospective tenant;
- Advise all organs of the District Councils on all matters of valuation of an interest in immovable properties;
- Advise the Forestry Department on royalty payments on forestry holdings and products;
- Monitor private valuation activities to protect the national interest;
- Advise on mining issues as they relate to compensation.

3.2 Resettlement Related Institutional Framework

The institutional responsibilities related to land acquisition and resettlement in Sierra Leone as applicable under the ESLEA are summarized in *Table 2* below.

Table 2: Institutional Responsibilities related to land acquisition and resettlement

| Institution | Responsibility |
|--|---|
| The Ministry of Energy | Minister can expropriate land for energy-related projects |
| The Ministry of Lands Housing and Country Planning | Manages state land; Compulsory land acquisition for development projects; Planning; Surveys and Mapping etc. |
| The Sierra Leone Roads Authority | Manages RoW |
| District Councils | Valuation for land compensation; Involve in project grievance redress process |
| Local authorities (Paramount Chiefs, Town | responsible for local policy matters; resolving local conflicts; |

| | |
|---|---|
| Chiefs, opinion leaders, and councillors) | provide orderly leadership at the local level |
| The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry | Determines rates for crop compensation |

3.3 World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5)

World Bank’s Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5), which forms part of the 2016 World Bank Environmental and Social Framework, recognises that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets, or access to assets leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) or both.

ESS 5 applies to a bank-funded project when the displacement is caused or any loss of land or other assets resulting in:

- relocation or loss of shelter;
- loss of assets or access to assets; or
- loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected people must move to another location.

ESS 5 applies to all components of a bank-funded project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing. It also applies to other activities resulting in involuntary resettlement that in the judgement of the Bank are:

- directly and significantly related to the Bank-assisted project;
- necessary to achieve its objectives as outlined in the project documents; and
- carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project.

ESS5 provides guidelines to project proponents on land acquisition, restrictions on land use, and involuntary resettlement. ESS5 will apply where involuntary resettlement, impacts on livelihoods and assets, acquisition of land, or restrictions to natural resources may take place as a result of the project. The requirements of ESS 5 includes:

- a) Involuntary resettlement is avoided or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives;
- b) The project avoids forced eviction;
- c) To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from the land acquisition or restrictions on land use by:
 - i. providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost, and
 - ii. assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing before the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

- d) To improve living conditions of poor vulnerable persons who are physically displaced through the provision of adequate housing access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- e) To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- f) To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

Also, ESS 5 provides eligibility criteria and it states that affected persons may be classified as persons:

- a) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets;
- b) Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or
- c) Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

ESS 5 also addresses issues of grievances that may emerge as a result of the implementation of certain project activities. Firstly, the proponent must ensure that a grievance mechanism is in place as early as possible in the project development phase to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation, or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such a grievance mechanism will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes impartially.

3.3.1 Comparison of Sierra Leonean Regulations and World Bank's ESS 5

This section assesses the gaps and discrepancies between Sierra Leonean regulations and World Bank policies. Where there is a discrepancy between national policy and the World Bank policies, under this project, the Bank's requirement will take precedence as part of the gap-filling measures in the implementation of the RPF summarized in *Table 3*

Table 3: Comparison of the Laws of Sierra Leone and World Bank ESS 5 concerning land acquisition, restrictions on land use, and involuntary resettlement.

| Category | The Laws of Sierra Leone | World Bank ESS 5 | Gaps filling measures under the Project |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Landowners | Cash compensation based upon market value under the statute. Land for land under Customary Law | Recommends land for-land compensation of equal productive use or potential, located in the vicinity of the affected land or new sites of similar or better value plus transaction costs such as registration, transfer taxes or customary fees. Or compensation is the Market value of the equivalent area and use, with similar or improved infrastructure and services, located in the vicinity of the affected land plus all transaction costs. | ESS 5 will be followed |
| Land Tenants | Entitled to compensation based upon land under the statute | Are entitled to resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for land, to help improve or at least restore their livelihoods. | ESS 5 will be followed - Land tenants receive compensation irrespective of the legal recognition of their occupancy and any other livelihood restoration measure that will be agreed upon. |
| Land Users, Farmers, Gardeners | Entitled to compensation for crops and all other forms of improvements made to the land. Land for land under customary. | Entitled to compensation for crops, may be entitled to replacement land and livelihood must be restored to pre-project levels at least. | provisions are almost the same. - other livelihood restoration arrangement to pre-project levels that will be agreed upon. |
| Owners of Non-Permanent Buildings | Cash compensation based on market value under the statute. | Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including movement allowance, livelihood assistance for income loss, etc. | ESS 5 will be followed |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Owners of Permanent Buildings | Cash compensation based on market value. | Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, before displacement. | ESS 5 will be followed |
| Crops | Cash compensation based upon rates calculated as the one-year net agricultural income. | Market value for lost crops. | ESS 5 will be followed - the RAP Implementation Committee (RIC) set up to handle crop compensation matters shall mediate between the parties for the farmer to accept cash compensation as per market value. |
| Timing of compensation payment | Prompt | Prior to displacement | Compensation payments must be paid prior to displacement. |
| Calculation of compensation | Fair and adequate. | Full replacement cost | The Full Replacement Cost Approach will be adopted for the calculation of compensation. No depreciation will be considered. Full replacement cost will include labour, relocation expenses and administrative costs of legalization |
| Squatters | No provision for PAPs with no claim whatsoever to land. Are deemed not to be eligible and therefore not entitled to any compensation | Are to be provided resettlement assistance and compensation for lost or damaged structures, and trees or crops they planted (but no compensation for land itself) | Squatters are to be provided resettlement assistance and compensations for crops, trees and structures (but no compensation for land) |
| Grievances | Formal and informal mechanisms and formal access to court of law | Functional, effective, transparent and accessible grievance mechanisms to be established | Functional, effective, transparent and accessible grievance mechanisms to be established |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--------------------------------|
| <p>Consultation and information disclosure</p> | <p>The owner/occupier of the land must be formally notified at least a week in advance of the intent to enter, and be given at least 24 hours' notice before actual entry</p> | <p>Displaced persons and their communities are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement.</p> | <p>ESS 5 will be followed.</p> |
|--|---|--|--------------------------------|

SECTION FOUR

PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES GOVERNING RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

From the legal and policy frameworks discussed in section three, the resettlement and rehabilitation principles adopted for the ESLEA will provide compensation at replacement cost, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to all project affected persons (loss of land, residences, business establishments and other such immovable properties), including the informal dwellers/squatters in the project corridor footprint. The basic resettlement principles and guidelines include:

1. Involuntary resettlement would be avoided where possible and where population displacement is unavoidable, it would be minimized by exploring all viable project options. The following mitigation principles will be followed:
 - Choosing route locations away from built-up areas and restricting the extent of alignment works to avoid interference with existing activities;
 - Adoption of reduced right-of-way land requirements or design changes (undergrounding for instance) to reduce impacts on properties and activities;
 - Alternative considerations in route selection; and
 - Integration of mitigation measures in alignment designs, where appropriate.
2. Persons affected by land acquisition and face relocation or loss of incomes associated with a change in land use due to the project would be given prompt and effective compensation that reflect current market realities so that they can improve or at least maintain their former standard of living.
3. The estimation of the compensation cost and/or benefit will be based on the Full Replacement method so that the cost of land and other properties taken and demolished are accounted for. This will ensure that the living standards of the project affected persons are maintained or improved above the pre-displacement level.
4. Resettlement/rehabilitation of affected persons where needed (preparation of resettlement action plan). Make provision for multiple options for resettlement (self-relocation or assisted relocation) of the affected residential structures, including informal dwellers/squatters.
5. Consult affected persons meaningfully and provide opportunities for them to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. Inform affected persons about their rights/options pertaining to land acquisition/resettlement.

6. Project Affected Persons would be given full information on the qualification (eligibility), mode of compensation, the restoration plan of production income, and the project's progress and be involved in the enforcement of resettlement arrangements (community participation).
7. Compensation and rehabilitation assistance will be paid before displacement. The land and/or property affected would be taken only when the PAPs are satisfied with the compensation arrangements. No civil works will be initiated unless compensation for land and assets and rehabilitation assistance is provided to all eligible PAPs.
8. Appropriate grievance redress mechanism will be established at multiple levels to ensure speedy resolution of disputes if any. The following principles will be followed:
 - Simplicity: procedures in filing complaints are understandable to users and easy to recall;
 - Accessibility: filing complaints is easy through means that are commonly used by stakeholders, especially by the project-affected people;
 - Transparency: information about the system is made widely available to all stakeholders and the general public;
 - Timeliness: grievances are attended to and resolved in a timely manner;
 - Fairness: feedback or complaints are validated thoroughly and subjects of complaints are given due process and opportunities for appeal;
 - Confidentiality: the identity of complainants remains confidential;
 - Provide multiple uptake points to build trust and confidence in the GRM. Complainants will be provided with multiple channels to submit their complaints;
 - Develop a simple system (possibly electronic-based) for receiving, sorting, verifying, and tracking complaints for more effective management of grievances; and
 - Publicly disclose the complaints/grievance redress arrangements so that people are aware of where and how complaints will be managed.
9. All activities related to resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring will ensure the involvement of vulnerable groups (including women and people living with disabilities). Incorporate special measures and assistance for vulnerable groups.

SECTION FIVE

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN PREPARATION, REVIEW, AND APPROVAL PROCESS

Once the specific line routes and substation locations are identified and assessments made show that properties and crops are affected and may lead to involuntary resettlement, then a RAP is required. In compliance with World Bank ESS5, a RAP is prepared when people are physically or economically displaced from their land or other assets as a result of development projects. The RAP records baseline conditions of project affected persons (PAPs) within the project area, details potential impacts of projects and consultations with PAPs and proposes a strategy to avoid or minimize impacts and compensate for unavoidable losses. When implemented properly, RAP should improve the standards of living and livelihoods of PAPs over and above their pre-displacement levels.

5.1 Process for Sub-project Screening

A screening process to identify the land/areas that are being impacted will be the first stage in the process of preparing the project/subproject-specific resettlement and compensation plans. In all cases, the primary object of screening will be to see whether land take can be avoided by realignment or change in design.

A “harmonized” step by step process that the ESLEA will take to determine whether the project/subproject will result in physical or economic displacements and whether a RAP is required, and if so, how to prepare and implement one is outlined in this section.

The paragraphs that follow describe the screening process, while sections thereafter describe the detailed actions required to prepare RAPs. The screening process presented below will ensure that projects/subprojects comply with the requirements of ESS 5 and relevant Sierra Leone legislation.

Screening for Involuntary Resettlement

ESLEA subproject screening is used to identify the types and nature of potential impacts related to the activities proposed and to provide adequate measures proportionate to address the impacts. As detailed in the ESMF, screening for resettlement issues shall be part of the environmental and social screening. The goal is to identify and consider land acquisition and resettlement issues as early as possible, in order to see if land take can be avoided by realignment or change in design.

The primary responsibility to conduct the screening of sub-projects rests on the Social Specialist of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). *Annexes 1 and 2* show the screening checklist form. This is designed to ensure that the process for screening remains simple and concise.

Once a project/subproject that has potential resettlement issues has been identified through screening, it will then be subjected to a comprehensive sensitization and consultation process

with the potentially impacted communities (as part of the screening process). The outcome of this process would be documented (Screening Report) for the sub-project corridor and each community. The screening process is so designed to give it the integrity and transparency it needs to allow all stakeholders to have confidence in the process.

The World Bank will provide technical assistance for Subproject screening and RAP processes to ensure proper implementation.

5.2 RAP Preparation Process

If the sub-projects require RAP development the following procedure will be undertaken:

RAP preparation

A RAP shall be prepared by the PIU, with the technical support of environmental consultants (as determined by MoE and ESDA). Detailed guidelines for preparing a RAP is available on the World Bank's website (www.worldbank.org) and in the World Bank's Resettlement and Rehabilitation Guidebook. Reference should be made to this RF in preparation of any RAP under this project. The basic elements of a RAP are also included in *Annex iv*. For projects or programmes involving an involuntary displacement of people, social preparation of the project affected people through campaigns, household visits, meetings, and open discussions on both positive and negative aspects of resettlement is the best way to obtain their cooperation to proceed with the project.

Baseline, Socio-Economic Impacts, Census and Asset Surveys

The establishment of appropriate and accurate baseline socio-economic impacts and census to identify the persons who will be affected by the specific subproject is an important aspect of preparing a RAP. This helps to determine who will be eligible for compensation. The preparation of a census of PAPs which would include the enumeration and registration (including photographing) of PAPs, a socio-economic survey, the notification of PAPs, the physical marking of affected properties, identification of any affected buildings/structures and crops, and the setting of a cut-off date after completion of the census. Before the census is initiated, it is required that preliminary engineering design and land acquisition assessment be conducted. The engineering design will establish site specification or alignment with tentative linear alignments thus establishing the corridor of impacts, while the land acquisition assessment will help identify project boundaries, landowners or claimants, and data on existing land or resource use. An illustrative example of a census survey and land asset inventory form is provided in *Annex iii*

Cut-off Date

It is the closing of the database of identified PAPs to establish a limit to eligibility. The cut-off date is the date beyond which any person who occupies land or constructs structures on the land required for project use, will not be eligible for compensation for any new construction after the cut-off date. The cut-off date shall be chosen and approved at a meeting between MoE, EDSA and the Community Representatives (usually the Paramount Chief/Government

Administrator). Information on the cut-off date shall be disclosed and well communicated to the project affected persons/communities through several channels including the Local Government structures, civil society groups where possible, and local media. It should be noted that there is a limit to which a cut-off date can prevent people from developing their properties. When a project is significantly delayed, the survey results become outdated and need to be revised.

RAP Consultation

There will be extensive consultation with PAPs. PAPs shall be informed about their options and rights. Also, they should be consulted on, offered a choice among, and provided with, technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives where applicable. Consultations should happen in the local language where possible; women should be consulted separately if that is more appropriate. The consultation process should ensure sizeable participation of women, youth, and groups at risk of exclusion, and also ensure prior distribution of project information in a form that is accessible to community members, etc.

RAP approval and disclosure

A RAP will be submitted to the World Bank for review in order to ensure compliance with ESS 5. The World Bank will provide clearance for all individual RAPs. The RAP cleared by the Bank will be disclosed in-country and on the World Bank external website. Through disclosure, the RAP will be made available in publicly accessible areas such as community spaces in the project area. The Project will communicate the availability of RAP through the media, posters in the project area, and using relevant stakeholders such as market associations, chiefs, and nongovernmental organizations.

SECTION SIX

ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS CRITERIA

6.1 Eligibility Criteria

According to World Bank ESS5 to which this project complies, the criteria for determining PAPs eligibility are as follows:

- Those who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use;
- Those who do not have formal legal rights to the land or assets but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law. Communal lands usually fall in this category;
- Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use. The squatters and encroachers will fall into this category.

All these categories however should be or have their assets or interest in the project area before the cut-off date is announced.

Any person who suffers a loss of, or damage to an asset or loss of access to productive resources or restricted access (temporarily), as a result of the carrying out of any of the electric energy projects under the ESLEA, will be considered eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance provided the damage or loss is induced by the project and satisfies the conditions of eligibility including the cut-off date.

The eligibility will be based on the category of losses at the cut-off date identified through the various interest and rights derived from customary laws, common law and international conventions and in specific cases as agreed with the affected community. Eligible persons would include, but not be limited to those listed in *Table 4*.

Table 4: Type of Loss and Eligible Persons

| Type of Loss | Eligible persons |
|---|--|
| Loss of Land (Urban or Rural) | Various interest and rights – allodial titleholder, usufruct, freeholder, leaseholder, tenant, licensees |
| Loss of Structure | Various interests and rights – freeholder, leaseholder, etc. |
| Business Losses | |
| Loss of business income | Business owner/operator |
| Loss of business goodwill | Business owner/operator |
| Loss of rent income | Landlord/Lessor |
| Loss of wage income | Business employees/attendants |
| Loss of fees from trainees or apprentices | Trainer/Person offering apprenticeship job training |

| | |
|---|---|
| Loss of Business, Residential or Industrial Accommodation or Room | Residential/Commercial/Industrial Tenant Owner of a building during the reinstatement period |
| Loss of location for a temporary structure | Owner of a temporary structure |
| Loss of training or apprenticeship | Apprentice/Trainee |
| Loss of economic or perennial trees Loss of food crops Loss of grazing land | Various rights and interest holders – farm owner, Sharecroppers, Licensees, Lessees |

Proof of Eligibility

The implementing Agencies or Contracting Entities will consider various forms of evidence as proof of eligibility to cover:

- Affected persons with formal legal rights, documents in the form of land title registration certificates, leasehold indentures, tenancy agreements, rent receipts, building and planning permits, business operating licenses, utility bills among others. Unprocessed/unregistered formal legal documents will not bar eligibility and procedures for confirming the authenticity of such documents will be established in the sub-project specific RAP.
- Affected persons with no formal or recognized legal rights - Criteria for establishing non-formal, undocumented, or unrecognized claims to eligibility shall be established paying particular attention to each situation and its peculiarities. Alternative means of proof of eligibility will include:
 - An affidavit signed by landlords and tenants;
 - Witnessing or evidence by recognized traditional authority, customary heads, community elders, family heads and elders and the general community.

