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# GOVERNMENT OF SIERRA LEONE



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## RESILIENT URBAN SIERRA LEONE PROJECT

(RUSLP)

*World Bank Funded Project — Project Code: P168608*

### RESETTLEMENT PLAN (RP)

**For Selected Drainage, Road, and WASH Facility Sub-Projects**

*(Moyiba, Coconut Farm, Portee-Rokupa, and Bai Bureh)*

**Prepared By:**

**PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU)**

*Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project*

**JULY 2026**

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## INSTITUTIONAL DECLARATION OF OWNERSHIP

This **Resettlement Plan (RP)** constitutes an official legal and operational instrument of the Government of Sierra Leone, prepared under the **World Bank Funded Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project (RUSLP)**, Project Code **P168608**.

Full institutional ownership, responsibility, and accountability for the content, data accuracy, updates, and ultimate implementation of this safeguard instrument rest entirely with the **RUSLP Project Management Unit (PMU)**.

### Institutional Accountability Matrix

The RUSLP PMU guarantees that all activities detailed within this document will be executed in strict compliance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) and relevant statutory laws of Sierra Leone.

- **Instrument Oversight:** The RUSLP PMU is the primary custodian of this document. It holds exclusive authority over its official disclosure, amendment, and distribution to project stakeholders and co-financing partners.
- **Implementation Accountability:** The PMU maintains direct oversight of the delivery of compensation, livelihood restoration measures, and infrastructure restoration across all designated corridors (Moyiba, Coconut Farm, Portee-Rokupa, and Bai Bureh).
- **Grievance Redress Integration:** The PMU remains accountably responsible for financing, managing, and monitoring the project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) tied to this Resettlement Plan to ensure fair, transparent resolution of any community disputes.
- **Monitoring and Reporting:** Regular internal and independent external monitoring reports on the progress of physical or economic displacement mitigation will be generated and cleared directly under the authority of the Project Coordinator.

### Institutional Authorization

By order of the Project Management Unit:

**Authorized Signatory:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Project Coordinator**

**Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project (RUSLP) PMU**

**Date of Authorization:** \_\_\_\_\_, 2026

## QUALITY ASSURANCE AND COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project Management Unit (The consultant) hereby certifies that this Final **Resettlement Plan (RP)** has undergone a comprehensive internal quality assurance and technical review.

The Consultant confirms that all official appraisal and review comments issued by the World Bank safeguard specialists have been systematically addressed, integrated, and reconciled within this final instrument.

This instrument now fully satisfies the requirements of **World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement**, and is cleared for formal public disclosure and implementation.

### Quality Assurance Sign-off



Certified By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Project Coordinator/Lead Environmental & Social Development Specialist  
Citseo Consulting Limited



Countersigned By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Project Director  
Citseo Consulting Limited

Date of Clearance: July 2026

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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

| Abbreviations | Acronyms                                                 |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| CBO           | Community Based Organization                             |
| CoC           | Code of Conduct                                          |
| ESF           | Environmental and Social Framework                       |
| ESIA          | Environmental and Social Impact Assessment               |
| ESMF          | Environmental and Social Management Framework            |
| ESMP          | Environmental and Social Management Plan                 |
| ESS           | Environmental and Social standards                       |
| FDD           | Fiscal Decentralization Division                         |
| FCC           | Freetown City Council                                    |
| FERP          | Freetown Emergency Recovery Project                      |
| FGD           | Focus Group Discussion                                   |
| FRC           | Full Replacement Cost                                    |
| FSU           | Family Support Unit                                      |
| GAP           | Gender Action Plan                                       |
| GBC           | Environmental impact Report                              |
| GBV           | Gender Based Violence                                    |
| GIS           | Geographic Information System                            |
| GoSL          | Government of Sierra Leone                               |
| GPS           | Global Positioning System                                |
| GRM           | Grievance Redress Mechanism                              |
| HIV/AIDS      | Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency |
| I&AP          | Interested and Affected Person                           |
| LMP           | Labor Management Procedures                              |
| LRP           | Livelihood Restoration Plan                              |
| MoF           | Ministry of Finance                                      |
| MTNDP         | Medium-Term National Development Plan                    |
| MWR           | Ministry of Water Resources                              |
| NGO           | Non-Governmental Organizations                           |
| NLP           | National Land Policy                                     |
| NUP           | Neighborhood Upgrade Project                             |
| OHSMF         | Occupational Health Safety Management Plan               |
| PAP           | Project Affected Persons                                 |
| PDO           | Project Development Objectives                           |
| PMU           | Project Management Unit                                  |
| RAP           | Resettlement Action Plan                                 |
| RoW           | Right of Way                                             |
| RP            | Resettlement Plan                                        |
| RUSLP         | Résilient Urban Sierra Leone Project                     |
| SEA/SH        | Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/ Sexual Harassment         |
| SEP           | Stakeholders Engagement Plan                             |
| SLIRUMP       | Sierra Leone Integrated Resilient Urban Mobility Project |
| SLL           | Sierra Leone Leones                                      |
| SLRA          | Sierra Leone Roads Authority                             |
| VAWG          | Violence Against Women and Girls                         |
| WB            | World Bank                                               |
| WBG           | World Bank Group                                         |
| WHO           | World Health Organization                                |

## Definitions of Key Terms

**Area of influence:** means the area surrounding the project site within which environmental and social impacts could occur.

**Asset:** Any property owned by a person, group of persons or an institution/ agency.

**Building or Structure:** Refers to a dwelling unit/house or anything constructed for habitation or housing of a business enterprise or kitchen, toilet, etc.

**Business Owner:** The legal proprietor of a business. An individual or group that owns the assets of a firm and profits from them. A business owner is someone who owns, runs or operates a business, whether big or small. These people are out to make a living and make profit. Usually, they operate from their own premises and thus called “owners of structure and business.” In the event that they operate from someone’s premise as tenants or renters, they become “tenants/renter business owners.” In the latter case they are entitled to profit loss recovery.

**Census:** A field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) or Displaced Persons (DPs) as a result of land acquisition and related impacts. The census provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation, resettlement, and other measures emanating from consultations with affected communities and the local government institutions.

**Community:** A group of individuals broader than the household, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognized social, religious, economic, or traditional government ties, or through a shared locality.

**Compensation:** The payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the acquisition of land or restriction on land use including fixed assets; and other assistance to rehabilitate or cushion the impacts from displacement.

**Compensatory measures:** means measures to be taken when mitigation is not feasible, cost effective or sufficient and the term “compensatory measures” also applies to residual adverse effects which cannot be entirely avoided.

**Cut-off Date:** The last date of the census of persons affected by the project within the project area. This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for project use will not be eligible for compensation.

**Displacement:** Dispossession of someone of their land or part of their land to utilize the same for civil works. The affected person is required to relocate.

**Displaced persons:** means people living in the project area that must move to another location and the term “displaced persons” can be classified as persons:

- a) who have formal legal rights to the land they occupy;
- b) who do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under the national laws; or
- c) who have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land they occupy, and also includes any person experiencing loss of asset, access to income whether of temporary or permanent nature due to the land acquisition process regardless of whether they are physically displaced or relocated or not.

**Economic Displacement:** Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) which results from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities.

**Eligibility:** The criteria for qualification to receive benefits under a resettlement program.

**Encroacher:** A person who has extended their building, business premises, or workplaces into public/government land without authority.

**Entitlements:** The benefits set out in the resettlement instruments (RPF, RAP), including financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood restoration programs; housing, house sites and service provision; and transport and other short-term assistance required to resettle or relocate.

**Environment:** means land, air, water and all plants, animals and human beings living therein and the inter-relationship which exists among these or any of them.

**Environmental Assessment:** means the process of undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment in accordance with the EPA Act 2008.

**Environmental Impact Assessment:** consists of an environmental impact assessment study and an environmental impact assessment report that focuses on environmental issues and describes the impacts that the proposed project is predicted to have on bio-physical conditions if implemented, together with proposals for avoiding, mitigation or compensation for adverse effects.

**Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF):** A safeguard instrument (document) that establishes a mechanism to determine and assess future potential environmental and social impacts of productive investments of developers that have successfully qualified under RUSLP, and then sets out mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be implemented during the project cycle to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, or offset or reduce them to acceptable levels. This instrument has been prepared as a separate and stand-alone document to be used in conjunction with the Resettlement Management Framework (RPF).

**Full Replacement Cost:** The method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs associated with asset replacement. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets are not considered.

**Government:** means the Government of Sierra Leone.

**Grievance Mechanism:** means a mechanism to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation that are raised by displaced persons or members of local communities and host communities.

**Grievance Procedures:** The processes established under law, local regulations, or administrative decision to enable property owners and other affected and/or displaced persons to redress issues related to acquisition, compensation, or other aspects of resettlement.

**Income:** Income of the PAP shall mean the amount prior to the cut-off date from all occupations/sources taken together calculated by an objective assessment.

**Involuntary Displacement:** means the involuntary taking of land resulting in direct or indirect economic and social impacts caused by: a) loss of benefits from use of such land; b) relocation or loss of shelter; c) loss of assets or access to assets; or d) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the project affected person has moved to another location.

**Involuntary Land Acquisition:** is the taking of land by government or other government agencies for compensation, for the purposes of a public project against the will of the landowner. The landowner may be left with the right to negotiate the amount of compensation proposed. This includes land or assets for which the owner enjoys uncontested customary rights.

**Involuntary Resettlement:** Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.

**Kiosk:** A booth/stall/cabin/cubicle made of wood or iron or any other building material which could be shifted to another location as a single unit without much damage and is used for carrying out petty business/ commercial activities and has been in operation/existence prior to cut-off date.

**Land:** means the material of the earth, whatever may be the ingredients of which it is composed, whether soil, rock or other substance, and includes the surface covered with water, all things growing on that surface, buildings, other things permanently affixed to land and free or occupied space for an indefinite distance upwards as well as downwards, subject to limitations upon the airspace imposed, and rights in the use of airspace granted, by international law.

**Land Acquisition:** This refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include:

- a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes;
- b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and
- c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible.

“Land” includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings, small structures, and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies.

**Livelihood:** This refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource based livelihoods, petty trade and bartering.

**License:** Means a permit of approval to carry out resettlement which is issued by MoPED.

**Local community:** means any community of the local population within the project's general area of influences who are likely to be adversely affected by the project and shall also include local populations who are either directly or indirectly affected by the project.

**Market Value:** the sum of money which the land might have been expected to realize if sold in the open market by a willing seller or to a willing buyer.

**Monitoring:** means the establishment of continuous or periodical procedures to monitor, measure, sample, record and analyse all environmental and social aspects of all project activities and shall include dynamic mechanisms, such as inspections and audits, where relevant, to verify compliance and progress toward the desired outcomes and such monitoring should be adjusted according to performance experience and feedback.

**Physical Displacement:** Loss of shelter, structures permanently affixed to land, crops, and other assets resulting from the acquisition of land or restrictions on land use associated with a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.

**Project-Affected Person (PAP):** A person that loses assets and/or usage rights and/or income generation (e.g., land, structures, crops, businesses) because these assets/rights/capacities are located in land to be acquired or restricted or leased for needs of the Project, or a person who belongs to a household negatively impacted by the project.

**Population Census:** A count of the population that will be affected by land acquisition and related impacts. When properly conducted, the population census provides information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation.

**Relocation:** Processes through which physically displaced individuals or households or communities are provided with compensation payment for their existing residential structures and assets and with livelihoods' restoration support where required and move from the Project Area.

**Resettlement:** A process through which physically displaced persons are provided with replacement plots and residential structures at a designated site. Resettlement includes initiatives to restore and improve the living standards of those being resettled.

**Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs):** A resettlement instrument to prepare when the location(s) of civil works are identified. RAPs contain specific and binding provisions to resettle and/or compensate the affected persons before implementation of the activities.

**Resettlement Assistance:** refers to activities that are usually provided during, and immediately after relocation, such as moving allowances, residential housing, or rentals or other assistance to make the transition smoother for affected households.

**Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF):** An instrument prepared to guide resolution of displacement arising from project activities. It sets out the compensation policy and resettlement arrangements to address the needs of the affected persons to ensure that their livelihoods are restored to pre-project levels or better. It provides guidelines to prepare the mitigation plans.

**Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA):** Any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially, or politically from

the sexual exploitation of another. Sexual abuse is further defined as “the actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions.” Women, girls, boys and men can experience SEA. In the context of World Bank-supported projects, project beneficiaries or members of project-affected communities may experience SEA.

**Sexual Harassment (SH):** Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other unwanted verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. SH differs from SEA in that it occurs between personnel/staff working on the project, and not between staff and project beneficiaries or communities. The distinction between SEA and SH is important so that agency policies and staff training can include specific instructions on the procedures to report each. Both women and men can experience SH.

**Shop:** Means and premises where any trade or business is carried on and where services are rendered to customers.

**Squatter:** A person who has settled on public/government land, land belonging to institutions, trust, etc., and or someone else's land illegally for residential, business and or other purposes and/or has been occupying land and building/asset without authority.

**Stakeholders:** A broad term that covers all parties affected by or interested in a project or a specific issue—in other words, all parties who have a stake in the project. Primary stakeholders are those most directly affected—in resettlement situations, the population that loses property or income because of the project. Other people who have interest in the project itself, beneficiaries of the project, etc. are termed secondary stakeholders.

**Tenant:** A person who holds/occupies land-/structure of another person and (but for a special contract) would be liable to pay rent for that land/structure. This arrangement includes the predecessor and successor-in-interest of the tenant but does not include mortgage of the rights of a landowner or a person to whom holding has been transferred; or an estate/holding has been let in farm for the recovery of an arrear of land revenue; or of a sum recoverable as such an arrear or a person who takes from Government a lease of unoccupied land for the purpose of subletting it.

**Vulnerable Persons:** People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

**Violence against women and girls:** The 1993 UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women defined violence against women and girls as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life (Article 1). Violence against women and girls shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to, the following: • Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation;

**Woman Headed Household (WHH)** means a household that is headed by a woman and does not have an adult male member who makes earnings. This woman may be a widowed, separated or deserted person.

## Executive Summary

### ES 1: Introduction and Background

The Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL), under its Medium-Term National Development Plan (MTNDP), is committed to building institutional capacity to respond to natural disasters and strengthen the resilience of urban communities, sustain decentralization, and improve service delivery. Sierra Leone's high vulnerability to natural catastrophes adds mounting pressure to its already strained urban infrastructure and limited fiscal space. Within this context, the Government has requested the World Bank's support to improve urban management and disaster resilience in Sierra Leone by funding the Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project (RUSLP) that will be implemented in the Western Area and select secondary cities of Sierra Leone.

The 'Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project' (RUSLP) is designed to comprehensively address the multisectoral urban development challenges and disaster risk management and service delivery, with the aim for livable, safe, financially sustainable, and productive urban centers. The proposed intervention aims to reduce the vulnerability to flooding and other hazards in unplanned settlements through participatory neighbourhood upgrading. A catchment-based and phased approach is being undertaken for the integrated flood risk reduction of drainage catchment in the selected communities.

Therefore, the main objective of the project is to ensure safe and viable attractive neighborhoods, support public improvement projects in vulnerable neighborhoods, improve and eliminate blighted and deteriorated areas, and to support safe public facilities.

### Project Location and Selection Criteria

Three (3) potential communities have been identified which include Coconut Farm and Moyiba in the upper catchment of the C4 and Rokupa in the lower catchment of the C5, based on the under-listed selection criteria;

- settlement size and population density;
- spatial vulnerability to disasters;
- contribution to a drainage catchment area improvement;
- income levels;
- lack of access to basic infrastructure and services;
- demonstration of interventions (i.e. to show tangible improvements at low cost for future replication or scaling up and to present upgrading in different typologies);
- social capital of community; and
- avoiding demolition and resettlement.

### Need for the Resettlement Plan

The resettlement plan (RP) is prepared to address project impacts especially those associated with displacement of people and/ or economic activities. This RP is required to provide a Site-specific action plan through which the identified project adverse socioeconomic impacts including involuntary acquisition of land and the subsequent resettlement of affected families are addressed. The RP is designed to serve the following specific purposes:

- Review of the existing national legal frameworks, compared with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), identifying gaps and suggests measures to address those gaps;
- Describes the approach for securing private land, assets and other common property resources;

- Defines valuation process of impacted assets;
- Defines the process for the RP preparation of RPs and their review;
- Defines the Cutoff date for All project affected persons;
- Identifies the consultation mechanisms/approaches adopted while preparing and implementing the RP including public disclosures;
- Defines the monitoring and evaluation arrangements including Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM); and
- Presents the institutional and implementation arrangements with clear roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders for the intended resettlement operations.

## The Proponent

The Government of Sierra Leone through the Ministry of Finance (MoF) served as the client whilst the Freetown City Council (FCC) served as the beneficiary of the Project. The implementing agency is the Fiscal Decentralization Division of the MoF with an established Project Management Unit (PMU).

## ES 2: Legal Framework

The relevant regulatory framework guiding the Neighborhood Upgrade Project (NUP), encompasses various pieces of legislation, including the Constitution of Sierra Leone (1991), the National Environmental Policy, the Local Government Act (2022), the National Land Policy (2015), and the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Act (2022). These laws collectively establish the standards for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement in Sierra Leone, while the World Bank ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks; ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement; ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities ESS8: Cultural Heritage and ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure provides additional guidelines for managing potential impacts related to land acquisition.

Sierra Leone's land tenure system is characterized by dual ownership, with the Western Area following an English land ownership system and the majority of the country operating under communal ownership governed by customary principles. This creates complexities, particularly in land acquisition processes for infrastructure projects, which the government addresses through established administrative and legal frameworks.

The Constitution protects individual property rights but allows for state acquisition of property in the public interest, provided adequate compensation is paid. ESS 5 highlights that land acquisition can lead to both physical and economic displacement, underscoring the importance of implementing the project in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts on affected communities.

## ES 3: Resettlement Plan Preparation Methodology

The Resettlement Plan (RP) has been developed in accordance with ESS5 and the Government of Sierra Leone's Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), reflecting the principles established in the previously prepared RUSLP RPF. The RP addresses critical elements such as measures for mitigating physical and economic displacement caused by the project and outlines a Livelihood Restoration Plan aimed at restoring the sources of income and livelihoods impacted by economic displacement, ensuring security of tenure for affected individuals.

Preparation of the RP involved a combination of desk reviews, field visits, and stakeholder participation, which informed various methodologies for data collection, consultations with affected populations, eligibility criteria, entitlements, asset valuation, assessment of GRCs, and cost estimations for RP implementation. Relevant literature reviewed included the RPF, Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Labour Management

Procedures (LMP), Community Upgrade Plan (CUP), Scoping Report, and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report, alongside pertinent national policies and World Bank standards related to land acquisition, displacement, and compensation.

Census surveys were conducted from July 23 to August 4, 2024, in collaboration with community leaders, providing insights into the demographic characteristics of the affected population and identifying vulnerable groups in need of additional assistance. Mop up survey was closed out on August 7, 2024. The methodology for identifying Project Affected Persons (PAPs) involved informing community leaders, enlisting local committees for asset identification, and conducting structured interviews and surveys.

Social-economic surveys collected demographic and socio-economic data from affected households to establish a baseline for sustainable income restoration initiatives. Asset inventories and valuations were carried out with the support of surveyors and valuers from government ministries, ensuring thorough documentation and minimizing disputes over asset ownership. The valuation process adhered to legal frameworks, emphasizing market value compensation in alignment with World Bank guidelines for full replacement value and additional allowances.

#### **ES 4: Public Consultation and Disclosure of Information**

Through a structured two-way dialogue, participants were encouraged to provide feedback that informed project design and mitigation strategies. The outcomes of these consultations are documented in the RP and include comprehensive summaries of stakeholder meetings, identification of key stakeholder groups, and the implementation of tailored consultation activities. Stakeholders were identified based on their potential impact on or by the project, including national ministries, local government bodies, community leaders, and affected persons. Various engagement activities, such as kick-off meetings, technical reviews, community consultations, and focus group discussions, were conducted to facilitate input from all relevant parties.

Consultations were conducted through community meetings, focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) over the period from 18<sup>th</sup> July to 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2024 and January 28-29, 2026 to gather the necessary information for the resettlement plan. All concerns raised by each neighborhood were meticulously reviewed and grouped together into summary tables together as presented in Table 4.3. There were no substantive differences raised during the local authorities' meetings and FGDs or between the different KIIs.

Overall, the community members in the majority of the target participants where discussions were held had high expectation that their quality of life would improve and that the road/drainage construction which will contribute significantly to overcoming flood in the communities and other subprojects would provide more economic transformation and improve livability within the communities.

#### **ES 5: Socio Economic Baseline**

The socio-economic baseline conditions of PAPs across the three neighbourhoods selected for the proposed upgrades comprising Moyiba (Figure 1.1), Coconut Farm (Figure 1.2), and Portee/Rukupa (Figure 1.3) were assessed. Moyiba, Coconut Farm, and Portee–Rokupa were prioritized due to their high environmental vulnerability, characterized by chronic flooding, severe erosion, inadequate drainage, and significant public health risks. Their selection reflects a risk-based approach to maximize resilience and address critical infrastructure deficits in line with national and World Bank priorities. Additionally, the Bai Bureh–Granville Brook corridor was assessed to capture downstream flooding impacts and socio-economic conditions of affected communities.

There are 966 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) who will be affected by the road upgrade and WASH facilities projects. At the time of the socio-economic survey, 7 PAPs were physically unavailable, however, in their absence, their relatives stood in to provide the necessary information on their behalf

a. The 7 missing PAPs were identified across the four neighbourhoods as follows: Moyiba (1), Portee (2), Coconut (2) and Bai Bureh (2). Nonetheless, the assets of the unavailable PAPs were inventoried. The assessment focused on key socio-economic characteristics, including demographics, income sources, education levels, and asset ownership. The primary goal of this assessment is to establish a baseline for monitoring and evaluating the outcomes of the resettlement plan while identifying vulnerabilities within the affected population.

The average monthly income for the surveyed PAPs is 1,000 SLL, which surpasses the national minimum wage of 800 SLL per month. However, the analysis indicates a pressing need to address the vulnerabilities of the PAPs, particularly in light of rising inflation rates. A vulnerability threshold has been set at earnings below 1,000 SLL per month.

### Socio-Economic Insights by Location

The predominant economic activity in the project area is trading, which is the main source of livelihood for most Project Affected Persons (PAPs). In addition to traders, there are also some artisans (such as welders, carpenters, and tailors) as well as a few civil servants residing or operating in the area. The primary impact of the project will be on traders and artisans whose business premises will be affected, potentially disrupting their income sources.

**Moyiba:** The analysis identified 484 PAPs (262 males and 222 females), with the predominant age group being 31-40 years. A significant portion (140 individuals) lacks formal education, with a notable gender disparity in educational attainment. Most families are nuclear, but larger household sizes raise concerns about dependency during displacement. Income distribution highlights that women predominantly occupy lower income brackets, indicating a need for targeted economic interventions. Figure 1.1 presents map of Moyiba.

**Coconut Farm:** This location recorded 173 PAPs (103 males and 70 females), characterized by a youthful demographic, particularly among males aged 21-40. Educational attainment is low, with few individuals participating in vocational or tertiary education. The prevalence of larger households adds economic pressure on heads of households, necessitating support programs for improved living conditions. Figure 1.2 presents map of Coconut Farm.

**Portee/Rukupa:** The area comprises 259 PAPs (160 males and 99 females), exhibiting a mix of younger and older individuals, indicating diverse community support needs. Educational attainment is moderate, yet many individuals, especially females, lack formal education. Households commonly follow a nuclear pattern, but high dependency ratios necessitate financial planning assistance and livelihood support. Figure 1.3 presents map of Portee/Rukupa.

**Bai Bureh Road:** The Bai Bureh Road drainage corridor, consisting of 27 males (54%) and 23 females (46%). The distribution indicates that both men and women are meaningfully represented among affected stakeholders, underscoring the importance of inclusive engagement and communication during project implementation

A significant portion (67.3%) of households is connected to basic utilities, primarily electricity, though many rely on alternative light sources due to high costs and unreliable supply. Water scarcity is a critical issue, with over 80% relying on private vendors. The survey reveals that a majority of households spend a large share of their income on food and debt servicing, with inadequate access to diverse home amenities and credit facilities.

Community discussions indicate a strong preference for remaining within their current locations due to limited land availability. Many PAPs expressed a desire to select their own resettlement areas, prioritizing proximity to family and social networks. In terms of compensation, the analysis reveals a clear preference for cash compensation across all locations, with notable numbers of PAPs also favoring land-for-land options, particularly among vulnerable groups such as aged household heads

and widows. Land-for-land options were explored as a primary consideration for eligible PAPs; however, considering the distance of the lands offered in the interland from Freetown which is on rocky highland running parallel to the sea, as there was no suitable replacement land within the affected communities, the PAPs opted for cash compensation instead, as the proposed lands were not preferable to them. Therefore, while land-for-land compensation was in principle considered, PAPs expressed their preference towards cash compensation at full replacement value coupled with LRP.

### Baseline Vulnerability and Economic Risk

Within the economically displaced population, the socio-economic census flagged 265 households meeting explicit vulnerability criteria. These individuals are actively engaged in the local informal economy but possess a significantly lower capacity to absorb income shocks. To ensure targeted equity in the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), these households have been disaggregated by their specific vulnerability profiles:

- **Widows:** 85 households
- **Elderly Persons:** 80 individuals
- **Dependent Single Mothers:** 77 households
- **Persons with Disabilities (PWDs):** 9 individuals
- **Child-Headed Households:** 7 households
- **Low-Income / Ultra-Poor Households:** 5 households
- **Chronically Ill Persons:** 2 individuals
- **Total Vulnerable PAP Households:** 265

### ES 6: Magnitude of Impacts

The project may lead to negative consequences requiring proactive mitigation, particularly regarding involuntary resettlement due to activities such as site clearing and earthworks. Anticipated adverse impacts include loss of land and assets, temporary access disruptions, damage to structures, social hardships for displaced individuals, increased pressure on local services, and security risks from population influx. The engineering designs and right-of-way (RoW) alignments for the Neighborhood Upgrading Project (NUP) will result in a combination of partial structural setbacks and complete physical displacement across the project intervention areas. A comprehensive asset inventory categorized a total of 400 affected structures subject to the final project design alignment footprints. To optimize resettlement planning, these structures were evaluated based on their primary use type and the severity of engineering impacts (categorized into Partial Impacts for repairs and setbacks, and Complete Impacts requiring full demolition).

### Structural Types and Impact Breakdown

The high-density nature of the project corridors characterized by intertwined residential living quarters and active informal roadside businesses is reflected in the structural breakdown:

- **Residential Buildings (182 Structures):** Comprising the largest segment of the affected footprint, these include permanent dwellings, multi-family units, and temporary single-room ("panbody") structures. Engineering designs necessitate the complete removal of 68 residential structures mostly panbody/makeshif structures critically situated along the Portee Wharf access road), while the remaining 114 will undergo partial modifications.
- **Commercial Structures (146 Structures):** These encompass retail lock-up shops, roadside kiosks, and artisanal workshops. The vast majority (102 structures) will experience partial impacts restricted to front extensions, overhanging awnings, steps, or forecourts, allowing

operators to remain at their primary locations. A total of 44 commercial units require complete removal.

- **Mixed-Use Buildings (48 Structures):** Dual-purpose assets combining active commercial storefronts with rear multi-family residences. Of these, 13 require complete removal, while 35 face partial setbacks.
- **Uncompleted Structures (16 Structures):** Partially erected building shells, foundation blocks, or perimeter walls under private ownership, of which 4 require complete removal and 12 undergo partial impacts.
- **Institutional Buildings (8 Structures):** Community-facing infrastructure and shared municipal spaces. Through diligent design tailoring, zero (0) institutional buildings require complete removal; all 8 structures experience minor partial impacts (such as fence realignments), ensuring critical public services remain fully operational.

### Temporary Utility and Access Disruptions Management

Construction activities may result in localized and short-term disruptions to water supply, electricity, and access routes. Most interruptions are expected to last from several hours to a few days, while utility relocation works may extend up to two weeks in limited locations. To minimize impacts, the Contractor will implement phased construction, provide advance notice to affected communities, maintain alternative access routes, and coordinate with utility providers. Where water supply interruptions exceed 24 hours, alternative water supply arrangements, including water tankering, temporary storage facilities, or standpipes, will be provided to ensure continued access to essential services.

### ES 7: Entitlement and Eligibility

According to World Bank policies, eligible PAPs are those who lose land, structures, or income sources as a result of the project. Eligibility criteria include loss of shelter or access to assets, loss of income or livelihood, and denial of access to social services<sup>1</sup>. PAPs are eligible for compensation regardless of their land tenure status if they occupied the affected land or structure prior to the cut-off date of August 4, 2024, which was communicated through community meetings and public outreach. The identified PAPs fall into three categories under World Bank ESS5, including those with formal legal rights, those with claims to land, and those without recognizable legal rights.

The project will respect PAPs' informed choices regarding compensation options while ensuring that land-for-land compensation remains available, where applicable, in accordance with ESS5 and subject to the availability of suitable replacement land. Currently, the RAP adopts a self-relocation approach and the affected households and businesses will receive compensation at full replacement cost, together with relocation and transitional assistance, to enable them secure alternative accommodation and business premises of their choice within or near their preferred communities, consistent with World Bank ESS5 requirements. **Eligibility as per ESS5**

| Category   | Description                                                                                                                                                                     | Gender      | Number of PAPs |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Category A | Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);                                               | Male        | 63             |
|            |                                                                                                                                                                                 | Female      | 63             |
|            |                                                                                                                                                                                 | Unavailable | 17             |
| Category B | Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets—provided that such claims are recognized under the laws | Male        | 300            |
|            |                                                                                                                                                                                 | Female      | 272            |

<sup>1</sup> Denial of access to social services in this context specifically refers to the potential temporary obstruction of access to schools, health centers, markets, water points, and places of worship that are situated along the project road corridors.

| Category   | Description                                                                               | Gender | Number of PAPs |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------|
|            | of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan |        |                |
| Category C | Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.       | Male   | 118            |
|            |                                                                                           | Female | 133            |

## ES 8: Asset Inventory and Valuation

The survey identified 966 Project Affected Persons (PAPs), including property and business owners. Structures affected include residential buildings (houses, apartments, and other dwellings (Panbody) where people reside), shops, kiosks, and public utilities (water pipelines and Electric Poles), leading to physical and economic displacement across Moyiba, Coconut Farm, Bai Bureh and Portee-Rukupa. The most affected structures with direct impact on local residents are the makeshift structures referred to as panbody in local parlance located along the seafront in the Portee Wharf neighbourhood (slum area) that will have to be relocated for the expansion of the road and access to the wharf. This would have a direct impact on 111 structures and would economically displace 130 people (58 men, 72 women).

Four main displacement types were categorized:

- **Physical displacement** due to direct structure impact;
- **Economic displacement** of permanent structure owners;
- **Economic displacement** of temporary structure owners;
- **Economic displacement** of roadside traders.

### Owners Versus Tenants Breakdown

Across the 4 upgrade corridors and WASH facility locations, the split between individuals owning impacted properties versus those renting (tenants losing tenancy/commercial kiosks) is highly concentrated toward commercial tenant operations as presented below:

| Location / Corridor                  | Asset Owners | Tenants    | Total PAPs |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| Coconut Farm Road & Drainage         | 66           | 89         | 155        |
| Moyiba Road & Drainage               | 113          | 348        | 461        |
| Portee/Rukupa Road & Drainage        | 111          | 130        | 241        |
| Bai Bureh – Granville Brook Drainage | 44           | 6          | 50         |
| Coconut Farm WASH Facilities         | 18           | 0          | 18         |
| Moyiba WASH Facilities               | 23           | 0          | 23         |
| Portee-Rokupa WASH Facilities        | 18           | 0          | 18         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                         | <b>393</b>   | <b>573</b> | <b>966</b> |

### Impacts by Location for Economically Displaced Persons:

- i. **Moyiba:** Requires substantial land for slope protection, affecting 306 structures and 350 individuals (71 males, 279 females) through economic displacement.
- ii. **Coconut Farm:** Some structures encroach on the existing road width; 66 structures and 89 individuals (38 males, 51 females) face economic displacement.
- iii. **Portee-Rukupa:** The slum area requires relocation of makeshift structures for road expansion, impacting 111 structures and economically displacing 130 individuals (58 males, 72 females).

- iv. **Bai Bureh Road:** No permanent structures will be demolished under the project. The only affected structures are 40 temporary makeshift structures (Pan Bodies) illegally constructed on the existing drains.

Vulnerable groups, comprising 265 households, received special consideration, with additional compensation and livelihood support for poor households based on ESS5. No impacts on cultural heritage were noted across the project areas.

### Location-Specific Physical Displacement Summary

- **Moyiba**

Physical displacement impacts in Moyiba are expected to be limited. Most affected structures are associated with partial impacts resulting from slope stabilization and drainage improvement works. The majority of PAPs in Moyiba will experience economic displacement rather than physical relocation.

- **Coconut Farm**

At Coconut Farm, impacts are largely associated with structures encroaching upon the existing road reserve. While some structures will be affected, most impacts involve partial loss of structures and business assets. Physical relocation requirements are therefore expected to be relatively low.

- **Portee–Rokupa (Portee Wharf)**

Portee Wharf represents the area with the highest level of physical displacement. Informal residential structures and Pan Bodies located along the waterfront and within the proposed road corridor will require complete removal to facilitate road widening, drainage improvement, and improved access to the wharf. Approximately 111 structures occupied by about 130 residents will require relocation. This location therefore constitutes the primary focus area for relocation planning and implementation.

- **Bai Bureh Corridor**

No permanent residential structures will be demolished within the Bai Bureh drainage corridor. Impacts are limited primarily to temporary structures and encroachments situated within existing drainage reserves. Consequently, physical displacement impacts are minimal and largely confined to temporary structures.

- **WASH Facilities**

Physical displacement associated with the WASH facilities is expected to be limited and localized, occurring only in locations where the proposed facility footprints overlap with existing structures, ancillary assets, or economic activities. The majority of impacts are anticipated to involve temporary structures, small-scale commercial activities, and other minor encroachments rather than permanent residential displacement. Consequently, relocation requirements are expected to be minimal. Nevertheless, any households, businesses, or other PAPs affected by the construction of WASH facilities will receive compensation at full replacement cost, together with applicable relocation assistance, livelihood restoration support, and transitional assistance in accordance with the RAP Entitlement Matrix and ESS5 requirements.

The project has adopted a mitigation hierarchy approach aimed at avoiding and minimizing displacement wherever possible. Although physical displacement is limited relative to the scale of the project, all affected households will receive compensation and resettlement assistance in accordance with Sierra Leonean legislation and the World Bank ESS5. The implementation of compensation, relocation assistance, livelihood restoration measures, and ongoing stakeholder engagement will ensure that affected persons are assisted in restoring or improving their pre-project living standards and livelihoods.

## ES 9: Livelihood Restoration and Income Improvement Plan

The primary goal of the LRP is to ensure that the livelihoods of displaced families are restored or improved to pre-displacement levels. The LRP will focus on improving or restoring the livelihoods and living standards of displaced persons, particularly vulnerable groups, providing additional assistance to vulnerable populations, and creating opportunities for displaced individuals to benefit from the project through employment and capacity building. In addition to employment and skills training, the Livelihood Restoration Plan will also promote small business support for those whose roadside enterprises and informal trading activities may be disrupted by the road upgrade. This support may include temporary market spaces, business continuity grants, or facilitation of access to microcredit to help affected traders quickly resume or adapt their businesses.

Findings indicate that impacts on livelihoods can be mitigated through capacity building for sustainable use of livelihood assets, development of alternative resources and initiatives, provision of measures to minimize gender and health risks, and financial literacy programs for effective compensation use.

### Vulnerable People Affected by the Project

| Type of Vulnerability    | Number in Affected Persons | Percentage of Affected Vulnerable | Percentage of Affected People |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Moyiba</b>            |                            |                                   |                               |
| Physical Disability      | 8                          | 6.1%                              | 1.7%                          |
| Non-Communicable Disease | 0                          | 0%                                | 0%                            |
| Illness <sup>2</sup>     | 1                          | 0.8%                              | 0.2%                          |
| Widows                   | 50                         | 38.2%                             | 10.8%                         |
| Dependent Single Mother  | 30                         | 22.9%                             | 6.5%                          |
| Child Headed Household   | 6                          | 4.6%                              | 1.3%                          |
| Elderly Persons          | 36                         | 27.5%                             | 7.8%                          |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>131</b>                 | <b>100%</b>                       | <b>28.4%</b>                  |
| <b>Coconut</b>           |                            |                                   |                               |
| Physical Disability      | 1                          | 2%                                | 0.6%                          |
| Non-Communicable Disease | 0                          | 0%                                | 0%                            |
| Illness                  | 0                          | 0%                                | 0%                            |
| Widows                   | 15                         | 29%                               | 9.7%                          |
| Dependent Single Mother  | 11                         | 22%                               | 7.1%                          |
| Child Headed Household   | 1                          | 2%                                | 0.6%                          |
| Elderly Persons          | 23                         | 45%                               | 14.8%                         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>51</b>                  | <b>100%</b>                       | <b>32.9%</b>                  |
| <b>Portee/Rukupa</b>     |                            |                                   |                               |
| Physical Disability      | 0                          | 0%                                | 0%                            |
| Non-Communicable Disease | 0                          | 0%                                | 0%                            |
| Illness                  | 1                          | 1.9%                              | 0.4%                          |
| Widows                   | 15                         | 28.3%                             | 6.2%                          |
| Dependent Single Mother  | 17                         | 32.1%                             | 7.1%                          |
| Child Headed Household   | 0                          | 0%                                | 0%                            |
| Elderly Persons          | 20                         | 37.7%                             | 8.3%                          |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>53</b>                  | <b>100%</b>                       | <b>22%</b>                    |

<sup>2</sup> Project Affected Persons (PAPs) who were identified as critically ill at the time the Socio-Economic Census was conducted. The health status was considered a key factor in assessing PAP's vulnerability.

| Bai Bureh               |           |             |            |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Physical Disability     | -         | 0%          | 0%         |
| Low-income Household    | 5         | 17%         | 10%        |
| Illness                 | -         | 0%          | 0%         |
| Widows                  | 5         | 17%         | 10%        |
| Dependent Single Mother | 19        | 63%         | 36%        |
| Child Headed Household  | -         | 0%          | 0%         |
| Elderly Persons         | 1         | 3%          | 2%         |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>30</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>58%</b> |

The LRP has been designed to align with the baseline socio-economic conditions and focus on capacity building in small business development, skills diversification, financial handling, and programs to safeguard children from negative impacts during implementation. Efforts will be made to offer job opportunities to PAPs during the construction phase, prioritizing local residents for roles like site guards and laborers. In the operations phase, PAPs will be given preference for maintenance and repair jobs, with skills training provided as needed.

### Summary Matrix of Livelihood Restoration Approaches

To comply with World Bank ESS5 mandates to restore and where feasible, improve pre-project living standards, a multi-tiered mitigation framework will be deployed alongside civil works:

- **Traders and Small Businesses:** Entitled to business continuity assistance, temporary alternative market spaces, financial literacy/management training, and facilitation of microfinance access.
- **Artisans:** Provided with workspace relocation support, vocational certification opportunities, and direct employment linkages with civil works contractors.
- **Transport Operators:** Mitigated via proactive traffic management plans, phased construction schedules, and advanced public notifications of route closures.
- **Vulnerable and Female-Headed Households:** Prioritized for direct transitional livelihood grants, financial counseling, women-focused enterprise development programs, and first-right-of-refusal for project-generated employment (e.g., site security, unskilled labor, traffic monitoring, and routine post-construction maintenance).

### ES 10: Relocation Plan

Affected structures or utility services within the WASH facilities, road and drainage subprojects footprint or alignment area shall be relocated outside the way leave. Key activities prior to compensation include effective operationalizing the project grievance mechanism, which would involve providing training reemphasizing their Terms of Reference for the GRC to ensure effective operation

The supervision of the RP implementation will be done by the FDD of the MoF as part of the project implementation in conjunction with the Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialists at the PMU, and relevant experts involved in environmental and social mitigation. It is recommended that the PMU engages a local consultant to carry out external monitoring and evaluation of the RP developed and implemented under the RUSLP.

Extensive and meaningful consultations with PAPs and local stakeholders were undertaken throughout the preparation of this RAP, including during feasibility stage, scoping phase, to the current this RP and livelihood restoration program development. To ensure that the concerns and preferences of the affected communities directly informed the resettlement process, engagements were conducted between July and August 2024, with follow-up verification consultations in January 2026.

These consultations were carried out through meetings, focus group discussions (including dedicated sessions for vulnerable groups, female headed households and women), and individual socioeconomic census interviews across Coconut Farm, Moyiba, Portee-Rokupa, and the Bai Bureh Road Corridor. Key concerns raised by PAPs, the availability of livelihood support, etc. were included as part of the consultations. The project has addressed these concerns by committing to cash compensation at full replacement cost prior to any displacement, establishing a clear grievance redress mechanism, and integrating robust livelihood restoration programs. A detailed record of these consultations, including dates, attendance, and a matrix of concerns and project responses, is provided in Chapter 4 of this report.

A public consultation and disclosure workshop will be held at each project site to launch the RP implementation process, building awareness about the project and providing details on entitlements, compensation processes, and grievance redress mechanisms. All relevant information on PAPs, including asset and household details, will be updated in the RP database, and Bank Account opening assistance will be provided to PAPs without bank account as determined by the RP Implementation Consultant and RUSLP. Internal monitoring will commence immediately after RP approval, focusing on institutional readiness, GRMs, payment agents, and tracking both physical and financial progress to assess site readiness.