6.2 Defining Entitlements and Preparing the Entitlement Matrix

The *table* below presents the eligibility criteria and entitlement matrix for the general categories of impacts that could occur under this project.

Table 5: Eligibility Criteria and Entitlements

| Affected Assets | Type of impact | Entitled units | Eligibility criteria | Entitlement |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| Land | Permanent acquisition of land, i.e., leasing of land | Landowner (individual, family, community/stool) | Owens the affected plot of land under Sierra Leone laws including customary | 1. Land for land (of equivalent productivity, location advantages, and acceptable to PAPs) including transaction cost, transfer taxes, etc. or 2. Cash compensation as agreed among the parties via negotiation or prevailing market rates. |
| | Temporary occupation of land | Landowner (individual, family, community/stool) | Owens the affected plot of land under Sierra Leone laws including customary | 1. Compensation (in cash or kind) for the period of occupation as agreed among the parties via negotiation. |
| | Renters | Renter (Individual, family) | Rent land for farming, business or any livelihood activities etc | Are entitled to resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for any improvement or undertaking on land, to help improve or at least restore their livelihoods |
| Crops (food/cash crops and economic trees inclusive) | Destruction of/ damage to standing crops | Owner or Farmer | Have grown the affected crop (regardless of related plot ownership) | 1. Cash compensation for standing crops counted at the valuation date and based upon updated market rates, and 2. Disturbance allowance of 10% of (1) |
| Structures | Destruction of immovable structures | Owner - permanent | Owens affected structure | 1. Compensation at full replacement cost (no depreciation) of structure including the cost of registration, transfer taxes |

| Affected Assets | Type of impact | Entitled units | Eligibility criteria | Entitlement |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|---|
| | | | | 2. right to salvage 3. Cost of moving (e.g. persons/ goods in the structure under or belonging to the owner) 4. Disturbance allowance of 10% of (1) |
| | | Occupant - permanent | Live in or use the affected structure on a rental basis (Occupant different from owner) | 1. Cost of renting a similar structure (e.g. for 6 months duration) 2. compensation for any non-movable asset at full replacement cost 3. Cost of moving out to a new place 4. Disturbance allowance of 10% of (1) |
| | | Structure - temporal | Lives or use structure but may be restricted access due to project operations though the structure itself may not be affected | 1. Alternative route for ease of access 2. Disturbance allowance as negotiated with the PAP |
| | Relocation of movable structures | Owner | Owns the affected structure | 1. Cost of moving affected structure to a new site 2. Disturbance allowance of 10% of (1) |
| | | Occupant | Use or occupies the affected structure | 1. Cost of moving occupants to a new site 2. Disturbance allowance of 10% of (1) [NB: if the owner is the same as the occupant, he/she will not be entitled to this disturbance allowance]. |

| Affected Assets | Type of impact | Entitled units | Eligibility criteria | Entitlement |
|-----------------|---|--|---|--|
| Livelihoods | Agriculture - the destruction of economic or cash crops | Farmer | Use affected land for farming as livelihood sources (emphasis on perennial crops. Annual crops can be harvested prior to land entry or destruction) | 1. Cash compensation for any temporary loss of income or livelihood incurred as a result of the project during the transition period (period required to re-establish farm at a new location agreed upon). |
| | Businesses | Business person (may be distinct from owner of a structure where business takes place)- permanent loss | Operate a business on Project affected land, regardless of the land ownership situation (includes squatters) | 1. Compensation of structures at full replacement value. 2. right to salvage materials 3. cost of moving to a new location 4. Disturbance allowance of 10% of (1) |
| | | Business person (may be distinct from owner of a structure where business takes place)- temporal loss | Operate a business on Project affected land, regardless of the land ownership situation (includes squatters) | 1. Cash compensation of temporary loss of income and livelihood based on daily income and duration works before re-establishment of the business to pre-Project conditions. |
| | Use of communal resources | The user of such resources (can be individuals or communities) | Use communal resources as an element of livelihood | 1. Assistance in identifying and accessing similar resources elsewhere 2. Cash compensation of temporary loss of income incurred because of the Project during the period required to access similar resources elsewhere/period required to provide alternative livelihood assistance |

| Affected Assets | Type of impact | Entitled units | Eligibility criteria | Entitlement |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| Cultural heritage resource (e.g., sacred site). | Relocation of or removal of or access to cultural heritage resource located on project site | The owner (individual or community). Local traditional authority | Use or pay homage to cultural heritage resource/ sacred site | Negotiate with traditional authority or community with regard to rites to be performed to ensure successful access to, relocation or removal of cultural resource/ sacred site. |

SECTION SEVEN

VALUATION PROCEDURES

7.1 The Process of Valuation Inspection/Referencing

Currently, the process of valuation, inspection and referencing differs depending on the implementing agency. Lessons from previous and ongoing Bank-funded projects suggest that the processes of valuation inspection/referencing are regularly fraught with bureaucracy and delays. This is attributable to the lack of adequate human resource capacity within the statutory valuation agencies (Ministry of Lands, Housing and Country Planning and the respective District Councils) to deal expeditiously with the preparation and/or certification of Final Assessment Reports enabling prompt payment of compensation as required by Sierra Leonean laws and Bank policy. Another source of delay in the resettlement/compensation process is GoSL's inability to release funds for compensation payments on demand. Again, the attitude of implementing agencies whereby in some cases project activities begin before the necessary processes for the survey, assessment of impacts and payment of adequate compensation begins or is completed (contrary to the provisions of SL laws and Bank policy) leading to agitation from affected persons causing delays to projects at times. The result is that projects suffer undue delays (and with it cost overruns), and in some cases, due compensation has still not been settled even though the impacts have long happened and the projects duly completed.

To address the challenges pointed out above, the following actions and process are proposed for the RPF:

1. MoE and EDSA shall work with the Ministry of Land Housing and Country Planning (MLHCP) and the respective district councils to formalize the use of private certified valuation companies and individual Valuers in undertaking energy sector asset surveys, assessment and valuation reporting for compensation payments. This shall be done in the form of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the energy sector agencies, MLHCP and the District Councils. The agreement shall spell out the modalities, outline the processes and procedures, and reporting format acceptable to MLHCP and the District Councils to guide the private sector entities in conducting the surveys, assessments and valuation reporting. A generic Term of Reference (ToR) for the asset surveys, assessment and valuation reporting shall be included in the MOA.
2. Pursuant to the MOA, the parties shall work to create a pool of certified Valuation Firms and Individuals who shall be members of the professional association of Surveyors in Sierra Leone and in good standing at all times to qualify to be in the pool. MLHCP shall assess the qualification, capacities and capabilities of the firms and individuals to satisfy itself of their competence to undertake the tasks on the behalf of MLHCP and the District Councils.

Key points which the valuation will cover are as follows:

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

Some relevant data to be captured by the valuers will be:

1. Land
 - Capture location details of the land
 - Identify the boundaries of the area/section of the land to be affected.
 - Take detailed measurements of the land area to be affected along the affected boundaries.
2. Buildings (Immovable Structures)
 - Photograph all affected immovable properties
 - Detailed internal measurement of buildings will be done
 - Collate property details which will include noting affected accommodation details, constructional details of affected parts and external works (fence walls, gates, pavements), affected owner's details, etc.
3. Crops

During the inspection and enumeration exercise details such as type, age, stage of growth, size of farm (or the number of crops for isolated economic/perennial trees), and nature of the farm, etc. are captured.
4. Temporary Structures (Movable Properties)

Collate data on temporary structures by categorizing temporary structures based on constructional details (wall materials, affixed to concrete slabs or not), size of the structure and use of structure (business/residential) and type of business.
5. Intangible Assets (loss/impact arising from disturbance)

Obtain relevant data on households affected (tenants, owners, relatives), apprentices/trainees and determine intangible loss on households, businesses and livelihoods.

7.2 Identification and Categorization of Loss and Impact

Project affected persons will be identified by the types of losses they suffer or the impact of the project on them. Project affected persons shall not be limited to renters, tenants, farmers and others who don't own their housing/field/etc., but who will be displaced. Project personnel will:

- i. Ensure that identification and categorization of the likely loss or impact is undertaken during the planning and design stages of each sub-project;

- ii. Establish the magnitude and coverage of impacts early in the project planning in order to justify the resettlement instrument to adopt. A general categorization of losses will be done to reflect the extent of loss in terms of the following:-
 - Permanent or Temporary Loss;
 - Full or Partial Loss;
 - Minimal or Significant Loss.
- iii. Determine specific losses or impacts to reflect the exact nature of loss whether visible and tangible or intangible and categorize into the following losses:-
 - Physical loss of assets which will be determined by assessing the interest or right to ownership, occupation and possession;
 - Loss of income, loss of livelihood and opportunities to employment; and
 - Impacts arising from disturbance/disruptions

7.3 The Basis and Method of Valuation

The basis of valuation would comply with the World Bank ESS 5. Compensation will be assessed and granted at Full Replacement Cost. The methods for valuation for the various losses are presented in *Table 6*.

Table 6: Method of Valuation

| Type of Loss | Method of Valuation | Basis |
|--|--|--|
| Loss of Land | Land for land of equal productive use or potential, located in the vicinity of the affected land or new housing site plus the cost of preparation to levels similar to or better than those of the affected land, and transaction costs such as registration and transfer taxes or customary fees. Or Comparative Sales Method | Based on the market value of comparable recent land transactions |
| Loss of Buildings (any type of structure, e.g., mud houses, wooden structures, sandcrete block houses, public buildings etc) | Replacement Cost Method or Comparative Sales Method (whichever gives a commensurate value) | Full replacement cost value as if new – recent construction cost rates. No depreciation will apply |
| Loss of Trees, Perennial Crops, Food/ cash Crops | Comparative Sales Method/ Replacement Cost Method | Based on going market rates. Crop rates will take into consideration the stage of crop and number of years to maturity before such trees will begin to generate income |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| | | including the cost of labour and equipment invested in crop cultivation. |
| Loss of Business Income and Loss of Business Goodwill | Comparative Method | Based on the average monthly net profit |
| Loss of Income from Rent and Expenditure Incurred for Alternative Accommodation during the reinstatement period | Comparative Sales Method | Based on the comparable rent passing, rent advance paid |
| Expenditure incurred for Transfer of Chattels, Movable Properties and Temporary structures | Comparative Method | Based on truck/ transport hiring charges |
| Loss of Wages Loss of Fees from Apprentice Loss of Job Training | Comparative Method | Estimated income of the business or daily sales of the business; and Estimated period of construction or RUSLP activity which will disrupt business or commercial activity. Losses of income for businesses will be estimated from net monthly/annual profit of the business verified by an assessment of visible stocks and activities. |
| Loss of access to natural resources | Access to similar resource elsewhere taking into consideration impacts at the alternative location. Cash compensation at replacement cost when it is demonstrated that there is no feasible alternative measures available. | Full replacement cost |

7.4 Consideration for Vulnerable Groups

7.4.1 Identification of vulnerable groups

Vulnerable groups are those at risk due to the displacement, compensation, and resettlement process. There may also be some PAPs who are already vulnerable based on their existing conditions such as poor health, disability, old age, etc. project impact could worsen their condition. The project will identify such persons during the census for the RAP preparation

when project scope and activities are properly identified and confirmed. The project will pay attention to the conditions of the following categories during implementation:

- The elderly, usually from 70 years and above;
- Widows, Women and children;
- Physically challenged persons;
- Mentally challenged/highly depressed persons;
- Affected Persons who are too ill, bedridden, hospitalized or stricken with HIV/AIDS;
- Unemployed youth;
- Female-headed households; and
- Migrant/settler farmers without proper land documents.

7.4.2 Assistance to vulnerable persons

Assistance to vulnerable persons will be outlined in the RAP following the census and may take various forms depending on the circumstance of their vulnerability and needs. Assistance to vulnerable people may include but not limited to the following:

- Similar to all PAPs, assistance in financial literacy training especially for women and assistance in compensation payment procedures (e.g. going to the bank with them to cash the compensation cheque);
- Assistance in the post-payment period to secure the compensation money and reduce risks of misuse/robbery;
- Assistance in moving: providing vehicle, driver and assistance at the moving stage;
- Where compensation is determined in-kind payment, vulnerable persons should be paid in cash if they so desire;
- Assistance in building: providing materials, workforce, or building houses; and
- Access to Health insurance and assistance to medical facilities for critically ill PAPs.
- Moving and rent subsidy for the transition period.

7.4.3 Provisions to be made in RAPs/ARAPs

Vulnerable people will be identified at the census stage. Each RAP or ARAP developed under the project if any should make precise provisions with respect to assistance to vulnerable groups. Identification of vulnerable people and identification of the cause and impacts of their vulnerability, either through direct interviews by the RAP/ARAP consultant or the proposed tourist project office at the project inception stage or RAP/ARAP stage is critical because often vulnerable people do not participate in community meetings, and their disability/vulnerability may remain unknown.

SECTION EIGHT

PROCEDURE FOR DELIVERY OF ENTITLEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

8.1 RAP Implementation Arrangement

MoE will provide general project oversight. The RAP Implementation is the responsibility of the Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU) at PIU. The RAP preparation and implementation process will require that MoE and EDSA coordinate with several stakeholders including the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Country Planning (MLHCP), Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Municipal structures, chiefs, civil society groups (such as market associations), and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Implementation should be supported by other external stakeholders with a high influence on resettlement/compensation. Therefore, a RAP Implementation Committee (RIC) is recommended to be established to support all activities leading to the successful implementation of the RAP. The RIC oversees the implementation of RAP and shall work within the guidelines of the RAP implementation. The composition of the RIC will include these these main stakeholders (MoE, EDSA, Local leaders, Site Committees and CBOs/NGOs, PAPs, etc). The committee will assist in the validation of the PAPs, and in identifying affected persons for compensation.

8.2 Procedures for Delivery of Entitlements

The procedure for the delivery of entitlements will be detailed in each RAP. The Implementing Agencies will follow approved procedures ensuring that full payment of compensation is done before possession of acquired sites.

- The relevant District Council or independent Valuer communicates the amount to be paid to the MoE, MLHCP and EDSA, and MLHCP shall within ten (10) working days of receipt of communication from District Council ensure that the amount is assessed at Full Replacement Cost and represents fair and adequate compensation. Approval for payments shall be given concurrently (10 working days as above) by MoE and EDSA.
- EDSA/MoE formally makes an offer to affected persons within ten (10) working days of granting of approval by MoE, and allow persons twenty (20) working days to accept or reject the offer, offer a counter-claim and seek redress under the grievance procedures established.
- If land has been donated or purchased on a commercial basis for the project, documentation submitted to the Bank has to provide evidence that such transactions have been done in accordance with the requirements of ESS5 for such type of transactions.

- All claimants will be furnished with identification cards with code numbers. A spreadsheet will be prepared to stipulate their names and specific amounts to be received.
- PAPs will be required to sign-off or complete documentation stating the impacts they faced under the project and the amount of compensation they received. Every stage of the process will be photographed, and all PAPs will be thumb printed.
- Payments are made to the affected person personally by MoE /EDSA in the presence of a District Council official (or the Independent Valuer) and an independent witness of the affected person/opinion leader. Payments start ten (10) working days following communication of the first offer to PAPs;
- Cheques shall be the preferred and first mode of payment; however, payment may be by banker's draft or cash where the amounts involved are "minimal". MoE /EDSA shall make arrangements with the nearest bank to effect payments by banker's draft which is agreeable with the PAPs;
- Proper receipts are issued by EDSA and copies are given to the affected person, the Accounts Department of EDSA and the District Council; and
- Comprehensive reports on payment made are submitted by EDSA for review by MoE and MLHCP at the close of every quarter until all compensation is duly cleared.

SECTION NINE

PROVISIONAL BUDGET AND SOURCES OF FUNDING

The estimated budget for the RF is USD 55,000. The budget components include disclosure of RPF, the establishment of GRM and ES Management and Information system (ES MIS), training and capacity for all relevant entities, etc.