The project assessed relocation options during planning and stakeholder consultations. However, suitable land was not available within the affected communities for the development of a centralized resettlement site. This has been presented and not chosen by PAPs due to implications to distance, social networks, access to services, and business activities, particularly for residents and business operators in Portee whose Pan Body structures are affected by the proposed road development, which was considered likely to affect livelihoods negatively. The RAP has therefore been revised to clarify that affected households and businesses to be supported through compensation at full replacement cost, transitional assistance and relocation assistance to facilitate self-relocation both for accommodation and business premises of their choice. This is coupled with a livelihood restoration support for eligible PAPs. Section 10 is developed accordingly to ensure details on the identification and evaluation of alternative relocation of sites. Prior to civil works, households losing primary dwellings will be consulted further as part of the ongoing stakeholder engagement regarding their affected assets and entitlements, with their full compensation details disclosed. The relocation compensation process will consider four categories of PAPs: those losing complete structures, those with less than 20% of their structures affected, those losing makeshift business structures, and those not requiring physical displacement but eligible for business disturbance compensation.

### Relocation Procedure with Responsible Agency and Timeline

| # | Activity                                                                                      | Timeline (to be completed within)       | Responsibility               | Support Agency |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Opening of Bank account                                                                       | within 2 weeks                          | RP Implementation Consultant | RUSLP          |
| 2 | Ensure PAPs have received all due compensation and allowances including relocation allowances | 4 weeks from start of RP implementation | RP Implementation Consultant | RUSLP          |
| 3 | Conduct meeting with PAPs to ensure PAPs of follow up actions.                                |                                         | RP Implementation Consultant | RUSLP          |
| 4 | Indicate date of dismantling shifting to outside the way leave                                | Within the specified Period             | RP Implementation Consultant | RUSLP          |
| 5 | Complete the process of relocation                                                            | Total 1-2 months from start)            | RP Implementation Consultant | RUSLP          |

Once the compensation is paid, all PAPs who are losing entire buildings will be given time to dismantle their old dwelling structures and salvage any material if they wish to and relocate to their new locations, especially at the Portee Wharf area (a coastal area within the Portee-Rokupa settlement, directly impacted by the project and it is the only location where complete demolition of makeshift structure (panbody) housing over 130 people).

### ES 11: Institutional Arrangements, Roles and Responsibilities

The key stakeholders and their responsibilities are detailed in the following table:

#### Stakeholders and Responsibilities

| #  | Stakeholders/Institutions                                | Responsibilities                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | FDD-MoF/PMU                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of Resettlement Committee (RC);</li> <li>Establishment of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC);</li> <li>Ensuring that the project conforms to World Bank ESSs, including implementation of the Resettlement Plan (RP), and GoSL legal framework.</li> <li>Facilitating the invitation/engagement of external monitors/stakeholders to witness the RP implementation.</li> <li>Coordinate activities at local level during the preparation and implementation of the RP/LRP</li> <li>Actual implementation of the resettlement assistance and handling of any grievances and complaints</li> <li>Approval of payments for RP implementation activities</li> <li>Internal monitoring and evaluation of RP activities.</li> <li>Preparation of progress reports on RP implementation.</li> <li>Submission of Reports to World Bank for review.</li> </ul> |
| 2. | Project Fiduciary Management Unit (PFMU)                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement for consultant for RP preparation and other resettlement related services.</li> <li>Maintain a database of PAPs to be resettled, as well as those actually resettled and compensated.</li> <li>Work with the PMU to ensure the correct people receive compensation.</li> <li>Document and safely store all records of payment of compensations to PAPs.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 3. | Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Country Planning (MLHCP) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support in verifying PAPs status claims on land, including for multiple claims to the same land.</li> <li>Support the PMU to provide a suitable alternative land for permanent resettlement of PAPs who opt for (in kind) land-based compensation</li> <li>Provide temporary housing for PAPs who are to be temporarily relocated, where necessary, to allow public works to be carried out for Neighborhood upgrades.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 4. | Ministry Works and Public Assets (MWPA)                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess the fair value of properties located on land to be used by the project.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 5. | Ministry of Social Welfare                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring of screening, public disclosures and compensation payments to PAPs.</li> <li>Ensure vulnerable groups like persons with disabilities, squatters, women, children, Ebola and COVID-19 survivors, persons living with</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

| #   | Stakeholders/Institutions                                      | Responsibilities                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                                                                | <p>HIV/AIDS etc. are treated fairly and their needs are adequately supported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide access to psychosocial services for PAPs where necessary.</li> <li>• Record grievances and escalate to the PMU.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 6.  | Ministry of Gender                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring of screening, stakeholder engagement and compensation payment to PAPs.</li> <li>• Ensure vulnerable groups like persons with disabilities, women, children etc. are protected from sexually exploitation or abused.</li> <li>• Record grievances and escalate to the PMU.</li> <li>• Provide psychosocial services for SGBV victims where cases occur</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 7.  | Social safeguards Unit of PMU                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviews RP and ensure its compliance to the applicable policies of the Bank that the PMU is sufficiently informed on monitoring results of the RP</li> <li>• Verify that the baseline information of all PAPs has been carried out and that the valuation of assets lost or damaged, and the provision of compensation, resettlement and other rehabilitation entitlements were carried out in accordance with the provisions of this RP.</li> <li>• Ensures that the RP is implemented as designed and approved.</li> <li>• Verifies that a fund for implementing the RP is approved.</li> <li>• Records all grievances related to the project that comes to the PMU and their resolution, ensuring that complaints are dealt with in a timely manner.</li> </ul> |
| 8   | Local Councils - Councillors                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inputs into the TOR for the RP</li> <li>• Support consultant during field work for the RP Implementation</li> <li>• Work with the PMU to organize screening of PAPs and conduct public disclosures.</li> <li>• Councilor in whose ward project site is located will support the PMU during screening.</li> <li>• Councilor will work with the Committee to provide suitable temporary accommodation for PAPs.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 9.  | Community – Community heads of project beneficiary communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Witnesses during screening, public disclosures, and monitor resettlements of PAPs</li> <li>• To ensure conducive social atmosphere for the execution of the project in their various communities.</li> <li>• They will act as intermediaries between the project implementation team and the communities.</li> <li>• They shall assist in the recruitment of local workers during the construction activities and will be involved in all grievance and conflict resolutions as represented in the GRC.</li> <li>• The community members will cooperate with the consultants and PMU to ensure effective and transparent census of affected assets.</li> </ul>                                                                                                     |
| 10. | Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC)                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The RIC will ensure that PAPs are contacted and informed about dates for implementation of activities of the RP for their participation;</li> <li>• The RIC will assist in the verification and documentation of PAPs for compensation;</li> <li>• Work with RP Implementation Consultant in mobilizing and notifying</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

| #   | Stakeholders/Institutions                                                                                                                                    | Responsibilities                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                                                                                                                                                              | <p>PAPs for the RP Implementation Process Ensure the implementation of the RP is carried out without conflict.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide any other support where necessary during RP implementation exercise</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 11. | Grievance Redress Committee (including Community Development Committee (CDC), an existing structure as currently functional within the project) <sup>3</sup> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a localized forum to receive, hear and resolve disputes arising from RP implementation</li> <li>• Receive grievance from the complainant, register and acknowledge receipt of grievance</li> <li>• Verification of grievance to determine among other things its linkages with the project activities</li> <li>• Decide options and approach taken to resolve the case</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 12. | The Contractor                                                                                                                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance with relevant environmental and social legislative requirements;</li> <li>• Work within the scope of contractual requirements and other tender conditions;</li> <li>• Organize representatives of the construction team to participate in the joint site inspections undertaken by the Social and Environmental Safeguards Team, and undertake any corrective actions instructed by the client and/or Environmental and Social Safeguard Consultant (ESSC);</li> <li>• Provide and update information to the Environmental and Social Safeguard Team (ESST) regarding works activities which may contribute to, or lead to the generation of adverse environmental conditions;</li> <li>• In case of non-compliance/discrepancies, the contractors will carry out investigation and submit proposals on mitigation measures, and implement remedial measures to reduce environmental and social impacts and stop construction activities which generate adverse impacts upon receiving instructions from the client/Environmental and Social Consultant.</li> <li>• Propose and carry out corrective actions and implement alternative construction methods if required, in order to minimize the environmental and other social impact.</li> </ul> |
| 13. | Supervising Consultant                                                                                                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The supervising consultant is responsible for ensuring that the project is implemented in accordance with the project design, work plan, and budget.</li> <li>• The supervising consultant is also responsible for monitoring the project's progress and ensuring that it meets the project's objectives and goals.</li> <li>• Also responsible for identifying and addressing any issues or challenges that arise during the project implementation process</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 14. | PAPs                                                                                                                                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide information for RP preparation and implementation processes</li> <li>• Attend consultations and training as required by the PMU.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 15. | CBOs                                                                                                                                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) are pivotal in implementing</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

<sup>3</sup> The CDC is an existing community-established structure responsible for project development collaborative effort. It is expected that the Project Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) in each community will collaborate with this structure to ensure effective grievance resolution during RP implementation to avoid excavations.

| #   | Stakeholders/Institutions                  | Responsibilities                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                                            | <p>the RP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They are involved in information dissemination, engage residents in decision-making, build community capacity, monitor RP execution, advocate for community rights, and foster long-term sustainability</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 16. | Witness NGO                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To observe the delivery of all compensation and assistance measures included in the RP to affected persons</li> <li>• To inform client of necessary refinements to the implementation approach</li> <li>• Provide the necessary technical backstopping to project implementation process</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 17  | World Bank<br>(International Stakeholders) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perform oversight roles to ensure compliance with the safeguards policies, review, clear and approve the RP report;</li> <li>• Conduct periodic supervision to enable satisfactory RP implementation;</li> <li>• provide support role throughout the project implementation while also monitoring the progress of civil works;</li> <li>• Make recommendations for additional measures to strengthen the management framework and implementation performance;</li> <li>• Where necessary, ensure institutional capacity building to strengthen the PMU to fulfill its mandate.</li> </ul> |

## ES 12: Grievance Redress Mechanism

The existing project GM is designed to address grievances of PAPs and other relevant stakeholders. The mechanism for the grievance redress includes a provision for the establishment of an inclusive Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for resolving disputes at the earliest possible time. Currently as practiced within the project, a Community Development Committee (CDC) is in place to enhance representation of the community people in overseeing the development of the project. The CDC serves as a communication channel for project activities, ensuring that all community residents are regularly informed of progress on the project and consulted on various aspects of the project.

The project GM as currently operates is designed to offer efficient, timely and affordable solutions to grievances that are reported due to project activities. In other words, the grievance redress mechanism provides a way to reduce risk for the project and offers PAPs an appropriate and effective avenue for expressing concerns and achieving remedies and promotes a mutually constructive relationship. In the interest of all parties concerned, the grievance redress mechanism is designed to resolve disputes at the earliest possible time with the following objectives:

- Provides a predictable, transparent, timely and trusted process and procedure to all parties to address complaints related to project activities, resulting in outcomes that are seen by all project stakeholders as fair, effective, and lasting;
- Ensures proper documentation and disclosure of complaints and any resulting corrective actions and pre-emptive engagement;
- Enables more systematic identification of emerging issues and trends.
- Builds trust as an integral component of broader community relations activities; and
- Contributes to the credibility and performance of the project by incorporating lessons learned from complaints received.

## List of Potential Grievances

| Stage                                         | Types of grievances (indicative)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Planning/<br>Preconstruction                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of awareness of the project foot print, wayleave/corridor;</li> <li>▪ Missing of parcel, error in identification and/or incorrect measurement (or perceptions over incorrect measurement) of affected assets;</li> <li>▪ Disagreement regarding inheritance or ownership of assets and fearing loss of compensation;</li> <li>▪ Lack of adequate communication on the project developments, not enough consultation/sensitization;</li> <li>▪ Disagreement over the rates utilized valuation of affected assets;</li> <li>▪ Mistakes in the formulation of compensation agreement documents;</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| RP Implementation followed by<br>Construction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Non-payment for improvements carried out to structures post survey and valuation but prior to compensation payments;</li> <li>▪ Mode of payment of compensation and time delays;</li> <li>▪ Not enough work during construction stage / dissatisfaction over wages given;</li> <li>▪ Wrong identification of livelihood restoration schemes, their inadequacy, training support and lack of necessary assistances;</li> <li>▪ Increased cases of HIV/AIDS due to intercultural interactions; likelihood of increase in gender-based violence (GBV);</li> <li>▪ Loss of access not addressed;</li> <li>▪ Loss of property due to theft allegedly by construction personnel;</li> <li>▪ Damage to trees/crops caused due by ongoing construction work e.g., deep cutting/excavations;</li> <li>▪ Dissatisfaction over replacement structures;</li> <li>▪ Inadequate support in relocating to resettlement sites/replacement structures; and</li> <li>▪ Snag in constructions causing non restatement of the soil leading to risk of flooding and blockage of the drains.</li> </ul> |
| Post construction                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Manifestation of the missing PAPs.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

### ES 13: Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities under this RP shall ensure that compensation, resettlement and development investments are on track to achieve sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of the PAPs. Furthermore, M&E verifies that entitlements are delivered promptly, and complaints and grievances are followed up with appropriate corrective action. The PMU will be responsible for the M&E of implementation for the resettlement/compensation plans. The M&E objective will be to make a final evaluation to determine:

- If PAP have been compensated in full before implementation of subproject activities; and
- If PAP is now living at a higher standard than before subproject implementation, living at the same standard, or if they are poorer.

The internal monitoring of RP implementation will be undertaken by the Financial Development Department (FDD) of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) in collaboration with Project Management Unit (PMU) and other relevant experts involved in environmental and social mitigation.

In line with the project management structure documented in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), the PMU shall engage a local consultant to carry out external monitoring and evaluation of the Resettlement Plan (RP) developed. An Independent External Evaluation (IEE) will be conducted shortly after the completion of the RP implementation.

The independent evaluation will aim to determine the following:

- Whether compensation payments were completed satisfactorily;
- Improvements in the livelihoods and well-being of Project Affected Persons (PAPs); and
- The resolution status of grievances or conflicts arising from the RUSLP.

Several indicators will be used to measure these impacts, including:

- Comparison of income levels of PAPs before and after the implementation of the RPF or RP;
- Income levels of PAPs and other individuals benefiting from the RUSLP;
- Livelihood and employment assistance provided under the RUSLP, as well as alternative income sources accessed;
- Changes in the standard of living and housing conditions of PAPs;
- Number and resolution status of grievances, along with the time and quality of their resolution;
- Identification and assistance provided to vulnerable individuals or groups, and the impact of such assistance;
- Number of demolitions conducted, if any, following appropriate notice; and
- Comparison of the number of PAPs compensated within a given period against planned targets.

#### ES 14 Estimated RP Implementation Budget

The total cost for implementing the RP is estimated at SLL 37,407,704.30 SLL, which is equivalent of USD 1,662,564.63 USD (using a \$1 USD to 22.5 SLL exchange rate). This amount will cover compensation for affected assets and additional mitigation measures, such as training for PAPs, assistance for vulnerable groups, livelihood restoration programs, and grievance management. A 10% contingency provision is included to account for unforeseen costs. In accordance with the provisions of the RPF, IDA resources will be utilized to cover compensation, land acquisition, and resettlement-related matters under the project. IDA resources will be used to pay for compensation for land loss, affected property, crops and support restoration of livelihoods of PAPs. The memo has been processed and approved by RVP. The implementation of the RAP will be led by the Project Management Unit (PMU), while the Fiscal Decentralization Division (FDD) of the Ministry of Finance will provide overall oversight. In accordance with the provisions of the RPF, IDA resources will be utilized to cover compensation, land acquisition, and resettlement-related matters under the project. The budget breakdown by project location (Coconut Farm, Moyiba, Portee/Rukupu, Bai Bureh) is detailed in the following table:

The overall reduction in the RAP budget from earlier RAP versions (June 2025) is driven by systematic project scope and design optimizations. While engineering design refinements successfully relocated, modified, or removed several high-cost WASH facility locations (substantially lowering permanent land acquisition liabilities), the introduction of drainage works along the Bai Bureh Corridor added a larger number of PAPs. Because the Bai Bureh impacts are largely confined to existing drainage reserves occupied by temporary, low-value structures (Pan Bodies), the associated compensation liabilities remain minimal.

Therefore, the revised RAP budget reflects the combined effect of: (i) reduced compensation liabilities arising from changes to WASH facility locations; (ii) updated asset inventories and valuation schedules; and (iii) the introduction of drainage works in Bai Bureh, where impacts are generally less compensation-intensive. The revised budget represents the final compensation requirement based on the approved engineering design and verified impact assessment.

## Resettlement Plan Implementation Budget

| #        | Items                                                | Compensation for each Project Location (SLL) |                      |                      |                               | Total Cost (SLL)     | USD Dollars Equivalent |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
|          |                                                      | Coconut Farm                                 | Moyiba               | Portee/<br>Rukupa    | Bai Bureh<br>Road<br>Corridor |                      |                        |
| <b>1</b> | <b>Compensation Payable to PAPs</b>                  |                                              |                      |                      |                               |                      |                        |
| <b>A</b> | <b>Categories of Compensations (Road Upgrade)</b>    |                                              |                      |                      |                               |                      |                        |
|          | Business Income Loss                                 | 60,500.00                                    | 344,500.00           | 152,500.00           | 100,000.00                    | 657,500.00           | 29,222.22              |
|          | Compensation for Affected Structure                  | 8,512,784.00                                 | 11,672,170.51        | 8,205,164.73         | 315,903.00                    | 28,706,022.24        | 1,275,823.21           |
|          | Vulnerability Assistance                             | 153,000.00                                   | 396,000.00           | 159,000.00           | 90,000.00                     | 798,000.00           | 35,466.67              |
|          | Haulage Cost (Haulage)                               | 197,000.00                                   | 635,000.00           | 428,000.00           | -                             | 1,260,000.00         | 56,000.00              |
|          | Rental Allowance                                     | 293,650.00                                   | 411,930.00           | 182,825.00           | -                             | 888,405.00           | 39,484.67              |
|          | Economic Tree Replacement                            | -                                            | 40,000.00            | -                    | -                             | 40,000.00            | 1,777.78               |
|          | Relocation of four (4) Electricity Poles             | -                                            | -                    | -                    | 120,000.00                    | 120,000.00           | 5,333.33               |
|          | <b>Sub-total compensation(A)</b>                     | <b>9,216,934.00</b>                          | <b>13,499,600.51</b> | <b>9,127,489.73</b>  | <b>625,903.00</b>             | <b>32,469,927.24</b> | <b>1,443,107.88</b>    |
| <b>B</b> | <b>Categories of Compensations (WASH Facilities)</b> |                                              |                      |                      |                               |                      |                        |
|          | Compensation of Land Acquisition                     | 364,371.73                                   | 673,330.31           | 401,911.07           | -                             | 1,439,613.11         | 63,982.80              |
|          | Compensation for Affected Structure                  | -                                            | -                    | 119,344.70           | -                             | 119,344.70           | 5,304.21               |
|          | <b>Sub-total compensation(B)</b>                     | <b>364,371.73</b>                            | <b>673,330.31</b>    | <b>521,255.77</b>    | <b>-</b>                      | <b>1,558,957.81</b>  | <b>69,287.01</b>       |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Other Cost</b>                                    |                                              |                      |                      |                               |                      |                        |
|          | Grievance Management/Resettlement Committee          | 120,000.00                                   | 120,000.00           | 120,000.00           | -                             | 360,000.00           | 16,000.00              |
|          | Livelihood Restoration Programs                      | 337,500.00                                   | 337,500.00           | 337,500.00           | 225,000.00                    | 1,237,500.00         | 55,000.00              |
|          | <b>Sub-total compensation (C)</b>                    | <b>457,500.00</b>                            | <b>457,500.00</b>    | <b>457,500.00</b>    | <b>225,000.00</b>             | <b>1,597,500.00</b>  | <b>71,000.00</b>       |
|          | <b>Total A + B + C</b>                               | <b>10,038,805.73</b>                         | <b>14,630,430.82</b> | <b>10,106,245.50</b> | <b>850,903.00</b>             | <b>35,626,385.05</b> | <b>1,583,394.89</b>    |
|          | <b>5% Contingency Provision</b>                      | <b>501,940.29</b>                            | <b>731,521.54</b>    | <b>505,312.28</b>    | <b>42,545.15</b>              | <b>1,781,319.25</b>  | <b>79,169.74</b>       |
|          | <b>Grand Total</b>                                   |                                              |                      |                      |                               |                      |                        |
|          | <b>SLL</b>                                           | <b>10,540,746.02</b>                         | <b>15,361,952.36</b> | <b>10,611,557.78</b> | <b>893,448.15</b>             | <b>37,407,704.30</b> |                        |
|          | <b>USD</b>                                           | <b>468,477.60</b>                            | <b>682,753.44</b>    | <b>471,624.79</b>    | <b>39,708.81</b>              |                      | <b>1,662,564.63</b>    |

**N.B.** The exchange rate used for the calculations is 22.5 Sierra Leonean Leones (SLL) to 1 US Dollar (USD).

# Introduction and Overview

01

## Chapter One : Introduction

### 1.1 Project Overview

In recent years, Sierra Leone has suffered several natural disasters including the Ebola outbreak of 2014/2015 and the mudslide in Freetown in August 2017. The almost yearly flooding in several parts of the country results in tragic loss of lives and destruction of properties. The Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL), in its Medium-Term National Development Plan (MTNDP), is committed to building institutional capacity to respond to natural disasters and strengthen the resilience of urban communities, sustain decentralization, and improve service delivery.

In response to the Government's commitment, the World Bank is supporting the effort to improve disaster risk management, urban resilience, and service delivery by funding the Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project (RUSLP) that will be implemented in Western Area and select secondary cities of Sierra Leone.

The RUSLP will support activities that aim to build social and physical resilience through sustainable livelihoods and upgrading vulnerable neighbourhoods; fiscal resilience through increased capacity for revenue mobilization and strengthening disaster risk management (DRM); improve service delivery for waste management; and promote urban planning and compliance to building regulations in the selected cities. The project is linked to at least three Clusters of the MTNDP (3 - Infrastructure and economic competitiveness, 4 - Governance and accountability for results and 7 – Addressing vulnerabilities and building resilience). It is also aligned with the Freetown City Council's (FCC) strategy to "Transform Freetown".

RUSLP has Four Components which includes:

**Component 1:** Institutional and Capacity Development in Integrated Urban Management with the following two subcomponents:

- Strengthening Integrated Urban Planning and Spatial Data Infrastructure
- Upgrading Urban Property Tax Administration and System

**Component 2:** Resilient Municipal Infrastructure Investment and Urban Greening with the following subcomponents:

- Neighborhood upgrading and greening in Freetown
- Solid Waste Management Upgrading in Freetown and select Secondary Cities
- Market Upgrading in Select Secondary Cities

**Component 3: Emergency Management Institutional and Capacity Development**

- Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Response Systems
- Contingent Emergency Response Component

**Component 4: Project Management**

The scope of this resettlement plan (RP)/livelihood restoration plan (LRP) specifically focuses on Sub component 2a of the RUSLP – Neighborhood Upgrade and Urban Greening aimed at upgrading three (3) neighborhoods in Freetown. The three (3) communities that have been identified include Coconut Farm and Moyiba in the upper catchment denoted C4 and Portee/Rukupa in the lower catchment denoted C5, based on the under-listed selection criteria outlined as follows:

- settlement size and population density;
- spatial vulnerability to disasters;
- contribution to a drainage catchment area improvement;
- income levels;

- lack of access to basic infrastructure and services;
- demonstration of interventions (i.e. to show tangible improvements at low cost for future replication or scaling up and to present upgrading in different typologies);
- social capital of community; and
- avoiding demolition and resettlement.

The proposed upgrading works aims to improve infrastructure and services with minimum relocation or resettlement in order to maintain the social fabric of communities and minimize expropriation costs. This entails comprehensive neighborhood upgrading to provide access to basic services and infrastructure, reduce flood/landslide/fire risks, and further bring economic and social benefits. The proposed RUSLP interventions being designed and implemented in a participatory manner, leveraging existing programs and services include drainage upgrading (tertiary and secondary/primary drainage), retaining walls, walkways, streetlights, access roads, footbridges, water supply, sanitation, and community facilities, which will bring climate change adaptation co-benefits.

To address potential adverse impacts, in line with the project safeguards instruments framework, such as the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), this site-specific RP – LRP has been prepared to mitigate any potential land acquisition, displacement, or access restriction issues that may arise during project implementation. The document outlines the principles, organizational arrangements, and criteria for resettlement planning to ensure that the needs of project-affected people are met at each site-specific investment location.

## 1.2 Project Description and Location

### 1.2.1 Neighbourhood Upgrading Area 1 - Moyiba

Moyiba is situated on latitude 8.47640, and longitude 13.20770 in a steep, hilly area on the east of Freetown, approximately 5 kilometres from the city centre. Moyiba lie within a natural river catchment denoted 'C4' after the Sierra Leone Multi-City Hazard Review and Risk Assessment<sup>4</sup>. Moyiba's topography is dominated by the Mamba Ridge (east) and Mount Aureol (west), rising sharply to approximately 550 metres above sea level and the Kissy Brook, which runs north south through the community. There are two lesser north-south ridgelines cradling the Moyiba community, where the Kissy Brook flows downhill from near Gloucester, through the community and out to Cline Bay and Sierra Leone River Estuary beyond. Moyiba has considerable areas of residential land within hazard zones from landslides and flooding.

### 1.2.2 Proposed Projects in Moyiba

The following subprojects are proposed for execution as extracted from the final Moyiba community neighbourhood upgrading interim report:

#### 1. Access Ways and Roads

The proposed road/access way projects and associated structures to be rehabilitated and upgraded include:

- Section 1: 0.5 Km from Blackhall Road junction to the Moyiba Health Center. Includes side drains, asphalt finish. Single carriageway, width - 6m
- Section 2: 1.3Km from the (Moyiba Health Center to the upper/east end. Includes side drains, asphalt finish. Single carriageway, width - 6m,

<sup>4</sup> World Bank, 2018. Sierra Leone Multi-City Hazard Review and Risk Assessment: Final Report (Volume 2 or 5) Freetown City Hazard and Risk Assessment

- Section 3: 0.8Km from the Moyiba Health Center to the lower/west end. Includes side drains, asphalt finish. Single carriageway, width - 6m.
- 2 No. bridges at two different locations across the Kissy Brook Drainage channel (at UTM Zone 28p: 697366.00 m E, 937023.00 m N and 697286.00 m E, 936401.00 m N respectively). Span of 18m, width of 2.0m, with railings
- Construct steps and walkway to the two Foot Bridges. No hand railings for the walkways. Steps/Walkway1 starts at UTM Zone 28p: 697440.00 m E, 937062.00 m N on the Moyiba road section 1 and ends at UTM Zone 28p:697359.00m E, 937010.00m N on an access road on the opposite side of Footbridge 1 across the Kissy brook main drainage channel.
- Steps/Walkway 2 starts at UTM Zone 28p: 697379.00 m E, 936411.00 m N on the Moyiba road section 2 and ends at UTM Zone 28p: 697225.00 m E, 936446.00 m N on an access road on the opposite side of Footbridge 2 across the Kissy brook main drainage channel.

## 2. Water Supply

The scope of the water supply intervention includes the following:

- Construction of eight (8) hybrid-powered boreholes with water kiosks at source.
- Construction of nine (9) Water Table wells to supplement existing sources in the remote areas of the community.
- Rehabilitation of existing two (2) viable spring boxes, one on each end of Kissy Brook.
- Installation of three (3) 10,000 L plastic water storage tanks on the lower ends of the community, to be filled from GVWC network for distribution to nearby households during no supply days from GVWC network.

## 3. Sanitation Facilities

Three types of sanitary facilities are proposed based on feasible operation and maintenance (O&M) cost factors and construction feasibility per location. The options to be adopted per location will be influenced by technical, environmental (including the informal nature of the settlement), economical, and social (including user preference) factors will be considered. Below are the proposed design options:

- Fourteen units of vermicomposting (Tiger Worm Toilets - TWTs) are proposed to be applied at household level. This could be revised downwards to a minimum of 8 public toilets.
- Septic tanks are proposed to be applied at road-accessible locations for public/communal use.
- Dry sanitation system, VIP Toilets, are proposed for locations that are prone to water scarcity

## 4. Lighting

The objective is to provide street/security lights at strategic locations in the community especially along walkways, small water supply points, public toilets, health centre, and security threat zones within the community. The Health Centre shall be provided with backup power for emergency units/Equipment.

The scope shall include the following:

- Installation of 200 Street Lights at the following locations – Walkways, Water supply points, public toilets, health centre, and security threat zones.
- Installation of 10KWp Solar Module Array with battery storage system for emergency loads/equipment in the Health Centre.

## 5. Slope Protection

The scope shall include the following:

- 220 m<sup>2</sup> reinforced concrete stepped seating accommodation around the football pitch (borrow pit)
- 1,500 m<sup>2</sup> stone terraced retaining structure to protect the unstable cliff by the Islamic school. Estimated length of 100m, Av. height of 15m.
- 400 m<sup>2</sup> retaining walls on cliffs behind properties estimated average height of 5m, total length of 80 - 100m.

## 6. Drainage

This includes the rehabilitation and reconstruction of identified critical 470m length of existing secondary drainages within the community.

Figure 1.1 presents the intervention map of subprojects proposed for execution in Moyiba.

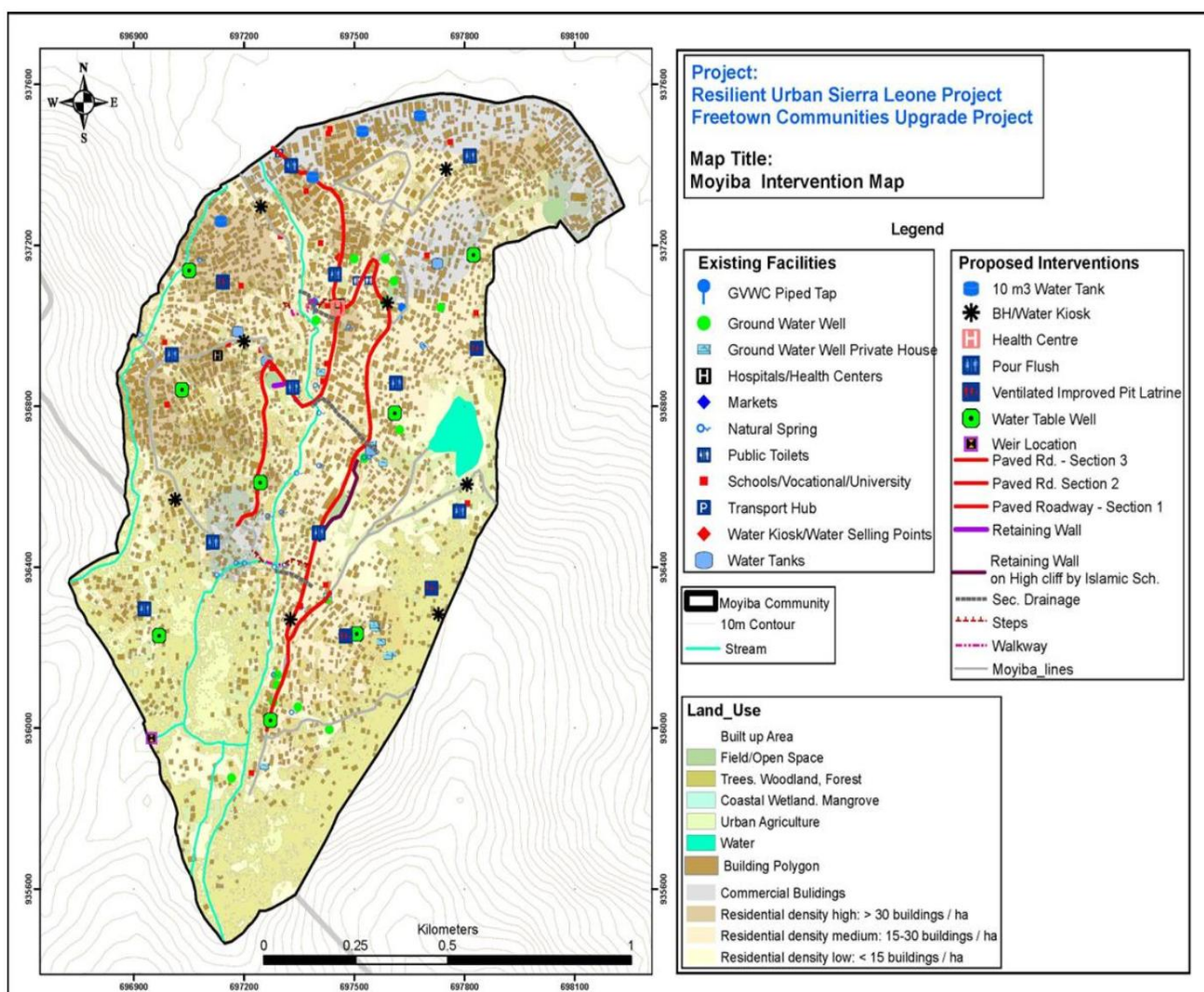


**Figure 1.1: Moyiba Community Subprojects Intervention Map**

### 1.2.3 Neighbourhood Upgrading Area 2 – Coconut Farm

Chapter 2 Coconut farm community is located on latitude 8.48112 and longitude 13.21245 in the Western Urban Area of Freetown, it is a small community situated in a steep, hilly area on the eastern side of Freetown, approximately 5 kilometers from the city Centre. Coconut Farm lies within a natural river catchment. The majority of the housing in the community is on steeply sloping ground that wraps around a spur of higher ground branching from Mount Aureol. For the purpose of this project the delimitation of Coconut Farm as designated by the World Bank and FCC teams, covers approximately 0.39km<sup>2</sup> and including 1,105 buildings (latest Open Street Map data, May 2022 imagery).

### 1.2.4 Proposed Projects in Coconut Farm

The following subprojects are proposed for execution as extracted from the final Coconut Farm community neighbourhood upgrading interim report:

#### 1. Access Ways and Roads

The proposed roads and associated structures to be rehabilitated and upgraded are presented below:

- Section 1: Alignment and pavement of 0.6 Km vehicle roadway from Blackhall Rd (by Benz Garage) to Quarry Road intersection. Includes side drains, asphalt finish. Single carriageway, width - 6m.
- Section 2: Alignment and pavement of 0.2 Km Coconut Farm Community/Health Centre Road from Blackhall Rd (by Mantrac). Includes side drains, asphalt finish. Single carriageway, width - 3-4m.
- Construction of 1.5 m wide walkways. Pathways have been mapped and indicated in maps with minor drainage crossings and steps.
  - Steps/Walkway 1 starts at UTM Zone 28p: 696618.00 m E, 937815.00 m N on the Benz Garage Road (section 1) and ends at UTM Zone 28p:696668.00m E, 937739.00m N on an access road on the opposite side of the existing Footbridge across the main drainage channel.
  - Steps/Walkway 2 starts at UTM Zone 28p: 696570.00 m E, 937808.00 m N on the Benz Garage Road (section 1) and ends at UTM Zone 28p:696543.00 m E, 937587.00 m N.
  - Steps/Walkway 3 starts at UTM Zone 28p: 696470.00 m E, 937773.00 m N at Quarry community and ends at UTM Zone 28p:696553.00 m E, 937444.00 m N at existing water abstraction location.
- Rehabilitation of existing public steps connecting walkways 2 and 3 -width 1.5m with mass concrete stairs and steel railings.
- Construction of new public steps connecting walkways 2 and 3, 1.5 m wide. Reinforced concrete stairs - 1.5m wide, and steel railing

#### 2. Water Supply

The scope of the proposed water supply intervention works includes:

1. Construction of four hybrid-powered boreholes as source of fresh water supply, pumped to overhead tanks of total capacity 80 m<sup>3</sup>.
2. Construction of a pumping transmission from the GVWC main pipe on Blackhall Road to a storage tank uphill of Coconut Farm and a gravity distribution system
3. Construction of two new Water Table Wells (WTW) at hard-to-reach locations
4. Rehabilitation of two Water Table Wells

5. Installation of emergency Public Water Storage and Supply Tank (PWSST) points to supplement storage and service to the lower ends of the community close to the GVWC network.

### 3. Sanitation Facilities

The proposed toilet facilities include:

- Twelve units of public VIP/vermicompost toilet with pit latrine representing six cubicles per block - 3 male and 3 female (each with one disabled-friendly cubicle) proposed to serve a total of 1,000 people.
- Five units of public pour flush toilet with one unit/block housing 6 cubicles each

The facilities are designed to contain the following:

- A reception area and waiting space
- Individual toilet stalls with locking doors
- Handwashing station
- Proper signage and ventilation
- Adequate lighting

### 4. Street Lighting

The scope shall include the following:

- Installation of 100 Street Lights at the following locations – Walkways, Water supply points, public toilets, health centre, and security threat zones.

### 5. Drainage

The proposed drainage improvement works includes:

- Lining of 340m of primary drainages from upper foot bridge to lower foot bridge, and from quarry road to lower foot bridge (near football field).
- Rehabilitation of 500m drainage from side of old benz garage building, crossing under Black Hall Rd. and Bai Bureh Rd, to Kissy Brook.
- Rehabilitation of 350m secondary drainage by the lower access bridge and feeder roads close to Ashobi Corner

Figure 1.2 presents the intervention map of subprojects proposed for execution in Coconut Farm.

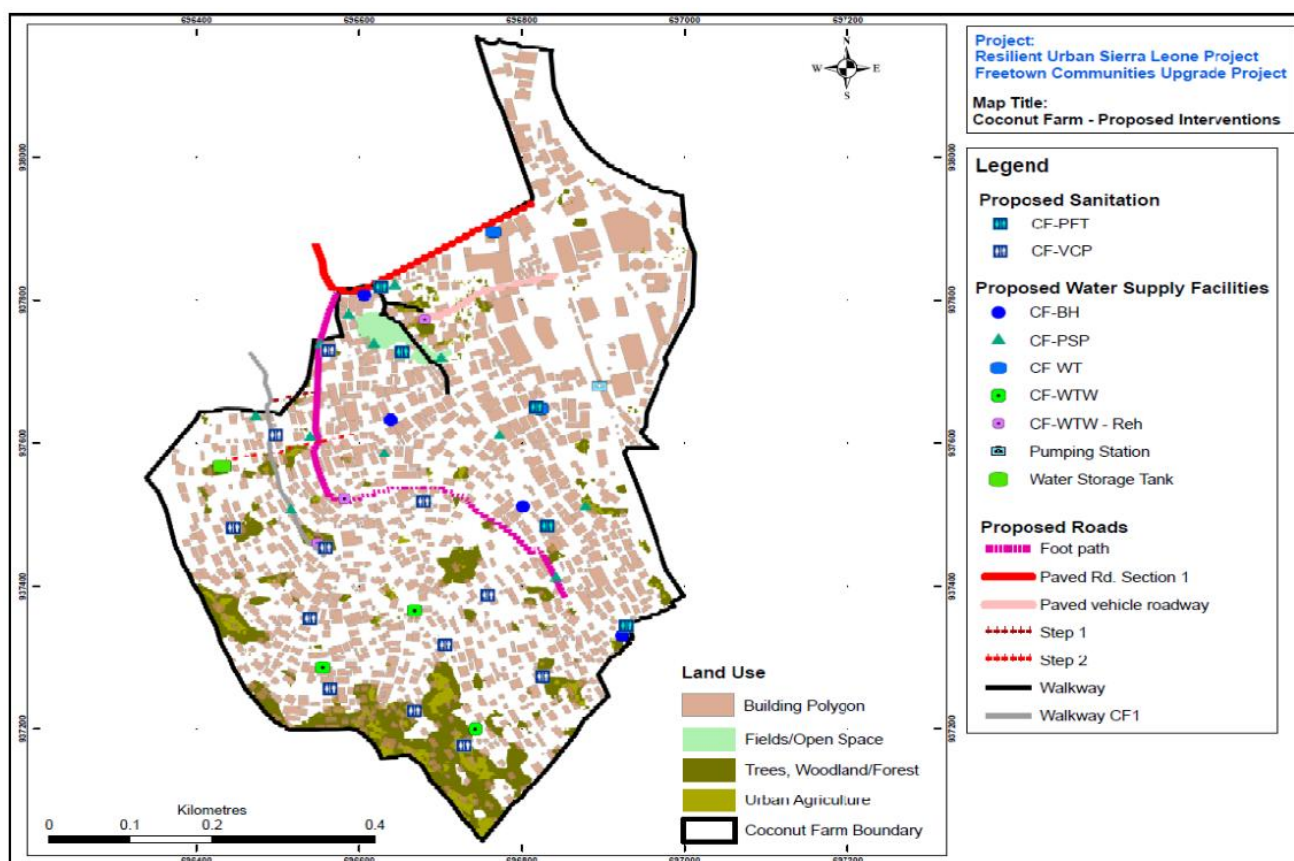


**Figure 1.2: Coconut Farm Community Subprojects Intervention Map**

### 1.2.5 Neighbourhood Upgrading Area 3 – Portee and Rokupa

Rokupa and Portee are located on latitude 8.46486 and longitude 13.17436 situated in a small bay surrounded by a cliff in the eastern part of Freetown, 10 km from the city Centre. Portee-Rokupa is characterized by small houses made of concrete blocks or mud blocks, located close to each other. People refrained from gradually investing in their houses due to land tenure insecurity<sup>5</sup>, this is compounded by a lack of formal land titles even among landlords in the community. The two communities are bisected by a large open drainage channel that acts as an “unofficial” physical boundary between the two communities leading residents to strongly identify themselves with either Portee or Rokupa, depending on whether they are located to the north or to the south respectively.

### 1.2.6 Proposed Projects in Portee - Rokupa

The following subprojects are proposed for execution as extracted from the final Portee-Rokupa community neighbourhood upgrading interim report:

#### 1. Access Ways and Roads

The proposed roads and associated structures to be rehabilitated and upgraded are presented below:

- Section 1: Alignment and pavement of vehicle roadway from Bai Bureh Road to Rokupa Wharf (Wharf Road 0.5km) - Roadway to wharf and proposed cold room to enhance ease of marketing and transportation of fish and other goods; including a single carriage vehicular bridge (UTM Zone 28p: 701303.00 m E, 936088.00 m N) to the health centre. Moderate to high relocation will be involved.

<sup>5</sup> Land tenure insecurity refers to the lack of legal or formal ownership of the land on which people live or build.

- Section 2: Alignment and pavement of primary vehicle roadway Loop around Gaddafi Mosque through Zara Lane (0.72km) with two lanes and lined drainages on both ends. Minor relocation will be involved.
- Construction of 1.2m wide steps down to the wharf.
- Construction of 1.5m wide walkways from Road Section 2 to steps, and within wharf community. No hand railings for the walkways. Steps/Walkway1 starts at UTM Zone 28p: 701061.00 m E, 935913.00 m N on a slip road adjacent to road section 2 and ends at UTM Zone 28p: 701296.00m E, 936037.00m N by the Rokupa -Portee wharf Community Mosque.
- Steps/Walkway2 starts at UTM Zone 28p: 701270.00 m E, 935953.00 m N on road section 2 and ends at UTM Zone 28p: 701287.00 m E, 936061.00 m N by the Rokupa -Portee wharf Community Hospital.
- Rehabilitate/reconstruct 3 No. footbridges across primary drainage at the wharf.
  - UTM Zone 28p:7
  - 1260.00 m E, 936060.00 m N (Reconstruct)
  - UTM Zone 28p: 701322.00 m E, 936100.00 m N (Rehabilitate)
  - UTM Zone 28p: 701359.00 m E, 936110.00 m N (Rehabilitate)

## 2. Drainage

The proposed drainage improvement works includes:

- Rehabilitation of existing 30m primary drainage within the wharf community
- Replacement of the culvert crossing on Bai Bureh Road

## 3. Water Supply

The scope of the proposed water supply intervention works includes:

- Construction of seven hybrid-powered boreholes as source of fresh water supply to the slum areas and some strategic public points; pumped to overhead tanks of total capacity 280 m3.
- Construction of 23 Public Standing Pipes (PSPs) in the communities to be supplied from the overhead tanks.
- Construction of two (2) Water Table Wells (WTW) to supplement the boreholes.
- Rehabilitation of a maximum 1 Km pipeline from the GVWC network on the proposed paved roads.

## 4. Sanitation Facilities

The proposed toilet facilities include:

- Three units of public VIP/vermicompost toilet with pit latrine representing six cubicles per block - 3 male and 3 female (each with one disable-friendly cubicle) proposed to serve a total of 1,000 people.
- Ten units of public pour flush toilet with one unit/block housing 6 cubicles each.

The facility design include:

- A reception area and waiting space
- Individual toilet stalls with locking doors

- Handwashing station
- Proper signage and ventilation
- Adequate lighting

## 5. Street Lighting

The scope shall include the following:

- Installation of 150 Street Lights at the following locations – Walkways, Water supply points, public toilets, health centre, and security threat zones.

## 6. Slope Protection

- Construction of 990m<sup>2</sup> retaining wall to protect the cliff on Rokupa end overlooking the wharf with a terraced reinforced concrete and stone pitched drain above.

Figure 1.3 presents the intervention map of subprojects proposed for execution in Portee-Rukupa.

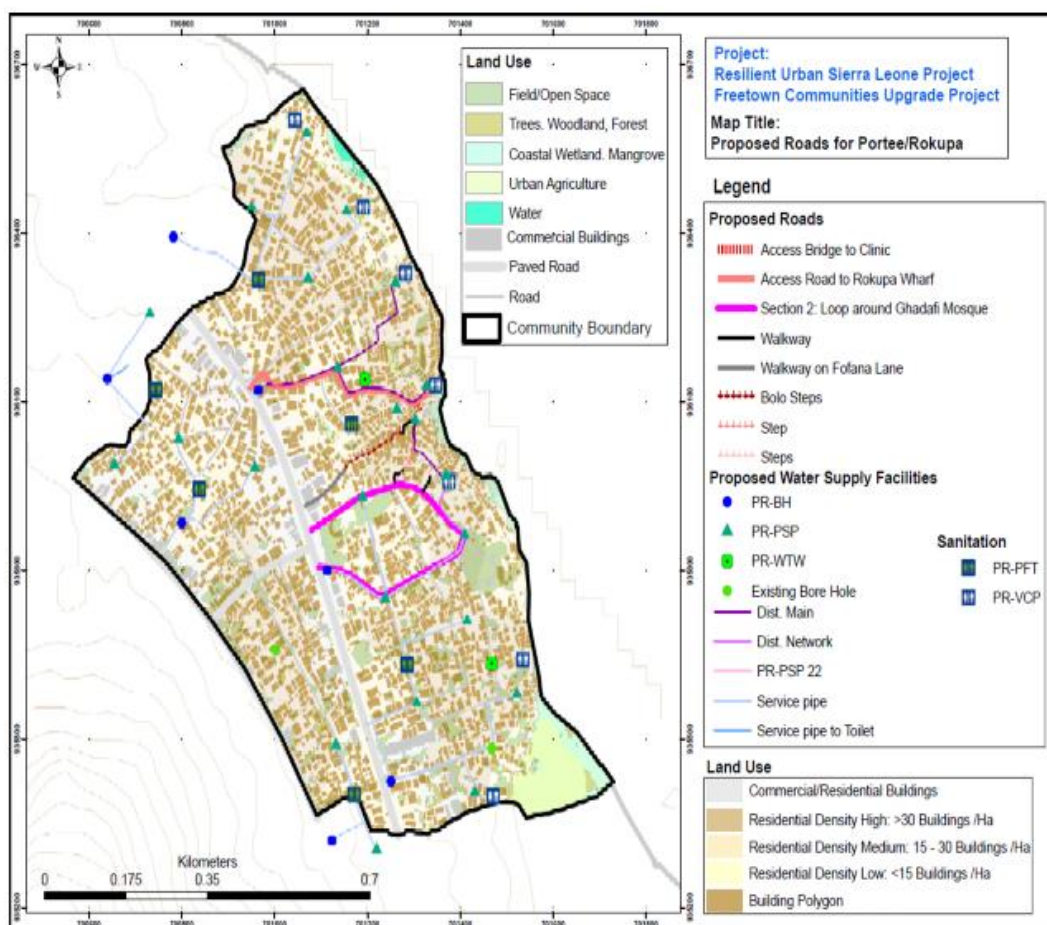


**Figure 1.3: Portee-Rukupa Community Subprojects Intervention Map**

### 1.2.7 Neighbourhood Upgrading Area 4 – Bai Bureh Road

Bai Bureh Road is located at latitude 8.49000 and longitude 13.21500, situated at the downslope boundary of the Coconut Farm catchment in Freetown, approximately 6 kilometers from the city Centre. The corridor lies within a steep, hilly terrain where surface runoff from the upper Coconut area rapidly converges onto the roadside. The topography is characterized by sharply sloping land, with several minor ridgelines directing stormwater flow towards the main drainage channels along the road.

Existing conditions along the corridor include informal drains of irregular sections, localized erosion, ponding, and sediment deposition, creating vulnerability to flooding during peak rainfall events. The area is predominantly occupied by commercial properties, with limited open space for additional drainage, emphasizing the need for an engineered, uniform roadside drainage system to manage stormwater and protect the road infrastructure.

### 1.2.8 Proposed Projects in Bai Bureh

The following subprojects are proposed for execution as extracted from the final Bai Bureh community neighbourhood upgrading interim report:

#### A. Drainage Channel

- Construction of reinforced concrete U-shaped open drains along Bai Bureh Road.
- Key dimensions: 0.90 m base width, 1.20 m depth, 150 mm wall and base thickness.
- Integrated with carriageway edge, designed for hydraulic efficiency and self-cleansing flow.
- Longitudinal profile ensures gravity discharge into downstream culverts.

#### B. Integration and Ancillary Works

- Tie-in with existing roadside structures, downstream culverts and retaining walls.
- Stone pitching/scour protection applied at high-velocity sections.
- Smooth transition into downstream culverts to prevent hydraulic jumps.
- Footpath/road interface for pedestrian access.

Smooth transitions at inlets and outlets to control sediment and prevent hydraulic jumps



Figure 1.3 Bai Bureh Community Subprojects Intervention Map

### 1.3 Scope and Aim of the RP - LRP

The Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project (RUSLP) is designed to improve urban infrastructure and community resilience. While the project prioritizes avoiding displacement, the proposed civil works including the upgrade of roads, drainages, and the construction of WASH facilities will unavoidably require the acquisition of land and cause physical and economic displacement. Therefore, this

Resettlement Plan (RP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) have been prepared to identify and mitigate these specific adverse impacts.

The primary aim of this RP-LRP is to ensure that all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are compensated for their losses at full replacement cost and provided with the necessary assistance to restore or improve their livelihoods and standards of living.

The scope of this plan is limited to addressing impacts directly resulting from land acquisition and restrictions on land use necessary for project implementation. This includes:

- Compensation for Assets: Defining the entitlements for lost assets, including structures, land, and economic trees, for all eligible PAPs regardless of their tenure status.
- Livelihood Restoration: Outlining measures to restore income and livelihoods for those whose businesses or employment are disrupted.
- Assistance to Vulnerable Groups: Providing special, targeted support to vulnerable individuals and households to ensure they are not disproportionately affected.
- Relocation Support: Detailing the assistance provided to physically displaced persons to facilitate their smooth transition to new locations.

This document serves as the guiding instrument for all compensation and resettlement activities, ensuring compliance with the laws of Sierra Leone and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5).

### 1.3.1 Objective of this RP (including LRP)

The purpose of developing a RP and LRP at this initial stage of the Project cycle is to plan for mitigating impacts of the neighborhood upgrade project on the livelihoods of project affected communities as early as possible before project commencement, and provide compensation and restoration where needed. It provides an agreed plan for the resettlement and compensation of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

Specific objectives are to:

- Develop mitigation measures to ensure that the affected people are not worse off as a result of the project and at least their livelihoods are restored to that of before the project.
- Engage PAPs and communities to gain understanding of project objectives and impacts
- Involve PAPs and other stakeholders in developing a plan for physical relocation and compensation for lost assets
- Provide information that will be used to implement the resettlement plan; and
- Outline institutional arrangements for the implementation of the RP

An inventory of people likely to be affected by the upgrade project, and assets that are likely to be displaced by the project (census) was done. This RP describes the proposed compensation and resettlement packages.

Specifically, the RP was prepared in order to:

- Ensure that the land acquisition process is per the requirements of the World Bank and those of the Sierra Leone Government;
- Raise awareness of the project and its consequences among the general public and particularly among those people who will be directly affected by the project;
- Set out strategies to mitigate against adverse effects suffered by the PAPs including provision of channels and platforms for negotiations;

- Assess the potential extent of involuntary resettlement caused by the Project;
- Identify the possible impacts of such resettlement;
- Identify and quantify different categories of PAPs who will require some form of assistance, compensation, rehabilitation or relocation;
- Estimate the costs necessary for resettlement and compensation.

#### **1.4 Justification for the Preparation of a Resettlement and Compensation Plan**

The upgrade of Moyiba, Coconut Farm, Bai Bureh Road and Rokupa communities which includes the improvement of access roads, construction of WASH facilities and upgrade of drainages amongst other subprojects will lead to land acquisition in the four intervention areas , specifically for the 59 WASH facilities footprint area and along the road/drainage construction RoW, restriction of access to economic facilities/homes and loss of economic assets along the roads within the four neighborhoods and therefore, will ultimately lead to the resettlement and compensation of PAPs The highlighted impacts therefore, triggered the relevant provisions in the Sierra Leone regulations on land acquisition, land act as well as the World Bank ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement thereby requiring the preparation of this resettlement/livelihood restoration plan.

# **Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework**

**02**

## Chapter Two : Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework

RUSLP/FCC is committed to conducting its activities with full compliance to the requirements of national regulations and the World Bank ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement. This section summarizes the regulatory framework applicable to the Neighborhood Upgrade Project (NUP). The assessment compares applicable national regulation with the requirements of the World Bank ESS 5. Where there are any identified gaps between the Sierra Leone legal framework and the World Bank ESS 5, an indication of how these will address is specified.

### 2.1 Sierra Leone Legal/Institutional Guideline and Requirements

The legal framework relating to resettlement issues consists of the various pieces of Sierra Leone legislation government laws and policies on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The relevant statutory laws and legislation particularly relevant to the proposed intervention resettlement issues include the following:

- The Constitution of Sierra Leone (1991) and the Protection of Individual Property;
- National Environmental Policy (Revised Edition – October, 1994);
- National Environmental Policy and Cultural Heritage Issues
- The Local Government Act, 2022;
- The Employment Act, 2023;
- National Land Policy 2015;
- Customary Land Rights Act, 2022;
- Local Content Agency Act, 2016;
- Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Act, 2022;
- National Development Induced Resettlement Act, 2023;
- Environment Protection Agency Act, 2022;
- The provinces Land Act, Cap 122 (enacted in 1927);
- The Concessions Act, Cap 121;
- The Survey Act, Cap 128
- The Registration of instrument Act, Cap 256
- State Lands Act 1960
- The Unoccupied Lands (Ascertainment of Title) Act, Cap 117

The highlighted laws and policies are variously reviewed in the initially prepared project safeguards instruments (RPF and ESMF).

### 2.2 International Standards

International Development Finance Institutions such as the World Bank provide guidance on their requirements for the RP process and place emphasis on achieving sustainable environmental, social and health outcomes. The World Bank's ESS5 on land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement will be applied in any sub-project of the RUSLP that displaces people from land or productive resources due to land take. Where there is conflict between national legislation and World Bank Operational Policies, the latter policies shall prevail.

#### 2.2.1 ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The international requirements and standards have been considered within the RP process under the World Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies, including ESS 5 – Involuntary Resettlement (World Bank Environmental and Social Standards 5). The World Bank ESS recognizes

that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use 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. The ESS 5 covers direct economic and social impacts caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in:

- relocation or loss of shelter;
- loss of assets or access to assets; or
- loss of income sources or means of livelihood, if the affected persons must move to another location.

Resettlement Plans are prepared to ensure that the displaced persons are:

- informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement,
- consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives, and
- provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the investment.

The implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement activities shall be linked to the implementation of the investments to ensure that displacement does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. These measures include provision of compensation and other assistances required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, (where it is required). Taking of land and related assets according to ESS 5 4, shall take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.

As indicated for displaced people whose livelihoods are land-based, ESS5 states that preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies and resettlers provided with land for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not the preferred option of the displaced persons or sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. The lack of adequate land must be demonstrated and documented to the satisfaction of the Bank.

ESS 5 further requires attention to be given to the needs of vulnerable groups especially those below the poverty line, including:

- Landless individuals and households;
- Elderly persons
- Persons with disabilities
- Women and children;
- People living in slums
- Street vendors and informal operators in the market
- Indigenous groups and ethnic minorities; and
- Other disadvantaged persons.

**Table 2.1: Summary Description of ESS 5**

| ESS5 Sections                              | Summary Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| General                                    | This ESS applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Defining Eligibility (PAPs Classification) | <p>According to the ESS5, affected persons may be classified as persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Who have formal legal rights to land or assets;</li> <li>▪ 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</li> <li>▪ Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land /assets they occupy /use. The census must be conducted to establish the status of the affected persons.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Screening and Appraisal (Project Design)   | The applicability of ESS5 to the borrower will be determined during the WB's environmental and social screening process. The Borrower will demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use are limited to direct project requirements for clearly specified project purposes within a clearly specified period of time.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Community Engagement                       | The Borrower will engage with affected communities, including host communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in ESS10. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include options and alternatives from which affected persons may choose. Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration of alternative project designs, and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities, and relocation process. Additional provisions apply to consultations with displaced Indigenous Peoples, in accordance with ESS7. |
| Grievance mechanism                        | The Borrower will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Planning and implementation                | Where land acquisition or restrictions on land use are unavoidable, the Borrower will, as part of the environmental and social assessment, conduct a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Institutional Arrangement                  | The Borrower's plan will establish the roles and responsibilities relating to financing and implementation, and include arrangements for contingency financing to meet unanticipated costs, as well as arrangements for timely and coordinated response to unforeseen circumstances impeding progress toward desired outcomes.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

| ESS5 Sections                                                               | Summary Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Implementation and Monitoring                                               | Borrower will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the plan and will take corrective action as necessary during implementation to achieve the objectives of this ESS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Collaboration with other responsible agencies or subnational jurisdictions: | The Borrower will establish means of collaboration between the agency or entity responsible for project implementation and any other governmental agencies, subnational jurisdictions or entities that are responsible for any aspects of land acquisition, resettlement planning, or provision of necessary assistance. In addition, where the capacity of other responsible agencies is limited, the Borrower will actively support resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring. |

### 2.3 Comparison of National Legislation and WB ESS5

The Analysis of previous resettlement documentation including resettlement plans, frameworks shows that there are some divergences between World Bank ESS5 and Sierra Leone legislation in the sphere of compensation for involuntary resettlement in the investment projects. The main discrepancies are in: public consultation before resettlement activities, detail explanation of entitlements to project affected population, and provision of just compensation instead of full replacement cost, carry out socioeconomic surveys among PAPs, Livelihoods restoration programs.

Sierra Leone Laws only provide compensation for land that is legally owned by PAPs and no compensation to encroachers for the same. The World Bank ESS5 provides for compensation for land to both legal owners and encroachers before the cut off dates. It is important to note that because of State ownership of lands in Sierra Leone, land use is only possible with the permission of local authorities (as given attorney by the President) on the basis of a lease or on other terms. Accordingly, land use issues are fully covered by land legislation and are governed by provisions of customary law/traditional practices and lease. According to Sierra Leone laws, those who use or occupy land outside the two lines of official permission will not be entitled to legal compensation. The State will have the right to seize the land from those “illegal land users”. Persons who take up the residence on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

World Bank in its ESS 5 highlights that particular attention should be paid to the needs of the most vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, and also other categories of displaced persons whose interests may not be protected by national legislation with regard to the compensations for the land plots subject to withdrawal. The most stringent will prevail in cases of discrepancies between WB and Sierra Leone legislation, not just simply in relation to compensation issues but to all issues. A further comparison between the Sierra Leone Legislations and the World Bank and harmonization measures (i.e. gap filling measures) is presented in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2: Comparison of Sierra Leone Laws and World Bank ESS5 Regarding Compensation and Resettlement**

| Issue                                               | National law and Policies<br>(The National Development-Induced Resettlement Act, 2023)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | World Bank Policy and ESSs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Gap                                                                                                                                 | Strategy                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Public consultation and information disclosure      | Free, prior and informed consent engagement with likely affected persons/ communities and other interested stakeholders throughout the entire process of the project allowing communities/ persons to voice concerns and influence decisions. Disclosure of the risks, impacts and mitigation measures must be made known to the likely affected persons before displacement. | Meaningful consultations with affected persons and communities, local authorities, and, as appropriate NGOs needs to be carried out.                                                                                                                                                                                       | No gap                                                                                                                              | The implementation should be closely monitored for consistency in the implementation as per both national and international guidelines.                                 |
| Resettlement License/ Approval Requirement          | The Act mandates companies or projects requiring resettlement to obtain a license from the Department.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | ESS 5 requires the development of a RP and approved by the appropriate national authority                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | No gap                                                                                                                              | Resettlement license should be obtained before the implementation of the RP for the project.                                                                            |
| Resettlement Impact Assessment and Management Plan: | The Act requires preparing a Resettlement Impact Assessment (RIA) and a Resettlement Management Plan (RMP) for projects with potential resettlement impacts.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | The borrower must develop an inclusive and well-informed resettlement action plan where resettlement is not possible to avoid.                                                                                                                                                                                             | No gap                                                                                                                              | The implementation should be closely monitored for consistency in the implementation as per both national and international guidelines.                                 |
| Compensation Framework                              | Compensation Framework: The Act outlines a detailed framework for compensating individuals and communities for lost land, assets, and income. The compensation must improve or restore the living conditions of affected/ displaced persons and includes cash and non-cash base compensation.                                                                                 | Preference should be given to land-based resettlement (land to land) to PAPs whose livelihood is land-based. In some instances, cash compensations are given at full replacement cost in local markets. Compensation framework should also cater for affected party who occupies the project area before the cut-off date. | No Gap                                                                                                                              | Compensation payments will be prompt, transparent and consistent, through compensation policies developed and agreed with stakeholders prior to displacement.           |
| Encroachers/ squatters                              | People who encroach/squat on the area are not entitled to compensation or any form of resettlement assistance                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | People who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any form of resettlement assistance.                                                                                                                                                                                            | ESS 5 recognizes squatters' entitlement to cash compensation for investments made on land before cut-off regardless of legal tenure | All eligible owners of pre-cut-off date assets (buildings, land etc.) will be entitled for compensation and treated equally regardless of legal tenure. WB ESS applies. |

| Issue                                               | National law and Policies<br>(The National Development-Induced Resettlement Act, 2023)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | World Bank Policy and ESSs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Gap                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Strategy                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Livelihoods restoration and resettlement assistance | Provide additional livelihood assistance to the affected persons / communities including training / capacity building; support with agricultural inputs, credit facilities and job opportunities to restore or at least the livelihood of affected communities/ persons.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Provide additional targeted assistance (e.g. credit facilities, training or job opportunities) and opportunities to improve or at least restore their income earning capacity, production levels and standards of living to economically displaced persons whose livelihoods or income levels are adversely affected. For a transitional period | No gap                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Livelihood restoration assistance will include support such as moving allowances, short-term income support, and longer-term livelihood development programs aimed at helping affected persons re-establish and improve their means of income.   |
| Support to vulnerable groups                        | Considerations must be made for vulnerable person" including any affected person, who because of their gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, social status may:<br>(a) suffer disproportionately from a qualifying project related activity;<br>(b) be more adversely affected by displacement caused by resettlement than others; or<br>(c) be limited in his ability to claim or take advantage of any resettlement assistance and related development benefits. | Attention must be given to vulnerable groups to be identified in the project area during the social impact assessment. They are entitled to additional compensation, legal assistance during resettlement and help during physical relocation                                                                                                   | No gap                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Specific efforts will be made to identify vulnerable or potentially vulnerable households during exit survey in line with the baseline surveys, for special consideration based on scale of impact.                                              |
| Residential and business renters                    | Fixed improvements introduced by renters on the land or structures automatically belong to the landowner, unless there is a specific provision that the owner will compensate the renter for any fixed improvements introduced by the latter. The practice is to ask the landowner to sign a waiver, allowing the renter to be paid compensation for any fixed improvements. There is no law written on this but legal rental agreement usually specified this.                                            | Under ESS5: (i) compensation at full replacement cost for loss of structures/assets other than land; (ii) resettlement assistance; and (iii) other assistance, as may be necessary to fulfil ESS5 objectives                                                                                                                                    | Compensation for fixed improvement introduced by the renter will be paid to the renter.<br>Renter will be provided compensation for transfer costs and disturbance compensation for temporary closure of the business establishment while transfer is ongoing | Renters were identified through census and will be provided with compensation for refund of the rental and compensation for temporary loss of income for businesses and disturbance allowance as applicable. World Bank requirements will apply. |
| Grievances                                          | The law provides that the developer shall develop systems and structures to prevent and manage grievance                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | WB policy recognizes that PAPs grievances should be addressed                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | No gap                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Detailed grievance mechanism shall be activated in line with project GM, with recourse to court of law if need be. The                                                                                                                           |

| Issue                     | National law and Policies<br>(The National Development-Induced Resettlement Act, 2023)                | World Bank Policy and ESSs                                              | Gap    | Strategy                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                           | and that the affected communities/ persons must form part of the structure.                           |                                                                         |        | GRM will be publicised and made accessible at no cost.                                                                                                              |
| Monitoring and evaluation | The laws require continuous monitoring and auditing of the RP development and implementation process. | Requires monitoring and reporting on effectiveness of RP implementation | No gap | Detailed monitoring, evaluation and monitoring programme built into the overall project management process. Internally and externally monitoring will be activated. |

**N.B. In case of differences between the national legislation and WB ESS5, the later will prevail.**

# **RAP Preparation Methodology**

**03**

## Chapter Three : Resettlement Plan Preparation Methodology

### 3.1 Overview

The World Bank ESS 5 requires project of this nature to undertake a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) regardless of the number of affected Population (PAPs), prior to implementation. The RP is required because project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use 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 in worst cases land acquisition can have both impact on affected persons. This RP therefore, has been developed according to ESS5 and in line with the initially prepared RUSLP RPF thus, covering the following critical elements:

- **Resettlement Plan:** this section of the plan presents measures to address physical and/or economic displacement, to mitigate economic and physical impacts expected from the project.
- **Livelihood Restoration Plan:** it presents basic Livelihood Restoration plans, proposed to restore the impacted source of income and livelihoods due to economic displacement or where restrictions on access to legally designated and /or protected areas are involved – this includes provision of security of tenure.

A combination of deskwork review, field visits and stakeholder participation formed the basis of the preparation of this RP. The subsequent sections present various methods applied during the RP preparation including data collection techniques, consultations with affected population and decision-making people, eligibility criteria and entitlements, valuation of the affected assets, assessment of GRCs composition, cost estimations for RP implementation is also defined among other element

### 3.2 Literature Review

Relevant literature involved review of studies and reports concerning the proposed project which includes the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Stakeholders Engagement Framework (SEP), Labour Management Framework (LMF). Community Upgrade Plan (CUP), Scoping Report, and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report, the review also covered relevant national policies, legislations pertaining to land acquisition, displacement and compensation as well as the World Bank Environment and Social Standards (ESS).

### 3.3 Consultation with Stakeholders

The World Bank ESS 5 requires continuous, transparent and genuine communication between the Project proponent, resettlement-affected parties and other stakeholders involved in the resettlement planning process. A range of methods and approaches were applied to ensure that all key *stakeholders are identified, consulted, and involved adequately throughout. These included:*

**Meetings:** Several regular formal and public meetings were held as deemed necessary with the affected parties, government authorities/departments, implementers, and other identified stakeholders to discuss RP-specific issues and procedures. Minutes of meetings were recorded and documented accordingly following acceptable best practices. To ensure maximum participation, stakeholders and PAPs including women and vulnerable groups were accordingly informed about all consultation meetings<sup>6</sup>. People were invited to attend the meeting through notification letters, and through community leaders who invited their community members by using speakers, word of mouth and phone calls. House visits were used to invite vulnerable groups in coordination with the community leaders.

<sup>6</sup> Women were given first priority in giving opinions and asking questions which were addressed to their satisfactions

**Interviews:** Throughout preparation of this RP, interviews have been helpful to identify and address several issues of importance to measuring losses and advise on redresses. Interviews were conducted with the councillors, community chiefs, religious leaders, FCC officers which include the Mayor and all others who could be reached. Selection of respondents for interview was based on ability of the respondent, knowledge of the project impacts and role in the community.

**Focus Group Discussions:** FGDs were conducted with selected groups of up to 30 people in the project area where various issues were addressed. Groups that were consulted with FGD are women, youths, community leaders, and also religious leaders. The category of PAPs engaged includes property owners, tenants, Traders (Squatters and Street traders), commercial motorcycle riders, vulnerable groups, and fishermen at Portee. The FGD also allow a smaller group of between 8 and 15 people to provide their views and opinions and to provide opinions regarding Census and Valuation exercises. It also aimed at obtaining views and opinions regarding RP implementation and resettlement process with furthering discussions about Assistance Benefits and Development Opportunities during resettlement implementation with targets on Issues about services, livelihood sources, and development, social and environmental interaction. Those issues formed the base for FGD which were later triangulated with other authorities which were consulted.

**Census and Asset Inventory:** A comprehensive census and asset inventory were conducted to identify all Project Affected Persons (PAPs), establish a demographic baseline, and document assets that may be impacted by the project. This exercise provided the foundation for resettlement planning and ensured that no affected person was excluded from entitlement considerations.

**Consultations:** In the process of preparing this RP several consultations were conducted with PMU, and FCC officers including the World Bank task team through virtual meetings in order to share experiences, knowledge and get information of procedures and approaches to furnish RP requirements. Consultation helped to develop a joint approach and drive team work in resolving challenges that could face not only the project and affected population but also the RP facilitator's activities development of the RP and LRP.

Extensive consultation process has been conducted for the Project prior to RP preparation, including through the project preparation stage, feasibility and design stage and during Scoping and ESIA preparation. Essentially, the preparation of this RP has considered extensively issues raised during the Project Design through feasibility consultant (ARUP-CEMMATS) in various formal public meetings and workshops with Stakeholders /potential groups. Table 3.1 present all the preliminary stakeholder consultations carried out to streamline the survey coverage.

**Table 3.1: List of Preliminary Consultation List**

| Date                     | Meeting                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 18th July, 2024          | Kick off Meeting with the PMU at RUSLP office                                                               |
| 18th July, 2024          | Technical meeting with the Supervision Consultant, CIMMAT on the Preliminary design Interpretation.         |
| 18th, July, 2024         | Virtual Meeting with the WB Task Team and the PMU                                                           |
| 18th and 23rd July, 2024 | RP survey tool review meetings with the RUSLP Safeguards and M & E Specialist                               |
| 23rd July, 2024          | Familiarization visit to the Mayor of Freetown and other executive members of Freetown City Council         |
| 26th July, 2024          | Preliminary Design review meeting with the Mayor of Freetown, PMU, RP Consultant and the Design Consultant. |
| 26th January, 2026       | Kick off Meeting with the PMU at RUSLP office on the Bai Bureh Addendum                                     |
| 26th January, 2026       | Technical meeting with the Supervision Consultant, CIMMAT on the Preliminary design Interpretation          |
| 26th January, 2026       | RP survey tool review meetings with the RUSLP Safeguards and M & E Specialist                               |

### Consultations during RP Preparation:

The consultation process was conducted alongside the RP preparation over the period from 18th July to 7th August 2024, continued through December 2024, and further engagements were held in January 2026, including targeted consultations conducted for the Bai Bureh corridor between 26th and 31st January 2026 as detailed in Chapter 4 and the list of meeting participants in Annex 4. The RP preparation consultations took different forms, including:

- Formal meetings, report backs and presentations to the Client, and the World Bank;
- Direct interviews with stakeholders, and particularly representatives of local council level governmental institutions, service providers and NGOs;
- Community meetings on site, with community members, Wards representatives, community leaders and GRC members
- Small Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with special interest groups for livelihoods identification;

### 3.4 Site Verification and Assessment

The team conducted site visits to observe, identify and determine the magnitude and type of resettlement impacts associated with the project (environmentally, socially and economically) and developed mechanisms to minimize those impacts. The resettlement planning team met with the community leaders from the neighbourhood to discuss the intention of accessing the delineated Area of Project Impact. The Initial ground-truthing was carried out over the period of July 19 – 26, 2024. The exercise was carried out to obtain the following information:

- Identification, marking and pegging of affected assets to alert the PAPs about the potential project impact.
- Identification of potentially directly affected persons, their local names, and georeferencing their location (GPS location);
- Additional information on the location of service infrastructure and access within the project neighbourhood continued over the period of the social studies, as part of work undertaken by the social team.

### 3.5 Asset, Census and Socio - Economic Surveys

#### 3.5.1 Survey Instruments Development

Asset Survey tools for Buildings and Support Structures, and Land (Annex 7), were prepared to collect detailed data on assets to be lost by individual PAP and community:

- The survey for Lands, Buildings and Support Structures detailed the building being affected; its GPS position and size; its type, use, features and condition; and ownership status;
- Information was collected for Land, building or support structure affected.
- The Census survey covered diverse themes including: Household composition (gender, age, education, residential status and employment status for each household member), with added characteristics of the PAP including tribal affiliation and religion; Economic activities and household income; Homestead details (description of structures, length of stay at residential site, water and energy sources, and sanitation facilities); Ownership of trees; and Perceptions of the Project.
- The Socio-Economic survey was a more detailed version of the Census, comprising additional information on:

- Household assets; Household expenditure patterns; the source and use of water resources; access to and use of community services and facilities; Access to health facilities and health status; Sacred, religious and grave sites; and Conflict management and information sources.
- Before finalization and embarking on actual field survey, the Socio-Economic survey tool was pretested as part of the training of the asset surveyors and enumerators, as detailed below.
- All survey tools were presented to the PMU, and to the WB, for comment prior to commencement of the fieldwork.
- The Report Structure was presented to the PMU, and to the WB, for comment prior to commencement of the fieldwork.

### 3.5.2 Training of Assets Surveyors and Field Enumerators

Citseo/Dalan the consultant mobilized team of qualified and experienced experts for RP preparation. In addition, the consultant also recruited enumerators and surveyors to complete the surveys in the field. Table 3.2 the RP preparation team composition.

**Table 3.2: RP and Livelihood Planning Team Composition**

| #                                    | Position                                                                   | Nos |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| <b>A. Key Personnel</b>              |                                                                            |     |
| 1                                    | Team Leader – Senior RP and Social Specialist                              | 1   |
| 2                                    | Resettlement Database Manager                                              | 1   |
| 3                                    | Asset Valuation Expert                                                     | 1   |
| 4                                    | Mid-level Resettlement Specialist /Sociologist                             | 1   |
| 5                                    | Land Surveyor                                                              | 1   |
| 5                                    | GIS Expert                                                                 | 1   |
| <b>B. Support Experts</b>            |                                                                            |     |
| 1                                    | Project Director                                                           | 1   |
| 2                                    | Quality Assurance and the Documents Cleaning                               | 1   |
| <b>C. Field Assistant Staff</b>      |                                                                            |     |
| 1                                    | Livelihood Specialist                                                      | 1   |
| 2                                    | Communication and Public Outreach Liaison Officer                          | 1   |
| <b>D. Data Collection Assistants</b> |                                                                            |     |
| 1                                    | Consultations (1 per community)                                            | 4   |
| 2                                    | Census /Social Economic Survey (5 per community)                           | 18  |
| 3                                    | FGDs Facilitators for Assessment of Impacted Livelihoods (1 per community) | 4   |

The Consultant conducted intensive training sessions for enumerators and surveyors from July 27–28, 2024 and another refresher training on January 26, 2026 for the Bai Bureh survey, prior to the commencement of fieldwork activities. Training was facilitated by the Sociologist and Resettlement Specialist and covered the following topics:

- Background to the Project;
- Principles of quantitative and qualitative research;
- Interviewing ethics and techniques, including exercises and role-playing;
- Familiarization and interpretation of tools and instruments to guide social economic, census, and valuation exercise;
- Practical use of equipment and software – KOBOLLECT, GPS and camera;

- Applicable national safeguards policies, laws and legislations along with World Banks Environmental and Social Standards; and
- Fieldwork logistics.

Training was complimented by piloting activities before embarking to full survey as presented in Figure 3.1.



**Figure 3.1: Survey Tool Training Sessions and Socio-Economic Survey Pilot Exercise**

### 3.5.3 Delineate Survey Area

The Surveyors used the co-ordinates based on the subprojects design to delineate the project footprint area boundaries to identify impacted properties, and thus the affected population was identified for the preparation of this RAP. The Map of the study areas in in the three neighbourhoods is as presented in Figure 1.1 – Figure 1.3.

### 3.5.4 Identification of PAP

The identification of the affected land and associated owners (PAP) followed the following process:

- The Resettlement Specialist informed all Community leaders and residents and the stakeholders engaged at each of the communities about the study in advance before commencement of survey;
- The Resettlement Specialist working together with members of community leadership committees (CDC & GRC) to inform the PAPs that they would be coming to their areas within the next few days to carryout data collection.
- Survey Team requested community leaders (CDC & GRC) to nominate members to help them in identification of affected asset owners;
- Land Surveyor prescribed the project area by marking boundaries by using coordinates from project design and subsequently identified affected Asset within those boundaries;
- The community members committee assisted in identifying land and asset owners. This was followed by interviews, firstly for the asset valuers followed by the enumerators with a Census form and/or a Socio-Economic questionnaire; and
- If an asset owner had more than one affected asset, each asset was surveyed by the valuers separately. However, only one Census or Socio-Economic survey was completed for each PAP.

### 3.5.5 Data Collection, Entry and Analysis

The surveys were conducted from July 29 to August 7, 2024, and subsequently from January 26 to 31, 2026 in Bai Bureh. The PAPs and other community members gave maximum cooperation to the CITSEO/DALAN team of surveyors and enumerators. Apart from setbacks due to rainy weather, and people who are not resident within the project area, and attending social issues/events, the PAPs made themselves available to be interviewed at the time the teams were in their area. This is partly due to the fact that the Resettlement Specialist gave ample notices to the PAPs through the community leaders and CDC members of the progress of the survey and to ensure their availability. Mostly, however, it is because the PAPs are largely interested in the Project, to give the required information.

#### Census and Inventory

The surveys were carried out within the Upgrading Areas from 23rd July to 7th August 2024, and in December 2024, with a subsequent survey phase conducted from January 26th to 31st, 2026 in Bai Bureh, under close collaboration with the project area community leaders. Census information provides resettlement planners with an understanding of the demographic characteristics of the affected population. The surveys have been carried out using semi-structured forms that were administered to each individual household during a door-to-door survey.

#### Social Economic Survey

Household socio-economic surveys have been carried out using semi-structured questionnaires that were administered to each sampled individual household through households' survey. These questionnaires were prepared and administered to register, enumerate and gather basic information on the affected population by residence in each community such as demographic data (age structure, gender structure, marital status, family size, literacy etc.) and related social and economic information like occupation, means of livelihood/ income sources, living condition, such as standards of houses, health facilities, education facilities water supply, sanitation and energy as well as social networks and support system among the affected people. Social economic survey was conducted to lay a framework (baseline) for subsequent socio-economic analysis needed to design, monitor, and evaluate and planning for sustainable income restoration or development livelihoods restoration interventions.

## Vulnerability Assessments

The assessment was carried out to identify vulnerable groups living in the project area that need special resettlement assistance or particular attention from resettlement planners as they are less able to cope with the physical and/or economic displacement than the affected population in general e.g., household headed by burdened women and men, children, people with disabilities and elderly people. In addition, the census captured the extremely poor households as well as groups that suffer social and economic discrimination, including people with chronic illness/disability.

### 3.6 Asset Inventories and Valuation Methodology

Social impacts have been observed mainly in terms of areas for land and units for residential structures, shops, temporary economic structures as well as short-term livelihood disruptions. However, for assessing cost of compensation, valuation of impacted properties is essential. To achieve this, a team was developed involving surveyors who liaised with valuers from government Ministry of Works. The survey team prepared and submitted a report on the values of affected assets (see Chapter 8 for the details on assets inventory and valuation).

An inventory and survey of all assets to be affected by the project was carried out. The survey accounted for the affected land, structures and buildings as well as economic trees (mango trees). During assets inspection and inventories, owners or their representatives were required to countersign each completed asset inventory form. The aim is to minimize the possibility of subsequent claims or disputes regarding the number of assets and ownership. The following are important inventory categories:

**Houses and Associated Structures:** Houses (main Dwelling), separate kitchens, toilets, storerooms, and workshops were evaluated as per construction materials used in relation to the prevailing construction rates. All structures were included in the inventory regardless of whether they are permanently inhabited or occupied intermittently by transient populations.

**Land Parcels:** Though limited, all lands affected by the project were surveyed, classified by type, and recorded. Therefore, lands in neighborhood were classified into three major categories: residential/dwelling lands, commercial lands and a mixture of residential and commercial depending on the nature of local communities and environment.

**Temporary Commercial Structures:** All makeshift structures used for trading or service provision were documented and valued based on prevailing local replacement cost rates for materials and labor, without depreciation, in line with applicable resettlement principles.

**Movable Installations and Fixtures:** Items such as display tables, temporary shades, storage boxes, and detachable fittings were recorded where they formed part of the affected business setup.

**Livelihood Disturbance:** Temporary loss of access to business premises and short-term interruption of commercial activities were identified and documented for the purpose of determining appropriate livelihood support measures.



**Figure 3.2: Survey Team Conducting Field Measurement to determine the Extent of Impact**

### 3.6.1 Affected Assets Valuation and Compensation Payments Methods

Valuation of affected assets was undertaken based on the current GoSL legal frameworks for valuation and compensation of properties as stipulated under the Customary Land Rights Act, 2022 (Part VIII- Investment Induced Displacement and Resettlement). This act requires that compensation should be paid based on the Full Replacement Cost of the affected property (land and structures) i.e., direct comparison/replacement cost method, and standing crops by using earnings approach as determined by the valuation assessments. This is generally in line with resettlement measures required by the WB ESS5, which recommends compensation at full replacement value of an asset at the time of valuation and not depreciated value. Nonetheless, valuation of affected assets also considered the accommodation, transport, and disturbance allowances as part of the valuation procedure.

## 3.7 Data Handling

### 3.7.1 Quality control, Data Capture and Analysis

Quality control measures were undertaken during fieldwork for data collection, including:

- Employment of skilled and experienced key and supporting staff (RP Expert, GIS expert, valuer and enumerators all with undergraduate degree or above).
- Intensive training of the enumerator's questionnaire content and in interviewing techniques;
- Enumerators were accompanied by the fieldwork supervisor (senior sociologist and RP Expert) to a sample of the households they visited; and
- Completed questionnaires were checked for internal consistency (e.g., employment status for individual household members recorded during the census were checked against household-

level information on sources of income as recorded during the detailed socio-economic survey).

- The photographic, GPS and questionnaire-based data collected during fieldwork were then captured in an electronic database and subjected to quantitative analysis to generate descriptive statistics and to identify trends and patterns in households' socio-economic characteristics and asset ownership.

The collected data from the surveys were exported from KOBACOLLECT to Excel for further analysis. The final master database will be kept by the Client, as a useful tool for resettlement planning in subsequent Project phases, and for monitoring the standards of living of PAP over the long term.