Table 7: Estimated Budget for RF

| Activity | Description | Item | Unit cost (US\$) | No. | Total Cost US\$ |
|--|--|---|------------------|-----|-----------------|
| Disclosure | Disclosure of RPF | Media advertisement, the printing of documents, Local travel, community/ stakeholder engagements etc. | NA | NA | 5,000 |
| GRM establishment | Setting up of the GRM framework, establishing GRM digital platform, developing tools and outlining roles and responsibilities of implementing entities and training. | Consultant's fees | NA | NA | 20,000 |
| GRM sensitization and Implementing | popularize the GRM among PAPs and the general public | Local travel, allowances, community engagements, stakeholder meetings, development IEC materials etc | NA | NA | 5,000 |
| ES MIS | Setting up of ES Management Information system | Development of MIS database, development of reporting tools, training etc. | | | 15,000 |
| Capacity building of key stakeholders in | Training of project and project-related | Technical assistance/Resource persons (for training), | NA | NA | 10,000 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|---|----|----|---------------|
| ES implementation. | staff, Resettlement Committee etc. | training materials, hall rental, food and refreshment | | | |
| Total Cost | | | NA | NA | 55,000 |

9.1 RAP Budget Estimation

Specific sites for the project has not yet been determined for the resettlement impacts to be identified. The budget for land acquisition including compensation cost for affected assets will be developed from the specific social assessment studies and mitigation/livelihood restoration measures to be developed under the preparation of the ARAP or RAP. An outline of the indicative costs of resettlement and compensation is indicated below and will be derived from expenditure relating to (1) the preparation of the resettlement instrument, (2) relocation and transfer, (3) income losses and livelihood restoration plan, and (4) administrative costs. The cost centres below will be modified to suit the situation at the time of RAP preparation.

Table 8: Indicative Outline of RAP Budget

| No. | ITEM Description | QTY | Unit Cost (USD) | Total Cost (USD) |
|------------|--|-----|-----------------|------------------|
| 1.0 | PREPARATORY PHASE COST | | | |
| 1.1 | Inventory of affected persons, assets and livelihoods | | | |
| 1.2 | Valuation fees (LVD or private valuer) | | | |
| 1.3 | Stakeholder Consultation | | | |
| 1.4 | Preparation of resettlement plans or compensation reports | | | |
| 1.5 | <i>Subtotal 1 (Preparatory phase cost)</i> | | | |
| 2.0 | COMPENSATION COST | | | |
| 2.1 | Compensation for permanent acquisition of land | | | |
| 2.2 | Compensation for temporary occupation of land | | | |
| 2.3 | Compensation for the destruction of standing crops | | | |
| 2.4 | Compensation for the destruction of permanent immovable structures | | | |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 2.5 | Compensation for temporary displacement of moveable structures | | | |
| 2.6 | <i>Subtotal 2 (Compensation cost)</i> | | | |
| 3.0 | LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION /MITIGATION MEASURES COST | | | |
| 3.1 | Compensation for PAPs loss of income | | | |
| 3.2 | Compensation for business person loss of income | | | |
| 3.3 | Cost of special assistance to vulnerable groups | | | |
| 3.4 | <i>Subtotal 3 (Livelihood restoration/mitigation cost)</i> | | | |
| 4.0 | CAPACITY BUILDING & IMPLEMENTATION COST | | | |
| 4.1 | Capacity building for key stakeholders | | | |
| 4.2 | Disclosure of resettlement instrument | | | |
| 4.3 | Logistical support and engagement of Safeguard Officer | | | |
| 4.4 | Cost for grievance redress/monitoring & evaluation activities | | | |
| 4.5 | Cost for compensation disbursement | | | |
| 4.6 | Legal fees (in case of court dispute) | | | |
| | Cost for RAP Completion Audit | | | |
| 4.7 | <i>Subtotal 4 (Capacity building & implementation cost)</i> | | | |
| 5.0 | TOTAL COST (addition of all subtotals 1&4) | | | |
| 6.0 | CONTINGENCY (5%-10% OF TOTAL COST) | | | |
| 7.0 | GRAND TOTAL COST (Total Cost + Contingency) | | | |

9.2 Sources and Arrangement for Funding

Compensation, land acquisition and resettlement related cost will be covered as part of the project cost. The timely flow of funds is contingent on the total contract sum and payment request. Normally the accountant at the PIT will prepare the payment request which is then reviewed by the Financial Management Specialist and approved by the Project coordinator at the PIT before sending to the Director-General of EDSA who is "A-Signatory" to the special account and followed by the Deputy Director-General and the Financial Management Specialist who are "B-Signatories" to the account. The above financial flow is in line with Sierra Leone Financial management and the World Bank fiduciary requirements.

SECTION TEN

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

10.1 Introduction

A systematic and functional Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) should be adopted to address the concerns of PAPs and other residents. Such a mechanism should detail the processes involved in registering grievances at no cost to the PAPs. In the context of this RPF, a grievance could mean a simple query or inquiry, concern, issue, or formal complaint that bothers or disturbs the lives of PAPs. The levels of the GRM should be well publicised as a way of educating PAPs and other residents on the process. Alternative means of access, however, will be the public information centres that will be established at various project sites. At the same time, information about where complaints can be lodged will be incorporated into all compensation and or livelihood restoration agreements, so that there is a wider public understanding and acceptance of the mechanisms proposed for grievance redress. Similar information will be published on public notice boards, communicated verbally at all public meetings, and outreach sessions.

10.2 Rationale for GRM

The primary purpose of the GRM is to hear the complaints or address the concerns of PAPs and related communities to a fair extent and on time. Dissatisfaction can cause an aggrieved PAP or resident to act beyond expectations, which would culminate in some unforeseen repercussions that would negatively affect project implementation and stall project progress. Consequently, the GRM to be proposed during the preparation of the subprojects' Environmental Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental Social Management Plan (ESMP) and RAP shall seek to achieve the following objectives:

- Encourage registration, acknowledgment, and recording of all concerns or issues raised by the PAPs or stakeholders;
- Identify the frequencies of issues raised: for instance, unpaid compensation, inadequate compensation, disregard for local ritual ceremonies, land acquisition and many more;
- Ensure that complaints are properly registered, tracked and documented, with due regard for confidentiality;
- Address the composition of a committee that would handle all grievances;
- Inform people of the public information centre establishment and access;
- Establish procedures for the GRM to enhance easy access, transparency and accountability, and tackle escalation of grievances beyond expectations;
- Manage the concerns raised by PAPs to achieve a win-win situation within a reasonable timeframe that would comply with national and international best practices; and

- Record all resolutions agreed upon by all parties involved and ensure that aggrieved persons are satisfied with every outcome of remedial resolution to foster harmony in sub-projects.

10.3 Potential Sources of Grievance

Since many residents in the project area have livelihoods that depend on the land, the loss of land is thought to also result in the loss of their livelihoods. In a similar vein, residents (would-be PAPs) have unique local knowledge or farming practices that are particularly adapted to the specific features of their current environment, which could make their livelihood strategies and land management practices ineffective in a new location. In this regard, training to assist them to adapt their strategies may be needed to ensure adequate livelihood (and income) restoration.

Another potential source of grievance is considered to be corruption. From consultations, many residents believe that project land acquisition has previously provided opportunities where clever and sometimes conniving individuals, internal and external to the community, have gained disproportionate benefits. Similarly, there are concerns that the compensation due to PAPs may be paid very late, which could create considerable stress and inconvenience and lead PAPs to incur further costs. Assuming this presumption is right, especially where payments are delayed for lengthy periods, they may be inadequate because of inflation when they are finally made. It is important to note that the compensation discussed in this context should not be paid only in monetary terms, as the project could fail to capture the total amount of compensation that is due PAPs. This can cause adverse social and human right issues, and potentially expose the project to undue reputational risks and possible legal challenges in the future.

10.4 GRM Institutional Framework

The GRM will be a project wide GRM that will also be available for use by PAPs. The GRM will be a web based application that will work interconnectedly with local level actors at the community/chiefdom, District, and provincial levels. This is to ensure that all measures are taken to address the grievance. The web application will be housed at MOE and provides access to EDSA and contractors to register complaints received at sub-project level or the field. At the Community/Chiefdom level, a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) shall be established and composed of traditional chiefs, ward committee representatives, the project, community-based organisations, Legal Aid Board (as Arbitrator) and law enforcement agencies. The GRC will be headed through a consensual appointment done with affected communities, and steps will be taken to ensure that all grievances are properly documented and transferred to the digital platform for tracking of resolution. PAPs may also make complaints directly through the digital platform either by calling, sending text, whatsapp etc. The project will identify an NGO GBV service provider to setting up and ethically manage SEA/SH complaints. Detailed structure of the GRM will be finalized prior to recruitment of project workers and described in the project implementation manual.

The GRM implementation process will involve the following steps:

- i. The safeguards specialist at MOE will man the platform to ensure timely sorting and escalation of grievances to resolving officer
- ii. Assign a focal person (s) from ESDA, Contractors and local GRC for grievance uptake and reporting
- iii. Train assigned focal person (s) to receive and log complaints in the GRM Database;
- iv. Constitute GRM Committee to resolve grievances
- v. Screen, classify and refer complaints to appropriate unit for redress
- vi. Monitor, track and evaluate the process and results
- vii. Provide feedback to complainant within two weeks, and an opportunity for appeal if not satisfied with resolution approach

Overall, the steps of the grievances reported by PAPs will include the following manner (*Figure 2*):

- Lodge complaints through phone call, text message, whatsapp, in-person directly to the digital platform or the GRC at the local levels
- Acknowledgment and registration;
- The investigation, verification, and determination of resolution options;
- Provision of feedback to the stakeholder regarding resolution and progress towards resolution and complainant satisfied;
- Final resolution -tracking and documenting actions and outcomes in the database and with the stakeholder;
- Where a PAP is fully satisfied with the resolution process, the matter will be formally closed;
- If the complainant is not satisfied with the mediation provided using the project GRM, a referral should be made to the court of Law. This stage of the process should be avoided, though it can be utilised to get a final review of the matter being reported.

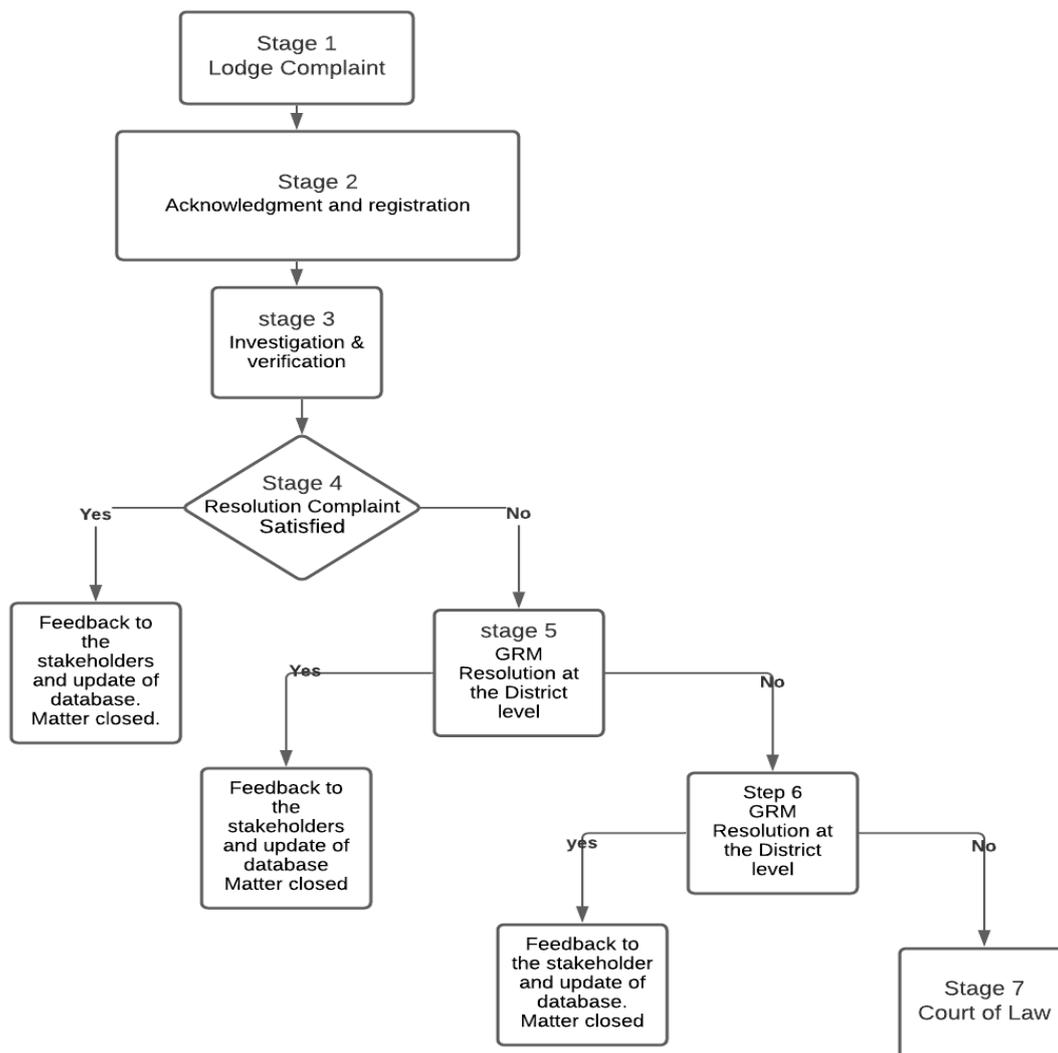


Figure 2: GRM Flow Chart

10.5 Guidelines and Tools for Reporting and Processing Grievances

Grievances will be filed by a PAP at the entry-level to the digital platform or using a complaint form (see *Annex vi* for sample form). The form will describe the complaint and provide for action at the three levels of redress: community/chiefdom, District, and provincial. Ideally, complaints should be acknowledged in 7 days and resolved within 30 days, except complaints and grievances that relate to the valuation of affected assets that need to be managed by a unit set up by the project.

All complaints received in writing (or written when presented verbally) and processed through the stages identified in the GRM, will be recorded in a register or log sheet and transferred to the digital platform. The register presents the date of the complaint, the name

of the complainant, the community she/he is from, a description of the complaint, and the actions taken to address the grievance (which shall also note the status of the grievance).

Simple guidelines for processing and reporting grievances that can be adapted to the different contexts of the project are presented below:

- All grievances concerning non-fulfilment of contracts, levels of compensation, or use/demolish assets without compensation shall be addressed to the GRC. All attempts shall be made to settle grievances amicably. Those seeking redress and wishing to state grievances will do so directly to the GRC. If the complainant's claim is rejected, the matter shall be brought before an agreed third party or the local administration before approaching the legal system in case of unresolved complaints at the local level.
- All objections to land acquisition shall be made in writing, in a simple form that the PAPs understand. Copies of the complaint shall be sent to the PM Team of EDSA and PM Unit of MoE (for component 1 and 2 respectively) and the relevant local regional/District administration of land matters. Channelling complaints through the GRC is aimed at addressing the problem of distance and cost the PAP may have to face. The GRC shall maintain records of grievances and complaints, including minutes of discussions, recommendations and resolutions made.
- The grievance being reported should be clearly defined.
- The type of grievance being documented should also be defined in terms of how it is received: oral, written, by mobile phone, email, or text message. There should be a clear description of the owner of the complaint or where the grievance comes from to ensure accessibility to the GRM.

PAPs should choose their entry point, whether directly to the digital platform or at the community/ chieftdom, District, or provincial level. If it is at the community level, the first point of contact is the GRC established by the project. The point of contact at the District level is the District Council. The point of contact at the provincial level is the key supervisory body of the GRC or relevant agencies responsible for monitoring the sub-projects, which may comprise the MSWGCA, MoE, EDSA and the SLP

- Mobile phone hotlines should be maintained to provide PAPs with the access they need to those who can document and address their grievances.
- At all three levels, a grievance registry should be maintained to monitor and record the types of grievances that are raised, their status, and the type/level of remedial actions taken and later transferred to the digital platform.
- Remedial actions should be flexible. They can vary from a letter response to a referral (to the next redress level/structure), a meeting or dialogue with the complainant(s), a final resolution process beneficial to all parties.
- Acknowledgment of receipt of grievance reports should be within seven (7) days. This can be done by any member of the GRC/ local authority and should be forwarded to GRC.

- Outcomes from the decision should be provided within 30 days of the receipt of the complaints, which should be communicated by the appropriate GRC representative. Once a grievance or complaint has been resolved or being escalated, the officer responsible shall complete a Grievance/Complaint Resolution/Escalation Form (see *Annex vi* for sample form) to close out the complaint or record the reason for escalation, and the form shall be signed by the officer and the complainant (if s/he so desires), with a witness.
- The court of law will serve as the last resort for all types of grievances. Responsible structures for grievance redress should ensure that this option is avoided as much as possible. However, the decision to use the court as a redress mechanism should be left to the discretion of the PAPs.