### 3.7.2 Data Limitations

The socio-economic and asset data is subject to the following limitations:

- Some asset owners were not available during the asset survey due to various reasons such as illness, political stands and travelling. They were followed up through local leaders and included in the survey.
- In some instances, it appeared that owners' representatives did not have in-depth information about the affected asset and household members. Survey team members gave them extra time to collect information from the right people/owners. Clarifications were finalized in December 2024 following a field verification exercise undertaken by the RAP team. Enumerators returned to the affected communities to re-engage PAPs, verify asset ownership and occupancy status, resolve data gaps and inconsistencies identified during the review process, and confirm compensation-related information. The results of the verification exercise were incorporated into the updated PAP database, asset inventory, and compensation schedules presented in this RAP..
- Family conflicts and misunderstanding between spouses caused frequent changes on the names to be registered during asset valuation. The PAPs are given time to resolve their conflicts prior to compensation payments.
- Two families (Portee – Rukupa) claiming a land on the alignment route of the proposed road to to the clinic in Portee – Rukupa. The case is in the court, but the parties were engaged and advised to ensure quick amicable settlement.
- In some instances, wrong information was initially passed by individuals regarding the ownership of affected assets. This altered the sequential numbering of the PAPs and assets.
- A peculiar Asset Ownership classification exists in the 3 communities. It is a situation whereby holders (lessor) of land lease to individuals (lessees) who erected structures. This requires a discrete separation of the value of land and improvements/structure of affected assets. During stakeholder engagements, concerns were raised on how compensation would be shared.
- The survey team relied on community leaders to identify the legal owners of affected properties.

### 3.8 Formation of Grievance Redress Committees (GRC)

Interim Grievance Redress Committees have been formed by the Feasibility Consultant (CEMMAT) in coordination with RULSP (Details see Chapter12 on GRC) and latched on by the Resettlement Planning Consultant to guide grievance management raised on identification of PAP, assets and the land affected by the Project and other relevant issues arising out of the RP/LRP preparation process. The CDC and GRC members were represented to the PAPs during stakeholder engagements across

the three communities. Reconstitution of the committees has been proposed to client to ensure all segments of the communities and PAPs are properly represented.

Given the close proximity and socio-economic linkages between the project communities and the Bai Bureh corridor, it is proposed that this existing interim GRC structure be retained and expanded to also serve the Bai Bureh project area, thereby avoiding duplication and ensuring institutional continuity. During stakeholder engagement sessions, both Community Development Committee (CDC) and GRC representatives were formally introduced to PAPs to strengthen awareness, accessibility, and trust in the grievance mechanism

### **3.9 Establishing Cut-off Date**

The establishment of a cut-off date for the RUSLP Neighborhood Upgrade Project (NUP) is required to prevent opportunistic new developments by individuals on bare lands that could pose risks to effective project implementation. In line with World Bank ESS5, this Resettlement Plan (RP) applied a Cut-Off Date procedure, defined as the final date of the census and asset inventory of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) eligible for compensation and assistance. For the initial phase of the project, the cut-off date was August 4, 2024. For the subsequent Bai Bureh – Granville Brook Corridor phase, the cut-off date was established as 31st January 2026, corresponding with the completion of the census and asset inventory in that location. These dates were formally communicated to the Freetown City Council (FCC), Ward representatives, and Community Leaders, and subsequently disseminated to all potential PAPs within the affected project areas with sufficient notice to ensure their availability for the census exercise. The RUSLP PMU was responsible for public communication of the cut-off dates through appropriate channels, including community meetings and official notifications

### **3.10 Preparation of Entitlement Matrix and Eligibility Criteria**

Based on the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and as guided by the ESS 5 requirements an entitlement matrix was prepared to outline all project-affected persons (PAP), the characteristics of the impact, and the types of compensation/reinstatement due them. By this matrix, all PAPs will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and livelihood assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including the social and economic vulnerability of the affected persons. The Matrix was reviewed and approved by the Client prior to valuation exercise as documented in the RPF.

### **3.11 Identification of Vulnerable Groups**

As guided by the criteria set in the RPF guided by ESS 5 requirements, various criteria were employed to classify the Vulnerable Groups (VGs). This includes condition of the head of household in terms of disability, income level, illness condition, and age. Vulnerable Groups (VGs) will require special or supplementary resettlement assistance because they are less able to cope with the physical and/or economic displacement than other affected population in general. Identification of persons and reasons for vulnerability was undertaken directly or through the community.

### **3.12 Resettlement Plan Compilation**

The outcomes of the aforementioned activities have been combined into this report, together with various other items of information needed to ensure successful completion of the resettlement process such as a grievance procedure, discussion on livelihood restorations, definition of organizational arrangements, an implementation schedule and cost estimate, as well as recommendations regarding monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation.

### 3.13 Exit Survey: Disclosure of Compensations, Options and Signing of Agreement Form

As highlighted during stakeholder with different categories of PAPs, prior to the start of the compensation payment process, compensation agreements with affected people is planned to be set and signed by the PAPs. The aim is to ensure that no PAP will be deprived the right for the preferred compensation mode. This will be done through an exit survey, to be carried out by the Client, official valuers in collaboration with FCC. The exit survey shall confirm the results of the surveys for validation of losses carried out in July/August 2024 through the performance of the applicable legal procedure. Every PAP shall be informed on their entitlements, will be provided time to make a decision on the relocation options and will sign compensation agreement forms (see relocation plan for detailed activity).

### 3.14 Updating Database Post-Disclosure

Subsequent to field work for disclosure exercise, any corrections to inventory of trees, types of structures based on materials and dimension, or name of PAPs will be updated in the database. The exercise will also include previously unknown or missing PAPs who might be showing up during the disclosure and they will be identified and listed by names upon verification. Valid PAPs will be enlisted in the PAP list and their asset and other Census and Socio-economic information in the database will be updated. New PAPs will be engaged later in another disclosure meeting and their signatures will be obtained on the agreement form for their asset.

### 3.15 Resettlement Plan Disclosure

Based on input from World Bank, the finalized RP will be disclosed at a local and national level. The World Bank Task Team will also disclose it on its website and in the project areas so that PAPs and all interested persons have full access to the document (the executive summary will be translated into kriyo). PAPs' specific information will not be disclosed to keep privacy and confidentiality.

Before approval and disclosure, the RP will be reviewed by the World Bank and PMU. The approved RP Report will be made publicly available in hard copy at the RUSLP office and soft copy will be available at RUSLP website as well as in the World Bank website. The summary of the RP Report will be translated into Kriyo and for confidentiality reasons; contact details and associated compensations of the PAPs will be removed by the RUSLP PMU. Hard copies in English and Kroyo will be available at the RULP office, FCC complex and other designated locations.

# **Public Consultation and Information Disclosure**

**04**

## Chapter Four : Public Consultation and Information Disclosure

This section presents a summary of public consultations held in accordance with the provision of World Bank's ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement and ESS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure that all displaced persons and host communities should be meaningfully consulted early in the planning process and encouraged to participate in the planning and implementation of the resettlement program. The Project has developed, consulted upon and disclose a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to be used for each of Project/ Subproject activities. Public consultation and disclosure of information among project developers, PAPs and other stakeholders are vital components for the success of any development project. Not only is regarded as best practice on ethical and moral grounds, but it is cost effective in the long term, and it ensure project acceptability and sustainability. In addition, the consultation process provides an opportunity for PAPs to express their views and opinions on the project, and on their present and possible future. To achieve this, public consultation and disclosure of information about the project is key. Accordingly, the proponent, supported by the WB project task team have spearheaded this process by giving consideration to all stakeholders, putting in place supportive institutional arrangements, and a program of implementation. This section presents detail of the consultations undertaken during the RP preparation, and actions required for the future, particularly in aspects relating to land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement.

### 4.1 Stakeholders Consultations Objectives

Guided by the RPF, the consultations with stakeholders are essentially a continuous process that will be conducted throughout the project implementation period. The objectives of consultations with various stakeholders include:

- Identification and documentation of views, concerns and expectations of the stakeholders relating to the project construction activities.
- Establishment of linkages and identification of role demarcation to avoid role overlaps
- Collection of project documents relevant to the experts' assignment essentially feasibility and designs of the infrastructure
- Prevention of conflicts through increased transparency in the processes during implementation
- Minimization of risks and performance challenges in the RP implementation and subsequent construction works through timely relocation of private owned assets and utilities from the construction corridor.
- Assessment of resettlement issues particularly sensitive areas near the project sites.
- Consultations with PAPs to identify gender disparities, ethnicity, income groups, minorities, vulnerable persons etc.

### 4.2 Project Consultation Process

Public consultation and disclosure of information for the Neighbourhood Upgrading Subproject started in July 2024 and continued in January 2026 for Bai Bureh, beginning with the preparation of the project through feasibility stage into the scoping phase of the impact assessment to the current resettlement and livelihood improvement planning stage. The consultation process which progressed further from the ESIA ensured two-ways communication between the project developer (PMU) and relevant stakeholders and assure accountability and transparency in the development process. An intense public consultation and disclosure program is therefore required to ensure that Project benefits are maximised and that the Project is implemented sustainably.

The subsequent section present details of the consultation undertaken during the survey (July 18 - August 7, 2024 and January 26<sup>th</sup> - 31<sup>st</sup>, 2026), and actions required for the future, particularly CITCEO/DALAN has continued with the consultation process with this study. Meeting sessions were conducted with different stakeholders within the project area to inform this RP in aspects relating to involuntary resettlement.

Essentially, the consultation activities have been fairly extensive and involved the following processes:

- Consultations took a two-way dialogue structure with provision of project related information and obtaining feedback from participants. The participants' opinions were analysed and be used to improve project design and mitigation plans.
- All consultations were well documented and reported in this RP. While the list of participants is presented in (Annex 6: Consultation Attendance Register), the issues raised, and response provided to those issues and how feedback incorporated in the design are summarised in Table 4.3

#### 4.2.1 Stakeholder Identification

The identification of stakeholders for this neighbourhood upgrading project followed the procedures outlined in ESS 10 and Guidance Note on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, which requires the proponent to identify the range of stakeholders that are directly or indirectly affected by the Project. Table 4.1 outlines the neighbourhood upgrade project stakeholders. The approach for systematically identifying stakeholders' groups was guided by the following criteria and in accordance with the SEP developed for the Project:

- Groups or individuals on whom the Project sponsor/developer will depend in one way or another in order to operate;
- Groups or individuals who are directly affected by the project, whether positively or negatively;
- Groups or individuals to whom the project sponsor has, or in the future may have, legal, commercial, operational or ethical and moral responsibilities;
- Groups or individuals who will need immediate attention from the project sponsor with regard to social, environmental and RP issues associated with the project;
- Groups or individuals who can have impact on the Project with regard to strategic planning and operational decision making; and
- Groups and individuals whose views can lead to a new understanding of the situation and the identification of opportunities for action that may not otherwise occur.

**Table 4.1: Neighbourhood Upgrade Project Stakeholders**

| Engagement Level                                | Organization                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Role in Resettlement                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>National Level</b>                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Ministry of Finance                             | PMU                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Project coordination, funding and implementation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Ministry of Land and Housing Development, Water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commissioner for Land,</li> <li>• Chief Government Valuer</li> <li>• Department of Lands and Registration</li> <li>• Department of Survey and Urban Planning</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issuing right of occupancy on land, oversees land use planning and issues related to compensation and resettlement.</li> <li>• Streamline Procedures for Land</li> <li>• Acquisition, Valuation, Compensation and Allocation</li> </ul> |

|                                                 |                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Survey and Urban Planning</li> </ul>                                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regularization of Informal Settlements.</li> <li>Preparation of legal Framework for Land Valuation</li> <li>Approval of compensation schedule</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|                                                 | Sierra Leone Environment Protection Authority (SL-EPA)                                                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning and implementation of all environmental matters and the articulation of environmental policy and guidelines necessary for promoting and protecting the environment.</li> <li>Enforcement of laws and regulations for environmental management and protection</li> <li>Advisor to the government on all environmental matters and performs the technical arbitration role in undertaking of environmental Audits and ESIA's.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Local Administration</b>                     |                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Freetown City Council                           | Council Management Team (CMT),<br>District Development Committee and<br>District Security<br>Committee District Land Allocation<br>Advisory Committee | <p>Responsible for welfare and development throughout the district</p> <p>Land Allocations issues</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Wards                                           | Mayor<br>Ward Councilors<br>Ward Executive Officers<br>Ward Extension Officers<br>Ward Community Development Officers                                 | Administration, community development, social welfare, environment and land management on a Ward level in collaboration with community leaders.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Local Administration                            | Community Chiefs<br>Mammy Queen, City Councils                                                                                                        | <p>Responsible for welfare and development at community level. Specific roles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of all the Government laws, orders, policies and directives, for maintenance of law and order;</li> <li>Coordination of public meetings.</li> <li>Land development process/land delivery as witnesses</li> <li>Resolution of land disputes</li> <li>Mobilization of residents for local development projects.</li> </ul>              |
| Non-Governmental and Governmental Organizations | The existing local community and private institutions such as schools, hospitals, law enforcement, churches, mosques, CBOs and NGOs.                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) are pivotal in implementing the RP.</li> <li>They are involved in information dissemination, engage residents in decision-making, build community</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

|                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                          | capacity, monitor RP execution, advocate for community rights, and foster long-term sustainability                                                                                           |
| <b>Community Members</b>                             |                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| All community members in the affected neighbourhoods | Community members of Moyiba, Coconut Farm and Portee-Rukupa                                                                                                                              | Responsible for providing inputs during Project planning and resettlement process.                                                                                                           |
| All People Affected by the Project                   | Land and property owners including tenants, squatters, traders, women, vulnerable groups or other interested parties from all affected areas. i.e Moyiba, Coconut Farm and Portee-Rukupa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide information for RP preparation and implementation processes</li> <li>• Attend consultations and training as required by the PMU.</li> </ul> |

#### 4.2.2 Consultation Activities

In the process of preparation of this RP, several consultations were made at all levels from the top ministerial level to individual PAPs in the project area. Table 4.2 presents a summary of stakeholder meetings that have been undertaken as part of the RP process.

**Table 4.2: Summary of Stakeholders Meeting**

| Date                                | Meeting                                                                                                          | Purpose                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Activity 1: Kick off Meeting</b> |                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| July 18, 2024 and January 26, 2026  | Kick off Meeting with the PMU at RUSLP office                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report to the Client in readiness to start the RP preparation for the Project</li> <li>• Request and collect necessary documents in relation to the project</li> <li>• Requesting counterpart person to assist consultant with various issues/information during the RP assignment.</li> </ul> |
| July 18, 2024 and January 26, 2026  | Technical meeting with the Feasibility/ Supervision Consultant, CIMMAT on the Preliminary design Interpretation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Get drawings on project design</li> <li>• Obtain clarity regarding extent project footprint area</li> <li>• Clarification of proposed subprojects longlist</li> <li>• Requesting counterpart person to assist consultant with various issues/information during the RP assignment.</li> </ul>  |
| July 18, 2024                       | Virtual Meeting with the WB Task Team and the PMU                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project coordination meeting.</li> <li>• Clarification on RP field survey approach</li> <li>• RP and LRP preparation discussion.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                    |
| July 18 & 23, 2024                  | RP survey tool review meetings with the RUSLP Safeguards and M & E Specialist                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review and alignment of RP survey tool</li> <li>• Coordination regarding public meetings in their areas of jurisdiction.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                            |
| July 23, 2024                       | Familiarization visit to the Mayor of Freetown and other executive members of Freetown City Council              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formally introduce the Project and seeking their views regarding the proposed project.</li> <li>• Get insight on specific laws and regulations governing valuation, compensation and relocation during land acquisitions for various purposes.</li> </ul>                                      |
| July 26, 2024                       | Preliminary Design review meeting with the Mayor of Freetown, PMU, RP Consultant and the Design Consultant.      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of preliminary design meeting and harmonization of subproject longlist.</li> <li>• Coordination for the siting of WASH facilities</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                            |

| Activity 2: Consultation with Community Leaders (Moyiba, Coconut Farm, Portee-Rukupa) |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
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| July 19, 2024 and January 27, 2026                                                    | Meeting with Ward Councillors<br>Community Chiefs, Imams, Pastors including CDC and GRC Members                                                                                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Community Entry.</li><li>• Seeking assistance on coordination of public meetings in their areas of jurisdiction.</li><li>• Formally introduce the RP Survey seeking their views regarding the proposed project.</li><li>• Raise awareness on the RP preparation and implementation process.</li><li>• Discussion on inventory and valuations of project affected assets.</li><li>• Discussion on Compensation Framework i.e. established government compensation guidelines.</li><li>• Discussion on compensation and assistance, eligibility criteria; and how and when compensation will be paid.</li><li>• Presentation of Community Working Groups (CDC &amp; GRC).</li><li>• Awareness on grievance redress procedure.</li></ul> |
| Activity 3: Community Awareness Consultation (Moyiba, Coconut Farm, Portee-Rukupa)    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| July 20, 2024 and January 27, 2026                                                    | Meeting with Coconut Farm community residents (Men, women, youth and people with disabilities)<br>(Male = 77, Female = 21. Total 91)                                                                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Formally introduce the RP Survey and seeking their views regarding the proposed project.</li><li>• Raise awareness on the RP preparation and implementation process.</li><li>• Discussion on inventory and valuations of project affected assets.</li><li>• Discussion on Compensation Framework i.e. established government compensation guidelines.</li><li>• Discussion on compensation and assistance, eligibility criteria; and how and when compensation will be paid.</li><li>• Presentation of Community Working Groups (CDC &amp; GRC).</li><li>• Awareness on grievance redress procedure.</li></ul>                                                                                                                        |
| July 21, 2024                                                                         | Meeting with Moyiba and Portee – Rukupa communities' residents (Men, women, youth and people with disabilities).<br><br>Moyiba: (Male = 41, Female = 16. Total = 57)<br><br>Portee – Rukupa: (Male = 69, Female = 33. Total = 102) |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Activity 4: Focus Groups Discussion (FGD)                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| August 1, 2024                                                                        | Meeting Assets Coconut Farm Owners, Tenants, Squatters, Business Owners, Traders<br>(Male = 34, Female = 16. Total = 50)                                                                                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To allow PAPs to provide their views and opinions regarding Census and Valuation exercises.</li><li>• Getting views and opinions regarding RP implementation and resettlement process.</li><li>• Discuss about Assistance Benefits and Development Opportunities during resettlement implementation.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| August 2, 2024                                                                        | Meeting with Moyiba Assets Owners, Tenants, Squatters, Business Owners, Traders<br>(Male = 51, Female = 48. Total = 99)                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| August 2, 2024                                                                        | Meeting with Portee – Rukupa Assets Owners, Tenants, Squatters, Business Owners, Traders<br>(Male = 80, Female = 43. Total = 123)                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| January 26 to 30, 2026                                                                | Meeting with Bai bureh Assets Owners, Tenants, Squatters, Business Operators.<br>(Male = 34, Female = 16. Total = 50)                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

|                                                                    |                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| August 4, 2024 and January 28, 2026                                | Meeting with bike riders <sup>7</sup> and street traders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Getting views and opinions regarding business disturbance due to construction works and RP implementation and resettlement process.</li> <li>Discuss about Assistance Benefits and Development Opportunities during resettlement implementation.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Activity 4: Key Informant Interviews with Community Leaders</b> |                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| July 19 – August 4, 2024 and January 28, 2026                      | Community leaders                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gather general information on communities' social-economic framework and project in general.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                     |

### 4.2.3 Details of the Consultations Conducted

Attitudes expressed by various stakeholders including affected communities with regard to the proposed project are diverse. On one hand, there are fears that people will be displaced off their residences, affected business (squatters along the project footprint opportunities will vanish, and that the Project could have significant negative economic and social impacts, especially if compensation to be paid will not consider those issues. However, such fears are generally outweighed by positive expectations that the project will help to overcome the problem of flooding which has been drastically impacting on the communities' wellbeing. Some stakeholders expressed apprehension that project activities could temporarily disrupt business operations, restrict access to shopfronts, or require removal of makeshift trading extensions positioned within forecourts. These concerns relate mainly to short-term economic disturbance rather than displacement, as the project will not involve land acquisition or demolition of permanent residential or commercial structures. There are also expectations that assistance measures should adequately address temporary livelihood interruptions during construction.

Notwithstanding these concerns, positive expectations significantly outweigh perceived risks. Many stakeholders emphasized that the intervention will address longstanding environmental and mobility challenges that have affected daily life and economic productivity along the corridor. Key issues currently experienced include:

- Drowning during the rainy season, especially children due to high current flow from hilly terrains and dangerous gullies in the communities including flooding at the Portee – Rukupa beach.
- Destruction of houses by high current flow, expanded gullies and flooding water.
- Diseases such as Malaria, Schistosomiasis, Bilharziasis, Typhoid, and Cholera.
- Unsettled life due seasonal migration during rainy season at Portee - Rukupa.
- Congestion in unaffected households, poor roads and non-accessibility during emergencies
- Loss of Income
- Seasonal flooding that restricts movement and limits access to homes and businesses.
- Poor drainage conditions that contribute to standing water, sanitation concerns, and increased exposure to water-related illnesses.
- Traffic congestion and difficult road conditions that slow commercial activities and emergency response.

<sup>7</sup> Consultation with motorcycle riders was essential as road construction will temporarily disrupt their routes and commercial activities. Early engagement ensured they were informed of potential impacts and the need to provide alternative routes to minimize disruption.

- Reduced customer flow to businesses during periods of heavy rainfall or construction-related obstruction.

Stakeholders anticipate that implementation of the subproject will deliver several tangible benefits, including:

- allow safe access to uphill areas that are usually inaccessible during heavy downpour.
- allow safe pedestrian access and motorable commute within the communities.
- provide access to safe and portable water for drinking and domestic use, which assist in controlling various water borne diseases thus improvement on sanitation and community health especially around the Portee – Rukupa beach area.
- ensure access to dignifying sanitary facility for safe disposal of sanitary waste across the communities.
- reduce safety and environmental hazards associated with landslide and boulder falls that usually lead to loss of life and destruction of properties.
- Improved drainage and flood control, thereby reducing seasonal disruptions to livelihoods and mobility.
- Safer and more reliable pedestrian and vehicular access along the corridor.
- Enhanced environmental sanitation conditions, contributing to better public health outcomes.
- Reduced accident risks associated with poor road conditions and unmanaged roadside trading encroachments.

In view of these considerations, community sentiment is broadly supportive, with stakeholders indicating willingness to cooperate with project implementation provided that temporary access limitations and business disturbances are properly managed through scheduling, communication, and appropriate mitigation measures.

During the Public Meetings, the PAPs raised a number of issues, including:

- The timing of the Project: When is it likely to start?
- Compensation: Who will determine the compensation packages; how will compensation values be determined; what mechanisms will be put in place to ensure that PAP are fairly compensated; and what type of compensation will be given?
- Grievance procedures: How will the PAP complaints be addressed?

As presented in Table 4.3, responses were provided to the concerns raised during the consultation meeting by CITCEO/DALAN team of Resettlement Specialist, Surveyors and Valuer with the assistance of Councilors and officers of the feasibility consultant.

**Table 4.3: Summary of Questions and Responses**

| # | Issue/Concerns                                                                                                                                            | Neighbourhood                                                                                                                     | Response                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Consideration in the RP                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | What if the building are owned by two different people on the same plot possibly by inheritance?                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee –Rukupa</li> </ul>                      | As long as there is evidence that two different people own part of the building, they are both entitled to compensation according to their agreement, which must be attested by the local authorities/community leaders | In asset inventory taking, section belonging to each individual was captured separately, verification will be required of each of the owners of the building in order adequately assign the entitlements.                                                        |
| 2 | What should one do in situation in which the husband died and left behind a widow and children?                                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee –Rukupa</li> </ul>                      | A female household will be recognized as applicable.                                                                                                                                                                    | Community leaders assisted to identify the potentially affected households even in asset where owners had passed away. Widows have been identified and have been categorized to be in a vulnerable position. They shall be compensated and overseen accordingly. |
| 3 | Participants requested clarification on the overall project purpose and whether works near the corridor were part of a larger intervention.               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee –Rukupa</li> <li>• Bai Bureh</li> </ul> | The project team explained that the initiative, supported by the World Bank and the Government of Sierra Leone, involves community upgrading works including drainage improvement.                                      | RP includes project background disclosure to ensure PAPs understand rationale and scope of work                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 4 | Community members asked why external data collectors would be visiting their shops                                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee –Rukupa</li> <li>• Bai Bureh</li> </ul> | Isaac Lebbie, RUSLP Social Specialist clarified that enumerators would collect socio-economic and asset data necessary for planning mitigation and compensation measures.                                               | Enumeration methodology and stakeholder notification procedures documented in RP.                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 5 | A participant questioned why the Sierra Leone Roads Authority was not visibly present at consultations                                                    | Bai Bureh                                                                                                                         | Project team confirmed that the agency is aware of and collaborating on project implementation.                                                                                                                         | Institutional coordination arrangements reflected in implementation framework.                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 6 | Residents explained that seasonal flooding currently affects compounds because existing drainage channels cannot contain upstream flow from Coconut Farm. | Bai Bureh                                                                                                                         | Project team confirmed drainage expansion is specifically intended to address this flooding problem.                                                                                                                    | Project justification section includes flood-risk reduction rationale.                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 7 | Stakeholders expressed concern that structures near the drainage that support livelihoods could be affected during expansion works.                       |                                                                                                                                   | Project team assured that works would be executed to minimize livelihood disruption and impacts would be limited to temporary structures only.                                                                          | Mitigation hierarchy applied—avoidance first, then minimization and compensation for temporary structures.                                                                                                                                                       |

| #  | Issue/Concerns                                                                                                                                               | Neighbourhood                                                                                                                     | Response                                                                                                                              | Consideration in the RP                                                                                     |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8  | Community representatives described how stormwater historically flowed toward Race Course and discharged to the sea but is now diverted due to obstructions. | Bai-Bureh                                                                                                                         | Information was acknowledged as valuable local knowledge to guide engineering design.                                                 | Community input incorporated into drainage design considerations.                                           |
| 9  | Stakeholders alleged that drainage obstruction near St. Theresa Primary School contributed to flooding along the corridor.                                   | Bai-Bureh                                                                                                                         | Project team noted concern and indicated technical teams would assess flow paths during design implementation                         | Local hydrological observations recorded as part of environmental baseline.                                 |
| 10 | Stakeholders sought clarification on whether compensation would be paid in cash or provided through replacement structures or materials.                     | Bai-Bureh                                                                                                                         | Compensation will be paid in monetary form based on replacement cost valuation of affected temporary assets.                          | Individual entitlement disclosure meetings will be conducted before payment to confirm values and agreement |
| 11 | Community leadership requested assurance that traditional authorities would remain involved throughout implementation.                                       | Bai-Bureh                                                                                                                         | Project team confirmed continued engagement with local leadership structures.                                                         | Stakeholder engagement plan provides for periodic consultation with community authorities.                  |
| 12 | Participants emphasized that flooding has been a long-standing community challenge and welcomed intervention but asked for timely implementation.            | Bai-Bureh                                                                                                                         | Project team acknowledged urgency and reiterated commitment to proceed after planning requirements are completed.                     | Implementation schedule section notes sequencing of compensation, notice, and works.                        |
| 13 | Residents sought confirmation that drainage expansion downstream would not worsen conditions upstream or shift flooding elsewhere.                           | Bai-Bureh                                                                                                                         | Technical explanation provided that downstream widening is designed to safely accommodate upstream discharge rather than redirect it. | Engineering safeguards and monitoring provisions referenced in RP environmental linkage.                    |
| 14 | Community members asked whether they would continue to be informed as the project progresses.                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee –Rukupa</li> <li>• Bai Bureh</li> </ul> | Project team committed to continuous information sharing and feedback opportunities.                                                  | Communication strategy incorporated into implementation plan.                                               |

| #  | Issue/Concerns                                                                                                                           | Neighbourhood                                                                                                                     | Response                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Consideration in the RP                                                                                                                                                           |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 15 | Some participants feared they might be forced to relocate their shops or residences entirely.                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee –Rukupa</li> <li>• Bai Bureh</li> </ul> | No relocation will occur because no permanent structures or land will be affected.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | RP focuses on temporary economic disturbance assistance rather than relocation measures                                                                                           |
| 16 | Traders requested clear identification of exactly which portions of their frontage areas would be affected to avoid confusion or rumors. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee –Rukupa</li> <li>• Bai Bureh</li> </ul> | Affected frontage limits were physically marked during inventory with owners present.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Only the encroaching temporary sections within project limits will be removed.                                                                                                    |
| 17 | Some stakeholders questioned why works could not remain strictly within the current road alignment without touching any structures.      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee –Rukupa</li> <li>• Bai Bureh</li> </ul> | Engineering and safety standards require clearing obstructions to improve drainage, pedestrian movement, and visibility.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Design optimization ensured only minimal frontage encroachments are affected and permanent buildings avoided                                                                      |
| 18 | What about institutions/ NGOs that might be affected by the project?                                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee –Rukupa</li> </ul>                      | There are institutions such as learning centers, worship buildings and health centers. We will try our level best not to affect them, however those affected shall be valued and an added package given to them for restoration within the vicinity with the assistance of the owner.                                                                                                                                                                               | This RP took all steps to avoid impacts on these structures, however in the event that they are disrupted, it advises in-kind restoration to such assets within the project area. |
| 19 | Will compensation be in kind or in cash?                                                                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee –Rukupa</li> </ul>                      | Compensation is assessed in monetary terms on reported market values. Decisions for payments shall be made and consulted during the disclosure exercise during which each PAP will be informed of how much are entitled to.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | This RP advises to obtain more opinions after each PAPs gets the amount for compensation.                                                                                         |
| 20 | Where will the affected persons go?                                                                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee –Rukupa</li> </ul>                      | All identified Project Affected Persons (PAPs) throughout the RP process. The extent of impact on each asset will be transparently disclosed to the respective owners. Subsequently, a valuation team comprising an Estate Valuer, Engineer, and Land Surveyor will conduct an on-site assessment to determine the Full Replacement Cost (FRC) of the affected property. This evaluation will include the cost of land, assets, and other allowances to ensure that | Compensation and livelihoods restoration involve care for where to reside during implementation of the project.                                                                   |

| #  | Issue/Concerns                                                                                                                                                 | Neighbourhood                                                                                                | Response                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Consideration in the RP                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    |                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                              | PAPs are adequately compensated and supported in arranging relocation to facilities of their preference.                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 21 | We need to know where the boundaries are and which buildings are affected, likewise how those who are affected will be cared for during and after demolitions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee –Rukupa</li> </ul> | We shall mark and number all buildings and owners will be involved in all these activities. Enough time will be given to arrange for leaving the areas, but assistance may be given where situations require. | Buildings were properly marked during asset inventory and only areas affected will be removed to pave space for further operations.                                                                                   |
| 22 | Why can't the road be limited to existing alignment, is there a need to expand beyond these to people's properties                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee –Rukupa</li> </ul> | Minimum design standards is being considered to limit the extent of impact. Impacted assets will be properly verified, valued and paid for according to relevant laws.                                        | The RP has taken to only those areas which are designed and earmarked.                                                                                                                                                |
| 23 | Inform people the date of assessment for them to be available.                                                                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee –Rukupa</li> </ul> | Advanced notice will be passed through the community leaders.                                                                                                                                                 | All PAPs got information and participated effectively in asset inventory                                                                                                                                              |
| 24 | Clarification on what cut-off date is.                                                                                                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee –Rukupa</li> </ul> | It refers to the date that affected persons are not allowed to carryout further development/ investment to the assets. Any development/ investment done after cut-off date will not be compensated.           | The cut-off date was fixed and adhered to during the RP preparation process.                                                                                                                                          |
| 25 | What about houses that have no title deeds, will they be considered for assessment and compensation?                                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee –Rukupa</li> </ul> | They will all be assessed and taken on board for compensation.                                                                                                                                                | All land within the project footprint area had no titles and all were inspected and valued accordingly.                                                                                                               |
| 26 | Some of the owners of buildings or plots are living/working far from the area and thus there is nobody living in the building                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee –Rukupa</li> </ul> | Those need to be informed as it is necessary for the owners to appear in person during this exercise. Community leaders must inform owners to come for the exercise.                                          | Representatives were allowed to show the property during inventory and later owners came to be verified and picture was taken. Those who are not in-country were represented and will be verified prior compensation. |
| 27 | In regard to the cut-off date, can I carry out repairs on the structure, or it will be against requirement?                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee –Rukupa</li> </ul> | You can fix any damaged part but not allowed to make extended developments. Minor repairs are allowed throughout.                                                                                             | Maintenance with same material is allowed until notice to relocate is issued.                                                                                                                                         |
| 28 | We need to be informed prior to commencement of the valuation inspection as we have other engagements to attend.                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee –Rukupa</li> </ul> | Information will be availed 3 days before the exercise commence. Community leaders will inform all affected PAPS on the dates of evaluation and census.                                                       | Before census and asset inventory taking, information was shared 3 days before. Exercised were taken at convenient time of the day with respect to prayer times.                                                      |

| #  | Issue/Concerns                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Neighbourhood                                                                                                | Response                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Consideration in the RP                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 29 | What should be done by those landlords who have given their tenants long-term leases and need to renew?                                                                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee –Rukupa</li> </ul> | From the cut-off date a new lease should not exceed 6 months, but can be renewable to short-term only for affected properties e.g. not more than 3 months.                                                                                               | Continuous communications with community leaders to ensure landlords maintain short leases of the affected structures.                                                                                                                                               |
| 30 | What should be done by those landlords who have given their tenants long-term leases by allowing tenants to build on plot of land while maintaining ownership of land?                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> </ul>                                                   | Compensation for land and structure will be segregated to ease compensation capturing for different PAPs                                                                                                                                                 | Compensation for land and structure was segregated                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 31 | When will the buildings be demolished?                                                                                                                                                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee –Rukupa</li> </ul> | After compensation is announced, time shall be given to prepare and leave the acquired properties; however, it shall not exceed 3 months after compensation is paid.                                                                                     | Buildings will be demolished according to guidelines after 3 months from compensation payment and or after a notice is issued to vacate.                                                                                                                             |
| 32 | How will vulnerable people in the community who lose their assets be treated?                                                                                                                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee–Rukupa</li> </ul>  | Vulnerable individuals including widows, sick people, elderly, people with disabilities, etc. have special treatment in the exercise. Their details will be taken in Census interview so that their packages can be prepared properly.                   | Further consultations with vulnerable PAPs are advised to ensure that livelihoods are sustained.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 33 | Will compensation be in kind or in cash?                                                                                                                                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee–Rukupa</li> </ul>  | Compensation is assessed in monetary terms on reported market values. Decisions for payments shall be made and consulted during the disclosure exercise during which each PAP will be informed of how much are entitled to.                              | This RP advises to obtain more opinions after each PAPs gets the amount for compensation.                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 34 | What if there are conflicts in the property and is not yet resolved?                                                                                                                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee–Rukupa</li> </ul>  | Parties must report any conflict to the community leaders so as to resolve them. If it is not resolved by inspection date, the property will be assessed with all parties but compensation will not be paid until the conflict is resolved and reported. | Grievance redress structure together with administrative authorities is in place to work and resolve RP related conflicts. If there are issues between two people outside of the grievance mechanism, it is their responsibility to address these issues separately. |
| 35 | Generally, community leaders urged the stakeholders to provide support to the project at all stages as in few months they will have water and well-built roads which shall improve their property values also. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee–Rukupa</li> </ul>  | Good credit to the project. RP Expert expressed appreciation.                                                                                                                                                                                            | Cooperation is required at all levels of the community during finalization of RP and project implementations.                                                                                                                                                        |

| #  | Issue/Concerns                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Neighbourhood                                                                                                 | Response                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Consideration in the RP                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 36 | What provision will be made for water supply to proposed toilets in locations up the hill where no nearby water supply exists?                                                                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee - Rukupa</li> </ul> | For toilets proposed in such locations, the project will provide alternative water supply solutions, including connecting to the ACF water pipe network where feasible. Additional options, such as boreholes or water storage tanks, may also be considered to ensure a reliable water supply. These measures will be tailored to the specific needs of each community.                                                               | The resettlement plan will include the provision of water supply infrastructure in areas with proposed toilets and limited access to water. This will be integrated into the project design to ensure sustainable and practical solutions.                                               |
| 37 | <p>What is the government's arrangement for compensating individuals whose lands will be used for siting the WASH facilities?</p> <p>We are expecting compensation as planned by the project for PAPs along the road.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moyiba</li> <li>• Coconut Farm</li> <li>• Portee - Rukupa</li> </ul> | Compensation for private lands will follow the resettlement policy framework and adhere to the principles of fairness and transparency. Landowners will be engaged in consultations to reach agreements, where considered, compensation will be provided based on market value or as mutually agreed. The process will be documented and verified with the involvement of community leaders to ensure compliance and prevent disputes. | The resettlement plan will include specific provisions for compensating private landowners, ensuring that compensation aligns with legal and policy standards. Stakeholder engagement, valuation processes, and grievance mechanisms will be integrated to ensure smooth implementation. |

### 4.3 Continuing Consultation

The success of the resettlement program largely depends on the ability of the RUSLP - PMU to maintain a collaborative (partnership) relationship, building on the trust that has been developed during the project preparation process, to contribute to the quality of decisions, and to move forward with RP implementation. The major activities required for the neighborhood upgrade project to take the resettlement process forward are:

- Nominate a Community Liaison (CLO) Officer: RUSLP - PMU is recommended to nominate CLOs with experience in community consultations, to take the consultation process forward. A key role of this Officer will include among others: to ensure that the consultation activities are effectively implemented and managed; work directly with the local authorities, PAP, other local stakeholders, and any bodies involved in the Project at the field level.
- Review appropriateness and relevance of the identified stakeholders, their contribution in accomplishing the task during the RP implementation stage.
- Consultation will continue as appropriate throughout the stages of the Project, focusing on those affected directly, to obtain their views, concerns and suggestions in resettlement implementation activities.

#### 4.3.1 Dissemination of Information

Running parallel to the RP implementation process will be the continual dissemination of information about the Project. This includes the immediate development of materials about the Project for distribution to the public. These would include less cost materials such as brochures, information sheets and news updates which will include community information on the project. Other methods of disseminating information will be; radio, television programs, newspapers, and the distribution of Project Information Sheets, news updates and posters through, or displayed in, public places such as schools, health centers, and market places and through various alternative channels.

#### 4.3.2 Consultation Requirements

Together with dissemination and disclosure methods which this RP will follow, other key consultation requirements to take the Project forward are summarized in Table 4.4.

**Table 4.4: Current Consultation Requirements**

| # | Issues                                             | Consultation Requirements                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Institutional Make-up                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appointment of Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) who will workhand in hand with the community leaders and interim GRCs.</li> <li>• Reconstitution and operationalization of Interim GRCs at the communities.</li> <li>• Dissemination: Establishment of information dissemination system.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 2 | Stakeholders                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and confirmation of stakeholders involved in resettlement implementation.</li> <li>• Information dissemination: communication to the stakeholders on their roles and responsibilities and expected contribution towards the resettlement process.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 3 | Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communicating compensation and relocation procedures and protocols, including verification of assets, and methods of payment (when, how, by whom).</li> <li>• Selection of LRP strategies for households/business enterprises, and service providers for such activities.</li> <li>• Confirmation of vulnerable individuals/groups.</li> <li>• Information dissemination: Entitlement Framework; proposed procedures and protocols around compensation; LRP options and their implementation.</li> </ul> |

|   |                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4 | Relocation Procedures   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Practical procedures for relocation,</li> <li>• Payment schedule of rehabilitation allowance (when, how, by whom).</li> <li>• Identification of people with special needs/the vulnerable, requiring assistance in housing construction and relocation.</li> <li>• Information dissemination: relocation procedures, including payments.</li> </ul>                                                                   |
| 5 | Grievance Redress       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communicating Grievance Redress Mechanisms</li> <li>• Roles/responsibilities of NGO and GRC roles and responsibility and ToR</li> <li>• Information dissemination: GRM, ToR of NGO</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 6 | Monitoring & Evaluation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal/external monitoring, to ascertain appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency of implementation of RP - Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PME).</li> <li>• Information dissemination: Monitoring and evaluation (M+E) activities including the rights of those being monitored/evaluated; receiving results of reports, in an accessible place/form, in the language of those affected.</li> </ul> |

# Socioeconomic Baseline

05

## Chapter Five : Socioeconomic Baseline

### 5.1 Introduction

The socio-economic baseline conditions of project affected persons are essential for understanding the impacts and benefits of the project. This section provides a detailed analysis of the socio-economic characteristics of the affected population, disaggregated by sex across the three project locations (Moyiba, Coconut, Bai Bureh and Portee/Rukupu) where the project will be implemented. The analysis covers aspects such as demographic profile, income and livelihood sources, education, asset ownership etc. Data was collected through surveys. The purpose of this section is to establish a baseline for monitoring and evaluating the outcomes of the resettlement and livelihood restoration plan.

There are 966 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) who will be affected by the road upgrade, Bai Bureh Drainage project and the WASH facilities projects. At the time of the socio-economic survey, 7 PAPs were physically unavailable, however, in their absence, their relatives stood in to provide the necessary information on their behalf. Nonetheless, the assets of the unavailable PAPs were inventoried. The assessment revealed that the average monthly income of the 984 PAPs stood at 1000 SLL. When compared to the national minimum wage of 800 SLL per month, it became evident that addressing their vulnerability is a top priority. Considering the sporadic inflation rates in the country, the threshold for determining vulnerability has been established as earnings below 1000 SLL per month, reflecting the average income of the assessed PAPs.

### 5.2 Rationale for Inclusion of Socio-Economic Variables

In conducting the vulnerability assessment, a comprehensive analysis was undertaken, focusing on diverse socioeconomic variables. The assessment aimed to identify and address the unique needs and concerns of PAPs to ensure equitable and effective resettlement measures.

#### 5.2.1 Gender

Gender affects the participation of affected persons in activities carried out during RP implementation due to prevailing gender norms in the project environment. An understanding of the gender distribution of affected persons will help the implementers in focusing on planned assistance and other gender-sensitive operations during RP implementation. This will include consideration for married women who possess identity documents in their maiden names; access and support to women regarded as Aged, Head of Household; and Widows.

#### 5.2.2 Livelihoods

A comprehensive livelihood analysis was undertaken to inform strategic decisions pertaining to requisite support mechanisms within the resettlement framework. The findings revealed a predominant occupation among PAPs as Trading. Consequently, the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) has been meticulously tailored to align with the Trading initiatives. This strategic alignment aims to actively engage PAPs in these initiatives, thereby augmenting their livelihoods through enhanced participation and productivity.

#### 5.2.3 Age

Age distribution was considered to tailor compensation and resettlement entitlements. It guides targeted assistance for economically inactive elderly PAPs and opportunities for younger individuals.

#### 5.2.4 Educational Status

Educational status emerged as a vital indicator influencing socioeconomic outcomes. Special considerations were recommended for uneducated PAPs to ensure their comprehension of compensation offers and resettlement benefits. This consideration includes communication in local dialect during stakeholders' consultations as well as translating the content of the Executive Summary to the Local language to ensure it is accurately conveyed and culturally appropriate for the target audience during disclosure.

### 5.2.5 Income

The analysis of pre-displacement income was conducted to ascertain the average income among the 936 available Project Affected Persons (PAPs), contributing to the formulation of strategies aimed at restoring those economically displaced. This rationale underpins the inclusion of the 'poorest of the poor' category as vulnerable in the socio-economic analysis, emphasizing the need to address and uplift individuals facing significant economic challenges due to the project's impact.

## 5.3 Social Economic Characteristics of Moyiba Affected Population

### 5.3.1 Moyiba Affected Population

The data analysis identified 484 Project Affected Persons across two components (road/drainage and WASH facilities). The road upgrade impacts 461 individuals (240 males, 221 females), while WASH facilities affected 30 (20 males, 3 females) as presented in Table 5.1.

**Table 5.1: Gender Distribution among Moyiba PAPs**

| Gender | Male            | Female | Total |
|--------|-----------------|--------|-------|
|        | Road Upgrade    |        |       |
|        | 240             | 221    | 461   |
|        | WASH Facilities |        |       |
|        | 20              | 3      | 23    |

### 5.3.2 Moyiba PAPs Age Distribution

As presented in Table 5.2, the age distribution analysis reveals that the road upgrade affects individuals across all age groups, with the majority (169 persons) falling within the 31–40 years category. Males dominate this group (95), followed by females (74). The least affected are those over 70 years with only 7 persons. For WASH facilities, most affected individuals are aged 31–50 (20 persons), with females (3) being the minority.

Older age groups have minimal representation, emphasizing the project's impact on the economically active population. These findings indicate the need for livelihood restoration plans targeting the 21–50 age bracket, as they represent the most active workforce.

**Table 5.2: Moyiba PAPs Age Distribution**

| Gender          | < 20      | 21 - 30    | 31 - 40    | 41 - 50   | 51 - 60   | 61 - 70   | >70 years |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Road Upgrade    |           |            |            |           |           |           |           |
| Male            | 5         | 58         | 95         | 37        | 35        | 6         | 4         |
| Female          | 10        | 45         | 74         | 42        | 24        | 23        | 3         |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>15</b> | <b>103</b> | <b>169</b> | <b>79</b> | <b>59</b> | <b>29</b> | <b>7</b>  |
| WASH Facilities |           |            |            |           |           |           |           |
| Male            | -         | 1          | 7          | 6         | 4         | 2         | -         |
| Female          | -         | -          | 1          | 1         | 1         | -         | -         |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>-</b>  | <b>1</b>   | <b>8</b>   | <b>7</b>  | <b>5</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>-</b>  |

### 5.3.3 Moyiba PAPs Education Profile

The assessed educational profile of PAPs along the road/drainage footprint area indicated that the most affected individuals hold secondary education (197), followed by those with no formal education (140). Males dominate secondary and tertiary education categories, while females are the majority among those with no formal education. For WASH facilities locations, secondary education holders are 7 while tertiary education holders are 7 dominated by males as presented in Table 5.3.

It is expected that face-to-face engagement strategies, audio key messages, and printed materials in local languages would be implemented to ensure inclusivity and to accommodate various levels of literacy aimed at promoting effective engagement across the community.

**Table 5.3: Education Profile of PAPs**

| Gender          | No Formal  | Quranic   | Primary   | Secondary  | Vocational/<br>Technical | Tertiary  |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Road Upgrade    |            |           |           |            |                          |           |
| Male            | 48         | 12        | 33        | 115        | 3                        | 29        |
| Female          | 92         | 4         | 24        | 82         | 3                        | 16        |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>140</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>57</b> | <b>197</b> | <b>6</b>                 | <b>45</b> |
| WASH Facilities |            |           |           |            |                          |           |
| Male            | 4          | -         | 4         | 6          | -                        | 6         |
| Female          | 1          | -         |           | 1          | -                        | 1         |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>5</b>   | <b>-</b>  | <b>4</b>  | <b>7</b>   | <b>-</b>                 | <b>7</b>  |

### 5.3.4 Family Pattern among Moyiba PAPs

Along the road/drainage footprint area, the most affected individuals belong to households of 5–9 members (236), with nuclear family pattern predominant (300) among the PAPs. Extended families are the second most common (154), with a few blended families (7). Same trend was assessed among the WASH facility location PAPs with 12 from households of 5–9 members. While nuclear families formed majority (21), extended and blended family patterns are minimal as indicated in Table 5.4.

**Table 5.4: Household Size and Family Pattern among Moyiba PAPs**

| Gender                   | Household Size |            |            |           | Family Pattern |            |          |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------|------------|-----------|----------------|------------|----------|
|                          | 0-2            | 3 - 4      | 5 – 9      | Above 10  | Nuclear        | Extended   | Blended  |
| Road/Drainage Upgrade    |                |            |            |           |                |            |          |
| Male                     | 31             | 91         | 99         | 19        | 168            | 68         | 4        |
| Female                   | 11             | 51         | 137        | 22        | 132            | 86         | 3        |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>42</b>      | <b>142</b> | <b>236</b> | <b>41</b> | <b>300</b>     | <b>154</b> | <b>7</b> |
| WASH Facilities Location |                |            |            |           |                |            |          |
| Male                     | -              | 5          | 10         | 2         | 18             | 2          | -        |
| Female                   | -              | 1          | 2          | 3         | 3              | -          | -        |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>-</b>       | <b>6</b>   | <b>12</b>  | <b>5</b>  | <b>21</b>      | <b>2</b>   | <b>-</b> |

### 5.3.5 Income and Livelihood Analysis of Moyiba PAPs

As highlighted in Table 5.5, the monthly income analysis of PAPs along the road/drainage upgrade footprint area indicated that the most affected individuals earn below ₦800 (189), with females (141) dominating this category. This is followed by 146 affected individuals' earnings between ₦801–₦2,000. Higher income brackets (>₦10,000) have minimal representation (10 persons). However, majority of WASH facilities location PAPs earn between ₦801–₦2,000 (13 individuals), while 10 individuals fall in the ₦2,001–₦4,000 range. The predominant economic activity in the project area is trading, which is the main source of livelihood for most Project Affected Persons (PAPs). In addition to traders, there are also some artisans (such as welders, carpenters, and tailors) as well as a few civil servants residing or operating in the area. The primary impact of the project will be on traders and artisans whose business premises will be affected, potentially disrupting their income sources. These findings highlight the predominance of low-income households, underscoring the need for livelihood restoration programs to mitigate economic vulnerability.

**Table 5.5: Income and Livelihood of Moyiba PAPs**

| Gender                   | < 800      | 801 – 2000 | 2001 – 4000 | 4001 – 6000 | 6001 - 8000 | 8001 – 10000 | >10,000   |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| Road/Drainage Upgrade    |            |            |             |             |             |              |           |
| Male                     | 48         | 97         | 46          | 17          | 16          | 10           | 6         |
| Female                   | 141        | 49         | 17          | 6           | 2           | 2            | 4         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>189</b> | <b>146</b> | <b>63</b>   | <b>23</b>   | <b>18</b>   | <b>12</b>    | <b>10</b> |
| WASH Facilities Location |            |            |             |             |             |              |           |
| Male                     | -          | 11         | 9           | -           | -           | -            | -         |
| Female                   | -          | 2          | 1           | -           | -           | -            | -         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>-</b>   | <b>13</b>  | <b>10</b>   | <b>-</b>    | <b>-</b>    | <b>-</b>     | <b>-</b>  |

### 5.3.6 Asset Ownership in Moyiba

Asset ownership status analysis along the road/drainage upgrade footprint area indicates that the most affected individuals are tenants (267), followed by squatters (91). 93 individuals owned assets with 65 males as majority and 28 females. Females show higher representation as squatters (74) compared to males (17). Among the WASH facilities location PAPs, self-ownership (17) and family ownership (6) ranged higher with males owning most properties (15) as presented in Table 5.6. These findings emphasize the need for tailored compensation and resettlement strategies, particularly for tenants and squatters who are the most vulnerable groups.

**Table 5.6: Asset Ownership Status of Moyiba PAPs**

| Gender                          | Community | Family   | Self      | Group    | Government | Squatter  | Tenant     |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| <b>Road/Drainage Upgrade</b>    |           |          |           |          |            |           |            |
| Male                            | 0         | 1        | 65        | 1        | 0          | 17        | 156        |
| Female                          | 0         | 4        | 28        | 0        | 4          | 74        | 111        |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>0</b>  | <b>5</b> | <b>93</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>4</b>   | <b>91</b> | <b>267</b> |
| <b>WASH Facilities Location</b> |           |          |           |          |            |           |            |
| Male                            | -         | 5        | 15        | -        | -          | -         | -          |
| Female                          | -         | 1        | 2         | -        | -          | -         | -          |
| <b>Total</b>                    | -         | <b>6</b> | <b>17</b> | -        | -          | -         | -          |

### 5.3.7 Land Ownership in Moyiba

A total of 117 (27.2 percent) of the household's own land, 95.2% of these private land owners have encroached the statutory road set back. The survey also indicates that (10 percent) of households have their lands far below the existing road invert level, thereby putting some of these buildings at risk of Landslide. The majority of households (89.9 percent) reported to have leased the land from individuals, families and government, 10.1% obtained land through inheritance. Majority of these structures on the leased lands are temporary structures built for business activities by the leases.

In consideration of this situation every PAP will be eligible irrespective for their ownership status. The PAPs were given freedom to choose between land plots or cash amount equivalent to the current land value<sup>8</sup>. About 188 PAPs claimed not to have any form of legal land title document, 2 household claimed to have lease the land from Freetown local government authorities; and 14% are in possession of Granted Right of Occupancy and Survey Plan respectively. The land is mostly used as commercial renting for primary activities which mainly include trading with a few residential usages.

### 5.3.8 House Ownership Status and Conditions

The survey revealed that the majority of the households (99%) own houses located within the statutory road setback, encroached within the right of way. Over 93% of these houses were constructed by the owners, while 7% were inherited. Additionally, 95% of the houses are built on leased land, where the building owners pay rent to the landowners. It was also found that a significant number of houses (61.7%) are currently occupied by either the owners, tenants, or both. Furthermore, a considerable proportion of the structures are makeshift (85%), with 64.7% of these being used for residential purposes and 35.3% for business. In some of the residential

<sup>8</sup> While the project recognizes the practical challenges associated with identifying suitable replacement land within densely developed urban communities, the RAP does not exclude the land-for-land option. Rather, land-for-land replacement has been retained within the compensation framework and Entitlement Matrix as a potential entitlement for eligible PAPs where land acquisition results in loss of land or land-based livelihoods and where suitable replacement land can be identified. However, PAP preferences alone will not be used as the basis for excluding land-for-land compensation. Consultation results are considered alongside ESS5 requirements, land availability assessments, technical feasibility considerations, and agreements reached with affected persons and relevant authorities. Where suitable replacement land is available and acceptable to PAPs, land-for-land compensation may be provided. Where equivalent replacement land cannot be identified, is not feasible, or is voluntarily declined by PAPs following informed consultation, compensation at full replacement cost together with applicable relocation and livelihood restoration assistance will be provided.

makeshift structures visited, an average of five people resides in a single room. This congestion is largely attributed to the severe accommodation challenges in Freetown.

### 5.3.9 House Structure and Construction Material Used by Moyiba PAPs

A significant portion of the affected structures in Moyiba are dominated by slum dwellings, with the majority of houses located too close to the edge of the road, without adhering to construction standards. These include poor ventilation, small windows, and undersized bedrooms. Additionally, a considerable number of temporary structures, locally known as "Pan bodies," are constructed using iron sheets. Nearly all the houses are covered with rusted corrugated iron sheets. Some of these structures have reinforced windows and doors with metal grills to enhance the security of occupants and their belongings. Except for a few houses built with cement blocks, most makeshift households rely on outdoor kitchens, bathrooms, and toilets.

### 5.4 Resettlement and Compensation Preferences of Moyiba PAPs

Observation and discussion with the PAPs indicates that majority would prefer to remain within the Location. The major reasons given are the challenges of getting available land space. In explaining land space challenges, they stress that, the limited land space in Sierra Leone is the reason why people have resulted into building houses on water ways and on the mountains giving rise to incidences of flooding and landslide which has been a repeated occurrences that has threaten lives and destroyed properties.

As presented in Table 5.7, majority of the PAPs have a strong preference for cash compensation, with 248 males and 156 females choosing this option. In contrast, a higher proportion of females (60) prefer land-for-land compensation compared to males (20). The project will respect PAPs' informed choices regarding compensation options while ensuring that land-for-land compensation remains available where applicable under ESS5 and where suitable replacement land can be identified." Following further consultation, these 85 PAPs agreed to receive cash compensation rather than been offered land at a distant location.

**Table 5.7: Moyiba PAPs Resettlement Preference**

| Gender       | Cash       | Land for Land |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Male         | 248        | 20            |
| Female       | 156        | 60            |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>404</b> | <b>80</b>     |

### 5.5 Summary Priority Issues for Consideration in Moyiba

Based on the discussion above, the following actions have been integrated in the preparation of the RP. The following insights from the above findings would be given high priority:

- PAPs would be considered for unskilled job positions since their age bracket indicates they are agile and young, to improve their earnings.
- A budget allocation for facilitating skill acquisition training has been embedded into the RP implementation cost.
- Provisions for incorporation of locally available workers into construction works are included in the ESMP.
- The guidelines of the project RPF on assistance to the vulnerable have been adhered to ensure the provision of assistance to the vulnerable PAPs.

### 5.6 Social Economic Characteristics of Coconut Farm Affected Population

#### 5.6.1 Coconut Farm Affected Population

The analysis shows that 173 individuals are affected across both components. The road upgrade impacts 155 persons, comprising 85 males and 70 females, while the WASH facilities affect 18 persons, with 13 males and 5 females as presented in Table 5.8.

**Table 5.8: Gender Distribution among PAPs**

| Gender | Male                      | Female | Total |
|--------|---------------------------|--------|-------|
|        | Road/Drainage Upgrade     |        |       |
|        | 85                        | 70     | 155   |
|        | WASH Facilities Locations |        |       |
|        | 13                        | 10     | 18    |

### 5.6.2 Coconut Farm PAPs Age Distribution

The age distribution analysis indicates that the road/drainage upgrade footprint are, mostly affected individuals aged 31–40 years (51), with males (28) slightly outnumbering females (23) while the least affected are those above 70 years (4) as presented in Table 5.9. For WASH facilities locations, the 41–50 age group is most affected (7 individuals), followed by those aged 61–70 (3). Males dominate the affected population across most age groups.

Implementing age-specific strategies, such as job training for younger groups and welfare support for older individuals, could help meet the needs of all age demographics.

**Table 5.9: Age of Coconut Farm PAPs**

| Gender                   | < 20     | 21 - 30   | 31 - 40   | 41 - 50   | 51 - 60   | 61 - 70   | >70 years |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Road/Drainage Upgrade    |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Male                     | 3        | 20        | 28        | 15        | 11        | 6         | 2         |
| Female                   | 1        | 12        | 23        | 10        | 9         | 13        | 2         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>4</b> | <b>32</b> | <b>51</b> | <b>25</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>4</b>  |
| WASH Facilities Location |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Male                     | -        | 1         | 2         | 5         | 2         | 2         | 1         |
| Female                   | -        | 1         | -         | 2         | -         | 1         | 1         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>-</b> | <b>2</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>7</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>3</b>  | <b>2</b>  |

### 5.6.3 Coconut Farm PAPs Education Profile

The assessed educational profile of PAPs along the road/drainage footprint area indicated that the most affected individuals has secondary education (81), with 47 males and 34 females in this category (Table 5.10). For WASH facilities locations, the most affected individuals have tertiary education (9), with males (7) making up the majority. The remaining affected population has a mix of Quranic, primary, and secondary education. These results indicate a need for targeted support for those with limited educational qualifications, particularly women, to ensure they benefit equally from the project.

**Table 5.10: Educational Status of Coconut Farm PAPs**

| Gender                    | No Formal | Quranic   | Primary   | Secondary | Vocational/Technical | Tertiary  |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| Road/Drainage Upgrade     |           |           |           |           |                      |           |
| Male                      | 4         | 8         | 6         | 47        | 3                    | 17        |
| Female                    | 20        | 5         | 4         | 34        | 2                    | 5         |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>24</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>81</b> | <b>5</b>             | <b>22</b> |
| WASH Facilities Locations |           |           |           |           |                      |           |
| Male                      | 1         | 2         | 1         | 3         | -                    | 6         |
| Female                    | 4         | -         | -         | -         | -                    | 1         |
| <b>Total</b>              | <b>5</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>3</b>  | <b>-</b>             | <b>7</b>  |

### 5.6.4 Family Pattern of Coconut Farm PAPs

As presented in Table 5.11, along the road/drainage footprint area, the most affected individuals belong to households of 5–9 members (88), followed by those with 3–4 members (35). The predominant family pattern is nuclear (71), followed by extended families (74), with blended families representing a smaller number (10). For WASH facilities locations, most of affected individuals are from nuclear families (15), with a few numbers from extended families (3). The majority of the population belongs to households with 5–9 members.

These findings suggest the need for resettlement and compensation strategies that consider the household size and family structure, especially for larger nuclear and extended families.

**Table 5.11: Household Size and Family Patterns of Coconut Farm PAPs**

| Gender                          | Household Size |           |           |           | Family Pattern |           |           |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                 | 0-2            | 3 - 4     | 5 - 9     | Above 10  | Nuclear        | Extended  | Blend     |
| <b>Road/Drainage Upgrade</b>    |                |           |           |           |                |           |           |
| Male                            | 15             | 23        | 40        | 7         | 40             | 39        | 6         |
| Female                          | 3              | 12        | 48        | 7         | 31             | 35        | 4         |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>18</b>      | <b>35</b> | <b>88</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>71</b>      | <b>74</b> | <b>10</b> |
| <b>WASH Facilities Location</b> |                |           |           |           |                |           |           |
| Male                            | 1              | 2         | 6         | 4         | 10             | 3         | -         |
| Female                          | -              | -         | 4         | 1         | 5              | -         | -         |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>1</b>       | <b>2</b>  | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b>  | <b>15</b>      | <b>3</b>  | <b>-</b>  |

### 5.6.5 Income and Livelihood Analysis of Coconut Farm PAPs

The predominant economic activity in the project area is trading, which is the main source of livelihood for most Project Affected Persons (PAPs). In addition to traders, there are also some artisans (such as welders, carpenters, and tailors) as well as a few civil servants residing or operating in the area. The primary impact of the project will be on traders and artisans whose business premises will be affected, potentially disrupting their income sources.

The income analysis of PAPs along the road/drainage upgrade footprint area indicated that the most affected individuals earn between ~~N~~801–~~N~~2,000 (44), with males (27) and females (17) sharing this category. The lowest income group is under ~~N~~800, affecting 48 individuals in total. Higher income brackets show fewer individuals, with the highest group (>~~N~~10,000) comprising only 4 people. For WASH facilities, the majority fall in the ~~N~~801–~~N~~2,000 range (11), with males (7).

These findings highlight that most affected individuals fall within the low-income range, as presented in Table 5.12. This situation necessitates the introduction of income-generating initiatives, such as microfinance or skill development programs, to enhance livelihood opportunities and elevate their income levels.

**Table 5.12: Income and Livelihood of Coconut Farm PAPs**

| Gender                           | < 800     | 801 – 2000 | 2001 – 4000 | 4001 – 6000 | 6001 - 8000 | 8001 – 10000 | >10,000  |
|----------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| <b>Road/Drainage Upgrade</b>     |           |            |             |             |             |              |          |
| Male                             | 22        | 27         | 15          | 7           | 2           | 10           | 2        |
| Female                           | 26        | 17         | 9           | 7           | 4           | 5            | 2        |
| <b>Total</b>                     | <b>48</b> | <b>44</b>  | <b>24</b>   | <b>14</b>   | <b>6</b>    | <b>15</b>    | <b>4</b> |
| <b>WASH Facilities Locations</b> |           |            |             |             |             |              |          |
| Male                             | -         | 7          | 6           | -           | -           | -            | -        |
| Female                           | -         | 4          | 1           | -           | -           | -            | -        |
| <b>Total</b>                     | <b>-</b>  | <b>11</b>  | <b>7</b>    | <b>-</b>    | <b>-</b>    | <b>-</b>     | <b>-</b> |

### 5.6.6 Asset Ownership in Coconut Farm

As presented in Table 5.13, asset ownership status analysis along the road/drainage upgrade footprint area indicates that the most affected individuals are tenants (92), with males (52) and females (40) predominantly in this category. Self-ownership follows with 37 affected persons, mostly male (19). Squatters are also impacted, especially females (8). For WASH facilities locations, self-ownership is the most common (15), with males (3) being the majority. These findings suggest that tenants and squatters are the most vulnerable groups, requiring tailored support for relocation or compensation.

**Table 5.13: Asset Ownership Status of Coconut Farm PAPs**

| Gender | Community | Family | Self | Group | Government | Squatter | Tenant |
|--------|-----------|--------|------|-------|------------|----------|--------|
|--------|-----------|--------|------|-------|------------|----------|--------|

| Road/Drainage Upgrade    |          |           |           |          |          |           |           |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Male                     | 2        | 6         | 19        | 1        | 1        | 4         | 52        |
| Female                   | 0        | 4         | 18        | 0        | 0        | 8         | 40        |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>2</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>37</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>92</b> |
| WASH Facilities Location |          |           |           |          |          |           |           |
| Male                     | -        | 3         | 10        | -        | -        | -         | -         |
| Female                   | -        | -         | 5         | -        | -        | -         | -         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>-</b> | <b>3</b>  | <b>15</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b>  | <b>-</b>  |

### 5.6.7. Land Ownership in Coconut Farm

A total of 142 affected households within Coconut reported land ownership, with most of the households representing 92.6% encroaching upon the statutory road setback. Additionally, 15% of the households have properties located far below the road's invert level, exposing these structures to potential landslide risks. Majority of the households (87.4%) obtained land through lease agreements with private individuals or families for residence or as business premises, while 12.6% acquired their land through inheritance for either purpose but mainly residence. Most leased properties are occupied by temporary structures for commercial use, including trading activities, while a smaller portion serves residential purposes.

To address these challenges, all Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) are considered eligible for compensation, regardless of legal ownership status. PAPs were offered the choice between receiving a plot of land or monetary compensation equivalent to the current land value. Of the surveyed PAPs, 79.8% do not possess legal title documents, while 3% have lease agreements from Freetown local authorities. Additionally, 4.1% hold Granted Right of Occupancy, and 13.1% have Survey Plans for their properties.

### 5.6.8 House Ownership Status and Conditions in Coconut Farm

The survey shows that 98% of the household's own structures located within the statutory road setback. Of these, 91% were constructed by the owners, while the remaining 9% were inherited. Approximately 94% of these structures are situated on leased land, with the owners paying rent to the landholders. A significant proportion of these structures (57.9%) are currently occupied by a mix of owners and tenants. Most structures are classified as makeshift (81%), with 62.5% used for residential purposes and 37.5% for business activities. Residential makeshift structures are often overcrowded, with an average of four residents per room, reflecting the severe housing crisis in Coconut.

### 5.6.9 House Structure and Construction Material Used by Coconut Farm PAPs

A significant portion of the affected structures in Coconut are makeshift dwellings constructed from aluminum sheets, which trap and emit excessive heat during sunny periods, resulting in uncomfortable living conditions. The majority of these structures are located too close to the road, failing to meet construction standards. They often lack proper ventilation, have small windows, and undersized rooms. Nearly all are covered with rusted corrugated iron sheets, while some feature reinforced doors and windows with metal grills to enhance security. Except for a few houses built with cement blocks, most makeshift households depend on communal facilities such as outdoor kitchens, bathrooms, and toilets, highlighting the substandard living conditions faced by many residents.

## 5.7 Coconut Farm PAPs Resettlement and Compensation Preferences

Observation and discussion with the PAPs indicates that majority would prefer to remain within the Location. The major reasons given are the challenges of getting available land space within the neighborhood to ease bounce back. In explaining land space challenges, they stress that, the limited land space in Freetown is the reason why people have resulted into building houses on water ways and on the mountains in spite of the risk exposure to incidences of flooding and landslide which has been a repeated occurrences that has threaten lives and destroyed properties.

Table 5.14 presents a total of 130 PAPs with preference for cash compensation, which include 5 female household heads and 15 widows among them. The inclusion of aged household heads (23) and a child-headed household (1) indicates the necessity for a compensation framework that accommodates vulnerable groups. This could involve flexible compensation options and additional support services to ensure that all affected households can recover effectively

**Table 5.14: Coconut Farm PAPs Resettlement Preferences**

| Gender       | Cash Compensation | Land for Land |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Male         | 91                | 20            |
| Female       | 49                | 22            |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>130</b>        | <b>42</b>     |

## 5.8 Summary and Priority Issues

Based on the discussion above, the following actions have been integrated in the preparation of this RP document:

- The views, needs, and concerns of the female minority PAPs earning less than their male counterparts have been duly considered. Consequently, the income threshold for vulnerability has been set at 1000SLL per month, surpassing the National minimum wage of 800SLL per month.
- Considering that there are some PAPs with no formal education, the stakeholders' consultation was carried out in the local language to facilitate understanding. This practice will also be followed during the implementation process. The executive summary of the RP will also be translated into Kriyo, the local language of the area.
- Due to the PAPs preference for cash compensation, a budget provision was prepared for fundamental financial literacy training. This aims to enhance their understanding of financial management, ensuring they utilize their compensation effectively and manage it responsibly.

The identified vulnerable population should therefore be assisted promptly in accordance with the RPF and this RP document during the implementation phase of the resettlement process.

## 5.9 Social Economic Characteristics of Portee - Rukupa Affected Population

### 5.9.1 Portee - Rukupa Affected Population

The analysis reveals that for the road upgrade, 241 individuals are affected, comprising 144 males and 97 females. For WASH facilities, 18 individuals are impacted, with 12 males and 6 females as presented in Table 5.15.

**Table 5.15: Gender Distribution Project Affected Persons**

| Gender | Male                     | Female | Total |
|--------|--------------------------|--------|-------|
|        | Road/Drainage Upgrade    |        |       |
|        | 144                      | 97     | 241   |
|        | WASH Facilities Location |        |       |
|        | 12                       | 6      | 18    |

### 5.9.2 Portee – Rukupa Age Distribution

As presented in Table 5.16, the age distribution of PAPs along the road/drainage upgrade footprint area shows that the largest affected group is aged 31–40 years (69), with males (45) outnumbering females (24). The least affected PAPs are 9 individuals that are over 70 years. For WASH facilities location, the most affected age group is 41–50 years (8), with males (5) again representing the majority. The least affected are those aged under 20 and over 70 years.

These findings suggest that the economically active population (31–50 years) is most impacted, which may require focused efforts on livelihood restoration for these groups.

**Table 5.16: Age of Project Affected Persons**

| Gender                          | < 20     | 21 - 30   | 31 – 40   | 41 - 50   | 51 - 60   | 61 - 70   | >70 years |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>Road/Drainage Upgrade</b>    |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Male                            | 2        | 24        | 45        | 41        | 23        | 3         | 3         |
| Female                          | 2        | 24        | 24        | 22        | 14        | 8         | 6         |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>4</b> | <b>48</b> | <b>69</b> | <b>63</b> | <b>37</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>9</b>  |
| <b>WASH Facilities Location</b> |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Male                            | -        | -         | 2         | 5         | 4         | 1         | -         |
| Female                          | -        | -         | 1         | 3         | -         | 1         | 1         |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b>  | <b>3</b>  | <b>8</b>  | <b>4</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>1</b>  |

### 5.9.3 Portee – Rukupa PAPs Education Profile

The educational profile of PAPs along the road/drainage upgrade footprint area shows that the most affected individuals have secondary education (112), with males (78) outnumbering females (34). A significant number have no formal education (71), with more females (43) in this category than males (28). For WASH facilities location, the majority of affected individuals have secondary education (13), with males (6) representing a larger proportion than females (3) as presented in Table 5.17. Addressing this through adult literacy and vocational programs would improve the level of literacy, particularly for women.

**Table 5.17: Educational Status of Portee – Rukupa PAPs**

| Gender                          | No Formal | Quranic  | Primary   | Secondary  | Vocational/Technical | Tertiary  |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|----------------------|-----------|
| <b>Road/Drainage Upgrade</b>    |           |          |           |            |                      |           |
| Male                            | 28        | 7        | 9         | 78         | 11                   | 11        |
| Female                          | 43        | 0        | 8         | 34         | 8                    | 4         |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>71</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>112</b> | <b>19</b>            | <b>15</b> |
| <b>WASH Facilities Location</b> |           |          |           |            |                      |           |
| Male                            | 2         |          | 2         | 6          | 1                    | 1         |
| Female                          | 1         |          | 1         | 3          |                      | 1         |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>3</b>  |          | <b>3</b>  | <b>9</b>   | <b>1</b>             | <b>2</b>  |

### 5.9.4 Family Pattern among Portee – Rukupa PAPs

As presented Table 5.18, the household size analysis of PAPs along the road/drainage footprint area indicates that the majority of affected individuals have 3-4 members (125), followed by 5-9 members (88). Males are more affected in both categories, with 89 males in the 3-4 range and 39 in the 5-9 range. In terms of family pattern, nuclear families make up the largest group (160), followed by extended families (74), with males being more affected than females in both categories. For the WASH facilities location, the affected households are predominantly above 10 (11), with males (7) outnumbering females (4).

**Table 5.18: Portee – Rukupa PAPs Household Size and Family Patterns**

| Gender                          | Household Size |            |           |           | Family Pattern |           |          |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------|
|                                 | 0-2            | 3 - 4      | 5 – 9     | Above 10  | Nuclear        | Extended  | Blend    |
| <b>Road/Drainage Upgrade</b>    |                |            |           |           |                |           |          |
| Male                            | 12             | 89         | 39        | 4         | 101            | 39        | 4        |
| Female                          | 9              | 36         | 49        | 3         | 59             | 35        | 3        |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>21</b>      | <b>125</b> | <b>88</b> | <b>7</b>  | <b>160</b>     | <b>74</b> | <b>7</b> |
| <b>WASH Facilities Location</b> |                |            |           |           |                |           |          |
| Male                            | -              | 2          | 3         | 7         | 8              | 5         | -        |
| Female                          | -              |            | 2         | 4         | 4              | 1         | -        |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>-</b>       | <b>2</b>   | <b>5</b>  | <b>11</b> | <b>12</b>      | <b>6</b>  | <b>-</b> |

### 5.9.5 Income and Livelihood Portee – Rukupa PAPs

As highlighted in Table 5.19, the income analysis of PAPs along the road/drainage upgrade footprint area, the majority of affected individuals fall within the 2001-4000 income range (89), with males (69) being more affected than females (20). A significant number of females (40) are also affected with earnings falling below 800 SLL income range. For WASH facilities location, most of the affected individuals fall within the 2001-4000 income range (19), with males (14) again being more affected than females (5). Portee-Rokupa's economy is predominantly driven by small-scale fishing and fish processing, given its riverside location. Petty trading also plays a significant role, with many residents selling fish and daily goods. Some engage in artisan work like carpentry and tailoring, while a few work in transport services and formal employment.

These findings suggest that income levels influence the impact of both the road upgrade and WASH facilities, with particular attention needed for the lower-income categories.

**Table 5.19: Income Analysis of Portee – Rukupa PAPs**

| Gender                          | < 800     | 801 – 2000 | 2001 – 4000 | 4001 – 6000 | 6001 - 8000 | 8001 – 10000 | >10,000   |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| <b>Road/Drainage Upgrade</b>    |           |            |             |             |             |              |           |
| Male                            | 25        | 0          | 69          | 31          | 3           | 3            | 13        |
| Female                          | 40        | 31         | 20          | 2           | 0           | 3            | 1         |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>65</b> | <b>31</b>  | <b>89</b>   | <b>33</b>   | <b>3</b>    | <b>6</b>     | <b>14</b> |
| <b>WASH Facilities Location</b> |           |            |             |             |             |              |           |
| Male                            | -         | 5          | -           | 2           | 2           | 3            | -         |
| Female                          | -         | 2          | 2           | 1           | 1           | -            | -         |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>-</b>  | <b>7</b>   | <b>2</b>    | <b>3</b>    | <b>3</b>    | <b>3</b>     | <b>-</b>  |

### 5.9.6 Asset Ownership in Portee - Rukupa

As indicated in Table 5.20, the majority of affected individuals along the road/drainage upgrade footprint area are tenants (151), with males (78) being more affected than females (73). A significant number of both males (59) and females (20) are also self-employed, while fewer individuals are affected under other categories like squatter, family, or community. For the WASH facilities location, the majority of affected individuals are self-employed, with males (7) slightly more affected than females (5). The tenant category has minimal impact, with only one male affected. These findings highlight the strong impact on tenants and self-employed individuals for both the road upgrade and WASH facilities.

**Table 5.20: Asset Ownership Status of Portee – Rukupa PAPs**

| Gender                          | Community | Family   | Self      | Group    | Government | Squatter  | Tenant     |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| <b>Road/Drainage Upgrade</b>    |           |          |           |          |            |           |            |
| Male                            | 0         | 0        | 59        | 0        | 0          | 7         | 78         |
| Female                          | 0         | 0        | 20        | 0        | 0          | 4         | 73         |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>79</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b>   | <b>11</b> | <b>151</b> |
| <b>WASH Facilities Location</b> |           |          |           |          |            |           |            |
| Male                            | -         | 4        | 7         | -        | -          | -         | 1          |
| Female                          | -         | 1        | 5         | -        | -          | -         | -          |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>-</b>  | <b>5</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b>   | <b>-</b>  | <b>1</b>   |

### 5.9.7 Land Ownership in Portee - Rukupa

Land in Sierra Leone is classified as state land, private land, or communal land. In the Western Area, some land is held in private ownership, with freehold rights of exclusivity, use, and transfer. The common land use within the project area is categorized as residential and small-scale commercial use, though to a large extent is a mixture of both. All land occupiers along the Portee/Rokupa project road have plot of land with varied sizes, however, the size and number of plots per household varies considerably (some households own up to 3 plots) in areas close to the wharf area. Land in the wharf area was disputed; however, the two parties came together in unity to give up some portion of the disputed land (about 0.0564 Acres) for the proposed road construction.

### 5.9.8 House Ownership Status and Conditions

There are total of 111 affected house owners along the Portee/Rokupa proposed road. Most of the houses are occupied by the house owner and/or tenant(s). The wharf area, unlike the upper part of the road is poorly planned, poorly constructed and constantly under threat from flood and other disasters

### 5.9.9 House Structure and Construction Material Used

Majority of the houses along the proposed project road are built of Concrete blocks with corrugated iron sheet roof at the upper section, however, along the wharf area, most of the structures are built of zinc (pan body) with few made of mud or concrete blocks. Structures along the wharf area lack adequate provision of water, electricity, bathing and toilet facilities, putting the lives of those living in them under constant threat.

### 5.10 Portee – Rukupa PAPs Resettlement and Compensation Preferences

Observation and discussion with the PAPs indicates that majority would prefer to remain within the Location. The major reasons given are the challenges of getting available land space. In explaining land space challenges, they stress that, the limited land space in Sierra Leone is the reason why people have resulted into unplanned building structures upland and make shift structures along the Wharf which predisposes the residents flooding.

While the analysis of compensation preferences among PAPs in Portee/Rukupa reveals a clear inclination toward cash compensation, with 259 PAPs (135 males and 84 females) preferring cash over "land-for-land" options as presented in Table 5.21, the project will respect PAPs' informed choices regarding compensation options while ensuring that land-for-land compensation remains available where applicable under ESS5 and where suitable replacement land can be identified."

**Table 5.21: Portee/Rukupa PAPs Resettlement Preferences**

| Sex    | Cash | Land for Land |
|--------|------|---------------|
| Male   | 135  | 28            |
| Female | 84   | 12            |
| Total  | 219  | 40            |

### 5.11 Summary of Priority Issues

The survey findings above require the following actions plans:

- Recognizing that within the PAP population, females are a minority and are not given equal opportunity with men, the RP process will ensure that PAPs are not discriminated against in any way nor marginalized during payment of compensation, consultations for RP implementation, and overall project implementation phase. Further to this, gendered approach would be taken would include developing compensation approaches that recognize women's unique involvement, conducting tailored consultations addressing their specific needs, promoting active participation. Regular monitoring with a gender lens is also encouraged and awareness campaigns should be done to further ensure fair treatment of female PAPs.
- Considering that the vast majority of the PAPs are young males, it is recommended that they are considered as unskilled workers during project implementation to support them financially. Also, considering the project will come to an end, the PAPs should be introduced to free government fishing and trading schemes that can help improve their fishing and trading practice.
- The project will respect PAPs' informed choices regarding compensation options while ensuring that land-for-land compensation remains available where applicable under ESS5 and where suitable replacement land can be identified.
- The vulnerable PAPs should be given the appropriate assistance as stipulated in the RPF

## 5.12 Social Economic Characteristics of Bai Bureh Affected Population

### 5.12.1 Bai Bureh PAPs Gender Distribution

A total of 50 Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) were identified along the Bai Bureh Road drainage corridor, consisting of 29 males (58%) and 21 females (42%) as presented in Table 5.22. The distribution indicates that both men and women are meaningfully represented among affected stakeholders, underscoring the importance of inclusive engagement and communication during project implementation

**Table 5.22: Gender Distribution among PAPs**

| Gender | Male | Female | Total |
|--------|------|--------|-------|
|        | 29   | 21     | 50    |

### 5.12.2 Bai Bureh PAPs Age Distribution

As presented in Table 5.23, the age distribution shows that the Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) likely to experience temporary impacts from the proposed drainage works are primarily within the economically active age groups, with the largest concentration in the 31–40 years category, followed by 41–50 and 21–30 years. Minimal representation is observed in older age groups, indicating that the drainage construction will predominantly affect working-age individuals.

**Table 5.23: Bai Bureh Corridor PAPs Age Distribution**

| Gender | < 20 | 21 - 30 | 31 - 40 | 41 - 50 | 51 - 60 | 61 - 70 | >70 years |
|--------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Male   | -    | 4       | 16      | 7       | 2       |         | -         |
| Female | -    | 4       | 8       | 4       | 4       | 1       | -         |
| Total  | -    | 8       | 24      | 11      | 6       | 1       | -         |

### 5.12.3 PAPs Education Profile

The educational profile of PAPs within the proposed drainage works area shows that most attained secondary education (22 persons, 48%), followed by those with no formal education (11 persons, 22%) and tertiary education (9 persons, 18%). Smaller proportions have primary education (8%), while Quranic and vocational/technical education each account for 2%, as presented in Table 5.24. Males are more represented among those with secondary and tertiary education, whereas females are more prevalent among persons without formal education. Overall, the variation in literacy levels indicates the need for inclusive communication approaches, including verbal sensitization and simplified information materials, during implementation of the drainage works.

**Table 5.24: Education Profile of PAPs at Bai Bureh Corridor**

| Gender | No Formal | Quranic | Primary | Secondary | Vocational/ Technical | Tertiary |
|--------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------------------|----------|
| Male   | 4         |         | -       | 16        | 1                     | 7        |
| Female | 7         | 1       | 4       | 8         | -                     | 2        |
| Total  | 11        | 1       | 4       | 24        | 1                     | 9        |

### 5.12.4 Family Pattern among PAPs

Within the proposed drainage works area, most Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) belong to small- to medium-sized households. As shown in Table 5.25, households with 0–2 members and 3–4 members each account for 19 PAPs (38% respectively), followed by those with 5–9 members (12 persons, 24%), while only 2 PAPs (4%) belong to households with more than 10 members.

This distribution indicates that the majority of affected persons come from relatively small household units, suggesting that temporary disturbances from drainage construction are likely to affect compact family structures and should be managed in a manner that minimizes disruption to household livelihoods.

**Table 5.25: Bai Bureh Corridor Household Size and Family Pattern among PAPs**

| Gender | Household Size |       |       |          |
|--------|----------------|-------|-------|----------|
|        | 0-2            | 3 - 4 | 5 - 9 | Above 10 |
| Male   | 14             | 10    | 7     | -        |
| Female | 3              | 9     | 5     | 2        |
| Total  | 17             | 19    | 12    | 2        |

### 5.12.5 Income and Livelihood Analysis of PAPs

As presented in Table 5.26, the income distribution of PAPs within the proposed drainage works area indicates that most affected persons fall within the lower- to middle-income brackets. The largest proportion earns between ~~N~~2,001–~~N~~4,000 (14 persons, 29.2%), followed by those earning below ~~N~~800 (11 persons, 22%) and ~~N~~801–~~N~~2,000 (10 persons, 20%). Higher income categories have fewer representatives, with only 5 persons (10%) earning above ~~N~~10,000. Females are slightly more represented in the lowest income category, while males appear more frequently in higher income brackets.

Trading is the dominant livelihood activity among PAPs, followed by small-scale artisanship and a few civil service occupations. This pattern indicates that temporary disturbances from drainage construction may directly affect daily income earners, highlighting the importance of measures to minimize disruption to business activities and sustain livelihoods during project implementation.