SECTION ELEVEN

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE PROCESS

Best practice stipulates that Projects involving communities owe their success to community participation and involvement from the planning stage through implementation. For this reason, public consultations through participatory tools conducive to local circumstances shall be mandatory for all ESLEA sub-projects requiring land acquisition, compensation and resettlement.

11.1 Objectives of Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Consultations should be held with relevant stakeholders in preparing such environmental and social instruments. Consultations for this RF is consistent with provisions in the ESS10. The ESS10 provides the following objectives of the Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure process:

- To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help borrowers identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular, project-affected parties;
- To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design and environmental and social performance;
- To promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them;
- To ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible, and appropriate manner and format;
- To provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances, and allow borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances.

11.2 Stakeholder Engagement and Participation Strategy

The key elements of the stakeholder engagement and information disclosure strategy for ESLEA operations and sub-projects will include the following: (i) disclosure of important project related information by the implementing agencies and contracting entities on its website and at the appropriate local level and other disclosure procedures agreed with the Bank, (ii) a framework for consultation with the key stakeholders including the affected communities, important local leaders and energy user groups (e.g., local business associations) during planning, design and implementation of all sub-projects; (iii) ensuring free, prior, informed consultation with the affected communities and key energy user groups and their representatives for obtaining broad community support as a part of preparation of

specific sub-projects relevant to that area; (iv) the establishment of Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) at the national, regional and project site levels (to be managed by district offices of MoE/EDSA in concert with district councils) to meet specific grievance redress requirements of operations/projects.

11.3 Consultations Strategy and Participation Framework

To ensure people's participation in the planning phase and aiming at the promotion of public understanding of project scope, activities and impacts, various sections of project affected persons and other stakeholders will be engaged in various consultations throughout project planning and implementation.

Public participation, consultation and information disclosure in all ESLEA operations/sub-projects will begin with initial social assessment activities during the initial phases of project preparation. Public consultation activities and information disclosure to PAPs and local authorities will continue as the project preparation activities proceeds in a project.

Mechanisms for community entry, consultation and participation of PAPs will be addressed in the RAPs for the sub-projects and will be defined by cultural prescriptions which will be carefully studied and adhered to in each affected community. The mechanisms will include public meetings, participation in site preparation, resettlement committees for PAPs and communities and interagency committees for participating stakeholders.

- a) **Public meetings:** Meetings with Community leaders, opinion leaders, utility agencies, district councillors and PAPs as individuals (as during the surveys) and in their groups shall be arranged. At the meetings with the project affected persons, the resettlement team shall explain the various options of resettlement so that PAPs can choose what they want; for instance, cash compensations, alternative land or building, or group resettlement.

As much as feasible, resettlement options will be designed having in mind social networks and community institutions, so that they are not disintegrated and is appropriate for projects affecting whole settlements or sites. Usually, electric energy projects such as the installation of transmission/distribution lines, construction substations, etc. often involve linear resettlement.

PAPs will also be informed about the resettlement process and each affected person shall be given the chance to participate to express their concerns on a draft resettlement/compensation plan.

- b) **Involvement in site preparation:** Participation will also be fostered through use of local know-how and materials. The contractor will be encouraged to use local people to supply materials and goods needed for the sub-project implementation.
- c) **Group formation:** Using existing groups or assisting PAPs to form groups provides an institutional framework for participatory resettlement/compensation planning.

- d) **Involvement in resettlement committees and monitoring teams:** participation in committees would be one of the key mechanisms for involvement of PAPs in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the RAPs.

This framework shall be a subset of the overall communication strategy of all ESLEA operations/sub-projects. Some potential methods for the purpose of communication will include information boards, pamphlets, wall paintings, gong-gong beating, organizing meetings with key informants and village committees and opinion gathering through phones and SMSs. To facilitate this, ESLEA will prepare and disclose Public Consultation and Communication Plans as part of the project preparation process. A percentage of the project cost shall be allocated for the preparation and implementation of the communication strategy.

Details of all public meetings held with people and local government officials shall be documented with dates, locations and the information provided and the major emerging issues. It is recommended that RAP and other documents include this list, as an attachment. Where public announcements are made, the details, together with a copy of the text of the announcements should be provided in the documents. A template for the consultation framework is presented in *Annex v*.

11.3.1 Stakeholder Engagement and Participation at Screening Stage

Screening must involve adequate consultation and involvement of the local communities and the affected persons. Specifically, the affected persons must be informed about the intentions to use the earmarked locations for activities, facilities and structures involved in the ESLEA sub-project. The affected persons must be made aware of:

- their options and rights pertaining to resettlement and compensation;
- specific technically and economically feasible options and alternatives for resettlement sites (if applicable);
- process of, and proposed dates for, resettlement and compensation;
- compensation rates at full replacement cost for loss of assets and services; and
- proposed measures and costs to maintain or improve their living standards.

The aim of public consultations at the screening stage will be to:

- disseminate concepts for proposed project activities with a view to provoking project interest amongst the communities;
- promote a sense of ownership for the project and resettlement activities;
- invite contributions and participation on the selection of project sites;
- determine communities' willingness to contribute in-kind towards the implementation of the project; and
- determine community willingness to contribute towards long term maintenance of the project facilities.

Once specific project locations have been identified, the PIU shall draw up a work program indicating the different organs/institutions to be involved and their responsibilities vis-à-vis

the implementation of resettlement. The program should specify clearly who should be consulted when they should be consulted, and in the case of information to be collected, indicating why the information is being sought and the relevance either during the planning stage or implementation of the resettlement plan. The work program shall also highlight important activities (e.g., conducting the census, socio-economic and asset surveys) and when they are likely to be implemented as well as indicating the persons or institutions responsible for implementation. The work program shall be submitted to the various parties involved and their comments sought. Once everyone has agreed on the substantive activities to be conducted and their particular responsibilities, implementation of the activities could then be activated.

11.4 Stakeholder Engagement during Preparation of Resettlement Framework

Consultation during this framework preparation was done openly and transparently. Stakeholders were given notice of the consultation with a project summary document shared by email or WhatsApp (as convenient for the stakeholder). The stakeholders include MDAs, local councils, traditional leaders, residents, women's groups and Community Based Organisations. During the consultations, a printed copy of the project document was also shared among stakeholders who could not access it via the internet or social media. The content of the summarized project document was read out to stakeholders in their local languages.

Face-to-face consultations was done for all Ministries Department and Agencies (MDAs), Moyamba, Pujehun, and Kailahun Districts while phone discussions was done for = Waterloo, Bombali and Tonkolili. COVID-19 rules were strictly adhered to in all face-to-face consultations.

11.4.1 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

Since transmission line routes and substation locations are not known at this stage, PAPs cannot be determined. Therefore, for this framework, stakeholders comprised MDAs at national and district levels, district councils, traditional authorities, women's groups, youth groups, and other residents.

During the stakeholder engagement process the framework consultants adhered to the following principles:

1. As project-affected communities were engaged, building trust, mutual respect, and understanding to achieve better project outcomes was the main focus. This provided a valuable opportunity to influence public perception and set a positive tone with stakeholders at this stage moving forward. We were very clear up front that there are many uncertainties and unknowns, therefore, we used early interactions with stakeholders as a predictor of potential issues and risks, and to help generate ideas and suggestions for the project design.

2. Overall, stakeholder engagements were very productive and that has built a relationship that shall serve as “capital” during the project life span.
3. The engagements also helped to establish a long-term relationship with stakeholders drawing attention to bigger pictures as well as minor issues so that we don't jeopardize the broader social license for the project to operate in the project areas.



Figure 3: Consultation Meeting - Kailahun Town

11.4.2 Summary of Issues Raised During Consultations

The following are a summary of concerns during the consultation:

- In cases of land acquisition, affected persons should be in the centre of negotiations and compensation.
- The people in the project affected areas should be involved in all consultations and they should be sensitized about the project, its benefit, and impacts. Groups within each project affected areas should be considered (especially youth groups and women's groups). Also, local authorities should be consulted and worked with throughout the project.
- Road constructions are underway in some of the project affected areas, if these works are not completed before the ESLEA project implementation, residents and local

authorities suggest that the project should meet with councils and the various road construction companies to plan the design for the power lines in tandem with the road construction design. However, if the road works are completed before the implementation of the ESLEA project, it is advised that the powerlines should run along the RoW of the existing road.

- Women should be actively involved and their concerns should be heard throughout the project.
- The people in project-affected areas should be employed to work in the project especially where they have the necessary skills and training.
- The GRM should be very effective in resolving any potential conflict that may occur in project-affected areas.
- District councils should be involved in the project. The councils should be given the necessary resources to supervise, monitor, and evaluate the project.
- The electricity should be made cheap and affordable for the people considering that the people in the project affected areas are low-income earners.
- There should be guidelines for contractors of the project to address and prevent issues of sexual exploitation of minors, violence, and abuse against girls and women, child labour and other social and gender-related issues.
- An Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study should be done to ascertain the impacts of the project and measures be drawn on how to mitigate those impacts.
- A feasibility study should be done in the project affected areas to determine the capacity or megawatt of electricity needed in each location.

Annex viii provides details of the consultations held and issues raised by different stakeholder groups and key individuals at the respective project locations and MDAs.

SECTION TWELVE

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring arrangements are intended to track the performance of resettlement implementation and will consist of both internal monitoring and external monitoring. The MoE will have the overall responsibility for project coordination, monitoring and reporting on results achieved in the project.

12.1 Internal Monitoring and Reporting

Internal monitoring of the resettlement/rehabilitation operations will be undertaken by the PIU following the schedules (including identification of PAPs, land acquisition, compensation of PAPs and how these PAPs have participated in the project RAP preparation and implementation) to be outlined in the RAPs. The Environmental and Social Management Unit of the PIU has the primary responsibility for monitoring resettlement activities. However, the day-to-day field supervision will be conducted by the Supervising Engineers and captured in the monthly and quarterly progress reports which are subject to review by the PIU. The PIU will regularly take stock of all expropriation and compensation reports and discuss them on regular basis. EDSA will produce quarterly reports for MoE.

12.2 External Monitoring and Reporting

The project shall incorporate external monitors. Independent monitoring shall be commissioned for the project. Often times, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are suitable for such task. The independent monitor shall monitor 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.

As part of promoting greater community participation and involvement in the project and also to promote a sense of ownership, the local councils and communities should be involved in monitoring resettlement implementation. For this purpose, they need to be adequately sensitized on land issues and transfer procedures and conditions governing such transfers. This will create a better understanding of the land issues as they relate to the project.

The monitoring system will:

- Inform the PIU on the progress and performance of the land acquisition in any subproject proposal;
- Number of households enrolled for the livelihood restoration program
- Document timely completion of the sub-project resettlement obligations for all permanent and temporary losses, as well as unanticipated, additional construction damages;

- Status of on-going income restoration activities;
- Number of vulnerable households supported during the transition period; and
- Records on grievances received, number of grievances resolved, number of grievances pending resolution, number of project grievances escalated and forwarded to the Law Court;

12.3 Monitoring Indicators

While taking lead responsibility, the PIU at MoE and EDSA shall track the preparation and implementation of the RAP and shall closely monitor the following indicators as shown in *Table 9*.

Table 9: Sample RAP Monitoring Indicators

| No. | Monitoring | Specific Indicator | Frequency |
|-----|--------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. | Social and Economic Monitoring | Provide the number of PAPS: i) Whose livelihoods have been restored to pre-project level, ii) whose livelihoods have improved beyond the pre-project level, iii) whose livelihoods are worse than the pre-project level | Monthly until the end of RAP implementation |
| 2. | Private Structures | Provide the number of PAPS: i) whose livelihood has been restored to pre-project level, ii) whose livelihoods improved beyond the pre-project level, iii) whose livelihood are worse than the pre-project level | Monthly until the end of RAP implementation |
| 3. | Public Structures | Provide the number of PAPS: i) whose livelihoods have been restored to pre-project level, ii) whose livelihoods have improved beyond the pre-project level, iii) whose livelihoods are worse than the pre-project level | Monthly until the end of RAP implementation |
| 4. | Economic Crops | Track progress on: i) number and type of economic crops planted by affected farmers, ii) number of farmers who have restored their income to pre-project level, iii) the number of farmers who have not restored their income to pre-project level, iv) the number of farmers whose income has been restored beyond the pre-project level, v) the number of affected farmers who have changed their livelihoods from farming to other livelihood activities. | Monthly until the end of RAP implementation |
| 5. | Assistance to Businesses | Track progress on: i) number of affected businesses that have resumed business operations, ii) number of businesses that have restored net income to pre-project levels, iii) number of businesses that have restored their net income beyond the pre-project level, iv) number of affected businesses that have not resumed operations | Monthly until the end of RAP implementation |
| 6. | Vulnerable Groups | Provide the number of vulnerable PAPS: i) whose livelihoods have been restored to pre-project level, ii) whose livelihoods have improved beyond the pre-project level, iii) whose livelihoods are worse than pre-project level, iv) who have received assistance from the special package, v) who are sick | Monthly until the end of RAP implementation |

| No. | Monitoring | Specific Indicator | Frequency |
|-----|--|---|---|
| | | and who benefitted from health service in the project area, vi) the number of disabled-friendly facilities constructed by the project such as access ramps from the main road to their living quarters or neighbourhood. | |
| 7. | Tenants | Provide the number of affected tenants: i) who have found new rental places, ii) who reported that the rental allowance is inadequate, iii) who showed satisfaction over their new rental places compared to the ones they occupied before the project, iv) the number of tenants who have not yet found rental places. | Monthly until the end of RAP implementation |
| 8. | Grievances and grievance management system | Track grievances and report: i) number of cases at each impact location, ii) the number of cases resolved, iii) number of cases pending, iv) reasons for pending cases, v) frequency of GRM meetings, vi) description of compliance to GRM procedures | Monthly until the end of RAP implementation |

12.4 Evaluation (Completion Audit)

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

The exercise shall provide feedback needed for adjusting the RAP and for taking corrective action. The evaluation shall have the following specific objectives:

- General assessment of the implementation of resettlement activities under RAP;
- Examine compliance of the implementation of resettlement activities with national laws, regulations and World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement;
- Assessment of resettlement and compensation procedures as outlined in the RF and ESS5;
- Evaluation of the impact of the resettlement and compensation programs on PAP incomes and standards of living, with focus on the “no worse-off if not better-off” requirement;
- Identification of actions to be taken as part of the on-going monitoring exercises to improve RAP implementation.

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

Bibliography

OCHA Services – Relief Web

Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey (SLIHS) Report 2018

Statistics Sierra Leone, 2015 Population and Housing Census

Taylor, B.K., 2014. *Sierra Leone: The land, its people and history*. New Africa Press.

The Constitution of Sierra Leone

World Bank, Environmental and Social Standards

World Bank. (2018). *Access to Electricity*. Retrieved from
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS?locations=SL>

World Bank. (2020). *Sierra Leone - Rural Population*. Trading Economics. Retrieved from
<https://tradingeconomics.com/sierra-leone/rural-population-percent-of-total-population-wb-data.html>

ANNEXES

Annex i: Social Screening Checklist

| Potential for Involuntary Resettlement Effects* | Not Known | Yes | No | If yes, consider potential scope of resettlement effects |
|--|-----------|-----|----|--|
| Will the project include any new physical construction work? | | | | |
| Does the project include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing facilities? | | | | |
| Are any environmental effects likely which may lead to loss of housing, other assets, resource use or incomes? | | | | |
| Is land acquisition likely to be necessary? | | | | |
| Is the site for land acquisition known? | | | | |
| Is the ownership status and current usage of the land known? | | | | |
| Will easements be utilized within an existing site or Right of Way? | | | | |
| Are non-titled people present on the site/within the Right of Way? | | | | |
| Will there be loss of housing? | | | | |
| Will there be loss of crops, trees, and other fixed assets through land use related changes? | | | | |
| Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods? | | | | |
| Will people lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources through land use-related changes? | | | | |
| Will any social or economic activities be affected through land use-related changes? | | | | |
| Affected Persons and Severity of Impacts | | | | |
| Any estimate of the likely number of those affected by the project? No () Yes () | | | | |
| If yes, approximately how many? | | | | |
| Any estimate of the severity of impact at the household level? | | | | |
| If yes, what? | | | | |
| Any of these people poor, indigenous, or vulnerable to poverty risks? No () Yes () | | | | |
| If yes, how? | | | | |

Annex ii: Sample Social Screening Form

Social Screening Form

Project name:

Location (include map/sketch): *(e.g. region, district, etc)*

Type of activity : *(e.g. new construction, rehabilitation, periodic maintenance)*

Estimated Project Cost: Proposed Date of Works Commencement:

Technical Drawing and Specifications (circle answer): Yes No

Reviewed :

This report is to be kept short and concise.