**Table 5.26: Income and Livelihood of PAPs on Bai Bureh Corridor**

| Gender | < 800 | 801 – 2000 | 2001 – 4000 | 4001 – 6000 | 6001 - 8000 | 8001 – 10000 | >10,000 |
|--------|-------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| Male   | 5     | 5          | 11          | 1           | 1           | 3            | 3       |
| Female | 6     | 5          | 5           | 1           | 1           | 1            | 2       |
| Total  | 11    | 10         | 16          | 2           | 2           | 4            | 5       |

### 5.12.6 Asset Ownership

Asset ownership analysis within the proposed drainage works area shows that the majority of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) are tenants (44 persons, 88%), while a smaller proportion are squatters (6 persons, 12%), as presented in Table 5.27. Female PAPs are more represented among squatters (4) compared to males (2), whereas males constitute a larger share of tenants. No PAPs reported ownership under community, family, self, group, or government categories.

This pattern indicates that most affected persons do not own the properties they occupy, suggesting that temporary disturbances from drainage construction will primarily affect occupants rather than property owners. Consequently, mitigation measures should focus on minimizing disruption to tenants' and occupants' use of business premises during project implementation.

**Table 5.27: Asset Ownership Status of PAPs**

| Gender | Community | Family | Self | Group | Government | Squatter | Tenant |
|--------|-----------|--------|------|-------|------------|----------|--------|
| Male   | 0         | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0          | 2        | 26     |
| Female | 0         | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0          | 4        | 18     |
| Total  | 0         | 0      | 0    | 0     | 0          | 6        | 44     |

### 5.12.8 Asset Ownership Status and Conditions

The survey revealed that the majority of the households (99%) own houses located within the statutory road setback, encroached within the right of way. Over 93% of these houses were constructed by the owners, while 7% were inherited. Additionally, 95% of the houses are built on leased land, where the building owners pay rent to the landowners. It was also found that a significant number of houses (61.7%) are currently occupied by either the owners, tenants, or both. Furthermore, a considerable proportion of the structures are makeshift (85%), with 64.7% of these being used for residential purposes and 35.3% for business. In some of the residential makeshift structures visited, an average of five people resides in a single room. This congestion is largely attributed to the severe accommodation challenges in Freetown.

### 5.12.9 House Structure and Construction Material Used by PAPs

A significant portion of the affected structures in Bai Bureh are dominated by slum dwellings, with the majority of houses located too close to the edge of the road, without adhering to construction standards. These include poor ventilation, small windows, and undersized bedrooms. Additionally, a considerable number of temporary structures, locally known as "Pan bodies," are constructed using iron sheets. Nearly all the houses are covered with rusted corrugated iron sheets. Some of these structures have reinforced windows and doors with metal grills to enhance the security of occupants and their belongings. Except for a few houses built with cement blocks, most makeshift households rely on outdoor kitchens, bathrooms, and toilets.

### 5.13 Resettlement and Compensation Preferences of PAPs

As presented in Table 5.28, the majority of PAPs expressed a preference for cash-based support measures, with 38 persons (76%) selecting this option, while 12 persons (22.9%) indicated uncertainty. Male PAPs show a higher preference for cash (43) compared to females (14), whereas uncertainty is more pronounced among female PAPs (7) than males (5).

These findings highlight the importance of implementing flexible mitigation measures to address temporary disturbances to businesses during drainage construction.

**Table 5.28: PAPs Resettlement Preference**

| Gender | Cash | Do not know |
|--------|------|-------------|
| Male   | 24   | 5           |
| Female | 14   | 7           |
| Total  | 38   | 12          |

### 5.14 General Characteristics

#### 5.14.1 Resettlement and Compensation Preferences for WASH Facilities PAPs

The socio-economic survey of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) revealed that the proposed WASH project is widely regarded as a positive and beneficial initiative for the community. All respondents expressed support for the project and agreed to the siting of the proposed infrastructure on their land. However, opinions varied regarding the voluntary release of land for the project. While 24% of PAPs expressed willingness to release their land for public interest without compensation, viewing it as a contribution to community development, 76% indicated a preference for receiving compensation in exchange for their land with the argument that the government has indicated to pay PAPs along the road/drainage footprint area.

A significant number of the proposed facilities are planned to be constructed on privately owned residential properties, with only a few designated for public spaces such as mosques and schools. In some instances, residential lands already have existing WASH facilities installed by property owners for private household use which will be reconstructed by the project.

This dynamic introduces a potential concern, as privately owned land without appropriate compensation arrangements may lead to instances where property owners could limit public access to the facilities. This could inadvertently restrict the communal use of the facilities and impact the broader objectives of the project.

#### 5.14.2 Household's Utilities and Connectivity

The survey has indicated that large segment (67.3 percent) of settlement within the proposed intervention footprint area are connected to basic utilities including electricity power supply from the national Grid. Almost half (40.9 percent) of the impacted businesses use alternative sources of power instead of power source from the national grid. For instance, the survey has indicated that 2.3 percent of households own solar power which uses them for lighting. There are several reasons for not primarily depending on power supply from the national grid including, these include epileptic nature of power supply, high electricity charges tariff and high connection fees.

Over 80 percent of people residing within the three communities (Coconut Farm, Moyiba and Portee/Rukupa) obtain their drinking water from private water vendor, as the few public water points available is inadequate to service the community population. Other sources of drinking water include drilled well (4 percent), public hand dug well (2.7 percentage), and rain water harvest (1 percent). With regard to water availability, over 70 percent of households confirmed that water supply is a challenge.

#### 5.14.3 Household Characteristics

With respect to households' income expenditure, the survey has found that majority of households spend large share of income on food, servicing debt, cooking energy (electricity, charcoal wood). For food, about 474 (60.6 percent) of households spend on average about SLL 500,578 per year. It is interesting to find that on average about 160 (20.5 percent) households spend SLL 354,400 per year on debt servicing and about 96 (12.2%) spend SLL 202,465 on social functions including birthday weddings, funerals, and gifts.

#### 5.14.4 House Asset Ownership Status

The social survey has indicated that most households do not have access to diverse home amenities and other assets. For example, less than 40 percent of households own Television Sets, radio, mobile phones. Meaning that majority of PAPs cannot be easily reached through mass and social media. It was further noted that household possess items such as tables, chairs beds and kitchen utensils. However, insignificant number of households can connect from their homes to the Main Road in less the 10 minutes. Meaning that appropriate time for packing as well as transportation is required during relocation. The RP has recommended three months' time for preparation and transport allowance be paid for each PAP with habitable structure/housed, this is critical for PAPs residing at the Rukupa Wharf area.

#### 5.14.5 Credit Facilities and other Safety Nets

The survey indicates that very few households have access to credit facilities (Figure below). Significant number of households (50.8 percent) reported to have sought loans from cooperative (Brac Mirco Institution), informal lenders, village community bank, and friends which amount to SLL 65,800SLL. This indicates that on average an individual has a debt of 250,000 SLL. The dominant sources of loan are from relative and friend (34.9%).

#### 5.14.6 Sanitation and Environmental Condition within the Project Communities

The sanitation and environmental condition within three (3) neighborhoods are challenging. It is constrained with poor solid waste management, poor wastewater discharges, poor storm water drainage system, unplanned settlements, environmental degradation, siltation, and sand deposition. Waste management is a critical issue and it requires immediate solution to address immediate associated health, safety and environmental hazards. The survey has shown that although there is no arrangement of solid waste management. A common practice noticed among residents is burning of solid waste and dumping of water in water ways. Conveyance of water coming from the mountain top into the river is a major challenge due to structures built on water ways, with little consideration for drainage system when constructing buildings making the community to be susceptible to flooding occurrence. Most houses visited do not have sewerage systems that would provide offsite wastewater treatment. With regard to toilet type, the survey has found that 85.1% use pit latrine, and only 10 percent of households have flush toilets inside the house. It was further revealed that 5 percent of households have no toilet and relieve themselves at neighbors' toilets something that might compromise public health.

### 5.15 Economic Baseline and Livelihood Impact Assessment

In alignment with World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement, a comprehensive socio-economic survey, census, and asset inventory were conducted by Citseo/Dalan for the Neighborhood Upgrading Project (RUSLP NUP). While the civil works including road improvements, drainage networks, flood risk reduction, and sanitation facilities will yield substantial long-term economic benefits, the construction phase will cause direct economic displacement. This section details

the specific economic activities within the project footprint, quantifies the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) participating in them, and classifies the nature of the disruptions.

### 5.15.1 Profile of Local Economic Activities

The baseline assessment identified a highly active informal economy clustered primarily along roadside corridors, particularly within the high-density areas of Moyiba and Portee–Rokupa. The local economy is underpinned by three distinct sectors:

1. **Commercial and Retail Trade:** The predominant economic driver in the community, heavily integrated into residential spaces.
2. **Artisanal and Skilled Services:** Community-based production, fabrication, and repair workshops relying on roadside visibility and accessibility.
3. **Informal Public Transport:** A localized transit network moving people and goods through the narrow project corridors.

### 5.15.2 Impact and Disruption Framework by PAP Category

The project footprint overlaps with various commercial structures and transit pathways, directly impacting an estimated 874 to 894 PAPs and households. Table 5.29 provides a structured breakdown of the economic activities, PAP participation rates, and the specific nature of project-induced disruptions.

**Table 5.29: Characterization of Economic Activities and Disruption Scale**

| Economic Activity Sector                     | Specific Sub-Activities Affected                                                                                                                           | Number of Affected PAPs / Households                             | Nature of Disruption & Livelihood Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Trading & Small-Scale Commercial Enterprises | Retail shops, market stalls, kiosks, food vending, petty trading, and household-based commercial enterprises.                                              | ~569 PAPs (Highest concentration in Moyiba and Portee–Rokupa)    | <b>Temporary to Permanent Displacement:</b> Physical disruption, temporary relocation, or total removal of business structures situated within road and drainage footprints. Secondary impacts include restricted customer access, interrupted sales, transition costs, and compressed household cash flow. |
| Artisanal & Skilled Trades                   | Carpentry, welding, tailoring, masonry, electrical/mechanical repairs, furniture production, and metal fabrication.                                        | ~40–60 PAPs                                                      | <b>Primarily Temporary Economic Displacement:</b> Disruption caused by temporary relocation of workshops, localized construction noise/dust, and temporary loss of pedestrian and vehicular access to service centers.                                                                                      |
| Transport Services & Operations              | Motorcycle taxi ( <i>Okada</i> ) operators, tricycle ( <i>Kekeh</i> ) operators, private vehicle operators, handcart pushers, and loading/unloading labor. | Limited / Short-term (Dynamic population; unquantified baseline) | <b>Short-Term Income Disruption:</b> No permanent asset loss is anticipated. Disruptions are strictly limited to temporary route closures, traffic diversions, and altered traffic movement during active civil works.                                                                                      |
| Vulnerable Households & Individuals          | Cross-cutting economic actors with low resilience to macroeconomic shocks (detailed in Section 5.15.3).                                                    | 265 Households                                                   | <b>High-Risk Transition Impairment:</b> Compounded by limited income diversification, reduced access to credit, asset poverty, and high dependency                                                                                                                                                          |

|  |  |  |                                       |
|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|
|  |  |  | ratios during the displacement phase. |
|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|

### Breakdown of Affected Economic Activities

Based on the raw census data and socioeconomic field survey profiles, the ~569 affected traders presented in Table 5.29 have been systematically categorized by their primary economic activities. This classification presented in table 5.30 isolates physical commercial structure owners, stationary tenants, and roadside sellers to provide an explicit breakdown for the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP).

**Table 5.30: Breakdown of Affected Economic Activities**

| Category of Economic Activity  | Specific Livelihood / Business Type                                                       | Number of Affected PAPs |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Retail &amp; Trade</b>      | Petty Trading / Kiosks (Table top sellers, pan-body kiosks, charcoal/spare parts sellers) | 232                     |
|                                | Provision Stores / Groceries                                                              | 115                     |
| <b>Food &amp; Beverage</b>     | Food Vendors / Cookery Shops (Cooked rice, provisions, local chop shops)                  | 94                      |
|                                | Bars / Entertainment (Ataya bases, local drinking bars, CD plate vendors)                 | 28                      |
| <b>Artisans &amp; Services</b> | Tailors                                                                                   | 35                      |
|                                | Welders                                                                                   | 12                      |
|                                | Carpenters                                                                                | 10                      |
|                                | Mechanics / Garages (Including tire repairers and spare parts workshops)                  | 18                      |
|                                | Salons / Barbershops                                                                      | 25                      |
| <b>Transportation</b>          | Commercial Transport Operators (Stationary roadside dispatch points/helpers)              | 0                       |
| <b>Total</b>                   |                                                                                           | <b>569</b>              |

### Socioeconomic Insights for the LRP

Based on the quantitative data from the economic census, the following targeted socioeconomic insights have been developed to guide the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). These insights isolate structural vulnerabilities and operational traits to ensure the mitigation measures are practically implementable.

#### 1. Zero Impact on Commercial Transport Operators

- **The Baseline Context:** The census registers **0 PAPs** under the category of Commercial Transport Operators (stationary roadside dispatch points or registered transit helpers). This indicates that while the road corridors are heavily congested, transit workers do not maintain permanent, stationary business footprints within the immediate civil works boundary.
- **Operational Risk Mitigation:** While transport workers are not subject to physical asset loss or direct business-owner compensation, the LRP must coordinate with local transport unions (e.g., *transport associations - motorcycle*). This ensures that temporary construction bottlenecks do not indirectly disrupt transit flow or informally displace mobile drop-off points during civil works.

#### 2. High Vulnerability of the Retail and Petty Trading Core

- **The Scale of Impact:** Representing the largest economic block (**232 PAPs**), petty traders operating via table-tops, small pan-body structures, or timber kiosks are highly exposed to immediate economic shocks.
- **LRP Action Item:** Because these businesses have minimal capital reserves, even a brief interruption can severely impact household food security. The LRP must prioritize **cash-for-disturbance allowances** or provide **rapid-relocation options** to immediately

adjacent setback areas before heavy machinery is deployed. This prevents a prolonged drop in daily subsistence income.

### 3. Foot-Traffic Dependency of Food & Beverage Operators

- **The Scale of Impact:** Together, food vendors, cookery shops, and community social hubs (*Ataya bases and local bars*) account for **122 PAPs**.
- **LRP Action Item:** These businesses rely entirely on localized, daily pedestrian foot traffic and specific roadside regular clienteles. Relocating them to distant market clusters is commercially unviable. The mitigation strategy must focus on **phased construction sequencing** clearing and reconstructing one side of the corridor at a time to allow these operators to maintain an active street-front presence and minimize revenue losses.

### 4. High Re-establishment Costs for Fixed Artisans

- **The Scale of Impact:** This sub-group includes tailors, welders, mechanics, and carpenters (**100 PAPs total**).
- **LRP Action Item:** Unlike mobile petty traders, artisans rely on heavier infrastructure, tool storage, and specialized work spaces (such as masonry garages or electrified workshops). Their physical displacement requires an extended recovery period. The LRP must provide a **minimum 30-day notice period** alongside **specialized asset-salvage assistance** to give owners sufficient time to safely dismantle, transfer, and reinstall specialized equipment without damaging their primary livelihood tools.

#### 5.15.3 Baseline Vulnerability and Economic Risk

Within the economically displaced population, the socio-economic census flagged 265 households meeting explicit vulnerability criteria. These individuals are actively engaged in the local informal economy but possess a significantly lower capacity to absorb income shocks. To ensure targeted equity in the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), these households have been disaggregated by their specific vulnerability profiles:

- **Widows:** 85 households
- **Elderly Persons:** 80 individuals
- **Dependent Single Mothers:** 77 households
- **Persons with Disabilities (PWDs):** 9 individuals
- **Child-Headed Households:** 7 households
- **Low-Income / Ultra-Poor Households:** 5 households
- **Chronically Ill Persons:** 2 individuals
- **Total Vulnerable PAP Households:** 265

#### 5.15.4 Summary Matrix of Livelihood Restoration Approaches

To comply with World Bank ESS5 mandates to restore and where feasible, improve pre-project living standards, a multi-tiered mitigation framework will be deployed alongside civil works:

- **Traders and Small Businesses:** Entitled to business continuity assistance, temporary alternative market spaces, financial literacy/management training, and facilitation of microfinance access.
- **Artisans:** Provided with workspace relocation support, vocational certification opportunities, and direct employment linkages with civil works contractors.
- **Transport Operators:** Mitigated via proactive traffic management plans, phased construction schedules, and advanced public notifications of route closures.
- **Vulnerable and Female-Headed Households:** Prioritized for direct transitional livelihood grants, financial counseling, women-focused enterprise development

programs, and first-right-of-refusal for project-generated employment (e.g., site security, unskilled labor, traffic monitoring, and routine post-construction maintenance).

# Magnitude of Impacts

06

## Chapter Six : Magnitude of Impacts

### 6.1 Key Anticipated Benefits

At the Country level, the key benefits likely to accrue from the project are as follows:

- Increased access to improved living conditions and service delivery within the communities
- Enhanced institutional capacity of the government, particularly to Freetown City Council (FCC).
- Improved access to infrastructure and basic services, improved mobility,
- Enhanced job and/or business opportunities for local residents of the communities,
- Increased capacity of the government institutions in managing urban development.
- Reduction in household expenditure resulting from the negative impacts and losses caused by poor road infrastructure.
- Employment of local labor for site clearing and construction activities.
- Improved living conditions and access to enhanced service delivery in the three targeted neighbourhood.
- Provision of public conveniences, which will promote hygiene, improve public health, and enhance the overall well-being of residents and visitors in the project area.

An indirect future positive impact will be an improved urban facility around the neighbourhoods will result in increase and stabilization of services thereby leading to enhanced business and economic development opportunities. At the project level, there would be work opportunities for unskilled labor in the project areas thereby providing an opportunity for supplementing their income.

### 6.2 Adverse Impact

It is anticipated that Project activities will lead to unintended negative consequences, which need to be mitigated proactively. These project activities that may lead to involuntary resettlement are:

- a) Site clearing which involve clearing road corridor within the right of way
- b) Earthworks (borrow to fill, cut to fill, removal of unsuitable material, and slope protection etc.). While rock blasting is not advisable due to the project environment, the project ESMP covers mitigation measures for blasting due to the terrain of the project area;
- c) Improvement/construction of culverts/side drains/embankments/ other structures.

Consequently, the negative impacts that will arise include:

- a) Loss of land, assets & infrastructure
- b) Temporary loss of access to residences and places of livelihood
- c) Damage to man-made structures encroaching the RoW of the road;
- d) Disruptions in access to businesses along the project corridor
- e) Potential social and psychological hardships experienced by those who are involuntarily resettled.
- f) Displacement/disturbance risks for vulnerable groups,
- g) Reduced access to crucial services and amenities for relocated households.

- h) Influx of additional population resulting in increased pressure on accommodation and rent.
- i) Influx of labour will increase security risks by attracting insurgents due to improved economic activity;
- j) Increased burden on local health services and competition for public service provision, especially during construction.

### 6.3 Spatial Distribution and Geomorphic Density of Affected Structures

The physical footprint of the 400 affected structures is unevenly distributed across the five project intervention zones. Structural impacts are heavily concentrated in the high-density informal hillside and coastal settlements, where private residential and commercial assets tightly border existing unpaved pathways. Conversely, arterial transit corridors and decentralized utility footprints present a highly dispersed, low-impact structural distribution.

#### 1. High-Density Urban Corridors (Moyiba and Portee–Rokupa Roads)

Together, the Moyiba Roads and Portee–Rokupa Roads corridors account for 225 structures, representing 56.25% of the entire project-wide structural impact footprint:

- **Moyiba Roads (113 Structures):** Characterized by dense, precarious construction on steep slopes, the structures here face severe spatial constraints. Because residential units are built directly flush against narrow drainage pathways, this zone requires the highest volume of structural interventions mostly makeshift (91 complete removals out of 113 affected units). The structural distribution here is tight, contiguous, and deeply intertwined with informal multi-family tenancies.
- **Portee–Rokupa Roads (112 Structures):** Situated in a dense coastal terrain, the structural distribution follows the natural contour leading downward toward the shoreline. While the layout allows for a high volume of partial setbacks (98 structures undergoing frontage modifications), a critical cluster of "panbody" structures is densely packed directly along the narrow right-of-way (RoW) leading down to the Portee Wharf. These structures units must be completely cleared to establish safe, engineered vehicular and pedestrian access to the wharf infrastructure.

#### 2. Medium-Density Residential Footprint (Coconut Farm Roads)

- **Coconut Farm Roads (66 Structures):** Representing 16.5% of the project total, the distribution of structures in Coconut Farm represents a transitional layout between highly dense informal clusters and standard residential alignments. Structures are distributed evenly along the planned drainage networks. The structural distribution requires 24 complete removals where main living structures intercept the required road expansion, while the remaining 42 units sustain manageable, non-displacing partial front-end modifications.

#### 3. Low-Impact and Infrastructure-Isolated Zones (Bai Bureh Corridor and WASH Facilities)

The remaining 109 structures (27.25% of the project total) are found in areas designed strictly around infrastructure expansion or public utility placement, completely isolated from dense neighborhood living layouts:

- **Bai Bureh Corridor (50 Structures):** Structural distribution along this arterial roadway consists entirely of informal, linear commercial roadside installations, workshops, and temporary market forecourts. Because the structures are aligned parallel to a major transit highway, they are set back relative to the main pavement. Consequently, engineering designs successfully achieved zero (0) complete structural removals, limiting all 50 impacts to partial edge setbacks.

- **Decentralized WASH Facilities (59 Structures):** The structures interacting with these localized sanitation footprints are highly scattered across multiple destination plots. Because these sanitation blocks are strategically sited on open-space boundaries or sparsely constructed plots to optimize community access, the distribution is non-contiguous. This careful site placement ensured that zero (0) institutional, residential, or core commercial structures suffer complete demolition, with impacts restricted entirely to minimal perimeter boundary line shifts.

### Summary Matrix of Structural Distribution by Location

To visualize the geographic concentration of the project's impact footprint, the distribution can be summarized via the absolute share of project impacts per zone:

- **Moyiba Roads:** 28.25% of affected structures (Primary cluster of complete demolition)
- **Portee–Rokupa Roads:** 28.00% of affected structures (Primary cluster of partial setbacks and wharf corridor clearing)
- **WASH Facilities Plots:** 14.75% of affected structures (Scattered, non-contiguous utility footprints)
- **Coconut Farm Roads:** 16.50% of affected structures (Linear neighborhood residential alignment)
- **Bai Bureh Corridor:** 12.50% of affected structures (Linear commercial arterial alignment)

**Table 6.1: Spatial Distribution of Affected Structures by Functional Typology**

| Location            | Residential | Commercial | Mixed Use (Comm./ Res.) | Institutional (Public & Religious) | Uncompleted | Partial Impact (Setbacks & Repairs) | Complete Impact (Full Removal Required) | Total Affected Structures |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Coconut Farm Roads  | 31          | 24         | 7                       | 1                                  | 3           | 42                                  | 24                                      | 66                        |
| Moyiba Roads        | 56          | 38         | 12                      | 2                                  | 5           | 22                                  | 91                                      | 113                       |
| Portee–Rokupa Roads | 49          | 43         | 14                      | 2                                  | 4           | 98                                  | 14                                      | 112                       |
| Bai Bureh Corridor  | 18          | 25         | 5                       | 1                                  | 1           | 50                                  | 0                                       | 50                        |
| WASH Facilities     | 28          | 16         | 10                      | 2                                  | 3           | 59                                  | 0                                       | 59                        |
| Project Total       | 182         | 146        | 48                      | 8                                  | 16          | 271                                 | 129                                     | 400                       |

### Characterization of Structural and Gender-Disaggregated Impacts

The socio-economic census and asset inventory mapped the structural boundaries of the final infrastructure right-of-way (RoW). To ensure full equity and compliance with World Bank gender mainstreaming guidelines, the household baseline data has been completely disaggregated by the gender of the primary household head for both property owners and tenants.

Table 6.1 provides the comprehensive, reconciled baseline mapping structural severity alongside localized gender distribution totals across all primary upgrading locations

**Table 6.2: Ownership of Impacted Assets by Gender**

| Project Location     | Number of PAPs |            |            | Number of Buildings |
|----------------------|----------------|------------|------------|---------------------|
|                      | Male           | Female     | Total      |                     |
| <b>Moyiba</b>        | 71             | 42         | 113        | 113                 |
| <b>Coconut Farm</b>  | 46             | 20         | 66         | 66                  |
| <b>Portee/Rukupa</b> | 68             | 44         | 112        | 112                 |
| <b>Bai Bureh</b>     | 38             | 12         | 50         | 50                  |
| <b>WASH</b>          | 39             | 20         | 59         | 59                  |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>262</b>     | <b>138</b> | <b>400</b> | <b>400</b>          |

## 6.4 Impacts during Construction Phase

### 6.4.1 Disruption to Social Infrastructural Services

#### Water Infrastructure

There are nine (9) water storage tanks, owned by the SL government and private individuals, are located within the project footprint impact area. Any affected structures will be restored by the project in close consultation with the relevant owners or institutions.

#### Disruption to Electrical and Telecommunication System

The project will affect six (6) electrical poles belonging to the Freetown Electricity Distribution Company, comprising one (1) at Moyiba, one (1) at Portee/Rukupa, and four (4) along the Bai Bureh Road. As for the communication mast at Coconut Farm, the road will be realigned to the opposite side of the mast (considered by the revised design to avoid the lengthy process of removing and relocating the telecommunication infrastructure).

#### Temporary Loss of Access

Both main and street roads will be temporarily or permanently affected during the construction phase, impacting local communities' access to these roads. During building demolitions and project construction activities, there will be temporary visual disturbances for community members, particularly due to falling structures from affected buildings and excavations. Additionally, soil piles from trenching activities and stored materials will contribute to these disruptions.

#### Proposed Mitigation measure to Address Adverse Impacts

In line with WB ESS 5, the RUSLP (PMU) in collaboration with the Freetown City Council together with the feasibility consultant has considered feasible alternative Project designs to avoid and/or minimize physical and economic displacement impacts, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits. Following the field observation, some of the existing drainage sections with good structural integrity are expected to be rehabilitated or upscaled and relaxing required construction standards constructively to minimize the project land-take requirement.

### 6.4.2 Temporary Utility and Access Disruptions

Construction activities associated with road rehabilitation, drainage improvements, slope stabilization works, and WASH infrastructure development may result in temporary disruptions to access routes and utility services, including water supply, electricity, and pedestrian movement.

The duration of disruptions will vary depending on the type and location of the works. Based on the preliminary construction schedule, most localized interruptions are expected to last between several hours and a few days, while more extensive utility relocation works may require up to two weeks in specific locations. The Contractor will be required to minimize the duration and extent of service interruptions through phased construction scheduling and advance coordination with relevant utility providers.

Where interruptions to water supply are anticipated to exceed 24 hours, temporary alternative water supply arrangements will be provided in coordination with the Guma Valley Water Company and local authorities. Such measures may include:

- Water tanker to affected communities;
- Provision of temporary water storage facilities;
- Installation of temporary standpipes or alternative connection points;
- Advance notification to affected households regarding the timing and duration of service interruptions.

Similarly, where access routes are temporarily affected, the Contractor will provide clearly marked alternative pedestrian and vehicular access routes to ensure continued access to residences, businesses, schools, health facilities, and other community services.

The Contractor shall provide at least 48 hours' advance notice of planned service interruptions wherever feasible. Emergency disruptions will be communicated immediately through community leaders, local authorities, and established stakeholder engagement channels.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will monitor utility restoration and access management throughout construction to ensure that disruptions are minimized and that affected persons do not experience undue hardship as a result of project activities.

# Entitlement and Eligibility

07

## Chapter Seven : Entitlement and Eligibility

Resettlement and Entitlement Framework is an essential part of any resettlement plan as it provides the bases of calculations of costs of impacted properties and sources of earnings lost to people affected by the project in the process of planning for any infrastructure development. It presents the premise for formalizing eligibilities of affected persons in receiving compensation for the loss of their properties and earnings and other resettlement and rehabilitation assistance packaged for the beneficiaries through the project provisions as an important element for implementing the RUSLP NUP resettlement planning.

### 7.1 Identification of PAPs and Resettlement Assistance

In accordance with the aforementioned laws and policies in Chapter 2, the affected persons (groups or individuals) are those who stand to lose assets or be denied access to legally designate social and economic services as a result of the proposed project activities. The losses, regardless of their extent, include land, structures, trees, and other makeshift assets. During the census and public consultations conducted within the neighbourhoods, five major categories of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) were identified:

- i. **Category 1:** PAPs who own plots with houses and other buildings/structures along the road corridors, and whose houses will need to be fully relocated.
- ii. **Category 2:** PAPs who own plots with houses and other buildings along the road corridors, where less than 20% of the structures are affected, requiring partial relocation. Based on engagement with feasibility consultant, all partially affected structures will remain safe, stable, and habitable. Most impacts involve ancillary parts like verandas, terraces, fences, and walkways, which do not compromise the main structure
- iii. **Category 3:** Owners of makeshift structures along the road corridors, who will lose temporary structures as a result of the project.
- iv. **Category 4:** PAPs who own plots to be acquired for WASH facilities siting.
- v. **Category 5:** PAPs residing or whose livelihood is assessed to be located within the project corridor as tenants who risk losing their rental agreements or squatters who may be forced to vacate their current settlements due to the project
- vi. **Category 6:** PAPs with shop forecourts/frontage areas used for commercial activities affected by disturbance to business access and operations within the RoW.

### 7.2 Eligibility for Compensation

According to the World Bank ESS5, PAPs are defined as any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily. Therefore, the eligible individual(s) for compensation are those who experience the following:

- a) Compulsory Acquisition of land and other assets resulting in the :
  - i. Relocation or loss of shelter;
  - ii. Loss of assets or access to assets; and
  - iii. Loss of income sources or means of livelihood whether or not the affected persons must move to another location.
- b) The forceful denial to access legally designated social economic services, with adverse impacts on livelihood of the displaced individuals.

The PAPs shall be considered eligible for compensation for affected assets on the land irrespective of their tenure status, with respect to land that they own, occupy or use provided that they own, occupy or use the affected land or structure prior to the cut-off-date. However, only owners of land are entitled to compensation for the affected land. Cut-off date for eligibility to resettlement entitlements for the project shall be when the valuation of affected properties ended. For the purposes of this RP, the cut off date was established as the last day of the census of persons affected by the proposed project. The PAP census was conducted simultaneously across all the three project locations (Coconut Farm, Moyiba and Portee/Rukupa) with the same cutoff date set for 4<sup>th</sup> August, 2024 and 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2026 for Bai Bureh Road. This date was disseminated publicly in the project areas through banners, fliers and posters and thus all affected persons, community leaders and other government authorities were informed of the dates through community meetings during finalization of asset inventories. As such, any new inhabitants who came to the Project affected area after this date is not eligible for compensation or any resettlement assistance.



**Figure 7.1: Cut – Off Date Pasted across the Communities**

Assets eligible for compensation shall include buildings, land, and developments made on the land such as garden crops, trees, bore holes etc. The affected public social services such as power or water supply will be enumerated for costing, replacement and construction at suitable sites. For public utilities infrastructures such as pipes, water main distribution pipes/customer pipes, and control valves with chambers, electric reticulation poles, and telephone cables shall be valued separately. The cost for relocating these utilities shall be developed by the respective utility authority. The community structures will be replaced in kind or cash after meaningful consultation with the community user of the facility.

ESS 5 recognizes three categories of PAPs eligible for compensations and benefits in resettlement. These are presented in Table 7.1

**Table 7.1: Eligibility under the World Bank Resettlement Policy**

| Category   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Gender      | Number of PAPs |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Category A | Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);                                                                                                                                         | Male        | 63             |
|            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Female      | 63             |
|            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Unavailable | 16             |
| Category B | Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets—provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan | Male        | 300            |
|            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Female      | 272            |
| Category C | Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.                                                                                                                                                                                       | Male        | 118            |
|            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Female      | 132            |

In line with ESS 5, all project affected persons are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land before the entitlement cut-off date (August 4, 2024), irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land.

### 7.3 Eligibility Status for PAPs

The PAPs in this RP study fall under the Category 'A', Category 'B' and Category 'C' are eligible for compensations and benefits in resettlement.

### 7.4 Entitlement Matrix

No project-sponsored relocation site has been identified under the RAP. Following assessment of relocation options and stakeholder consultations, the project adopted a self-relocation approach because suitable land for a centralized resettlement site was not available within the affected communities and relocation to distant locations could adversely affect livelihoods, social networks, and access to services. Affected households and businesses will therefore receive compensation at full replacement cost together with relocation assistance and transitional support to enable them secure alternative accommodation and business premises of their choice in accordance with ESS5.

The matrix of eligible persons and their entitlements that would apply to the Neighborhood Upgrade Project has been developed and presented in Table 7.2.

#### 7.4.1 Application of Land-for-Land Compensation

Consistent with ESS5, preference will be given to land-based compensation arrangements where affected persons lose land or land-based livelihood assets and where suitable replacement land can be identified. The Project Management Unit (PMU), in collaboration with relevant government authorities and local stakeholders, will assess the availability, suitability, accessibility, and tenure security of potential replacement land on a case-by-case basis.

The inclusion of land-for-land compensation in the Entitlement Matrix does not imply that a centralized resettlement site has been identified. Rather, it ensures that eligible PAPs retain access to this compensation option should suitable replacement land become available and be accepted by the affected persons. Where land-for-land compensation is not feasible or is voluntarily declined following informed consultation, compensation at full replacement cost and other applicable resettlement assistance measures shall be provided.

**Table 7.2: Eligibility Criteria and Entitlement**

| Affected Assets                                      | Type of impact                             | Entitled Units                            | Eligibility Criteria                                                         | Entitlement                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Land                                                 | Permanent acquisition of land              | Landowner (individual, family, community) | Owns the affected plot of land under Sierra Leone laws including customary   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in-kind compensation (land to land<sup>9</sup>) at a suitable location comparable to the previous land or better</li> <li>Cash compensation for land determined by prevailing market rates where primary livelihood is not land based and where there is satisfactory demonstration of lack of adequate land or strong preference by the PAP.</li> <li>Land replacement for community Lands or if unavailable, compensation be paid to the community with their full consultation and participation.</li> <li>Cash compensation covering all administrative, land registration and transfer fees</li> </ul> |
|                                                      | Temporary occupation of land               | Landowner (individual, family, community) | Owns the affected plot of land under Sierra Leonean laws including customary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation (in cash or kind) for the period of occupation based on terms of occupancy as agreed among the parties. Compensation for loss of structure or assets on the land during the period of occupancy at full replacement cost.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|                                                      |                                            | Tenants                                   | Occupy or use the affected land or structure prior to the cut-off-date       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Crops (food/cash crops and economic trees inclusive) | Destruction of or damage to standing crops | Owner                                     | Have grown the affected crop (regardless of related plot ownership)          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation for standing crops counted at valuation date and based upon updated current Survey Department rates</li> <li>Cost of replanting to the same maturity level, the estimated life and harvest from tree (fruit trees)</li> <li>Disturbance allowance of 10% of cash compensation amount or at a rate determined by RUSLP.</li> <li>To the extent feasible, allow for farmers to harvest crops before the start of project interventions</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                           |

<sup>9</sup> The project will adopt a self-relocation approach. No project-sponsored relocation site has been identified under the RAP. Affected households and businesses will receive compensation at full replacement cost together with relocation and transitional assistance to facilitate movement to alternative accommodation and business premises of their choice, consistent with World Bank ESS5 requirements.

|             |                                     |                                                                                     |                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Structures  | Destruction of immovable structures | Owner                                                                               | Owens affected structure                                                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation at full replacement cost of structure</li> <li>• Cost of moving (e.g. persons/ goods in the structure under or belonging to owner)</li> <li>• Disturbance allowance of 10% of cash compensation for full replacement or at a rate determined by the RUSLP.</li> </ul>                 |
|             |                                     | Occupant                                                                            | Live in or use the affected structure on rental basis (Occupant different from owner)                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cost of renting similar structure (e.g. for 6 months' duration)</li> <li>• Cost of moving out to new place</li> <li>• Disturbance allowance of 10% of cost of renting similar structure or at a rate determined by RUSLP</li> </ul>                                                                |
|             | Relocation of movable structures    | Squatter                                                                            | Live in or use the affected structure as at time of census                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for full replacement cost</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|             |                                     | Owner                                                                               | Owens the affected structure                                                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cost of moving affected structure to new site</li> <li>• Disturbance allowance of 10% of cost of moving similar structure or at a rate determined by the RUSLP</li> </ul>                                                                                                                          |
|             |                                     | Occupant                                                                            | Use or occupies the affected structure                                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cost of moving occupants to new site</li> <li>• Disturbance allowance of 10% of cost of moving occupants to new site or at a rate determined by RUSLP [NB: if owner is same as occupant, he/she will not be entitled to this disturbance allowance].</li> </ul>                                    |
| Livelihoods | Business                            | Business owner (may be distinct from owner of structure where business takes place) | Operate a business on Project affected land, regardless of the land ownership situation (includes squatters) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation of temporary loss of income or livelihood incurred because of the Project during the period required to re- establish the business to pre-project conditions</li> <li>• Provide alternative resources with equivalent livelihood-earning potential and accessibility.</li> </ul> |

|                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                 |                                                            |                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                     | Use of communal resources such as livestock grazing grounds (or community assets) – Burrow site | User of such resources (can be individuals or communities) | Use communal resources as an element of livelihood           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance in identifying and accessing similar resources elsewhere possible</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Provide livelihood assistance (access to loans, training etc.)</li> </ul> |
| Cultural heritage resources (e.g. sacred site).                                                                                                     | Relocation or removal of cultural heritage resource                                             | Owner (individual or community)                            | Use or pay homage to cultural heritage resource/ sacred site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid any impact on cultural heritage resources by finding alternative locations. If impact is unavoidable, ensure successful relocation or removal of cultural resource/ sacred site in accordance with Chance Find procedures prescribed under the ESMF.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                    |
| Vulnerable groups. People with special needs, elderly, physically challenged, long term sick, Female Household Head and people living with HIV/AIDS | All types of losses                                                                             |                                                            |                                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transition assistance – removing and dismantling of assets.</li> <li>• Free transportation to relocation site for moveable structures affected Assistance during the transition period.</li> <li>• Extra arrangements for psychosocial care and counselling before movement.</li> </ul>                                                                                                  |

# Assets Inventory and Valuation

08

## Chapter Eight : Assets Inventory and Valuation

Asset inventory was completed in one-week period from July 28 to August 4 2024 for the road/drainage upgrade footprint area while the inventory for the WASH Facilities locations was carried out November 30 – December 4, 2024; the asset inventory for Bai Bureh, covering 26 PAPs, was completed between 26<sup>th</sup> to 31st January 2026. The surveying team worked hand in hand with asset valuation teams to identify the affected plots and the associated developments on each plot of land falling within the Proposed Project Right of Way. The deployed teams were led and supervised by senior valuers and surveyors, urban planners guided by Community Development Association, Councilors representing the project communities and representative from the PAPs.

### 8.1 Marking of the Properties/Structures

During the survey, each asset was enumerated. Each structure was assigned a unique identifier so that data concerning that structure can be given an exclusive reference in the database. The Unique Structure Reference Number (USRN) is started by identifying the Project Locality, for example a plot on Moyiba road was recorded as NUP\_MYB\_RD\_LHS\_S001\_001, on Coconut Farm Road reads NUP\_COF\_RD\_LHS\_S001\_001etc. The affected structures were marked with the respective unique number written on their front wall as shown in Figure 8.2.

### 8.2 Marking of the Properties/Structures

The details of the identified owners were recorded during the PAP census; in addition, the asset inventory recorded PAPs names, location contact and took photograph of the PAPs with the unique numbers.

#### 8.2.1 Owner Identifier

For owners of assets identified within the right of way, an owner code is assigned. For example, the code "NUP\_MYB\_RD\_LHS\_S001\_001" is structured as follows: the final "001" represents the specific owner as presented in Figure 8.1.



**Figure 8.1: Example of PAP with Unique Identification Number**

#### 8.2.2 Tenants Identifier

Similarly, additional users of the same property (such as tenants) were assigned unique codes. For example, "NUP\_MYB\_RD\_LHS\_S001\_002" identifies a tenant, where the final "002" differentiates the

tenant from the owner. If there were multiple tenants, numbers were appended to distinguish them, such as "NUP\_MYB\_RD\_LHS\_S002" for the first tenant.



**Figure 8.2: Example of PAP with Unique Identification Number**

### 8.3 Number of Project – Affected Persons

There is a total of 966 Project affected persons categorized as property owners', business owners (traders and artisans) owning assets such as movable structures- Kiosks and Shed, fixed structures- Bungalows, wall fences, shops and containers.

### 8.4 Inventory of Impacted Assets

Assets included in the inventory within the RoW at the three (4) communities are mostly private owned buildings, wall fences, commercial shops, makeshift structures and public utilities such as the street light, water reservoirs etc. The expected impacts on these structures will bring about the loss of Shelters as well as land, income and trading space. Details of the enumeration conducted during the census of affected persons and assets is presented in Annexure 3.

### 8.5 Physical Displacement Summary

#### 8.5.1 Overview

In accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5), physical displacement refers to the loss of residential structures, shelter, or access to residential premises resulting from project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use. The detailed census, asset inventory, and socio-economic surveys undertaken for the Neighborhood Upgrading Programme identified both physical and economic displacement impacts across the project intervention areas.

The project design sought to minimize physical displacement through alignment optimization, reduction of right-of-way requirements where technically feasible, and avoidance of densely occupied residential areas. Nevertheless, a limited number of households will experience physical displacement due to the need to remove structures that fall directly within the footprint of the proposed road, drainage, slope stabilization, and WASH infrastructure works.

Physical displacement impacts are concentrated primarily within the Portee Wharf settlement where makeshift structures located within the proposed road corridor and waterfront access area cannot be retained without compromising public safety, drainage functionality, and project objectives.

#### 8.5.2 Categories of Displacement

Both physical and economic displacements taking place on permanent and/or temporary basis from the following:

- **Type 1:** Physical displacement due to damage to structures or assets in the RoW.
- **Type 2:** Economic displacement of PAPs with permanent structures from disturbance to business access & activities in the ROW that would suffer restriction of access.
- **Type 3:** Economic displacement of PAPs with temporary structures & movable tables from disturbance to business access & activities within the RoW.
- **Type 4:** Economic displacement of PAPs with trading spots from disturbance to business access & activities within the RoW

### 8.5.3 Total Physically Displaced Households

The census and asset inventory identified households occupying structures that will be completely affected by the project and therefore require relocation. These households include both structure owners and tenants residing within affected structures.

A total of approximately 130 persons residing within 111 affected residential and mixed-use structures at Portee Wharf will require physical relocation prior to commencement of civil works. In addition, a limited number of households in other project locations may require temporary relocation during construction where access, safety, or structural stability could be compromised.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will undertake final verification of affected households during RP implementation to confirm occupancy status, household composition, and eligibility for relocation assistance.

### 8.5.4 Owners versus Tenants

The affected population includes both owners of structures and tenants occupying residential or mixed-use premises.

The project recognizes that ownership status does not affect eligibility for resettlement assistance under ESS5. Consequently:

- Structure owners will be compensated at full replacement cost for affected assets.
- Tenants will receive relocation assistance and support for moving expenses where applicable.
- Vulnerable tenants, including female-headed households, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, widows, and low-income households, will receive additional transitional support.
- Business operators occupying rented premises will be eligible for business disturbance assistance and livelihood restoration measures.

During RP implementation, the RP Implementation Consultant will undertake verification of ownership and tenancy arrangements to ensure that all eligible persons receive their entitlements.

Across the 4 upgrade corridors and WASH facility locations, the split between individuals owning impacted properties versus those renting (tenants losing tenancy/commercial kiosks) is highly concentrated toward commercial tenant operations as presented in Table 8.1.

**Table 8.1 Owners Versus Tenants Breakdown**

| Location / Corridor                  | Asset Owners | Tenants | Total PAPs |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------|------------|
| Coconut Farm Road & Drainage         | 66           | 89      | 155        |
| Moyiba Road & Drainage               | 113          | 348     | 461        |
| Portee/Rukupu Road & Drainage        | 111          | 130     | 241        |
| Bai Bureh – Granville Brook Drainage | 44           | 6       | 50         |
| Coconut Farm WASH Facilities         | 18           | 0       | 18         |
| Moyiba WASH Facilities               | 23           | 0       | 23         |

|                               |            |            |            |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Portee-Rokupa WASH Facilities | 18         | 0          | 18         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                  | <b>393</b> | <b>573</b> | <b>966</b> |

### 8.5.5 Structures Requiring Complete Removal

A total of 203 structures is expected to be fully affected by the project, while 134 structures will be partially affected.

Structures requiring complete removal comprise:

- Residential structures;
- Temporary residential shelters (Pan Bodies);
- Commercial kiosks and shops;
- Mixed residential-commercial structures;
- Ancillary structures located within the project footprint.

The highest concentration of complete removals occurs within the Portee Wharf settlement where informal structures have encroached into the proposed road and drainage alignment. These structures cannot be retained due to engineering and public safety requirements.

Affected persons occupying structures that require complete demolition will receive compensation and assistance in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix presented in Chapter 7.

### 8.5.6 Households Requiring Relocation Assistance

All households experiencing physical displacement will be provided with relocation assistance in addition to compensation for affected assets.

Relocation assistance will include:

- Advance notification of relocation schedules;
- Disclosure of compensation entitlements;
- Assistance with opening bank accounts where necessary;
- Transitional support for vulnerable households;
- Moving assistance and transportation support where required;
- Grievance resolution support throughout the relocation process;
- Livelihood restoration assistance for economically affected households.

Special attention will be given to vulnerable PAPs to ensure that relocation does not worsen their socio-economic conditions. No civil works will commence in affected areas until compensation has been fully paid and relocation assistance has been completed in accordance with ESS5 requirements.

### 8.5.7 Location-Specific Physical Displacement Summary

#### ▪ Moyiba

The Moyiba Road intervention represents one of the largest project impact areas within the RAP in terms of the number of affected structures and PAPs. Impacts are primarily associated with slope stabilization, drainage improvement works, and the clearance of structures encroaching on the road corridor. However, the majority of affected structures are expected to experience partial impacts, including loss of portions of structures, business premises, access areas, and other assets. Consequently, economic displacement is anticipated to be more significant than physical displacement, and the number of households requiring physical relocation is expected to be relatively limited. Nevertheless, households and businesses affected by complete structure loss or requiring

relocation will receive compensation at full replacement cost, together with relocation assistance and transitional support in accordance with the RAP Entitlement Matrix and ESS5 requirements.

- **Coconut Farm**

The Coconut Farm Road intervention will result in impacts on structures located within the existing road reserve and right-of-way. Most impacts are associated with partial loss of structures, shop forecourts, and business assets encroaching on the road corridor, while a limited number of structures may require complete removal. Consequently, physical relocation requirements are expected to be relatively low compared to other project locations. Nevertheless, households and businesses affected by complete structure loss or requiring relocation will receive compensation at full replacement cost, together with relocation assistance and transitional support in accordance with the RAP Entitlement Matrix and ESS5 requirements. Attention will be given to vulnerable PAPs to ensure that relocation and livelihood restoration measures are implemented effectively and without undue hardship.

- **Portee–Rokupa (Portee Wharf)**

Portee–Wharf represents the location with the highest level of physical displacement under the project. Impacts are concentrated on informal residential structures, Pan Bodies, and commercial structures located along the waterfront and within the proposed road corridor leading to the Wharf area. These structures will require complete removal to facilitate road widening, drainage improvement, and enhanced access to the Wharf. Approximately 111 structures occupied by an estimated 130 residents will be affected and require relocation. Consequently, Portee–Wharf constitutes the primary focus area for relocation planning and implementation under the RAP. In line with the project's self-relocation approach, affected households and businesses will receive compensation at full replacement cost, relocation assistance, and transitional support to enable them secure alternative accommodation and business premises within or near their preferred communities. Particular attention will be given to vulnerable PAPs to minimize displacement-related hardship and ensure compliance with ESS5 requirements.

- **Bai Bureh Corridor**

Although Bai Bureh is a densely populated urban corridor, the majority of project impacts are concentrated on temporary commercial structures, kiosks, Pan Bodies, roadside trading facilities, and other encroachments located within the existing drainage reserve. No permanent residential structures are expected to be demolished as part of the drainage improvement works. Consequently, economic disturbance (business premises restriction) is anticipated to be more significant than physical displacement, and physical relocation requirements are expected to be limited. PAPs affected by the complete removal of temporary structures or business premises will receive compensation at full replacement cost, together with applicable relocation assistance, livelihood restoration support, and transitional assistance in accordance with the RAP Entitlement Matrix and ESS5 requirements.

The project has adopted a mitigation hierarchy approach aimed at avoiding and minimizing displacement wherever possible. Although physical displacement is limited relative to the scale of the project, all affected households will receive compensation and resettlement assistance in accordance with Sierra Leonean legislation and the World Bank ESS5. The implementation of compensation, relocation assistance, livelihood restoration measures, and ongoing stakeholder engagement will ensure that affected persons are assisted in restoring or improving their pre-project living standards and livelihoods.

- **WASH Facilities**

Physical displacement associated with the WASH facilities is expected to be limited and localized, occurring only in locations where the proposed facility footprints overlap with existing structures, ancillary assets, or economic activities. The majority of impacts are anticipated to involve temporary structures, small-scale commercial activities, and other minor encroachments rather than permanent

residential displacement. Consequently, relocation requirements are expected to be minimal. Nevertheless, any households, businesses, or other PAPs affected by the construction of WASH facilities will receive compensation at full replacement cost, together with applicable relocation assistance, livelihood restoration support, and transitional assistance in accordance with the RAP Entitlement Matrix and ESS5 requirements.

## 8.6 Impacts in Moyiba

### 8.6.1 Impact on Land in Moyiba

#### ▪ Road/Drainage Upgrade Area

Moyiba Road has a substantial existing width that can accommodate the proposed design in most areas. Significant land acquisition will be required at the road's tail ends, particularly near the Baghdad section and the area designated for slope protection. The slope protection work will demand considerable land acquisition, impacting current land use, including land belonging to Imam Sidiq Senior Secondary School. The school has identified a plot of land where the staff quarters and football pitch will be relocated with plans in place to ensure this transition does not disrupt the school academic program.

#### ▪ WASH Facility

The land area required for the proposed WASH facilities across the 23 locations within Moyiba communities is estimated at 5581ft<sup>2</sup>. These Land areas are intended to accommodate all the components of the proposed project.

### 8.6.2 Impact on Structures in Moyiba

The total number of affected structures is 111. These include Permanent Structures (Residential Buildings, Fences, Lock - up Shops, Public Utilities. The temporary makeshift structures commonly referred to as Pan Bodies is also impacted. Summary of impacted structures along the road and drainages corridors is presented in Table 8.1. Figure 8.3 presents the satellite map of affected assets and livelihoods on moyiba road.

**Table 8.2: Summary of Impacted Structures in Moyiba**

| Description           |        | Physical Structures |       |               | Makeshift Structure | Total |
|-----------------------|--------|---------------------|-------|---------------|---------------------|-------|
|                       |        | Building            | Fence | Lock-up Shops | Pan Bodies          |       |
| Along Road & Drainage | Male   | 22                  | 4     | 14            | 36                  | 76    |
|                       | Female | 8                   | 2     | 6             | 19                  | 35    |
| WASH Facility         | Male   | 0                   | 0     | 0             | 0                   | 0     |
|                       | Female | 0                   | 0     | 0             | 0                   | 0     |
| Total                 |        | 30                  | 6     | 20            | 55                  | 111   |

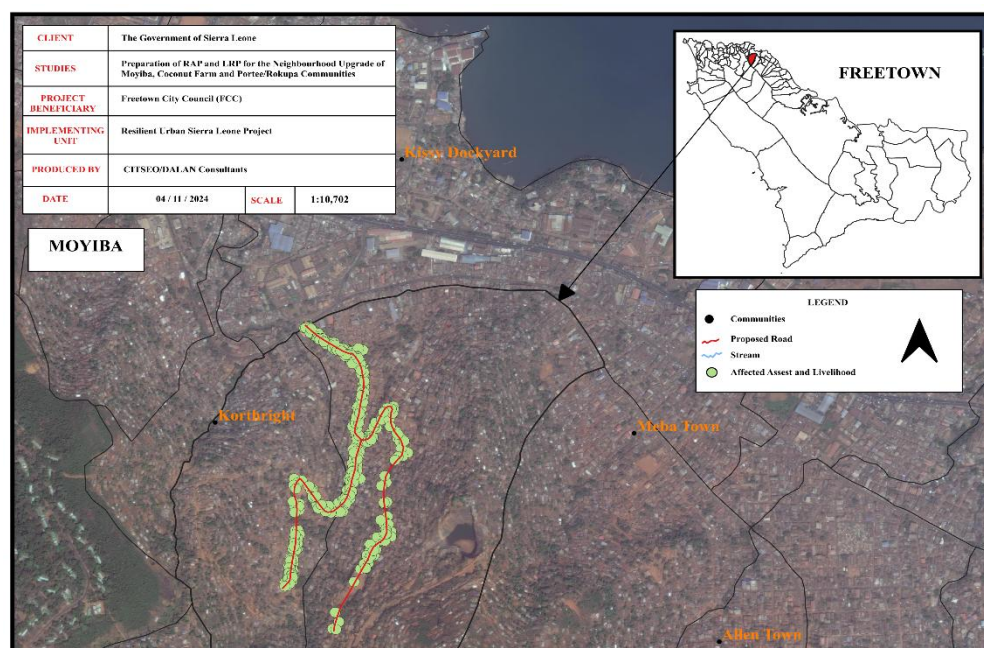


**Figure 8.3: Satellite Map of Affected Assets and Livelihoods on Moyiba Road**

### 8.6.3 Business Income Impact in Moyiba

Table 8.2 presents the categorization of the 350 persons who would be Temporarily displaced by the proposed works.

**Table 8.3: Economically impacted PAPs in Moyiba**

| Description   |        | Economic Displacement  |                                               |                                                | Total      |
|---------------|--------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------|
|               |        | Concrete /Lockup Shops | Makeshift (Palm Bodies, Kiosk and Containers) | Squatter (Road side Traders without structure) |            |
| Moyiba Road   | Male   | 14                     | 31                                            | 26                                             | 71         |
|               | Female | 16                     | 49                                            | 214                                            | 279        |
| WASH Facility | Male   | 0                      | 0                                             | 0                                              | 0          |
|               | Female | 0                      | 0                                             | 0                                              | 0          |
| <b>Total</b>  |        | <b>30</b>              | <b>80</b>                                     | <b>240</b>                                     | <b>350</b> |

### 8.6.4 Economic Crops Impact in Moyiba

2 mango trees were identified within the RoW of the road adjacent to the Iman Sadiq School. Other trees observed are located outside the right of way, negating the need for compensation. However, there is a need to sensitize the communities on sustainable tree planting practices to ensure environmental sustainability in the area.

### 8.6.5 Impact on Vulnerable Population in Moyiba

Under the context of the resettlement planning, vulnerability conditions were identified by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status - more adversely affected by resettlement than others; and persons who may have limited ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

The survey identified a total of 461 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in Moyiba, with 131 individuals falling under various vulnerability categories, including child-headed households, elderly-headed households, and those affected by health or physical disabilities. Based on the poverty line criterion defined by the Government of Freetown, which classifies poor or ultra-poor households as those with

consumption below 1,000 SLL per month, approximately 28.4% of the total PAPs in Moyiba are considered vulnerable. This emphasizes the need for targeted support for these vulnerable individuals, particularly those in categories such as widow-headed, elderly-headed, and health-disadvantaged household. PAPs in the different vulnerability categories are presented in Table 8.3.

**Table 8.4: Moyiba Household Vulnerability Analysis**

| Project Location | Child Headed |        | Elderly Headed |        | Physically Disadvantaged |        | Widow  | Single Women | Female Headed | Health Disadvantaged |        | Total |
|------------------|--------------|--------|----------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|--------|-------|
|                  | Male         | Female | Male           | Female | Male                     | Female | Female | Female       | Female        | Male                 | Female |       |
| Moyiba           | 6            | -      | 10             | 26     | 3                        | 5      | 50     | 13           | 17            | -                    | 1      | 131   |

According to the ESS5 these households require special attention and assistance. This RP has entitled the poor and ultra – poor households vulnerability allowance of 10% of their compensation sum and will be enrolled into livelihood programs for the vulnerable households. The vulnerable Households would be enrolled into vulnerability assistance programs. Table 8.4 present details of vulnerable people affected by the project in Moyiba.

**Table 8.5: Vulnerable People Affected by the Project in Moyiba**

| Type of Vulnerability    | Number in Affected Persons | Percentage of Affected Vulnerable | Percentage of Affected People |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Physical Disability      | 8                          | 6.1%                              | 1.7%                          |
| Non-Communicable Disease | 0                          | 0%                                | 0%                            |
| Illness                  | 1                          | 0.8%                              | 0.2%                          |
| Widows                   | 50                         | 38.2%                             | 10.8%                         |
| Dependent Single Mother  | 30                         | 22.9%                             | 6.5%                          |
| Child Headed Household   | 6                          | 4.6%                              | 1.3%                          |
| Elderly Persons          | 36                         | 27.5%                             | 7.8%                          |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>131</b>                 | <b>100%</b>                       | <b>28.4%</b>                  |

### 8.6.6 Impact on Cultural Heritage in Moyiba

There are no impacts on cultural heritage along the project footprint area within the community

## 8.7 Impacts in Coconut Farm

### 8.7.1 Impact on Land in Coconut Farm

#### ▪ Road/Drainage Upgrade Area

The existing road width at the Blackhall Road entry section of Coconut Farm is generally adequate for the proposed construction based on the proposed minimum design standards to ensure livability with the unplanned community. Land acquisition will be necessary in specific sections where buildings have encroached on the road. Additionally, makeshift structures situated on existing drains will need to be removed or relocated to give way for the proposed road expansion.

#### ▪ WASH Facility

The land area required for the proposed WASH facilities across the 18 locations within Coconut communities is estimated at 12,160ft<sup>2</sup>. These Land areas are intended to accommodate all the components of the proposed project.

### 8.7.2 Impact on Structures in Coconut Farm

The total number of affected structures is 66. These include Permanent Structures (Residential Buildings, Fences, Lock -up Shops, Public Utilities. The temporary makeshift structures commonly referred to as Pan Bodies is also impacted. Summary of impacted structures along the road and drainages corridors is presented in Table 8.6. Figure 8.4 presents the satellite map of affected assets and livelihoods on coconut road.

Table 8.6: Summary of Impacted Structures in Coconut Farm

| Description           |        | Physical structures |          |               | Makeshift Structure | Total     |
|-----------------------|--------|---------------------|----------|---------------|---------------------|-----------|
|                       |        | Building            | Fence    | Lock-up Shops | Pan Bodies          |           |
| Along Road & Drainage | Male   | 11                  | 3        | 10            | 15                  | 39        |
|                       | Female | 12                  | 1        | 2             | 12                  | 27        |
| WASH Facility         | Male   | 0                   | 0        | 0             | 0                   | 0         |
|                       | Female | 0                   | 0        | 0             | 0                   | 0         |
| <b>Total</b>          |        | <b>23</b>           | <b>4</b> | <b>12</b>     | <b>27</b>           | <b>66</b> |

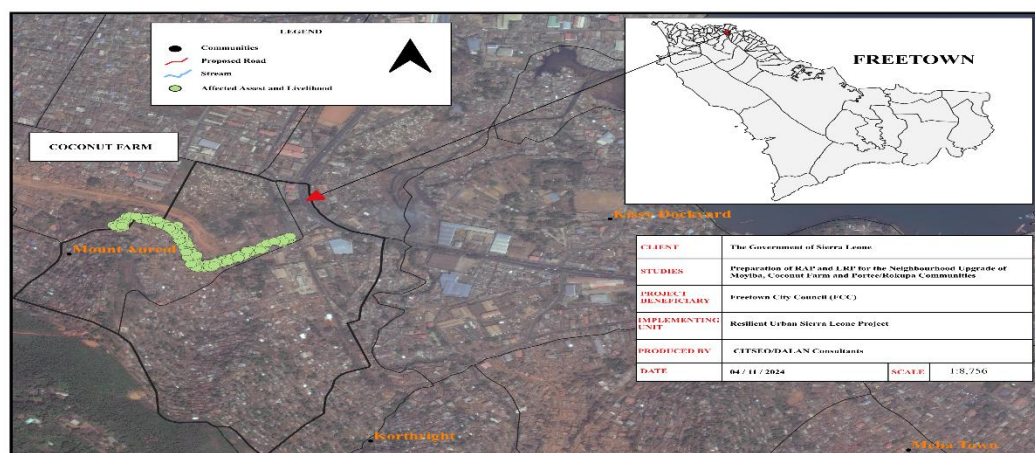


Figure 8.4: Satellite Maps of Affected Assets &amp; Livelihoods on Coconut Road

### 8.7.3 Business Income Impact in Coconut Farm

A total of **89** persons who would be temporarily displaced by the works are categorized in Table 8.7.

Table 8.7: Economically Impacted PAPs in Coconut Farm

| Description           |        | Economic Displacement  |                                               |                                                | Total     |
|-----------------------|--------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------|
|                       |        | Concrete /Lockup Shops | Makeshift (Palm Bodies, Kiosk and Containers) | Squatter (Road side Traders without structure) |           |
| Along Road & Drainage | Male   | 13                     | 23                                            | 2                                              | 38        |
|                       | Female | 18                     | 16                                            | 17                                             | 51        |
| WASH Facility         | Male   | 0                      | 0                                             | 0                                              | 0         |
|                       | Female | 0                      | 0                                             | 0                                              | 0         |
| <b>Total</b>          |        | <b>31</b>              | <b>39</b>                                     | <b>19</b>                                      | <b>89</b> |

### 8.7.4 Economic Crops Impact in Coconut Farm

No economic trees were identified within the project corridor. The few trees observed are located outside the right of way, negating the need for compensation. However, there is a need to sensitize the communities on sustainable tree planting practices to ensure environmental sustainability in the area.

### 8.7.5 Impact on Vulnerable Population in Coconut Farm

The survey conducted in the Coconut Farm area identified a total of 173 Project Affected Households (PAHs), with 51 households classified as vulnerable. These households fall into various vulnerability categories, including child-headed households, elderly-headed households, and those affected by physical or health-related disabilities. As presented in Table 8.8, these vulnerable households

represent approximately **36%** of the total PAHs in Coconut Farm, highlighting the significant need for targeted support and intervention for these households.

**Table 8.8: Coconut Farm Household Vulnerability Analysis**

| Project Location | Child Headed |        | Elderly Headed |        | Physically Disadvantaged |        | Widow  | Single Women | Female Headed | Health Disadvantaged |        | Total |
|------------------|--------------|--------|----------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|--------|-------|
|                  | Male         | Female | Male           | Female | Male                     | Female | Female | Female       | Female        | Male                 | Female |       |
| Coconut Farm     | 1            | -      | 8              | 15     | -                        | 1      | 15     | 6            | 5             | -                    | -      | 51    |

Table 8.9 presents the details of the vulnerable people affected by the project in Coconut Farm.

**Table 8.9: Vulnerable People Affected by the Project**

| Type of Vulnerability    | Number in Affected Persons | Percentage of Affected Vulnerable | Percentage of Affected People |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Physical Disability      | 1                          | 2%                                | 0.6%                          |
| Non-Communicable Disease | 0                          | 0%                                | 0%                            |
| Illness                  | 0                          | 0%                                | 0%                            |
| Widows                   | 15                         | 29%                               | 9.7%                          |
| Dependent Single Mother  | 11                         | 22%                               | 7.1%                          |
| Child Headed Household   | 1                          | 2%                                | 0.6%                          |
| Elderly Persons          | 23                         | 45%                               | 14.8%                         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>51</b>                  | <b>100%</b>                       | <b>32.9%</b>                  |

### 8.7.6 Impact on Cultural Heritage in Coconut Farm

There are no impacts on cultural heritage along the neighbourhood.

## 8.8 Impacts in Portee-Rukupa

### 8.8.1 Impact on Land in Portee - Rukupa

#### ▪ Road/Drainage Upgrade Area

Rukupa Road is proposed to run through a predominantly slum area characterized by concrete block structure from Baibure road at the upland section while numerous makeshift structures are constructed at the Wharf area. The construction will necessitate relocating several of these structures to accommodate the new road due to the steep nature of the road that could trigger falling over of vehicles and Lorries coming business activities at the Wharf after the completion of the project.

#### ▪ WASH Facility

The land area required for the proposed WASH facilities across the 18 locations within Portee Rukupa communities is estimated at 10,745ft<sup>2</sup>. These Land areas are intended to accommodate all the components of the proposed project. The land designated for the project is are mostly residential.

#### ▪ Relocation Considerations in Portee-Rukupa

The proposed road development leading to the Wharf area will require the acquisition of portions of land currently occupied by makeshift residential and commercial structures (Pan Bodies) situated within the project right-of-way. While these impacts will result in physical and economic displacement of some occupants, no project-sponsored relocation site has been identified under the RAP. Assessment of relocation options and consultations with affected persons indicated that suitable land for a centralized resettlement site was not available within the community, and relocation to distant locations could adversely affect livelihoods, access to services, and established social networks. Consequently, affected households and businesses will receive compensation at full replacement cost together with relocation assistance and transitional support to enable them secure alternative accommodation and business premises of their choice within or near their preferred communities, in accordance with ESS5 requirements.

### 8.8.2 Impact on Structures in Portee - Rokupa

The total number of affected structures is 118. These include Permanent Structures (Residential Buildings, Fences, Lock-up Shops, Public Utilities). The temporary makeshift structures commonly referred to as Pan Bodies is also impacted. Summary of impacted structures along the road and drainages corridors is presented in Table 8.10. Figure 8.5: satellite map of affected assets and livelihoods along portee/rokupa road.

**Table 8.10: Summary of Impacted Structures in Portee – Rokupa**

| Description           |        | Physical Structures |          |               | Makeshift Structure | Total      |
|-----------------------|--------|---------------------|----------|---------------|---------------------|------------|
|                       |        | Building            | Fence    | Lock-up Shops | Pan Bodies          |            |
| Along Road & Drainage | Male   | 22                  | 4        | 12            | 38                  | 76         |
|                       | Female | 12                  | 2        | 9             | 12                  | 35         |
|                       | Male   | 0                   | 0        | 1             | 5                   | 6          |
|                       | Female | 0                   | 1        | 0             | 0                   | 1          |
| <b>Total</b>          |        | <b>34</b>           | <b>7</b> | <b>22</b>     | <b>55</b>           | <b>118</b> |



**Figure 8.5: Satellite Map of Affected Assets & Livelihoods along Portee/Rokupa Road**

### 8.8.3 Business Income Impact in Portee - Rokupa

A total of **135** persons who would be temporarily displaced for about 6 months by the works are categorized in Table 8.11.

**Table 8.11: Economically impacted PAPs in Portee – Rokupa**

| Description     |        | Economic Displacement  |                                               |                                                | Total      |
|-----------------|--------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------|
|                 |        | Concrete /Lockup Shops | Makeshift (Palm Bodies, Kiosk and Containers) | Squatter (Road side Traders without structure) |            |
| Portee - Rokupa | Male   | 12                     | 36                                            | 10                                             | 58         |
|                 | Female | 11                     | 42                                            | 19                                             | 72         |
| WASH Facility   | Male   | 0                      | 5                                             | 0                                              | 5          |
|                 | Female | 0                      | 0                                             | 0                                              | 0          |
| <b>Total</b>    |        | <b>23</b>              | <b>83</b>                                     | <b>29</b>                                      | <b>135</b> |

#### 8.8.4 Economic Crops Impact in Portee - Rukupa

No economic trees were identified within the project corridor. The few trees observed are located outside the right of way, negating the need for compensation. However, there is a need to sensitize the communities on sustainable tree planting practices to ensure environmental sustainability in the area

#### 8.8.5 Impact on Portee - Rukupa Vulnerable Population

The survey identified a total of 259 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in the Portee-Rukupa area, with 53 of these PAPs falling under various vulnerability categories, such as elderly-headed households, female-headed households, and those affected by physical disabilities. Based on the poverty line criterion defined by the Government of Freetown, which classifies poor or ultra-poor households as those with a consumption below 1,000 SLL per month, approximately 21.97% of the total PAPs are considered vulnerable. This indicates that a significant portion of the population in Portee-Rukupa may require targeted support to address their socio-economic challenges, including those related to health, disability, and household leadership. PAPs in the different vulnerability categories are presented in Table 8.12.

**Table 8.12: Portee - Rukupa Household Vulnerability Analysis**

| Project Location | Child Headed |        | Elderly Headed |        | Physically Disadvantaged |        | Widow  | Single Women | Female Headed | Health Disadvantaged |        | Total |
|------------------|--------------|--------|----------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|--------|-------|
|                  | Male         | Female | Male           | Female | Male                     | Female | Female | Female       | Female        | Male                 | Female |       |
| Portee - Rukupa  | -            |        | 6              | 14     | -                        | -      | 15     | 6            | 11            | 1                    | -      | 53    |

Table 8.13 presents the details of Vulnerable People Affected by the Project in Portee/Rukupa.

**Table 8.13: Vulnerable People Affected by the Project in Portee/Rukupa**

| Type of Vulnerability    | Number in Affected Persons | Percentage of Affected Vulnerable | Percentage of Affected People |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Physical Disability      | 0                          | 0%                                | 0%                            |
| Non-Communicable Disease | 0                          | 0%                                | 0%                            |
| Illness                  | 1                          | 1.9%                              | 0.4%                          |
| Widows                   | 15                         | 28.3%                             | 6.2%                          |
| Dependent Single Mother  | 17                         | 32.1%                             | 7.1%                          |
| Child Headed Household   | 0                          | 0%                                | 0%                            |
| Elderly Persons          | 20                         | 37.7%                             | 8.3%                          |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>53</b>                  | <b>100%</b>                       | <b>22%</b>                    |

#### 8.8.6 Impact on Cultural Heritage in Portee - Rukupa

There are no impacts on cultural heritage along the project corridors.

### 8.9 Impacts in Bai Bureh Community

The Bai Bureh Corridor is a densely populated urban area characterized by mixed residential, commercial, and transport-related activities. Given the concentration of development along the corridor, particular attention was paid during the design process to minimizing displacement impacts. The final drainage alignment was designed, to the extent feasible, within existing drainage reserves and road corridors in order to reduce impacts on permanent structures and private land.

The impact assessment indicates that the majority of affected assets comprise temporary commercial structures, kiosks, Pan Bodies, roadside trading facilities, and other encroachments located within the drainage reserve. Consequently, the predominant impact in Bai Bureh is economic displacement arising from loss of business space and temporary interruption of commercial activities, rather than large-scale physical displacement of households.

Nevertheless, a number of PAPs will be required to relocate temporary structures or business activities. These PAPs will receive compensation at full replacement cost, relocation assistance, and livelihood restoration support in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix and Livelihood Restoration Plan. Particular attention will be given to vulnerable PAPs and small-scale traders whose incomes may be affected by the drainage construction works.

#### ▪ Road/Drainage Upgrade Area

The proposed works will be undertaken within the existing Right-of-Way along existing drainage lines, with no permanent land acquisition or land take; only illegal temporary structures erected over the drains will be affected and compensated in accordance with the RAP provisions.

### 8.9.1 Impact on Structures

No permanent structures will be demolished under the project. The only affected structures are 40 temporary makeshift structures (Pan Bodies) illegally constructed on the existing drains. Table 8.14 provides a summary of these impacted structures illustrating the gender distribution along the road and drainage corridors.

**Table 8.14: Summary of Gender Distribution of Impacted Structures in Bai Bureh**

| Description    |        | Makeshift Structure/Shop forecourts |
|----------------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| Along Drainage | Male   | 15                                  |
|                | Female | 15                                  |
|                | PNG    | 10                                  |
| Total          |        | 40                                  |

PNG: Persons Not on Ground

### 8.9.2 Impact on Business Income

Table 8.15 presents the categorization of the 50 persons who would be economically displaced by the proposed works.

**Table 8.15: Economically Impacted PAPs in Bai Bureh**

|                |        | Economic Displacement  |                                               |                                                | Total |
|----------------|--------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------|
|                |        | Concrete /Lockup Shops | Makeshift (Palm Bodies, Kiosk and Containers) | Squatter (Road side Traders without structure) |       |
| Bai Bureh Road | Male   | 8                      | 10                                            | 2                                              | 20    |
|                | Female | 12                     | 4                                             | 4                                              | 20    |
|                | Female | 6                      | 4                                             | -                                              | 10    |
| Total          |        | 26                     | 18                                            | 6                                              | 50    |

### 8.9.3 Economic Crops Impact in Bai Bureh

Field assessment confirmed that no economic trees will be impacted by the proposed works.

### 8.9.4 Impact on Public Utility

A total of four (4) electricity poles belonging to the Electricity Distribution and Supply Authority have been identified within the Right-of-Way that will require relocation to accommodate the proposed works.

### 8.9.5 Impact on Vulnerable Population in Bai Bureh

Under the context of the resettlement planning, vulnerability conditions were identified by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status more

adversely affected by resettlement than others; and persons who may have limited ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

The survey identified a total of 50 PAPs (48 available, 2 not available) in Bai Bureh corridor, with 30 PAPs falling under various vulnerability categories, including child-headed households, elderly-headed households, and those affected by health or physical disabilities. Based on the poverty line criterion defined by the Government of Freetown, which classifies poor or ultra-poor households as those with consumption below 2,000 SLL per month, approximately 58% of the total PAPs Bai Bureh are considered vulnerable. This emphasizes the need for targeted support for these vulnerable individuals, particularly those in categories such as widow-headed, elderly-headed, and health-disadvantaged household. PAPs in the different vulnerability categories are presented in Table 8.16.

**Table 8.16: Bai Bureh Household Vulnerability Analysis**

| Project Location | Child Headed |        | Elderly Headed |        | Physically Disadvantaged |        | Widow  | Single Women | Female Headed | Low- Income Household |        | Total |
|------------------|--------------|--------|----------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------|-------|
|                  | Male         | Female | Male           | Female | Male                     | Female | Female | Female       | Female        | Male                  | Female |       |
| Bai Bureh        | -            | -      | -              | 1      | -                        | -      | 5      | 6            | 13            | 2                     | 3      | 30    |

According to the ESS5 these households require special attention and assistance. This RP has entitled the poor and ultra – poor households vulnerability allowance of 10% of their compensation sum and will be enrolled into livelihood programs for the vulnerable households. The vulnerable Households would be enrolled into vulnerability assistance programs. Table 8.17 present details of vulnerable people affected by the project in Bai Bureh.

**Table 8.17: Vulnerable People Affected by the Project in Bai Bureh**

| Type of Vulnerability   | Number in Affected Persons | Percentage of Affected Vulnerable | Percentage of Affected People |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Physical Disability     | -                          | 0%                                | 0%                            |
| Low-income Household    | 5                          | 17%                               | 10%                           |
| Illness                 | -                          | 0%                                | 0%                            |
| Widows                  | 5                          | 17%                               | 10%                           |
| Dependent Single Mother | 19                         | 63%                               | 36%                           |
| Child Headed Household  | -                          | 0%                                | 0%                            |
| Elderly Persons         | 1                          | 3%                                | 2%                            |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>30</b>                  | <b>100%</b>                       | <b>58%</b>                    |

### 8.9.6 Impact on Cultural Heritage in Bai Bureh

There are no impacts on cultural heritage along the project footprint area within the community

# **Livelihood Restoration and Income Improvement Plan**

**09**

## Chapter Nine : Livelihood and Income Restoration Plan

This Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) is designed to ensure that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) can restore and, where possible, improve their livelihoods following displacement caused by the project. Livelihood restoration program is incorporated in this resettlement planning to ameliorate the challenges of affected households who are socially and/or economically vulnerable and/or stand to lose their livelihood assets/resources (or a portion thereof), as a result of resettlement triggered by the NUP. It is intended to offset the effects of losses that cannot be adequately compensated through monetary payments and/or the replacement of assets, such as the disruption of support networks, reduced access to markets, the time required to reinstate their businesses to their former productivity, etc.

### 9.1 Objective of Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

The primary objective of the Livelihood Improvement and Restoration Plan (LRP) is to ensure that the livelihoods of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are restored to pre-displacement levels or improved wherever possible. This includes addressing the economic and social vulnerabilities of households affected by the resettlement process and ensuring they are equipped to rebuild or establish sustainable livelihoods.

At implementation, the LRP is expected to be structured around the following key components:

#### 1. Livelihood Restoration Measures

- **Compensation for Lost Livelihood Assets:** PAPs will be compensated for the loss of productive assets, such as business structures, or other income sources, to provide the financial means for recovery.
- **Business Reestablishment Support:** PAPs losing business premises will receive assistance in securing new locations and support for re-establishing customer networks independently. During this RP preparation, it is known that the affected traders preferred to search for a new location by their own.

#### 2. Targeted Assistance for Vulnerable Groups

- Additional support will be provided to socially and economically vulnerable PAPs, including women, elderly individuals, and those with disabilities, to reduce their exposure to risks and ensure equitable access to livelihood opportunities.

#### 3. Skills Development and Capacity Building

- Training programs will be implemented to equip PAPs with the skills necessary to adapt to new livelihood opportunities or improve their existing income-generating activities.

#### 4. Economic Empowerment Initiatives

- PAPs will be provided with access to employment opportunities created by the project and supported in engaging with broader socio-economic development initiatives.

#### 5. Monitoring and Follow-Up Support

- Mechanisms will be established to monitor the effectiveness of livelihood restoration measures and provide follow-up support where necessary to ensure the long-term sustainability of livelihoods.

### 9.2 Livelihood Impact Summary

The socio-economic survey, census, and asset inventory undertaken by Citseo/Dalan for the RUSLP NUP identified a range of livelihood activities that may be affected by the proposed neighbourhood

upgrading interventions. Although the project is expected to generate significant long-term socio-economic benefits through improved roads, drainage systems, flood risk reduction, sanitation facilities, and enhanced access to markets and services, some Project Affected Persons (PAPs) will experience temporary or permanent disruptions to their existing income-generating activities during implementation.

In accordance with World Bank ESS5, livelihood restoration measures have been developed to ensure that economically displaced persons are assisted in restoring, and where feasible improving, their pre-project income levels, livelihoods, and living standards. The livelihood assessment identified four principal categories of PAPs requiring livelihood restoration support:

- Traders and petty business operators;
- Artisans and skilled workers;
- Transport operators and transport-related service providers;
- Vulnerable households and individuals whose resilience to economic shocks is limited.

### 9.2.1 Number of Traders Affected

Trading represents the dominant livelihood activity within all project intervention areas and constitutes the primary source of income for most PAPs.

The asset inventory identified approximately 569 economically displaced persons across the project areas, many of whom operate small-scale commercial enterprises including:

- Retail shops;
- Market stalls;
- Kiosks;
- Food vending businesses;
- Petty trading activities;
- Household-based commercial enterprises.

Many of these businesses operate from structures located within the proposed road, drainage, and public infrastructure footprints. Consequently, business interruption, temporary relocation, or complete removal of business structures may occur during project implementation. The highest concentration of affected traders is located within Moyiba and Portee–Rokupa, where roadside commercial activities are extensive and closely integrated into residential areas.

Potential livelihood impacts on traders include:

- Temporary loss of business premises;
- Reduced customer access during construction;
- Interruption of daily sales;
- Costs associated with relocation;
- Reduced household cash flow during transition periods.

### 9.2.2 Number of Artisans Affected

The project area supports a variety of skilled and semi-skilled artisans who depend on roadside locations and community-based workshops for income generation.

The socio-economic survey identified artisans engaged in:

- Carpentry;
- Welding;
- Tailoring;
- Masonry;
- Electrical repairs;
- Mechanical repairs;
- Furniture production;
- Metal fabrication.

Based on the livelihood assessment, approximately 40–60 artisans may experience temporary economic disruption due to relocation of workshops, restricted access to customers, or temporary construction-related disturbances.

The majority of affected artisans are expected to experience temporary economic displacement rather than permanent loss of livelihood.

### 9.2.3 Number of Transport Operators Affected

The neighbourhood upgrading activities may temporarily affect transport-related businesses operating within the project corridors.

These include:

- Motorcycle taxi operators;
- Tricycle operators;
- Vehicle operators;
- Cart operators;
- Loading and unloading service providers.

Although transport operators are not expected to lose permanent assets, temporary restrictions in access and traffic movement during construction may affect daily earnings. Based on stakeholder consultations and socio-economic surveys, a limited number of transport operators are expected to experience short-term income disruption during the construction phase. Appropriate traffic management measures and phased construction scheduling will be implemented to minimize impacts on transport services.

### 9.2.4 Vulnerable PAPs Requiring Livelihood Support

The vulnerability assessment identified households and individuals who may face greater challenges in restoring their livelihoods following displacement. A total of approximately 265 vulnerable PAP households were identified across the project intervention areas as presented in Table 9.1.

**Table 9.1: Vulnerable PAPs Requiring Livelihood Support**

| <b>Vulnerability Category</b> | <b>Number Identified</b> |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Widows                        | 85                       |
| Dependent Single Mothers      | 77                       |
| Elderly Persons               | 80                       |
| Persons with Disabilities     | 9                        |
| Child-Headed Households       | 7                        |
| Chronically Ill Persons       | 2                        |

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Low-Income Households | 5          |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>265</b> |

These households often have limited income diversification opportunities, reduced savings, restricted access to credit, and increased dependency burdens. Consequently, they are considered priority beneficiaries under the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP).

### 9.2.5 Proposed Livelihood Restoration Measures by PAP Category

The livelihood restoration strategy has been designed to address the specific needs of different PAP categories and to support sustainable income recovery.

#### (a) Traders and Small Business Operators

Support measures will include:

- Business continuity assistance;
- Financial literacy training;
- Temporary market space allocation where feasible;
- Business management training;
- Facilitation of access to microfinance opportunities;
- Priority access to project-related procurement opportunities for eligible local enterprises.

#### (b) Artisans and Skilled Workers

Support measures will include:

- Skills enhancement training;
- Provision of business development support;
- Assistance in identifying alternative workspaces where necessary;
- Access to vocational certification programmes;
- Linkages with contractor employment opportunities.

#### (c) Transport Operators

Support measures will include:

- Advance notification of construction schedules;
- Maintenance of alternative access routes;
- Traffic management measures;
- Priority consideration for transport-related project support activities where applicable.

#### (d) Vulnerable Households

Additional assistance will include:

- Targeted livelihood grants or transitional support;
- Priority participation in livelihood restoration programmes;
- Financial counselling services;
- Social welfare referrals where required;
- Priority access to project employment opportunities;

- Ongoing monitoring of livelihood restoration outcomes.

### **(e) Women and Female-Headed Households**

Recognizing the significant number of women engaged in petty trading and informal economic activities, the project will implement gender-responsive livelihood restoration measures including:

- Women-focused enterprise development training;
- Financial inclusion support;
- Savings and credit linkage programmes;
- Priority access to business restoration initiatives.

### **9.2.6 Employment Opportunities under the Project**

The project will seek to maximize local employment opportunities during both construction and operation phases. Preference will be given to qualified PAPs for:

- Unskilled labour;
- Site security services;
- Traffic management support;
- Community liaison functions;
- Environmental sanitation activities;
- Routine maintenance activities following project completion.

Contractors will be encouraged through contractual provisions to recruit labour locally wherever practical and feasible.

### **9.2.7 Monitoring of Livelihood Restoration Outcomes**

The effectiveness of livelihood restoration measures will be monitored through periodic assessments of PAP income levels, employment status, business recovery, and household welfare indicators.

Key indicators will include:

- Percentage of PAPs who have resumed economic activities;
- Percentage of PAPs whose income levels have been restored to pre-project levels or higher;
- Number of vulnerable PAPs receiving livelihood assistance;
- Number of PAPs participating in skills development programmes;
- Number of PAPs benefiting from project employment opportunities.