1. Site Selection:

| | |
|---|--|
| Physical data: | <i>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</i> |
| Site area in ha | |
| Extension of or changes to existing alignment | |
| Any existing property to transfer to project | |
| Any plans for new construction | |

Refer to project application for this information.

2. Impact identification and classification:

2.1 Site selection

When considering the location of a project/subproject, rate the sensitivity of the proposed site in the following table according to the given criteria. Higher ratings do not necessarily mean that a site is unsuitable. They do indicate a real risk of causing undesirable adverse environmental and social effects, and that more substantial environmental and/or social planning may be required to adequately avoid, mitigate or manage potential effects. The following table should be used as a reference.

| Issues | Site Sensitivity | | | Rating |
|---|--|---|--|--------|
| | Low | Medium | High | |
| Natural habitats | No natural habitats present of any kind | No critical natural habitats; other natural habitats occur | Critical natural habitats present | |
| Water quality and water resource availability and use | Water flows exceed any existing demand; low intensity of water use; potential water use conflicts expected | Medium intensity of water use; multiple water users; water quality issues are important | Intensive water use; multiple water users; potential for conflicts is high; water quality issues are important | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| | to be low; no potential water quality issues | | | |
| Natural hazards vulnerability, floods, soil stability/erosion | Flat terrain; no potential stability/erosion problems; no known volcanic/seismic/ flood risks | Medium slopes; some erosion potential; medium risks from volcanic/seismic/ flood/ hurricanes | Mountainous terrain; steep slopes; unstable soils; high erosion potential; volcanic, seismic or flood risks | |
| Cultural property | No known or suspected cultural heritage sites | Suspected cultural heritage sites; known heritage sites in broader area of influence | Known heritage sites in project area | |
| Involuntary resettlement | Low population density; dispersed population; legal tenure is well-defined; well-defined water rights | Medium population density; mixed ownership and land tenure; well-defined water rights. | High population density; major towns and villages; low-income families and/or illegal ownership of land; communal properties; unclear water rights. | |

3. Checklist of impacts identification and classification

| Roads/ Pavements/Drainage/road side furniture (Construction and Maintenance) Impacts during construction, operation and decommissioning phases | Potential for Adverse Impacts | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----|-----|------|---------|
| | None | Low | Med | High | Unknown |
| Risk of causing disruption to basic utility services (Water supply, power, and telecom)? | | | | | |
| Wet season excavation? | | | | | |
| Significant vegetation removal? | | | | | |
| Cause air pollution? (Dust, etc) | | | | | |
| Aesthetic disruption to the surrounding areas? | | | | | |
| Soil erosion or flooding concerns (e.g., due to highly erodible soils or steep gradients) | | | | | |
| Creation of quarry sites or borrow pits? | | | | | |
| Number of stream crossings or disturbances? | | | | | |
| Affect the quantity or quality of surface waters (e.g. rivers, streams, wetlands), or groundwater (e.g. wells)? | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Be located within or nearby environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. Parks, intact natural forests, wetlands, etc)? | | | | | |
| Require that land (public or private) be acquired (temporarily or permanently) for its development? | | | | | |
| Use land that is currently occupied or regularly used for productive purposes (e.g. gardening, farming, pasture, fishing locations, forest)? | | | | | |
| Result in temporary or permanent loss of crops, fruit trees or household infrastructure such as granaries, outside toilets and kitchens? | | | | | |
| Displace individuals, families or businesses? | | | | | |
| Cultural or religious sites disturbed? | | | | | |
| Disturbance of economic activities leading to loss of income or property? | | | | | |
| Cause poor water drainage and increase the risk of water-related diseases such as malaria or bilharzias? | | | | | |
| Result in the production of solid or liquid waste, or result in an increase in waste production, during construction or operation? | | | | | |
| Wildlife habitats or populations disturbed? | | | | | |
| Environmentally sensitive areas disturbed? | | | | | |
| Other (specify): | | | | | |

Reviewer:

Name:

Signature:

Date:

Annex iii: Sample Census Survey and Land Asset Inventory Form

A. STRUCTURE CODE

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A1. Area ID | A2. Zone Number | A3. Compound Number | A4. Structure Number |
| | | | |

B. GPS COORDINATES

| GPS No | Point No | E (X) | | | | | | N (Y) | | | | | |
|--------|----------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|-------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

C. PHOTOS of STRUCTURE

| | | | | | | |
|------------|--|----------------|-------------|--|------------|--|
| Camera No: | | Photo Numbers: | Front View: | | Side View: | |
| | | | Rear View: | | Roof: | |
| | | | Side View: | | Floor: | |

D. STRUCTURAL INFORMATION

D.1. USE
 Residential Farmstead Commercial Institutional Annex

If Annex, specify: _____ If Mixed use, specify: _____

(E.g. WELL, STORAGE SHED, FISH POND) (E.g. RESIDENTIAL WITH SMALL SHOP)

D.2. NUMBER OF ROOMS:

D.3. STATUS
 Complete Incomplete Under Construction

D.4. OCCUPATION
 Occupied Not Occupied In Use (For Annexes only)

D.5. FACILITIES
 Kitchen (y/n) Bath (y/n) Toilet (y/n) Veranda (y/n)

D.6. WATER
 Borehole Well Rainwater None

D.7. ELECTRICITY
 Mains Generator None Other Other, specify _____

D.8. Notes/Additional Building Description

E. EXTERNAL MEASUREMENTS

| Block No. | % completed | | Material Code (use code listed below) | | | | | | Age | External Dimensions (m) | |
|-----------|-------------|------|---------------------------------------|------|------|--------|-------|---------|-----|-------------------------|---------|
| | Walls | Roof | Walls | Roof | Door | Window | Floor | Ceiling | | Length | Breadth |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

WALL MATERIALS

ROOFING MATERIALS

WINDOWS/CEILING

| Code | Description |
|------|------------------------------|
| BA | Bath Cubicle (detached) |
| BB | Bamboo |
| BU | Burnt Bricks |
| CAS | Corrugated Asbestos Sheets |
| CP | Clay - with cement plastered |
| CIS | Corrugated Iron Sheet |
| LC | Landcrete |
| MBS | Swish or Mud Brick |
| PF | Palm Fronds |
| PLY | Plywood |
| RAF | Raffia |
| SB | Sandcrete Block |
| ST | Sticks |
| THA | Thatch |
| TIM | Timber |
| VR | Veneer |
| WB | Wooden Board |
| WD | Wattle & Daub |
| ZANA | Zana Mat |
| FWK | Framework |
| PLA | Plastic |

| Code | Description |
|------|---------------------------|
| BB | Bamboo |
| CAS | Corrugated Asbestos Sheet |
| CIS | Corrugated Iron Sheet |
| PF | Palm Fronds |
| PLY | Plywood |
| RAF | Raffia |
| THA | Thatch |
| VR | Veneer (waste) |
| WB | Wooden Board |
| PLA | Plastic |
| PO | Polythene |
| N/A | None |

| Code | Description |
|------|-----------------|
| WOB | Wooden battened |
| PLY | Plywood |
| ZANA | Zana Mats |
| RAF | Raffia |
| MET | Metal |
| LV | Louver Blades |
| PC | Paper Carton |
| N/A | None |

DOORS

| Code | Description |
|------|------------------|
| WOJ | Wooden jalousies |
| WOB | Wooden battened |
| ZANA | Zana Mats |
| PLY | Plywood |
| PA | Panelled |
| N/A | None |

FLOORS

| Code | Description |
|------|---------------|
| CEM | Cement Screed |
| EA | Earth |
| TIM | Timber |
| TIL | Tile |
| REA | Rammed Earth |
| N/A | None |

F. INTERNAL MEASUREMENTS

| Room No. | Use/Description | Dimensions (m) | | Area (m ²) |
|----------|-----------------|----------------|---------|------------------------|
| | | Length | Breadth | |
| Room 1 | | | | |
| Room 2 | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

LAST NAME, FIRST NAME (use capitals)

J.2. Main Address of Owner _____

J.3. Date of Birth _____ J.3.1. Age of Structure Owner _____

J.4. Father's Name _____ J.4.1. Mother's Name _____

J.5. Has owner mandated someone? Yes No If Yes:

J.6. Name of mandated person: _____
LAST NAME, FIRST NAME (use capitals)

J.7. Mandate attached to this form? Yes No

J.8. Form of Identification of the Owner (or mandated person)

Type of ID: _____ ID Number: _____
(E.g. VOTERS, NHIS, PASSPORT, etc.)

Aliases 1) _____ 2) _____
3) _____ 4) _____

J.9. Photograph of Owner (or the mandated person) with structure, (showing Structure Code marked on structure)

| | | | |
|------------|--|---------------|--|
| Camera No: | | Photo Number: | |
|------------|--|---------------|--|

J.10. Is the building occupied? Yes (Go to K) No (Go to L)

J.11. Is Owner (or mandated person) the occupier? Yes (Go to H12) No (Go to H10)

J.12. Name of occupier: _____
LAST NAME, FIRST NAME (use capitals)

Relationship with the owner: _____

Type of ID: _____ ID Number: _____
(E.g. VOTERS, NHIS, etc.)

| # | Name | | Gender (M/F) | Age | Relation to Occupier | Present? (Y/N) |
|---|-----------|------------|--------------|-----|----------------------|----------------|
| | LAST NAME | FIRST NAME | | | | |
| 1 | | | | | SELF | |
| 2 | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 5 | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | |

K. RESIDENT INFORMATION (ONLY IF OCCUPIED)

Continue on back of sheet if necessary

L. VERIFICATION

I, agree to the assessment of the Survey Team and hereby append my signature/thumb print as evidence that I was present when the survey was undertaken.

| | | |
|--|---------------------------|------|
| Print name of Owner/Mandated person (BLOCK CAPITALS) | Signature / Thumbprint | Date |
| Print name of Surveyor (BLOCK CAPITALS) | Signature | Date |
| Print name of EDSA representative (BLOCK CAPITALS) | Signature | Date |
| Print name of CLO (BLOCK CAPITALS) | Signature | Date |
| Print name of Witness (BLOCK CAPITALS) | Signature / Thumbprint | Date |

Annex iv: OUTLINE OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

The following sections should be included in individual RAP. For further details on the composition of RAP consult World Bank's OP 4.12 (www.worldbank.org/safeguards)

a. Description of the project.

General description of the project and identification of the project area.

b. Potential impacts.

Identification of

(a) the project component or activities that give rise to resettlement;

(b) the zone of impact of such component or activities;

(c) the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement; and

(d) the mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.

c. Objectives.

The main objectives of the resettlement program.

d. Socioeconomic studies.

The findings of socioeconomic studies to be conducted in the early stages of project preparation and with the involvement of potentially displaced people, including the results of a census survey and other studies.

e. Valuation of and compensation for losses.

The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets.¹

f. Resettlement measures.

A description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives of the policy.

g. Site selection, site preparation, and relocation.

h. Housing, infrastructure, and social services.

i. Environmental protection and management.

j. Community participation.

k. Grievance procedures.

l. Implementation schedule.

m. Implementation Completion Audit

n. Costs and budget.

Tables showing itemized cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetables for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds, and funding for resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agencies.

Annex v: Consultation Framework

| Project Stage | Consultation Activity |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <p>Project Preparation</p> | <p>Information dissemination and consultation with PAPs during field surveys:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project description and its likely impacts ▪ Objective and contents of the surveys ▪ General provisions of compensation policy ▪ Mechanics and procedures for public participation and consultation ▪ Resettlement options (reorganization on remaining land, relocation to a fully developed resettlement site, or cash compensation) ▪ Grievance redress procedures <p>It is a good practice to prepare a brief Public Information Brochure (PIB) for distribution to all the PAPs. The PIB will very briefly explain the sub-project objectives, likely benefits and adverse impacts, general provisions of the compensation policy, and grievance redress mechanisms.</p> |
| | <p>Information dissemination to local authorities after completion of census & inventory and during the ESIA/ESMP/RAP preparation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sub-project components ▪ proposed policies and procedures including proposed resettlement strategies ▪ a summary of impacts ▪ request for identification of resettlement sites, if necessary ▪ tentative implementation schedule ▪ roles and responsibilities of the sub-project proponents and local authorities |
| | <p>Consultation with community and other key stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ feedback regarding relocation site(s), if applicable. ▪ Options for the mode of compensation for affected assets ▪ When the draft ESMP and RAP are available they should be provided to key stakeholders and local NGOs in their native language and put in a public place. Feedback should be requested and incorporated into the final documents. The feedback could be received through email, phone, face-to-face interaction, meetings etc. <p>Details of all the public meetings held with people and local government officials with dates, location and the information provided and the major emerging issues</p> |

| Project Stage | Consultation Activity |
|--|---|
| | <p>should be documented. It is recommended that ESMP and RAP and other documents include this list, as an attachment. Where public announcements are made, the details, together with a copy of the text of the announcements should be provided in the documents.</p> <p>The draft ESMP and RAP/SIA should be discussed with local authorities and a copy of the document should be kept with regional and district level authorities. PAPs should be informed through public announcements on the availability of the draft documents at the district and local government level.</p> |
| Project Implementation | <p>Information dissemination and consultation with PAPs during ESMP and RAP implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sharing ESMP and RAP document with local authorities ▪ Major policy resettlement policy provisions and grievance redress mechanism should be informed to the PAPs and beneficiary households in the project area through village level public meetings. ▪ One to one meeting with the PAPs to explain their eligibility ▪ Placing of micro plan for compensation and resettlement in affected villages for review and minimize grievances ▪ Payment of compensation to PAPs in public meeting (of PAPs and community leaders only) to maintain transparency ▪ Household consultation for skill improvement training, use of compensation amount and livelihood restoration |
| Public Participation in Project Monitoring and Ex-Post Evaluation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish Stakeholder Monitoring Group (SMG), consisting of affected people and civil society members. The group will be responsible for monitoring of all aspects of EMP and resettlement implementation and provide feedback to the implementing agency. ▪ Participation of PAPs in monitoring will provide project management with a more accurate reflection of PAPs reactions and perceptions. |

Annex vi: Sample Grievance Redressal Form

-GRIEVANCE AND RESOLUTION FORM FOR RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION-

Name (Filer of Complaint):
ID Number (PAPs ID number):
Contact Information (house number/ mobile phone) :.....
Nature of Grievance or Complaint:

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Individuals Contacted</u> | <u>Summary of Discussion</u> |
|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | |

Signature..... Date:
 Signed (Filer of Complaint):
 Name of Person Filing Complaint (if different from Filer):
 Position or Relationship to Filer:

Review/Resolution

Date of Conciliation Session:
 Was Filer Present?: Yes No
 Was field verification of complaint conducted? Yes No
 Findings of field investigation:.....

Summary of Conciliation Session Discussion.....

Issues.....

Was agreement reached on the issues? Yes No

If agreement was reached, detail the agreement below:

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

.....

Signed (Conciliator): Signed (Filer):

Signed:
 (Independent Observer)

Date:

Annex vii: Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference



GOVERNMENT OF SIERRA LEONE

Ministry of Energy

SIERRA LEONE ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT (SLEP)

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Consulting Services for the Preparation of Environmental and Social Management Instruments

1. BACKGROUND

The Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) has secured funding from the World Bank to implement the Sierra Leone Electrification Project (P171059). The proposed electrification supports the government sector strategy and builds on IDA's sustained engagement in the country's energy sector. The main objective of the project is to increase electricity access rate and improve financial performance of the power sector. The proposed activities, when completed will enhance the capacity of the distribution network to take and distribute additional electricity to be provided by Cote D'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone Guinea (CLSG) interconnection and other generation capacity and further improve EDSA's technical and commercial performance.

The project is structured in five main components and would involve construction of substations and transmission lines in district capital towns and surrounding towns. The construction of infrastructure facilities will: (i) provide new electricity services to consumers in the towns and some surrounding communities of Kailahun, Bendugu, Kambia and Kabala which currently have no access to electricity; and (ii) provide low cost, more environmentally friendly and more reliable grid electricity to replace the high cost electricity generated through more polluting liquid fuel, inefficient plants. The electrification of district capital towns under the project complements the completed Energy Access Project (EAP) and the ongoing Energy

Sector Utility Reform Project (ESURP) which all focused on Freetown, the country's capital.

The MoE, as the supervising ministry of the energy sector, will oversee the overall coordination of the whole project, including ensuring the preparation of regular progress reports and has appointed a General Projects Coordinator(GPC) for all donor funded projects. EDSA would be responsible for implementing component 1, 2 and 4 and subcomponent (b) under component 5. EDSA has been the implementing agency for ESURP and has a Project Implementation Team (PIT) (headed by a Project Coordinator) at Energy Distribution and Supply Authority (EDSA) that is providing Technical Assistance to implement ESURP.

The SL Electrification Project has five main components as follows:

- (1) electrification of six district capital towns and surrounding villages through grid connection with the CLSG or other segments of the 225 kV network;
- (2) electrification of two district capital towns and surrounding villages through mini-grid solution;
- (3) an off-grid component that would not be connected to the Bumbuna network to promote stand-alone systems for homes, schools and hospitals/clinics;
- (4) the supply and installation of a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) for the distribution network;
- and (5) technical assistance for private sector participation, human capital development, and project implementation support.

This TOR is for the preparation of an environmental and social Management Framework (ESMF) and a Resettlement Framework (RF) for the first two components.

Component 1: Electrification of district headquarters and communities through grid extension

The component includes: (i) construction of 33 kV lines to connect Koidu, Port Loko, Kailahun, Bendugu, Kambia, Kabala to the 225 kV transmission lines currently under construction; (ii) construction of a 66 kV line to connect Kailahun, passing through several towns and communities, to the 225 kV line as a 33 kV line would have voltage drop below acceptable limit and a 225 kV line is too costly to justify the demand; (iii) construction of a shield wire to connect Pujehun to the shield wire under construction to link with the 225 KV line; (iv) rehabilitation and expansion of the distribution network in Koidu and Port Loko; and (v) construction of new distribution networks in Kailahun, Bendugu, Kambia, Kabala. The project activities, both new construction and rehabilitation, in each town include: (i) 33 kV distribution lines and distribution transformers; (ii) low voltage distribution lines; (iii) service lines and connections to households, commercial, industrial users and public institution like schools and health clinics; and (iv) installation of bulk and households meters. The route selection and design of the transmission lines will be completed following detailed survey. The transmission lines will mostly connect one town to another and pass sparsely populated areas. The selection of transmission routings will aim to avoid any ecologically sensitive or protected areas and the relocation of residential houses, and if possible sited along existing public roads to minimize environmental and social impacts. The lines would be mounted mostly on poles (concrete or steel tubular) which have very small footprints ($\leq 1\text{m}$ dia.) or on steel lattice structures ($\leq 4\text{m}$ dia.) where land space is not a constraint. The 66 kV line would have a second 33 kV line to distribute electricity to all the communities within 1km

of the line. All sub-transmission lines would have a 24 band Optical Ground Wire (OPGW) as shield wire not only for use by the utility for their communication and control purposes but also for public use to support the digitization efforts of the Government. The distribution network will be located mostly in towns and communities. The design of the distribution network and service connections will be finalized following site and customer survey. The project activities in each area will be implemented through one or more EPC contractors to be competitively procured.

Component 2: Electrification of district headquarters and communities through mini-grid solution

The component will construct the infrastructure facilities to provide new electricity services to the district headquarter towns of Bonthe, Moyamba and surrounding communities. The component includes two subcomponents: 3(a) the construction of a distribution network in each district headquarter town area; and 3(b) the construction of a mix of generation options for electricity production in each district area. For each district headquarter town, the activities under subcomponent 3(a): include 33 kV lines, distribution transformers, low voltage distribution lines, service connections to and meters for households, commercial, industrial users and public institution like schools and health clinics. The design of the medium, low voltage lines and service connections will be finalized following detailed survey. These lines would be mounted only on poles (mainly wood). The 33 kV and 11 kV lines shall be bare or insulated (for densely built up areas) aluminum conductors, whilst the low voltage shall all be aerial bundled insulated conductors. The activities under subcomponent (b) include the construction of a mix of generation options including solar PV and battery storage. The total capacity, optimal mix of generation and siting of the PV plant and storage facilities will be determined through a least cost analysis, based on the resource availability in each project area. The project activities in each area will be implemented through one or more EPC contractors to be competitively procured. However, it is likely that the generation part and network part will be implemented through different contractors.

The activities as described in component 1 and 2 above may extend adverse social and environmental impacts on the immediate natural and social environment of the project. These impacts are largely expected to be limited and site specific. The following World Bank Environment and Social Standards (ESS) are considered relevant for purposes of assessment and management of the expected impacts:

- ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
- ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions
- ESS3: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention and Management
- ESS4: Community Health and Safety
- ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement
- ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
- ESS 8: Cultural Heritage
- ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

In view of the above, and given that specific sites for key installations are not determined yet, it is considered appropriate to develop an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), which will outline procedures of environmental and social screening; and a Resettlement Framework (RF), which will outline procedures for managing impacts that may result from project-related land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The objectives of the assignment are to:

- A. Undertake screening of potential impacts of the Sierra Leone Electrification Project and to prepare generic Environmental and Social Management Plans for the direct impacts and indirect impacts, as well as incremental impacts from rehabilitation and re-construction works for infrastructure and distribution lines.
- B. Formulate an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) standards and procedures, specifying how unidentified subprojects whose locations are unknown will systematically address environmental and social issues in the screening for environmental and social impacts and categorization, site selection criteria, mitigation/enhancement measures, design, implementation and operational phases as well as maintenance of the subproject lifecycle.
- C. Provide operational guidance on how to mitigate, inspect and monitor potential environmental and social issues during preparations, construction, and operation and maintenance of sub projects
- D. Prepare a RF that lays out the policies, procedures, institutional arrangements, schedules, indicative budgets that will govern land acquisition, physical relocation of households and commercial enterprises, and other social impacts that may result from implementation of the proposed project. This should include required mitigation measures for potential social impacts, instruments to be prepared, valuation and compensation procedures, grievance redress mechanism and how to engage project affected parties in planning and implementation of project activities.

3. SCOPE OF SERVICES

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

As part of this assignment, the consultant is expected to prepare an ESMF taking into consideration the activities and institutional arrangements for project implementation. The initial stage of the consultant's intervention will be the scoping of the project's field of influence, activities and impacts that will have to be studied in the ESMF. The ESMF should contain the following sections:

1. *Project Description*: An overview and general description of the project objectives, components and associated activities, with an emphasis on components that will

finance subprojects; anticipated types of subprojects, and types that will be excluded from financing; project target areas; project coordination and implementation arrangements for managing the subproject cycle; and annual reporting and audit requirements.

The section will also explain the rationale for the RAP.

2. *Purpose and Objectives of the ESMF*: The main objectives of the framework and the consultant methodology used in the preparation of the ESMF.
3. *Baseline Data*: The ESMF should also give adequate information on the current environmental situation and socioeconomic and cultural characteristics in project areas, including physical, and biological environments, as well as socio-economic and cultural settings in project area.
4. *Analysis of Environmental and Social Impacts, Issues and Risks*: The consultant should identify specific environmental and social impacts, issues and risks that might require separate environmental and social assessment in relation to location, project size, and other site-specific factors.
5. *Environmental and Social Policy and Regulatory Framework*: Analyze the existing environmental policies, laws, conventions and protocols on environmental and social impact assessment, both national and international, and assess needs for their strengthening. In addition, the Consultant should analyze sub-sector specific policies, laws, regulations and directives with potential for environmental implications. In particular, the adequacy of the sub-sectoral development and investment planning process should be reviewed in terms of objectives, methodology and procedures for review and approval of plans and projects. The Framework should assess whether environmental and social issues are sufficiently addressed by current procedures.
6. *Development of Environmental and Social Management Framework*: The Consultant should propose a mechanism for environmental and social screening, evaluation and supervision within the project implementation team, which will ensure that funded projects/sub-projects are environmentally sound and sustainable and that any adverse environmental consequences and social impacts and risks are recognized early in the project's cycle. This study is expected to develop an environmental and social screening and reporting section including environmental and social screening criteria, a simple checklist and draft TORs for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).
7. *Chance Find Procedure*: Cultural resources are important sources of valuable historical and scientific information. They are integral parts of a people's cultural identity and practices. The consultant shall outline actions required if previously unknown heritage resources, particularly archaeological resources, are encountered during project construction or operation.
8. *Development of Environmental and Social Management Plan*: The ESMF shall recommend practical and cost-effective actions to prevent, minimize, mitigate or compensate for adverse impacts and to enhance positive ones. Estimate the impacts and costs of mitigation measures, including those for consultation and institutional and personnel capacity building during project implementation. The ESMF shall include proposed work programs, budget estimates, schedules, staffing and training requirements, and other necessary support services to implement the mitigating measures.

9. *Institutional Framework:* The Consultant shall propose institutional arrangements to handle the preparation, implementation and supervision of comprehensive environmental and social assessment of the proposed project. Such framework should include means for strengthening of implementing institutions to be able to assess and manage the environmental and social impacts and risks of the project and its sub-projects. To this end, the ESMF will address institutional tasks and cover every stage of the project process (from the initiation and reviews to the monitoring of the implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plans (EMPs)). The ESMF should also assess the capacity of the implementing agencies to undertake such screening, implementing and monitoring processes. The Framework should also examine ways to enhance EDSA's environmental and social unit capacity to conduct or supervise the environmental and social analyses of all sub-project proposals.
10. *Training Need:* The Consultant should assess institutional capacity of implementing agencies on ESMF implementation and identify needs for capacity building. The ESMF should also describe how sensitization meetings and launching workshops could bring out environmental and social issues and considerations of the sub-projects. Based on the findings, the Consultant will develop an ESIA training program for various stakeholders including proposed recipients – EDSA, the Ministry of Environment, National Protected Area Authority, and the Environmental Protection Agency, National Minerals Agency, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and other relevant MDA.
11. *Public Engagement and Information Disclosure:* Consistent with the ESS10, the consultant should propose a strategy for consultation and disclosure process from project design, ESMF development and implementation. The Consultant will in close coordination with implementation agencies, assist in carrying out stakeholder consultations with national NGOs, community opinion leaders, scientific experts, relevant MDAs and the private sector in order to present and discuss potential impacts of (sub-) project activities and a proposed mechanism to address them under the ESMF and reflect their views into account. Consultation process and major issues raised need to be documented and attached to the ESMF.
12. *Grievance redress mechanism (GRM):* The consultant shall design functional and accessible mechanisms for expressing concerns and achieving remedies for project-affected people, promote a mutually trustful and constructive relationship and enhance social accountability and ultimately the achievement of project development objectives. To the extent possible, the GRM should take into account the existing mechanism in implementing agencies, EDSA's internal structures as well as existing community systems for dispute resolution.
13. *Monitoring and Evaluations:* Describe a monitoring regime that will be established, prioritizing those elements that must be in place to allow for baseline to be established against which changes during construction and operation can be assessed with identification of who is responsible for actions for M & E

14. *Implementation Schedule:* Consultant should describe an implementation schedule covering all activities from preparation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. These should indicate the target dates for delivery of all activities and sub-projects.
15. *Costs and budget:* Provide detailed (itemized) cost estimates necessary to carry out all recommendations contained in the ESMF. This section should clearly indicate that the funding for the implementation of recommendations would come from Government/EDSA/project sources, describe arrangements for timely flow of funds, and fiduciary considerations that are consistent with Sierra Leone's financial management and World Bank fiduciary requirements.

RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

The consultant will prepare a Resettlement Framework outlining proposed procedures for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, measures (compensation and livelihood assistance) for mitigating effects of displacement and involuntary resettlement, and the institutional arrangements for implementing such measures. Prior to preparing the RF, the consultant shall conduct rapid field assessment and collect baseline information (primary and secondary) relevant to social screening to determine the various social impacts that may affect the lives of the people and or habitats in the proposed project area. Where applicable, the consultant should estimate the approximate size of land that may be acquired, the current land patterns, number of households, business structures and other properties that are likely to be affected. The consultant should determine the approximate scale of physical relocation of residential households, public infrastructure, commercial structures (both movable and immovable) and other persons/families/households, who may be directly affected on the account of land acquisition and or execution of the project. Assess the extent and magnitude of project impact on public utilities such as telecom, electricity, water and sewerage systems that may be affected. This shall include but not limited to:

- identification of common/community property and or resources that may be affected (e.g. schools, community buildings, clinics, hand pumps, wells, graveyards etc.);
- land quality including areas with high agricultural yields, areas of degradation;
- ownership, access to and use of natural resources, and local development status;
- study the types of land ownership (private, community owned areas), sources of livelihoods and category/type of owners in the project area;

The Consultant shall conduct a rapid assessment potentially affected households and business entities and losses that may occur due to access restrictions etc. The survey also should assess whether there is a potential issue associated with land appreciation resulting from the project and potential impacts to those without security of tenure. The sample survey may not necessarily be a full-scale census of potentially affected population, but should identify:

- the social, economic, and demographic profile of the people and communities affected such as population, gender, ethnicity, vulnerable groups, etc.;
- spatial distribution of population and growth rates, location and data of cities and villages in the project area;

- administrative structure of the local administration, mandates and extent of engagement of community groups on local issues/ administration;
- their views and perceptions on the proposed project ;
- economic activities, employment, income and poverty status of the people in the project area;
- local economic development trends and ongoing government initiatives for development in the project area;
- conduct a preliminary analysis of the nature, scale and magnitude of all potential direct, indirect, induced and cumulative impacts that the proposed investments are likely to cause, and classify the same using established methods

The RF should contain the following sections:

1. *Project Description:* The Consultant shall provide an overview of project and general description of the project components and associated activities. This section shall provide emphasis on component(s) that will finance subprojects; anticipated types of subprojects, and types that will be excluded from financing; project target areas; project coordination and implementation arrangements, with details of institutional arrangements for managing the subproject cycle; and annual reporting and audit requirements.
2. *Purpose and Objectives:* This section should present the main objectives of the framework, direct and indirect social impacts and the Consultant methodology that used in the preparation of the RF.
3. *Legislative Framework for the Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement:* This section shall contain a summary about the key relevant laws in relation to the land ownership, expropriation, transfer of ownership and compensation issues. It should also present the main administrative and institutional framework for issues related to land management and resettlement in Sierra Leone. This chapter shall present the gaps between the WB's ESF standards and the Sierra Leonean Legislations. It should contain measures and recommendations to bridge the gaps (if any) between the two.
4. *Social Assessment and socio-economic survey Findings:* This section should include methodology for survey, the baseline, socio-economic data, and the steps for the identification of project-affected persons (PAPs) and other social impacts and estimated population likely to be displaced.
5. *Eligibility criteria and Methods of Valuing Affected Assets:* This section should detail the estimated land acquisition and likely categories of impacted persons, eligibility criteria for various categories of PAPs, quantification of impacts per PAP category, the valuation of land used by the public and calculation methods for compensation, payments and related considerations including livelihood restoration.
6. *Organizational Elements, Entitlement Matrix and Procedures for Delivery of Entitlements:* This section shall detail the process of preparation of RAPs, submission and approval processes. It also should explain linkages between the RAP and the actual project execution including how resettlement is linked to the implementation of civil works. Further, it shall contain a detailed entitlement matrix prepared in consultation with PAPs, EDSA, Ministry of Energy and other stakeholders, including the criteria for

eligibility of compensation and other resettlement assistance and, present entitlements by type of impacted assets and category of impacted persons.

7. *Measures to address Gender and other social Vulnerabilities:* Identify gender and vulnerable people issues and concerns during the project implementation and post resettlement/implementation periods, due to household management roles for women. The consultant should identify Project-relevant gaps between males and females, propose specific actions to address these gaps, and finally present indicators to monitor outcomes from actions identified to address these gaps.
8. *Methods for Consultation with and participation of PAPs:* This section should describe the terms and methodologies to be adopted for consultation and participation of PAPs in the process of development of RAPs and until they have received their entitlements. This process should be elaborated to avoid and minimize confusion and suspicions for PAPs and relevant authorities engaged in land acquisition and or other compensation determination and disbursement processes. This should be detailed for different levels of consultations, the expected outcomes at different stages of the consultation and participation approaches that should be adopted.

The Consultant shall conduct stakeholder consultations with key interested parties including community Service Organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations through focus group decision and interviews to gather qualitative data and information on the social concerns, suggestions and recommendations to avoid, minimize social risks and adverse impacts, if any to implement the project. Further, the consultant shall:

- conduct consultations with each stakeholder category and present a Stakeholder Analysis of local stakeholders such as local government, associations, resident communities, and or others who could play a role in the project implementation process with positive/negative influence on the outcomes;
 - record and analyze people's perception of the project, its adverse impacts, and minimum acceptable mitigation measures (relocation options, if any are required assistance offered) that will enable them to cope with displacement or loss of livelihoods – temporary or permanent in nature, if any;
 - consultations should also focus on coping mechanisms currently being used by communities; d) hold separate focused group discussions (FGDs) with women and other vulnerable groups (as identified from the survey).
 - draw up impact categories critical to determine potential adverse impacts and analysis of the relative vulnerability and risks to the affected communities.
9. *Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) and Income generation/Restoration plans:* This section should detail the various steps for preparation and approval RAPs by all relevant authorities and include key elements such as asset survey and enumeration of PAPs, valuation and compensation methods, resettlement benefits, project schedule, grievance redress mechanism, method for consultation and participation, monitoring and evaluation arrangements. It should also include details on selection of relocation sites (temporary or permanent) and plans for housing, infrastructure and services, in

case of movement or demolition of affected residential, commercial, residential-cum-commercial structures and communal properties are required.

10. *Grievance Redress Mechanisms*: In this section, provide the detailed description of existing grievance redress mechanisms for the project at national, regional, district and chiefdom levels available to PAPs for grievance redress. It should also include levels of GRM and their composition for type of grievances. The identification of eligible people for compensation, the valuing and compensation and any other complaints they may have with the entire process should be mentioned.
11. *Implementation Arrangements*: Indicate the responsibilities assigned to key institutions, MDAs, and stakeholders involved/authorised to execute the project will be detailed with their roles, responsibilities and relationship with the project activities. Present an assessment of the implementing agency, specific to implementation of RAPs. Provide an assessment of the strengths, weaknesses and opportunities for capacity enhancement to address social and gender issues and citizens engagement. Prepare an indicative action plan by type of training, audience and frequency.
12. *Monitoring and Evaluation Procedures*: The section should include institutional monitoring and evaluation (M & E) arrangements for the project (external/internal), parameters/indicators for M & E, periodic evaluation, reporting and dissemination of these reports.
13. *Budget and Funding Arrangements and Time*: This section should provide an overall cost estimates for land acquisition, resettlement including for monitoring of the resettlement activities. If there are multiple sites, the RF should give an indicative budget for resettlement for each of the sites or communities. The financial responsibility of the relevant stakeholders, where applicable, should be categorically stated to avoid ambiguity of source of funds for resettlement activities.

4. TIME TABLE AND DELIVERABLES

The Consultant who would work on daily bases with the Environmentalist and the Gender and Social Development Specialist would report directly to the Project Coordinator of PIT and is expected to submit to him the following:

- a. Inception report: describing in details the procedures/methodology for the assessment and timetable for completion of the ESF and RF preparation process (two weeks after contract signing);
- b. Draft reports: The consultant shall prepare separate for the ESMF and the RF (ten weeks after submission of inception report)
- c. Report summarizing the stakeholder workshop to discuss draft report (two weeks after submission of draft report);
- d. Final report: Upon receiving feedback from PIT and the WB, the consultant shall revise the report incorporating all comments and concerns PIT and WB and submit final report (four weeks after receiving feedback and comments from PIT and WB).

During the review process, the consultant is expected to assist PIT to organize the disclosure and consultation process. All data and reports related to this exercise belong to the Client and the Consultant must seek the consent of EDSA /PIT before giving it to any party.

5. QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE REQUIRED FOR THIS POSITION

- A Senior Social or Resettlement Specialist or an equivalent qualification with at least 8 years of relevant experience, with emphasis on social impacts assessments, land acquisition and involuntary resettlement in urban settings.
- The Consultant should have proven experience with World Bank's ESS/Safeguards Policies and/or similar policy requirements of major lending organizations including the IFC, ADB, and AfDB.
- Must have been involved in at least two assignments for the preparation of RAP/ARAP in the energy sector.
- Demonstrable experience in preparing RAP/ARAP studies in the sub region would be an advantage.

6. PERIOD OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The assignment is expected to take eighteen weeks after signing of the contract. The assignment allows for five man-months from month 1 to month 5 divided among a consultant and two experts, constituting the team.

7. QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE REQUIRED

The assignment is expected to require high level qualification of a Team Leader, a Social Development Expert and an Environmental Management Expert.

Team Leader: The following qualifications are required for the Consultant (Team Leader):

- A minimum of a Master's Degree in natural resources management, environmental or social sciences or an equivalent qualification with at least ten (10) years of relevant experience, of which five (5) years are relevant experience in developing countries.
- The Consultant should have proven experience with World Bank Safeguards Policies and requirements.
- Must have been involved in at least two assignments for the preparation of ESMF/RF RAP/ESIA in the energy sector in Sierra Leone, sound knowledge of the socioeconomic and environmental context of the energy sector of Sierra Leone
- Familiarity with participatory rural appraisal and social issues associated with the environment and energy sector of Sierra Leone.

Demonstrable experience in preparing ESMF/RF/ESIA/RAP studies in the sub region would be an advantage.

Social Development Expert: At least a Master’s Degree in the social sciences with a minimum of 10 years’ experience in the energy sector.

Environmental Expert: At least a Master’s Degree in environmental management and or related fields with a minimum of 10 years’ experience in the energy environment

8. ESTIMATED MAN-MONTHS

The estimated man-months for the entire assignment is 5 man-months (100 days). The man-months could indicatively be divided among the Consultant and two experts according to the table below:

| Consultant | Man-month |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Team leader | 2.0 |
| Social Development Specialist | 1.5 |
| Environmental Management Expert | 1.5 |
| Total estimation duration | 5.0 |

9. LOCATION OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The assignment location is Sierra Leone and specific studies in designated Districts, Towns and Chiefdoms in the country.

10. FACILITIES TO BE PROVIDED BY CLIENT

The client will provide the following facilities to the consultant:

- a. Access to relevant documents that might be supportive to the assignment
- b. Organize mini-stakeholder workshop for the presentation and discussions of the draft report; and
- c. Letter(s) introducing the consultant wherever required in the execution of duties

However, the Consultant shall provide all the administrative, technical, and professional and support staff needed to carry out their services efficiently and diligently. The Consultant shall also provide all other necessary facilities and logistical support for their staff or team(s) engaged, including accommodation, vehicles/transportation, utilities, office supplies and any other necessary materials to render their services.

Annex viii: Consultation Details

Ministry of Environment (30-6-2020)

| Name | Institution/ Organization | Designation | Comment/Concern/Question | Response |
|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Edwin Baimba | Ministry of Environment | Senior Environmental Officer | <p>Advised that the project should involve affected communities in the planning stage.</p> <p>Mentioned that the current Resettlement policy is about to be tabled in parliament</p> | Project communities will be consulted |
| Lahai S. Keita | Ministry of Environment | Assistant Environmental Officer | <p>Expressed appreciation for the fact that the ministry is consulted and noted that the Ministry is an important stakeholder in such a project.</p> <p>He advised that the project should take note of environmental-related Acts and work by them throughout.</p> <p>Also suggested that issues around land acquisition should be greatly considered and handled with the utmost relevance.</p> <p>That proper negotiations and compensation should be carried out. He further noted that several projects have failed to honour this aspect thus leading to dispute with the local people.</p> <p>He also recommended that project documents and reports should be submitted to the Ministry of Environment.</p> | <p>The consultant had identified the ministry is a key stakeholder and that MoEnv is the first to be consulted.</p> <p>An extensive desk study will be done to access Acts related to the management of the environment, land acquisition, and resettlement.</p> <p>The RF will make recommendations for the RAP to follow national laws and world Bank ESS</p> <p>The client shall be informed</p> |

Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Food Security (1-7-2020)

| Name | Institution/ Organization | Designation | Comment/Concern/Question | Response |
|---------------|--|-------------------|---|--|
| John S Kamara | Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry | Director of Crops | <p>He registered that the ministry has sent out a proposal to review the crop compensation rate. He says the current compensation rate is low compared to the amount of time, energy, resources, and effort put out by farmers, and also the market value of crops does is not commensurate to the current crop compensation rate. He added that compensation matters should be taken seriously where lands would be acquired from users especially farmlands.</p> <p>He also noted that there should be massive sensitization and awareness-raising in the project-affected communities considering the fact the project is a delicate one dealing with high tension cables. Hence, he added that farmers should be sensitized to keep a safe distance from the high tension cables and not cultivating under the cables because it poses risk to causing disaster.</p> <p>He added that no settlement or agricultural activity should be allowed with the safe zone of the high tension power lines.</p> <p>He also mentioned the ministry plays a supervisory role in the compensation process to ensure the process is facilitated and in compliance with the crop compensation guidelines.</p> | <p>The information provided on the review of crop compensation is noted and every effort will be made to ensure that compensation matters are dealt with following the law.</p> <p>The project will continuously engage local communities and stakeholders to sensitize and update on project work. Currently, stakeholder engagement is on-going.</p> |

Ministry of Lands, housing and Country Planning (1-7-2020)

| Name | Institution/ Organization | Designation | Comment/Concern/Question | Response |
|------------|--|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Jobo Samba | Ministry of Lands Housing and Country Planning | Head National Lands Policy Unit | <p>He mentioned that the land tenure system in the provinces should be paid keen attention to in such a project which might need to acquire land from people. He explained that the Freehold tenure system which operates in the provinces has ownership of land as privately owned by individuals. He, therefore, pointed out that if there is a need to acquire land, the individuals who own the land themselves should be considered an integral part of the negotiation along with local authorities who should serve as supervisory bodies to ensure a smooth transition. He noted that a twist of this system in the past in other projects has caused drawbacks in the case wherein local authorities are the ones who negotiate land acquisition deals and have remunerations made to them leaving out the actual landowners because the local authorities are considered as custodians of the land.</p> <p>He also admonished that in any case where a family owns a parcel of land required for the project, during such negotiations women should be included and given the chance to have their say or input in the process.</p> <p>He also advised that even in cases where route taken along the Right-of-Way, in an even some parcels have been developed and occupied by residents, they should project should endeavor to compensate those individuals.</p> | <p>The information provided regards the land tenure system is well noted and every effort will be made to respect the land tenure laws obtaining in the provinces. Where compensation issues arise, these will be adequately addressed.</p> <p>There is an eligibility criterion in the RF that outlines who is eligible for compensation. All those directly affected by the project will be eligible and the calculation of compensation shall be done with the help of independent evaluators.</p> |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | He also mentioned that the National Land Policy should be consulted for proper guide on the tenure system in the country especially in the provinces where the project is centred. | |
|--|--|--|--|--|

Moyamba Consultation (7-7-2020)

| Name | Institution/ Community | Designation | Comment/Concern/Question | Response |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| Joseph B. Mbogba | Moyamba District Council | Chairman | <p>Mr. Mbogba expressed great joy and delight over the project and the approach to consult them at the initial stage. He noted the following:</p> <p>that several projects have gone bad because it had failed to involve stakeholders and the people affected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - that the council will give their support to make the project successful because electricity is very key to development and the township of Moyamba does not have electricity supply. - that the council will ensure to adequately sensitize the people on the project and its component. For this, he required that the council | <p>This is very welcome and the advice made concerning employment, compensation mechanism, conducting an EIA on the project, monitoring, and evaluation is very much welcome. The project will go all out to ensure that the views of the Chairman are well followed.</p> |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | <p>should be involved throughout the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - expressed that the project should make it a priority to employ residents in the town who have the required skills for jobs in the project. - advised that proper redress and compensation mechanism should be put in place to promptly compensate people who might forfeit their land and/or have their plantations or businesses destroyed or disrupted in the course of the project. - advised that environmental impacts should be taken into consideration and that mitigation measures should be put in place to minimize some of the appalling impacts. - pledged the council's total commitment towards the project as he noted that they have competent staff to monitor and evaluate the project. - added that the monitory role should not only be limited to the council but other groups as well such as the CSOs, NGOs, youth | |
|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------------|---|--|
| | | | groups, women's groups, etc. he noted. | |
| Philip Suma | Moyamba District Council | Chief Administrator | Expressed that the council should be given access to fully monitor the project. Thus, he noted that the council should be provided with the required support to monitor and supervise the project to its completion. | This concern is well noted and the project will ensure that a monitoring mechanism is put in place and that Councils will be involved. |
| Haroun Keh Tommy | Moyamba District Office - Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development | District Officer | Emphasized that the resident of the town who has the required skills and expertise the project requires should be hired. He also added that compensation for land which the project might utilize should be significant. He, therefore, advised that should there be such as case, proper negotiations should be carried with landowners and they should be fairly compensated. | Opportunities shall be available for skilled and unskilled labour within the communities. The Contractor who will be awarded the job will put in place a Recruitment Procedure and this will be implemented in concert with the Councils to guide recruitment. |
| Foday Tejan Sonnie | Moyamba District Council | Gender Desk Officer | Expressed that incoming migration which such a project creates tends to impacts women and children negatively. He highlighted that such a project poses problems to social issues such as sexual-based violence, child marriage, and so on. On that, he posited that workers coming to work in the project should be sensitized and guided on these social issues and how not to violate them adding that the | This is very welcome and that mechanism will be put in place to address all these concerns. |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | township has strict laws to protect the rights and dignity of women and girls. | |
|--|--|--|--|--|

Pujehun Consultation (7-7-2020)

| Name | Institution/ Community | Designation | Comment/Concern/Question | Response |
|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|---|---|
| Sheikh Sowa | Pujehun District Council | Chairman | <p>Was excited about the project. He mentioned the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - that the council is central in this project and thus has a huge management role to play in the project. - that Pujehun has a cluster of about four communities which are about a quarter-mile, hence, he appealed for the project to extend to those towns as well. - recommended that a property survey should be carried out to assess the electricity needs of residents so that adequate megawatt of electricity will be provided. - requested for the project upon completion should be handed over to the council to manage its distribution and income generation. This devolution he said will help the council generate funds to maintain the project and to also implement other projects. | This is noted and every effort will be made to address the concerns of the District Chairman. |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| | | | <p>- advised that keen attention to the potential negative impact which the project will have on the environment and that measures should be put in place to minimize those impacts. He noted that the council has Environmental Officers who will be monitoring to see if actions to minimize damage to the environment are followed during the project.</p> | |
| Sahr E. Yambasu | Pujehun District Council | Chief Administrator | <p>Also emphasized that the council should be given the mandate to run the management, distribution, and supply of the electricity after the project is concluded. This he also added will ensure the sustainability of the project. He also furthered that the council has the ability and capability to supervised, monitor, and manage such a project which will benefit the town.</p> <p>He added that the project is very pivotal to the development of the town, hence, he urged for its start as soon as possible noting the town is deprived of electricity.</p> | Each district shall appoint a Community Liaison Officer (CLO) and the CLO shall be in close contact with the project to transmit all interest. |
| Sylvester M. Kamara | Kpanga Chiefdom- Pujehun | Chiefdom Speaker | <p>He lauded the project as he mentioned that electricity is a felt need in Pujehun. He noted that with electricity comes other sectors of growth and development.</p> <p>He added that a project of such magnitude has got its advantages and disadvantages. But he furthered that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages.</p> <p>He continued that such a project involves the utilization of land and with a high possibility of relocating land users and taking away land from ordinary people. He</p> | This concern is well-noted and adequate steps shall be made to respect the land tenure rights of the people. |

| | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | <p>maintained that this factor has posed problems for many projects wherein compensations are not made. He admonished that negotiations and compensation with land users who might be required to give up their lands should be considered a priority.</p> <p>He also called for continued community engagement and sensitization on the project because it deals with high tension cables.</p> | |
| Prince Kemokai | Kpanga Chiefdom-Pujehun | stakeholder | <p>He buttressed and emphasized the compensation for land which will be utilized. He also added the electricity which will be provided should be cheap and affordable adding that they must ensure to supply the actual megawatt of power need in the town. He also appealed for the project to be extended to other nearby towns in the district.</p> | Concerns noted. |

Kailahun Consultation (8 -7-2020)

| Name | Institution/ Community | Designation | Comment/Concern/Question | Response |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| Sahr A.K Lamin | Kailahun District Council | Chairman | <p>The chairman was delightful as he welcomes the project.</p> <p>He firstly expressed that the council is very pivotal in the development of the township, thus, he committed</p> | <p>This is very much noted and the advice made concerning compensation, sensitization, employment, RoW issues will be followed.</p> |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| | | | <p>the council's commitment to supporting the project to become successful.</p> <p>His first concern had to deal with the route of the transmission line. Mr. Lamin noted that compensation guidelines should be put in place to fairly compensate people whose land would probably be occupied by the project. He further noted that settlement should be made with vendors who occupy the right of way where they do their businesses if those areas would be affected.</p> <p>He also suggested that there should be massive sensitization of the project and community engagement. He explains that this will help the people understand the components of the project, its positive and negative impacts, and what they should do to not endanger themselves.</p> <p>He sternly warned that people should be involved in the project. He noted that women should be allowed to play a critical role in the implementation of the project noting that women form a majority of business owner especially small businesses which need electricity to thrive.</p> <p>Mr. Lamin pledges the support of the council in monitoring the supervising the project.</p> | |
| Bintu A. Vangahun | Kailahun District Council | Chief Administrator | Expressed that the council will support the project in terms of sensitizing the people and popularizing the project. She also added the council will be focal in supervising and monitoring the project while adding | The support of the Council in terms of sensitizing the people is highly welcome. The question of lack of resources to monitor the project is |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | <p>that they have competent staff to do so. She however expressed concerns over the lack of resources of the council to conduct efficient monitoring as she requested that the project should include funds for the council to carry out effective monitoring and evaluation of the project.</p> <p>She emphasized the need to thoroughly engage the people through consultations to get their reactions about the project.</p> | <p>noted and will be communicated to the project management. There is going to be a monitoring mechanism and the Council will be part of that mechanism.</p> <p>Consultations and stakeholder engagement are on-going as the project considers this a very important component.</p> |
| Jonathan Comber | Kailahun District Council | Deputy Chief Administrator | <p>Noted that information plays a key role in timely relay efficient information to the people. In this vein, he expressed that the council will take the lead in popularizing the project to the people. On that note, he appealed that council should be considered as close partners hence, they should be informed about details as the project progresses.</p> | <p>This is very welcome and the advice made concerning considering the Council as partners in information dissemination will be followed. Thank you for the support promised in terms of popularizing the project.</p> |
| Alhaji Ansumana | Kailahun District Council | Development Planning Officer | <p>Expressed that they are committed to supporting the venture which has the potential to trigger other development in the township. He noted they will play a crucial role in monitoring the project.</p> <p>He revealed that the council's proactive intervention in supervising the proposed road construction within the township will see a modern engineering design that will make provision for the passage of cables underground. He noted this will ensure the safety of high tension cables and the non-usage of poles. He advised that this project should consider using this underground means of passing the transmission line</p> | <p>Thank you for the words of commitment to support the project and that the promise to play a crucial part in monitoring is very much welcome.</p> |

| | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| | | | <p>to prevent the risk of high tension cable causing damage to people.</p> <p>He also expressed that the council will be committed to monitoring the project throughout the project life cycle.</p> | |
| Philip A. Boima | Kailahun District Council | Ag. Gender Officer | <p>He pointed out that women should be recognized and should be the inner core to achieve success in the project. He advised against social issues around women and girls which such a project tends to raise. He advised that the project should commit to ensuring those issues are recognized and given preference to protect women in the township during the project.</p> | Each Council shall have a CLO and one main task of the CLO is to closely monitor the project to forestall any adverse social issues that may arise as a result of project activities. |
| Chief Maada Ndoleh | Kailahun | Town Chief | <p>He welcomed the project initiative as expressed that electricity is a priority need for Kailahun.</p> <p>Chief Maada Ndoleh noted the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - that Kailahun has electricity which is provided by a private individual noting that cost is exhibiting and that they cannot afford it. - that this project should provide affordable electricity for them. <p>expressed concerns over the materialization of the project which making reference to several other consultations as such which they have had with providing electricity in the town but each of which had proved futile. He, therefore, appealed for this project to be materialized and with urgency noting</p> | ESLEA will work closely with the Council in addressing affordable electricity issues and all other concerns will be addressed during continuous engagement during project implementation. |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--|---|
| | | | <p>they welcome the initiative and that they are ready to support it fully.</p> <p>that the town is peaceful and welcoming to strangers. But pointed out that there are bylaws which they have in place which must be followed by workers who might come to work in the project. He furthered that they are very keen on those bylaws as a result the project should make it integral to admonish its staff and other personnel to work following those norms while they come to the town.</p> | |
| Morrison A. Jusu | Kailahun Local Court | Court Chairman | Asked about the timeline of the project and the various phases of the project to help them keep track of the project and monitor it along the way. | This request was noted and that the question will be transmitted to the project management to provide the requisite answer. |
| Chief Brima Sumanyanda | Luawa Foiya- Kailahun | Section Chief | Asked about the scope of the project as he appealed for the scope to the project to be extended to reach other towns and communities within the district. | The scope of the project included electrification of six districts headquarter towns through grid connections with the CLSG or other segments of the 225 kV network and electrification of two districts headquarter and surrounding towns through mini-grid solutions. |
| Senya Allieu | Sinnava Women's Group -Kailahun | Member | She expressed concern over the exorbitant cost of electricity which is currently provided by a private individual which she says makes it difficult for them to acquire especially as women who have businesses that most need electricity. On that note, she appealed | ESLEA will work with the Council in addressing affordable electricity issues and all other concerns will be addressed during continuous |

| | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | that the ESLEA project should provide affordable electricity for them. | engagement during project implementation. |
| Hawa Kemokai | Peaceful Mothers Union- Kailahun | Secretary | She emphasized the concern to extend the project's scope to other communities with the district as she noted that electricity is a major pillar in transformational development. | This concern is very well noted and this shall be passed on to project management but with no assurance at this stage that this will happen. |
| Lucy K. Kanneh | Peaceful Mothers Union- Kailahun | Treasurer | She expressed that women are predominantly engaged in small businesses that depend on electricity. She furthered that most women are breadwinners in their homes. She noted that women should be included in the project since the benefit of the project will have a huge impact on them and will determine whether they succeed in their businesses or not. As a result, she mentioned women should be allowed to make input throughout the project. | The project will continuously engage with local communities and all interests including women's interest will be considered. |
| Navo Kaikai | Kailahun | Former Member of Parliament and Business Proprietress | <p>She mentioned the following:</p> <p>expressed hope that the project materializes in the next two years as she noted that electricity is a felt need form the town.</p> <p>expressed concerns over the safety of the project noting that the project should follow safety guidelines to maintain the safety of the environment and also its workers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - added that priority should be given to residents of the town who have the necessary skills to be employed by the project. She also noted that there should be massive | <p>The concerns are well noted and that the project will ensure that the laws around child labour shall be strictly adhered to.</p> <p>Secondly, the aspect of recruitment is one that the Contractor will have a common understanding with the Council to ensure that residents also benefit from project implementation.</p> |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | sensitization of the project to the people for which she pledged their commitment. She issued a stern warning against child labour as she noted that the township has zero tolerance towards it. | |
|--|--|--|--|--|

Tonkolili Consultation (18 -9 -2020)

| Name | Institution | Designation | Comment/concern/question | Response |
|-------------|----------------------------|----------------|---|--|
| Hawa Forna | Women's Leader, Tonkolili | Women's Leader | She expressed delight over the project. She also revealed that it's a good project and that electricity is a major development which they have longed for, hence, on behalf of the women, she committed full support towards the project. She also further expressed that the project stands to benefit women greatly considering that they are largely involved in business. She however warned that women's interest should highly be regarded as they are very critical to such a project. | The consultant agreed with Madam Forna that women are indeed key to the project. He revealed that they are considered the core of the project and that they will be included and encourage to participate in the consultations and throughout the project. |
| Yabom Sesay | Tonkolili District Council | Chairperson | She expressed that the council is delighted to receive such a project. She also committed the council's support towards the project. She maintained that there is a need to thoroughly engage the people through consultations to get their reactions and views about the project. | The consultant noted that thorough consultations will be made with the people involving every group in communities. The consultant furthered that the project approach and consultations is people-centered. |

Western Rural District Council (21-09-2020)

| Name | Institution | Designation | Comment/concern/question | Response |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------|--|--|
| Marian J Tucker | Ward C, Western Rural District Council | Environmental Officer | She maintained that the consultation is a step in the right direction noting that it will significantly guide the project. She expressed that environmental factors are significant to be considered on such a huge project. Thus, she advised that there should be thorough visible environmental studies done in the project area in tandem with the livelihood of the people so that the potential negative impact will be minimized. | In concur to Madam Tucker's submission, the consultant maintained that Environmental issues are critical to such project especially potentially negative impacts. Thus, he maintained that thorough environmental studies will be conducted to determine possible negative environmental impact such which also has the potential to affect the livelihood of the people as well as outline mitigation measures to reduce those impacts. |

Bombali District (21-09-2020)

| Name | Institution | Designation | Comment/concern/question | Response |
|------------|------------------|-----------------|--|----------|
| PC Kasanga | Bombali District | Paramount Chief | He noted with pleasure that he is delighted about the project. He committed his full support to the project as he advised that more consultations should be held with the people in order to involve them in the project which will affect them directly. He mentioned that he is committed to fully supporting the project. | |

Annex ix: consultation Attendance List

Pujehun District 7th July 2022

| ATTENDANCE LIST Community Consultation- Sierra Leone Electrification Project (SLEP) | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| No. | Name | SEX | Community/Institution | Designation/Position | Phone Number | Signature |
| 1 | Sylvester M. Kamara | M | Kpessy Chiefdom | Chiefdom stakeholder | 076 4582207 | [Signature] |
| 2 | Alhaji P. A. S. Samba | M | Kpessy Chiefdom | sector chief | 096 936165 | [Signature] |
| 3 | Prince M. Kankai | M | Kpanga Chiefdom | stakeholder | 079 420790 | [Signature] |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

Moyamba District Council 7th July 2022

| ATTENDANCE LIST Community Consultation- Sierra Leone Electrification Project (SLEP) | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-----|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| No. | Name | SEX | Community/Institution | Designation/Position | Phone Number | Signature |
| 1. | Komba Mansa Musa | M | Moyamba District Council | development planning officer | 079224973 | [Signature] |
| 2 | Godwin Sanni Sonnie | M | Moyamba Dist. Council | Gender Desk officer | 076445885 | [Signature] |
| 3 | PHILIP SAMA | | MDC | CA | 076-639990 | [Signature] |
| 4 | Haroun Keh Turay | | District office MLGAD | District officer | 076-357192 | [Signature] |
| 5 | Letitia A. M. Bam | | Moyamba Dist. Women's Network | Secretary | 076-830225 | [Signature] |
| 6 | Joseph B. Nkomo | | Moyamba Dist. Council | Chairman | 076650415 | [Signature] |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

KAILAHUN COURT BARRAGE

8th July 2020
①

| ATTENDANCE LIST | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----|---|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Community Consultation- Sierra Leone Electrification Project (SLEP) | | | | | | |
| No. | Name | SEX | Community/Institution | Designation/Position | Phone Number | Signature |
| 1 | Samuel Bockame | M | Chiefdom Administrative Local Authority | C/Dom Admin Clerk | 078 253832 077 221278 | |
| 2 | Chief Maada Niddah | M | Town Chief | Town chief | 071-919930 | |
| 3 | Chief Binna Semanyanda | M | Section chief | Luawa Banya-Kailahun | 030-497791 | |
| 4 | Daouda Bundeh | M | Court chairman | Luawa Kailahun | 030-997840 | |
| 5 | Pu George Banya | M | Community Elder | Chief | 078 510196 | |
| 9 | Amara Ellie | M | Community | Chief | — | |
| 10 | Estherine M. Fah Bundeh | F | Chiefdom Administration | Court Member | 076-952213 | |
| 11 | Marison A. Gusa | M | Chiefdom Administration | Court Chairman | 076 973645 | |
| 12 | Ahmed M. Massagha | M | Chairman of Court No 1 Chiefdom Admin. | Court chairman | 078-104283 | |

| No. | Name | SEX | Community/Institution | Designation/Position | Phone Number | Signature |
|-----|------------------|-----|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 13 | Maurice M. Banya | M | Kailahun Tungoyana | Chief | 078962095 | |
| 14 | Benson Sussaray | M | Kailahun | Chief | 076-883488 | |
| 15 | Saku Amama | M | Community youth | Youth Rep. | 077 268192 | |
| 16 | Sumone Kibor E | M | Community Elder | C.W.C. | 030 411783 | |
| 17 | Joseph M. Saway | M | Community Elder | C.W.C. | 099 018387 | |
| 18 | Massol Vandi | F | SINIVA | Member | 088 896720 | |
| 19 | Hawa Kemokai | F | Peaceful Mothers union | Secretary | 088 276 804 | |
| 20 | Lucy K. Kanneh | F | Peaceful Mothers union | Treasurer | 076 217038 | |
| 21 | Martina Junissa | F | SINIVA | Member | 077 604181 | |
| 22 | Senga Allieu | F | SINIVA | Member | 077 301251 | |

| No. | Name | SEX | Community/Institution | Designation/Position | Phone Number | Signature |
|-----|-----------------|-----|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 23 | Jemeh Ibrahim | F | SIMAVA | Chair Lady | 030 158180 050 158180 | |
| 24 | Brimer Salia | M | Chiefdom Administrative | Court Member | — | |
| 25 | Marie Gbassa | M | Chiefdom Administrative | Court Member | 077924345 | |
| 26 | Edita Amara | M | District Council | Councillor | 080623277 | |
| 27 | Hon Nayo Kankai | F | Business | Proprietress | 079030772 | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

Kailahun District Council

8th July 2020

| ATTENDANCE LIST | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Community Consultation- Sierra Leone Electrification Project (SLEP) | | | | | | |
| No. | Name | SEX | Community/Institution | Designation/Position | Phone Number | Signature |
| 01 | Sahr A.K. Jaiu | M | KLDC | Chairman | 076726172 | |
| 2) | Boimbi A. Vangahun | F | KLDC | Chief Admin | 078634664 | |
| 3 | Alhaji Ansumane | | KLDC | DPO | 078515310 | |
| 4 | Donatton Coumba | M | KLDC | DCA | 078301966 | |
| 5 | Philip A. Boimasi | M | KLDC | Ag. C. O. | 078993960 | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

5/11/2020

ATTENDANCE LIST
Community Consultation- Sierra Leone Electrification Project (SLEP)

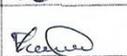
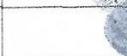
| No. | Name | SEX | Community/Institution | Designation/Position | Phone Number | Signature |
|-----|-------------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Pa Alimay Faniel Sankoh | M | Port Loko | Court clerk Man | 077 151 678 079 717 330 | |
| 2 | Hansa R Sesay | F | Port Loko | Court clerk | 099 821 741 076 11-99-27 | |
| 3 | Pa Lamin Mohamed Kargbo | M | Port Loko | Member of the court | 099 069841 | |
| 4 | Pa Issa Kamara | M | Port Loko | Member of the Local Govt | 077 922895 | |
| 5 | Abdulai Kamara | M | Port Loko | office cleaner | 077 532425 | 077 532425 |
| 6 | Kadiatu Kamara | F | Port Loko | chieftown Police. | | |
| 7 | Fatu Jafa Sesay | F | Port Loko | chieftown Police | | |
| 8 | Passeh Kamara | F | Port Loko | chieftown Police | 030036916 | |
| 9 | Alpha Kamara | M | Port Loko | office cleaner | | |
| 10 | Mohamed Kargbo | M | Port Loko | chieftown Police | 030 664069 | |

ATTENDANCE LIST
Community Consultation- Sierra Leone Electrification Project (SLEP)

| No. | Name | SEX | Community/Institution | Designation/Position | Phone Number | Signature |
|-----|------------------|-----|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 11 | Mohamed Sesay | M | Port Loko | chieftown Police | | |
| 12 | Moses D. May | M | " " | C.A.C. | 099-789120 | |
| 13 | Saidu M. Kamara | M | Port Loko | Farmer | 030906900 | |
| 14 | Abu Kamara | M | Port Loko | Farmer | | |
| 15 | Abraham Tallah | M | Port Loko | Student | 078555909 | |
| 16 | Sealikie Kamara | M | Port Loko | Farmer | | |
| 17 | Tefau Kamara | M | Port Loko | Student | 099 554384 | |
| 18 | Unisa Kamara | M | Port Loko | Farmer | | |
| 19 | Margaret Bangura | F | Port Loko | Student | 077636417 | |
| 20 | Fatmata A Kamara | F | Port Loko | Student | | |

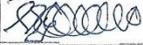
ATTENDANCE LIST

Community Consultation - Sierra Leone Electrification Project (SLEP)

| No. | Name | SEX | Community/Institution | Designation/Position | Phone Number | Signature |
|-----|--------------------|-----|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|---|
| 21 | Osman H. Bangura | M | Port Loko | Fisher | 077 365011 |  |
| 22 | Pa Bai Kamara | M | Port Loko | Farmer | |  |
| 23 | Ibrahim Jusu | M | Port Loko | Farmer | |  |
| 24 | Ibrahim Kamara | M | Port Loko | Brick Maker | 088 782666 |  |
| 25 | Fatmata Kamara | F | Port Loko | Teacher/Former | 077623653 |  |
| 26 | Yai Alimamy Sany | F | Port Loko | Farmer | |  |
| 27 | Foday Jahaj Kamara | M | Port Loko | Teacher | 077580216 |  |
| 28 | Amadi Wurie Kamara | M | Port Loko | Farmer | |  |
| 29 | Saidu Kony | M | Port Loko | Farmer | 088 089775 |  |
| 30 | Hassan M. Bangura | M | | | | |

ATTENDANCE LIST

Community Consultation - Sierra Leone Electrification Project (SLEP)

| No. | Name | SEX | Community/Institution | Designation/Position | Phone Number | Signature |
|-----|------------------|-----|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|---|
| | Sheikh Souq | | Pujeh Dist Council | Chairman | 078 424159 |  |
| | Sahr E. Shumorsu | | Pujeh District | CA | 078-414363 |  |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

Annex x: Consultation Pictures