Monitoring results will inform adaptive management measures to ensure successful livelihood restoration throughout RAP implementation. The livelihood assessment confirms that the majority of project impacts relate to economic displacement affecting traders, artisans, and other informal sector operators. Through the implementation of targeted livelihood restoration measures, skills development programmes, financial literacy support, employment opportunities, and additional assistance for vulnerable groups, the project aims to ensure that PAPs are able to restore and improve their livelihoods in accordance with the objectives and requirements of World Bank ESS5.

## **9.3 Program Preparation and Implementation**

As key stakeholders in preparing and implementing LRP, RUSLP and Freetown City Council (FCC) will work in collaboration with capable NGO(s) to be recruited at the start of RP implementation for the implementation of the LRPs. The final details regarding allocation of tasks to individual officers will be

set as considered appropriate by the Project Management Unit, after the approval and disclosure of the RP and LRP Document.

### 9.3.1 Baseline Influencing Factors

LRP is usually designed based on existing baseline social economic conditions with consideration of project impacts on PAPs livelihoods. Baseline conditions in and around the neighbourhoods are characterized by the categories of economic activities predominant in the three neighbourhoods. These economies are based on numerous small businesses and fishing. Consequently, LRPs will focus on capacity building in the following areas:

- Small business development, including strengthening skill sets for the restoration of businesses that would be affected due to project induced displacement impacts and activity disruptions;
- Skills diversification for developing alternative and supplementary livelihood opportunities. This will be particularly important to those PAPs who lose all or the majority of their productive landholdings, especially business facilities;
- Capacity building in financial handling for profitability;
- Rehabilitation of youth group who have being addicted in use of drugs and substance abuse. These are restive youth groups identified as potential risks to the proposed project. Including this group in the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will help mitigate potential challenges and support the smooth implementation of the project; and
- Programs to safeguard children from being impacted morally (GBV, HIV/AIDS and family health).

Determinant factors for developing suitable LRPs are:

- a) **Eligibility:** Entitlements to livelihood restoration are presented in the Entitlement Matrix under the following theme:
  - Loss of total land;
  - Loss of business that cannot be re-established;
  - Loss of employment that cannot be re-established; and
  - Vulnerable people due to physical, mental, health, economic and social challenges.

#### b) Exit Survey for Livelihood Restoration Program

RUSLP will manage exit surveys, which will be carried out by a consultant in collaboration with officials from FCC, Ward Councilors and official valuers of the Ministry of Land Housing And Country Planning and the Construction Supervision Consultant. The aim of the exit survey is to confirm the results of the census surveys, validate expected losses and subsequently to determine the numbers of PAP losing specific livelihoods and income, such as PAPs losing land, fishermen and fish mongers, people losing business and vulnerable groups. The survey will also assess the diversification needs for PAPs who may likely not be able to restore their livelihoods due to injudicious use of compensation money. Agreement of the respective affected PAP to the exit survey documentation and the resulting determination of compensation will be officially documented in the livelihood agreement form.

### 9.3.2 Provision of Financial Literacy Program (FLP)

- i. PAPs who are not used to handling large amount of money may squander away their compensation money. Hence judicious usage of compensation amount should be effectively planned and carefully implemented through appropriate guidance and counseling on

investment options. For this purpose, both the **Financial Literacy** training to all PAPs and guidance provided by the Payment Agent on the financial products will be a key input to PAPs handling the available compensation amounts. This will enable PAPs to take advantage of banking services for security of their money as well as earning interest. FLP will include the following:

## ii. Invest in Time Deposit Schemes

Following provision of Compensation Agreement, the agency be contracted to provide training on Financial Literacy, the RP paying agent and the RP Implementation Consultant should advise/guide PAPs to invest in time deposit schemes offered by formal financial institutions as these are reliable instruments for investment with guaranteed returns.

## iii. Purchase Economically Productive/Income Generating Asset

RUSLP should advise Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to consider investing a portion of their compensation in alternative economic assets that align with their current livelihood activities, particularly in trading or small business ventures within the community. In this manner compensation amount would be used to contribute towards livelihood enhancement.

**Training Approach:** Community sensitization will be undertaken to ensure that PAPs are aware of available training programs and to encourage their participation. Training details will be provided during the Exit Surveys and, where necessary, and further promoted through various media outlets such as newspapers, radio and television. Suitable training materials will be developed and distributed to PAPs during face-to-face training sessions.

**Targeted Groups:** The Financial Literacy training will be offered to all 857 PAPs within the three (3) Project Locations. Given the large number of people involved in the program, planners will work out and establish a unit of focus. However, it is recommended that the trainings to be clustered within each community. Venue and training arrangements will be decided accordingly, and precaution will be taken to avoid people to travel long distances to training centers.

### 9.3.3 Short Term Work Opportunities

Efforts will be made to offer job opportunities to Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) as additional support (as interim contribution to support the livelihood of project affected persons). The modalities for employing displaced persons will be incorporated into the construction contract specifications, particularly for unskilled and semi-skilled roles.

#### ▪ During the Construction Phase

Job opportunities within the project area are limited, and during the construction period, a significant number of PAPs are expected to seek employment. Surveys revealed that some PAPs have skills in areas such as bricklaying, welding, carpentry, mechanics, electrical work, and security services. It is important that PAPs are prioritized for temporary or short-term project-related employment. The construction contractor will be required to prioritize PAPs for positions such as site guards, daily laborers, drivers, masons, and other roles like site clearance, landscaping, and material supply. To ensure transparency, the contractor must advertise job vacancies at community notice boards and inform the community leaders. Preference will be given to local residents, especially PAPs, over external candidates to avoid conflicts between PAPs and non-PAPs.

#### ▪ During the Operation Phase

Although it is difficult to estimate the exact number of required workers, the operations phase will create job opportunities in areas such as periodic maintenance and repairs. PAPs should be given preference for these roles, particularly in unskilled or semi-skilled positions. Those whose livelihoods have been affected by the project but have not resumed full scale trading or fishing activities will have

the option to receive skills training, which will enable them to seek employment either with the project, such as maintenance and operation of WASH facilities, sweeping of roads or desilting of road side drains.

### 9.3.4 Training and Skills Development (TSD)

A reputable NGO will be engaged to provide training to the 966 PAPS that will be affected, considered eligible for livelihood improvement and restoration support (see Annex 3 for a detailed list). While some PAPs possess skills in arts and crafts, tailoring these skills were often informally acquired. Therefore, the project should focus on providing formal skills development for PAPs with existing or additional skills. This training will include branding their products and introducing them to online marketing networks, if possible, with support from institutions located near the project area. Small grants will also be provided to support startup activities. It is expected that a proper needs assessment will be conducted by the NGO to be engaged to design an effective implementation approach. With this manner, a proper screening of those requiring training will be determined.

### 9.3.5 Health and Gender Considerations

**Health Consideration:** HIV/AIDS awareness, gender sensitization, and monitoring programs will be implemented to empower target groups with skills to prevent and respond to HIV/AIDS, and to enhance the inclusion of women in construction work. This effort aims to maximize the positive socio-economic impacts for the local population and adjoining communities.

The local youth population is highly vulnerable to HIV due to the influx of immigrant workers. There is also a risk of spreading sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) due to interactions between the contractor's workers and the local population. To mitigate this, a sensitization and prevention campaign will be an integral part of the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP). The target audiences include students, youth, traders, fishermen, and transport operators. The program will use role-plays, focus group meetings, film shows, and distribution of flyers and condoms to raise awareness. Additionally, rehabilitation programs for drug-addicted youth will provide them with skills to help them earn a living.

**Gender Considerations:** The project will include mitigation measures to address potential negative gender impacts. These impacts may include increased poverty among female-headed households due to land expropriation and loss of structures. Although policies encourage women to work at construction sites, they often face gender-based violence (GBV)/ SEA/SH. Contractors will be required to enforce a code of conduct prohibiting (GBV)/ SEA/SH and provide adequate facilities for both men and women at camp sites. Efforts should be made to enhance women's inclusion in the project. During Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) implementation, the implementation team should identify drivers and causes of SEA/SH and prepare and implement in line with the project's SEA/SH Prevention and Response Action Plan to address them.

### 9.3.6 Monitoring and Evaluation of the LRPs

Monitoring of the Livelihood Restoration Programs (LRPs) will be part of the overall RP monitoring process. The RUSLP will be responsible for effectively monitoring and evaluating these actions to ensure intended outcomes are achieved. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will revise the program as necessary and in a timely manner.

# Relocation Plan

10

## Chapter Ten : Relocation Plan

Structures located within the Right of Way (RoW)/footprint area of the proposed NUP investments would require relocation outside the way leave. The sections below outline the plans for both physical and non-physical relocation activities.

### 10.1 Activities to be Completed Prior to Commencement of Compensation Payment

- i. Operationalize Grievance Redressal Mechanisms: reorganize the existing community level grievance management process for operational efficiency by:
  - Providing Terms of Reference (TORs) for the GRC at each neighbourhood.
  - Delivering appropriate training and resources to ensure efficient operation.
- ii. Finalize identification of RP Implementation Consultant
  - Establish a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the RP Payment Agent.
  - Set up the RP Implementation Team, this will include a Community Liaison Officer, Valuer, and Accountant from RUSLP (PMU).
- iii. **Disclosure of Draft RP:** Following the approval of the Draft RP by RUSLP and World Bank, the document needs to be disclosed by RUSLP for any feedback from general public.
- iv. **Approval and Disclosure of Final RP:** Once the final RP is approved by the Government of Sierra Leone and the World Bank, it should be translated into the local language and shared with PAPs and other stakeholders in a culturally appropriate manner. The RP will also be posted on the Ministry of Finance website and the World Bank's external platform. Any modifications made will follow the same approval and disclosure protocols.
- v. **RP Approval and Public Disclosure-cum-Launch Workshop:** A public consultation and disclosure workshop will be organized in each neighbourhood to officially launch the RP implementation process. Attendees will include representatives from affected households, stakeholders, FCC and RUSLP. The workshop aims to:
  - Further build awareness of the NUP and intended implementation process.
  - Explain the RP's content, particularly regarding entitlements and compensation processes.
  - Provide details about sensitization, participation, consultation, and grievance redress mechanisms.
- vi. **Updating and Finalization of RP Database:** All relevant information on PAPs, including asset and household details, will be updated and presented to RUSLP.
- vii. **Opening of Bank accounts for PAPs:** The RP Implementation Consultant will guide PAPs who are due to receive compensation exceeding the agreed threshold on how to open bank accounts or submit existing account information.
- viii. **Internal Monitoring:** Internal monitoring by RUSLP will begin immediately after RP approval, focusing on:
  - Project inputs such as readiness of institutions, GRMs, and payment agents.
  - Project outputs, including the number of PAPs compensated and overall progress.
  - Tracking both physical and financial progress to assess site readiness for handover and construction commencement.

The above activities will be monitored through reports produced by the RP Implementation Consultant, supplemented with site visits and regular updates to the RP database. Monitoring will continue throughout the project until the completion of activities or as deemed necessary

## 10.2 Activities to be Completed Prior to Commencement of Civil Works

The structures falling within the corridor of the project infrastructure require relocation outside the corridor of Impact. The following steps outline the process for relocating households that will lose their primary dwellings:

- Consultations with the affected households on the impacted assets and the entitlements
- Disclosure of their full entitlement for the asset that would be affected by the project (disturbance, shifting, vulnerability assistance etc.).

### 10.2.1 Relocation Strategy and Housing Arrangements

No project-sponsored relocation site has been identified under the RAP. The project assessed relocation options during planning and stakeholder consultations; however, suitable land for a centralized resettlement site was not available within the affected communities. In addition, relocation to distant locations was considered likely to adversely affect livelihoods, social networks, access to services, and established economic activities, particularly for residents and business operators in Portee whose makeshift residential and commercial structures (Pan Bodies) are directly affected by the proposed road development leading to the Wharf area.

Accordingly, affected households and businesses will receive compensation at full replacement cost, together with relocation assistance, to enable them secure alternative accommodation and business premises of their choice within or near their preferred communities. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will provide transitional support and targeted assistance to vulnerable households throughout the relocation process to minimize disruption and ensure compliance with the requirements of ESS5.

### 10.2.2 Process of Relocation

The relocation process will be carried out for four categories of Project Affected Persons (PAPs):

- a) **PAPs Losing Complete Structures:** These are individuals whose entire structures will be affected, and thus, replacement cost at full value of the structures must be provided before their relocation.
- b) **PAPs Losing Less Than 20% of Their Structures:** These PAPs will experience partial impact on their properties, affecting less than 20% of their structures. They will not be required to vacate the entire building.
- c) **PAPs Losing Makeshift Structures:** This group includes those whose makeshift business premises will need to be relocated.
- d) **PAPs Not Physically Displaced:** These PAPs will not need to relocate but will be compensated for business inconvenience and disturbance.

Table 10.1 highlights the step wise process of relocation along with responsible agency and timelines:

**Table 10.1: Relocation Procedure with Responsible Agency and Timeline**

| # | Activity                                                                                      | Timeline (to be completed within)       | Responsibility           | Support Agency |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Opening of Bank account                                                                       | within 2 weeks                          | RP Implementation Agency | RUSLP          |
| 2 | Ensure PAPs have received all due compensation and allowances including relocation allowances | 4 weeks from start of RP implementation | RP Implementation Agency | RUSLP          |

|   |                                                                |                              |                          |       |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| 3 | Conduct meeting with PAPs to ensure PAPs of follow up actions. |                              | RP Implementation Agency | RUSLP |
| 4 | Indicate date of dismantling shifting to outside the way leave | Within the specified Period  | RP Implementation Agency | RUSLP |
| 5 | Complete the process of relocation                             | Total 1-3 months from start) | RP Implementation Agency | RUSLP |

### 10.2.3 Dismantling of Structures and Relocation of PAPs

Once the compensation is paid, all PAPs who are losing entire structures will be given time to dismantle their old dwelling structures and salvage any material if they wish to and relocate to their new locations. Once all property on the stated land is vacated, the site will be considered as free from encumbrances to hand over to the Contractor for commencing construction related activities.

### 10.2.4 Activities to be completed upon completion of all activities under RP/LRP

Once the Civil Works Contractor has established the project corridor, the RP Implementation Unit will conduct a reassessment to identify any newly impacted Project Affected Persons (PAPs) due to design changes resulting from on-ground construction realities. The affected assets will be documented, and these updates will be carried out:

1. **Updating of Digitalized RP Database and Preparation of Supplementary RP:** The details of any newly identified PAPs will be incorporated into a supplementary RP (addendum) and the database will be updated accordingly.
2. **Provision of Employment, Jobs with Contractor and Other Services:** Although employment opportunities may be limited in each location due to the linear nature of the project, the Contractor is required to prioritize local able-bodied men and women for available labor and associated services.
3. **Preparation of Periodic Internal Monitoring Reports:** Periodic internal monitoring reports will be prepared and shared with both internal and external stakeholders to track the implementation of the RP.
4. **Implementation Completion Audit:** Upon completion of the RP and LRP Implementation, an independent assessment will be conducted to determine whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved. Evaluation is intended at checking whether policies have been complied with and providing lessons learnt for amending strategies and implementation in a longer-term perspective. The Audit will also evaluate and ensure that the actions prescribed in the RPF, RP and LRP have the desired effect. The PMU will engage an independent consultant to carry out the completion audit.
5. **Submission of RP Implementation Completion Report:** Upon completion of all RP implementation activities, the contracted RP Implementation Consultant will prepare an Implementation Completion Report. This report will be submitted to the Project Management Unit (PMU) for review. The PMU will consolidate the findings, include results from internal monitoring, and submit the final Implementation Completion Report to the World Bank.

Table 10.2: Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

| #  | Activity Description                                                                                     | Responsible Party | Months |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|    |                                                                                                          |                   | 1      | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A  | Activities to be Completed Prior to Commencement of Compensation Payment                                 |                   |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1  | Operationalize Grievance mechanisms (grievance handling will be carried out throughout the project life) | RUSLP             |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2  | Finalize Contracts with Support Agencies for RP Implementation                                           | RUSLP             |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3  | Disclosure of Draft RP                                                                                   | RUSLP             |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4  | RP approval and public disclosure-cum-Launch Workshop                                                    | WB/RSLP           |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5  | Undertake Financial Literacy awareness programs                                                          | RUSLP/Consultant  |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6  | Updating and finalization of RP database                                                                 | RUSLP             |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7  | Internal Monitoring                                                                                      | RSLP              |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B  | Activities to be Completed Prior Commencement of Civil Works                                             |                   |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8  | Opening of Bank accounts for PAPs                                                                        | Consultant        |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9  | Implement Livelihood restoration plan specific to skill development                                      | RUSLP/Consultant  |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Hold Community level meetings to counsel the PAPs                                                        | RUSLP/Consultant  |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | Payment of compensation and vacation of land                                                             | RUSLP/Consultant  |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | Dismantling of structures and Relocation of PAPs to new location                                         | RUSLP Contractor  |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | Handover of site for construction                                                                        | RUSLP             |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C  | Activities to be Completed during Construction                                                           |                   |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | Provision of employment, jobs with contractor and other services, if any                                 | Contractor        |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | Preparation of Periodic Internal Monitoring Reports                                                      | RUSLP             |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | Implementation Completion Audit                                                                          | RUSLP/Consultant  |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | Submission of RP Implementation Completion Report                                                        | RUSLP             |        |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## **Institutional Arrangements, Roles and Responsibilities**

## Chapter Eleven : Institutional Arrangements, Roles and Responsibilities

This chapter lists out the stakeholders and institutional arrangements relevant to the implementation of this project. The Project Management Unit (PMU) under the Fiscal Decentralization Division (FDD) of the Ministry of Finance will provide overall oversight for the implementation of the RP. It will supervise the establishment of the Resettlement Committee. The membership of the Resettlement Committee shall at all times includes representatives of the respective Local Council and Affected Communities and PAPs.

### 11.1 Institutional Arrangement for the RP Implementation

Table 11.1 presents the roles and responsibilities of the institutions for the implementation of this RP and grievance redress. The implementation of RP and LRP will be led by the PMU under the supervision of FDD.

**Table 11.1: Stakeholders and Responsibilities**

| #  | Stakeholders/Institutions                | Responsibilities                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|----|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | FDD-MoF/PMU                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of Resettlement Committee (RC);</li> <li>• Establishment of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC);</li> <li>• Ensuring that the project conforms to World Bank ESSs, including implementation of the Resettlement Plan (RP), and GoSL legal framework.</li> <li>• Facilitating the invitation/engagement of external monitors/stakeholders to witness the RP implementation.</li> <li>• Coordinate activities at local level during the preparation and implementation of the RP/LRP</li> <li>• Actual implementation of the resettlement assistance and handling of any grievances and complaints</li> <li>• Approval of payments for RP implementation activities</li> <li>• Internal monitoring and evaluation of RP activities.</li> <li>• Preparation of progress reports on RP implementation.</li> <li>• Submission of Reports to World Bank for review.</li> <li>• Provides implementation oversight of Government of Sierra Leone and other Donor Partners on the RAP funding</li> <li>• Facilitate the set up and popularize a GRM process for compensation and resettlement.</li> <li>• Escalate unsettled grievances to the Steering Committee and the Bank.</li> <li>• Facilitate the training of PAPs who opt to be provided alternative sources of livelihood.</li> <li>• Maintain an up to date database on PAPs including a compensation matrix</li> <li>• Undertake stakeholder engagements and public disclosures.</li> </ul> |
| 2. | Project Fiduciary Management Unit (PFMU) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement for consultant for RAP preparation and other resettlement related services.</li> <li>• Maintain a database of PAPs to be resettled, as well as those actually resettled and compensated.</li> <li>• Work with the PMU to ensure the correct people receive compensation.</li> <li>• Document and safely store all records of payment of compensations to PAPs.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

| #  | Stakeholders/Institutions                                      | Responsibilities                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3. | Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Country Planning (MLHCP)       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support in verifying PAPs status claims on land, including for multiple claims to the same land.</li> <li>• Support the PMU to provide a suitable alternative land for permanent resettlement of PAPs who opt for (in kind) land-based compensation</li> <li>• Provide temporary housing for PAPs who are to be temporarily relocated, where necessary, to allow public works to be carried out for Neighborhood upgrades.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 4. | Ministry Works and Public Assets (MWPA)                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the fair value of properties located on land to be used by the project.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 5. | Ministry of Social Welfare                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring of screening, public disclosures and compensation payments to PAPs.</li> <li>• Ensure vulnerable groups like persons with disabilities, squatters, women, children, Ebola and COVID-19 survivors, persons living with HIV/AIDS etc. are treated fairly and their needs are adequately supported.</li> <li>• Provide access to psychosocial services for PAPs where necessary.</li> <li>• Record grievances and escalate to the PMU.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 6. | Ministry of Gender                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring of screening, stakeholder engagement and compensation payment to PAPs.</li> <li>• Ensure vulnerable groups like persons with disabilities, women, children etc. are protected from sexually exploitation or abused.</li> <li>• Record grievances and escalate to the PMU.</li> <li>• Provide psychosocial services for SGBV victims where cases occur</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 7. | Social safeguards Unit of PMU                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviews RP and ensure its compliance to the applicable policies of the Bank that the PMU is sufficiently informed on monitoring results of the RP</li> <li>• Verify that the baseline information of all PAPs has been carried out and that the valuation of assets lost or damaged, and the provision of compensation, resettlement and other rehabilitation entitlements were carried out in accordance with the provisions of this RP.</li> <li>• Ensures that the RP is implemented as designed and approved.</li> <li>• Verifies that a fund for implementing the RP is approved.</li> <li>• Records all grievances related to the project that comes to the PMU and their resolution, ensuring that complaints are dealt with in a timely manner.</li> </ul> |
| 8  | Local Councils - Councilors                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inputs into the TOR for the RAP</li> <li>• Support consultant during field work for the RAP Implementation</li> <li>• Work with the PMU to organize screening of PAPs and conduct public disclosures.</li> <li>• Councilor in whose ward project site is located will support the PMU during screening.</li> <li>• Councilor will work with the Committee to provide suitable temporary accommodation for PAPs.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 9. | Community – Community heads of project beneficiary communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Witnesses during screening, public disclosures, and monitor resettlements of PAPs</li> <li>• To ensure conducive social atmosphere for the execution of the project in their various communities.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

| #   | Stakeholders/Institutions                   | Responsibilities                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They will act as intermediaries between the project implementation team and the communities.</li> <li>• They shall assist in the recruitment of local workers during the construction activities and will be involved in all grievance and conflict resolutions.</li> <li>• The community members will cooperate with the consultants and PMU to ensure effective and transparent census of affected assets.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 10. | Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The RIC will ensure that PAPs are contacted and informed about dates for implementation of activities of the RP for their participation;</li> <li>• The RIC will assist in the verification and documentation of PAPs for compensation;</li> <li>• Work with RP Implementation Consultant in mobilizing and notifying PAPs for the RP Implementation Process Ensure the Implementation of the RP is carried out without conflict.</li> <li>• Provide any other support where necessary during RAP implementation exercise</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 11. | Grievance Redress Committee                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a localized forum to receive, hear and resolve disputes arising from RP implementation</li> <li>• Receive grievance from the complainant, register and acknowledge receipt of grievance</li> <li>• Verification of grievance to determine among other things its linkages with the project activities</li> <li>• Decide options and approach taken to resolve the case</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 12. | The Contractor                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance with relevant environmental and social legislative requirements;</li> <li>• Work within the scope of contractual requirements and other tender conditions;</li> <li>• Organize representatives of the construction team to participate in the joint site inspections undertaken by the Social and Environmental Safeguards Team, and undertake any corrective actions instructed by the client and/or Environmental and Social Safeguard Consultant (ESSC);</li> <li>• Provide and update information to the Environmental and Social Safeguard Team (ESST) regarding works activities which may contribute to, or lead to the generation of adverse environmental conditions;</li> <li>• In case of non-compliance/discrepancies, the contractors will carry out investigation and submit proposals on mitigation measures, and implement remedial measures to reduce environmental and social impacts and stop construction activities which generate adverse impacts upon receiving instructions from the client/Environmental and Social Consultant.</li> <li>• Propose and carry out corrective actions and implement alternative construction methods if required, in order to minimize the environmental and other social impact.</li> </ul> |
| 13. | Supervising Consultant                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The supervising consultant is responsible for ensuring that the project is implemented in accordance with the project design, work plan, and budget.</li> <li>• The supervising consultant is also responsible for monitoring the project's progress and ensuring that it meets the project's objectives</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

| #   | Stakeholders/Institutions                  | Responsibilities                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                                            | and goals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Also responsible for identifying and addressing any issues or challenges that arise during the project implementation process</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 14. | PAPs                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide information for RP preparation and implementation processes</li> <li>• Attend consultations and training as required by the PMU.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 15. | CBOs                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) are pivotal in implementing the RP.</li> <li>• They are involved in information dissemination, engage residents in decision-making, build community capacity, monitor RP execution, advocate for community rights, and foster long-term sustainability</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 16. | Witness NGO                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To observe the delivery of all compensation and assistance measures included in the RP to affected persons</li> <li>• To inform client of necessary refinements to the implementation approach</li> <li>• Provide the necessary technical backstopping to project implementation process</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 17  | World Bank<br>(International Stakeholders) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perform oversight roles to ensure compliance with the safeguards policies, review, clear and approve the RP report;</li> <li>• Conduct periodic supervision to enable satisfactory RP implementation;</li> <li>• Ensure the fulfillment of community liaison and provide support role throughout the project implementation while also monitoring the progress of civil works;</li> <li>• Make recommendations for additional measures to strengthen the management framework and implementation performance;</li> <li>• Where necessary, ensure institutional capacity building to strengthen the PMU to fulfill its mandate.</li> </ul> |

## 11.2 Composition of the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC)

A Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) will be set-up; this committee is vested with the responsibilities of ensuring smooth payment compensation to the PAPs in all the beneficiary communities. The membership of the Committee includes the Social Safeguard Officer of the PMU, a Representative of the Community Based Organization/NGO to be nominated by the communities. The PAPs will also have few individuals who will represent other PAPs in this committee. In line with global best practice, women would be allowed to be represented by at least two (2) representatives. Also, the project beneficiary communities would be required to nominate at least three (3) Representatives for the RIC.

Regardless of its scale, involuntary resettlement inevitably gives rise to grievances among the affected population over issues ranging from rates of compensation and eligibility criteria to the quality of replacement housing and other disturbances during construction stage. Therefore, the project grievance mechanism will be activated to resolve grievances at the community and technical levels. The grievance mechanism, will allow the institutions engaged in grievance resolution to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation raised by PAPs or members of host communities or any issues related to implementation of resettlement action planned in a timely fashion to resolve disputes in an impartial manner to cut down on lengthy litigation.

Chapters 12 of this plan present the likely grievances, objectives of the GM, the principles that need to be adhered in operationalizing the requirements of the project grievance mechanism. The GM shall be implemented over the life of the Project. The World Bank is not directly responsible for the tasks related to the implementation of the RP. However, as part of its implementation support for the entire

RUSLP Project, it will support the process of Resettlement Planning and Implementation in the following specific ways:

1. Overall supervision and provision of technical support and guidance.
2. Review and approval of the RP report.
3. Recommend additional measures for strengthening management framework and implementation performance.
4. Review the RP completion report.

# Grievance Management

12

## Chapter Twelve : Grievance Management

A key strategy for a successful project implementation is stakeholder engagement with consistent communication of project activities to stakeholders and institutionalization of Grievance Mechanism (GM) as part key planning process. Since the inception of the project, several community engagements has been carried out with various stakeholders with a view to informing them about the project and its objectives as well as holding discussions on the prevailing needs of their communities. The project GM has been considered in parallel to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) due to the inter-relationship between the two planning mechanisms.

The existing project GM is designed to address grievances of PAPs. The mechanism for the grievance redress includes a provision for the establishment of an inclusive Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for resolving disputes at the earliest possible time. Currently as practiced within the project, a Community Development Committee (CDC) is in place to enhance representation of the community people in overseeing the development of the project. The CDC serves as a communication channel for project activities, ensuring that all community residents are regularly informed of progress on the project and consulted on various aspects of the project.

### 12.1 Objective of RUSLP GRM

The main objective of the GRM is to provide a process for resolving complaints and grievances in a timely, efficient, and fair manner. The goal of this mechanism is to satisfy all project stakeholders and create a transparent and credible process for lasting outcomes for the successful completion of the project. The GRM's specific objectives include:

- **Handling grievances:** Implementing and maintaining a procedure for handling all types of grievances and concerns from project stakeholders
- **Providing a robust system:** Creating a system of procedures and processes for quickly and transparently resolving complaints
- **Scaling to project risks:** Scaling the redressal mechanism to the project's identified risks and adverse impacts
- **Providing feedback:** To help the project affected persons provide feedback and resolve their issues
- **Reaching consensus:** Reaching consensus with the relevant parties through a process of mutual understanding

The appropriate signage will be erected at the sites of all works providing the public with updated project information and summarizing the GRM process, including contact details of the relevant Project Contact Person within the PMU. Anyone shall be able to lodge a complaint and the methods (forms, in person, telephone) should not inhibit the lodgment of any complaint.

### 12.2 RUSLP Grievance Management Procedural Steps

The project GRM as currently operated is designed to offer efficient, timely and affordable solutions to grievances that are reported due to project activities. In other words, the grievance redress mechanism provides a way to reduce risk for the project and offers PAPs an appropriate and effective avenue for expressing concerns and achieving remedies and promotes a mutually constructive relationship. In the interest of all parties concerned, the grievance redress mechanism is designed to resolve disputes at the earliest possible time with the following objectives:

- Provides a predictable, transparent, timely and trusted process and procedure to all parties to address complaints related to project activities, resulting in outcomes that are seen by all project stakeholders as fair, effective, and lasting;

- Ensures proper documentation and disclosure of complaints and any resulting corrective actions and pre-emptive engagement;
- Enables more systematic identification of emerging issues and trends.
- Builds trust as an integral component of broader community relations activities; and
- Contributes to the credibility and performance of the project by incorporating lessons learned from complaints received.

As presented in Figure 12.1, the implementation process also outlines the process for registering and addressing grievances and provides specific information regarding registering complaints, response time, and communication mode.

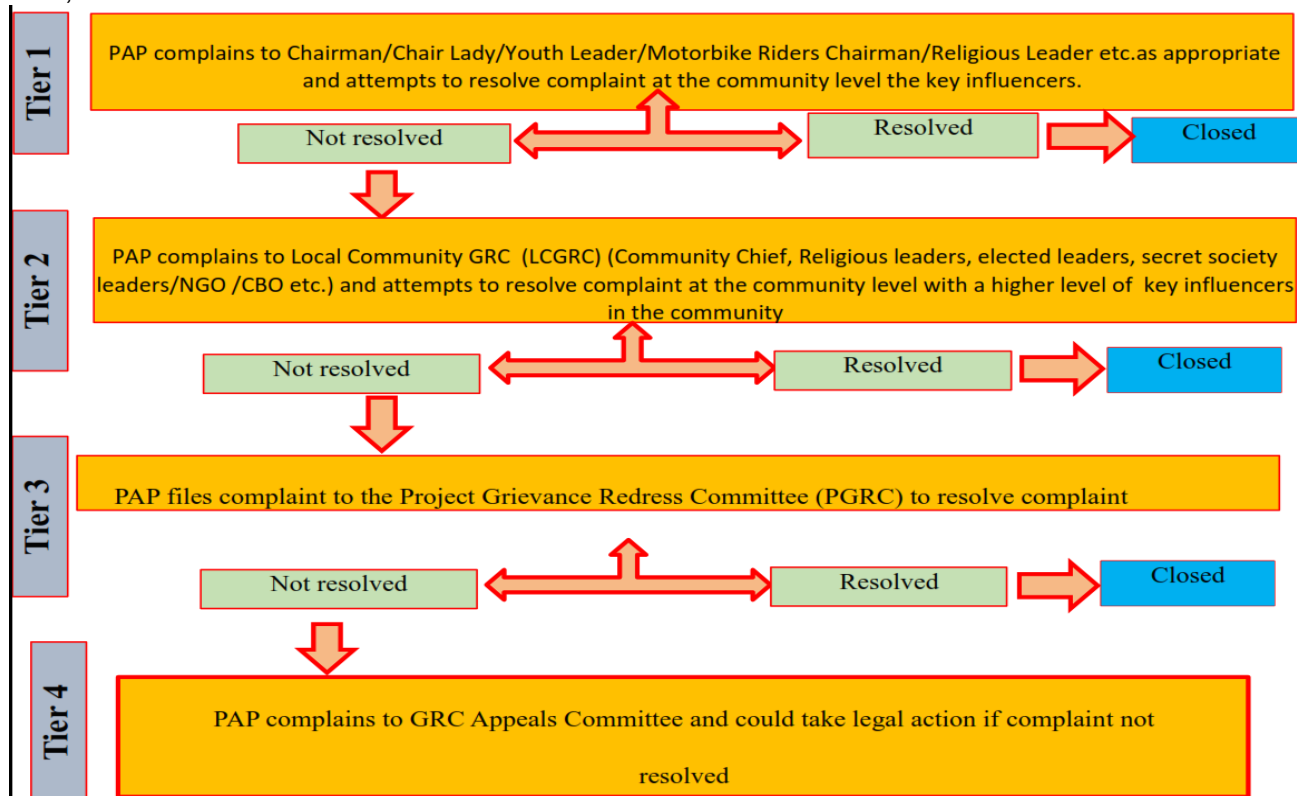


**Figure 12.1: RUSLP Grievance Redress Management**

## 12.3 GRM Structure

### 12.3.1 Project Level GRC Composition

To manage the complaint and grievances associated the siting of the investment intervention subprojects at the current project preparation stage, under listed are the composition of the project level GRC members

- Project Feasibility Consultant (CEMMAT) representative
- Representative of FCC
- Representative of RUSLP Representative of Rainbow Initiative
- Elected representative- Member of Parliament/Councilors (As required)
- Representative of the Ministry of Environment/ EPA (As required)
- Representative of SLRA (As required)

### 12.3.2 Grievance Appeal Committee (GAC) Composition

The project offers the right of appeal to dissatisfied PAPs. The project has a GAC set up to review a decision that's been made by the project to ensure complaints raised by PAPs are satisfactory addressed for the smooth running of the project with the under listed composition:

- Minister of Finance
- Minister of Local Government
- Attorney General
- Permanent Secretary Ministry of Finance
- Permanent Secretary Ministry of Local Government

### 12.3.3 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

The project operates a GRC to provide transparent, timely and trusted process and procedure to all parties in addressing complaints related to project activities resulting in outcomes that are seen by all project stakeholders as fair, effective, and lasting.

#### Current Community Level GRC Composition

The local GRC as presently composed are selected from the Local Authorities, Traders, religious leaders (pastors, Imams, Secret Society), Elders, Youth Leaders, Association Leaders, relevant CBO and Health Workers as presented in Table 12.1.

**Table 12.1: Current Community GRC Composition**

| No                      | Name                | Community Designation | GRC Designation       | Contact    |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| <b>Moyiba Community</b> |                     |                       |                       |            |
| 1                       | Chief Santigie      | Local Authority       | Chairman              | 078-200278 |
| 2                       | Chief Yaraba Conteh | Local Authority       | Vice Chairman         | 077-272392 |
| 3                       | Usif Koroma         | Youth Leader          | Secretary             |            |
| 4                       | Suad Kamara         | Chair Lady            | Member                | 077-922663 |
| 5                       | Alusine Kanneh      | Bike Rider            | Member                |            |
| 6                       | Zainab Kabia        | Trader                | Member                | 030-624700 |
| 7                       | Mammy Nafat Sesay   | Secret Society Leader | Secret Society Leader | 030-712981 |
| <b>Coconut Farm</b>     |                     |                       |                       |            |
| 1                       | Chief Alimamy Kabia | Local Authority       | Chairman              | 077-208825 |
| 2                       | Alie B. Bangura     | Councilor             | Member                | 079-76916  |
| 3                       | Rev. James Kanu     | Clergy Man            | Member                | 076-362092 |
| 4                       | Alimamy S. Kamara   | Youth Leader          | General Secretary     |            |
| 5                       | Nawoh Mansaray      | Secret Society        | Member                | 077-349987 |
| 6                       | Mabinty Kamara      | Women's Leader        | Member                | 075-385777 |
| 7                       | Isatu S. Bangura    | Chair Lady/Trader     | Member                | 077-258160 |
| <b>Portee - Rokupa</b>  |                     |                       |                       |            |
| 1                       | Pa Alimamy Bongo    | Local Authority       | Chairman              | 076-603796 |
| 2                       | Alimamy N'Peace     | Local Authority       | Vice Chairman         | 080-322804 |
| 3                       | Alhaji Fuad Koroma  | Imam                  | Member                |            |
| 4                       | Jamiel Conteh       | Youth Leader          | Member                | 077-226103 |
| 5                       | Lamin Kargbo        | Elder                 | Member                | 077-323483 |
| 6                       | Kadiatu Mansaray    | Chair Lady            | Member                | 080-066506 |
| 7                       | Chernor Kamara      | Trader                | Member                | 088-451479 |

Source: CEMMAT GRC & CDC Report - Volume No. 1

## 12.4 GRM Monitoring

To ensure smooth operation of GRM, the PMU shall conduct frequent supervisions and monitoring on grievances handling system to ensure the mechanism is functioning and included in regular reporting mechanism. The status of grievances submitted and grievance redress will be reported by Social Safeguards Specialist to the project management team and World Bank task team during project review meetings and through monthly reports. The grievance process monitoring shall follow the under listed approach:

- Tracking of complaints registered in the database to monitor complaints.
- Regularly review of feedback, resolved cases, and complaint trends.
- Measuring of GRM implementation success based on the following metrics :
  - Number of complaints/ grievances registered
  - Percentage of grievances resolved
  - Percentage of grievances redressed within stipulated time period; or time required to resolve complaints
  - Percentage of complainants satisfied with response and grievance redress process
  - Percentage of project beneficiaries that have access to GRM

## 12.5 Institutional Arrangement and Capacity Building

### GRM Institutional Arrangement

In order to implement the GRM the PMU Safeguard Specialist is responsible to oversee and supervise the grievances reporting and GRM database. At subproject level GRC members with the guidance of the Safeguards Specialist through the Supervision Consultant will be responsible to manage the GRM.

### GRM Implementation Training for GRC and Stakeholders

Based on the GRM, the Project Staff, contractors, GRC members, project stakeholders and beneficiaries should be trained accordingly. In order to have proper implementation of GRM, first of all GRC members would be familiarized with best ways of collecting, redressing, and referring of some critical cases to referral points, reporting plus giving feedback in a proper way.

### Awareness Trainings of Staff Members

Awareness and training shall be conducted for the RUSLP, Construction Supervision Consultant and Contractor staffs which include engineers and M& E staff on procedure and mechanisms of GRM implementation within the neighborhood upgrade project.

## 12.6 Key Stakeholders in GRM Process

The GRM will require all project stakeholders to actively participate in the identification, recording and resolution of grievances. Specific roles and responsibilities are outlined in Table 12.2 in line with project governance structure documented in the RPF.

**Table 12.2: Key Stakeholders in GRM Process**

| Actor                             | Roles                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of Finance               | Provides implementation oversight of Government of Sierra Leone and other Donor Partners on the RUSLP funding |
| Project Fiduciary Management Unit | Responsible for all fiduciary activities under the project                                                    |

|                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GRS Report Centre              | General Platform that receives/record/log/document, screen and refers all RUSLP related complaint to appropriate channels for investigation and resolution                                                       |
| GRM focal person/PSC           | Detect or investigate and resolve any complaint pertaining to the project                                                                                                                                        |
| MLGRD                          | Provide supervisory role on local councils' cooperation on the project and help in the area of giving directives on relevant sector policies to guide project implementation                                     |
| PMU-FDD                        | Responsible for project management component including social and environmental safeguards as well as technical aspects                                                                                          |
| Grievance Redress Committee    | Receive/record/log/document, re-investigation and resolve all RUSLP related complaints                                                                                                                           |
| NGO                            | Appropriate partners/NGOs with capacity to provide the necessary technical backstopping to project implementation process                                                                                        |
| Local councils/Ward Committees | WCs would be responsible for community mobilization, facilitating community planning, enumerations/ socio-economic surveys, and other community capacity building initiatives to support project implementations |
| PSC                            | The PSC will meet at least every quarter to resolve strategic issues affecting the Project execution, provide policy guidance, and review project implementation progress and results indicators                 |

## 12.7 Associated Potential Grievances

Table 12.3 highlights the likely grievances that could occur or already occurred during the preconstruction i.e. survey stage and those likely to occur during the RP implementation followed by construction stage.

**Table 12.3: List of Potential Grievances**

| Stage                                         | Types of grievances (indicative)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Planning/<br>Preconstruction                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of awareness of the project foot print, wayleave/corridor;</li> <li>▪ Missing of parcel, error in identification and/or incorrect measurement (or perceptions over incorrect measurement) of affected assets;</li> <li>▪ Disagreement regarding inheritance or ownership of assets and fearing loss of compensation;</li> <li>▪ Lack of adequate communication on the project developments, not enough consultation/sensitization;</li> <li>▪ Disagreement over the rates utilized valuation of affected assets;</li> <li>▪ Mistakes in the formulation of compensation agreement documents;</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| RP Implementation followed by<br>Construction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Non-payment for improvements carried out to structures post survey and valuation but prior to compensation payments;</li> <li>▪ Mode of payment of compensation and time delays;</li> <li>▪ Not enough work during construction stage / dissatisfaction over wages given;</li> <li>▪ Wrong identification of livelihood restoration schemes, their inadequacy, training support and lack of necessary assistances;</li> <li>▪ Increased cases of HIV/AIDS due to intercultural interactions; likelihood of increase in gender-based violence (GBV);</li> <li>▪ Loss of access not addressed;</li> <li>▪ Loss of property due to theft allegedly by construction personnel;</li> <li>▪ Damage to trees/crops caused due by ongoing construction work e.g., deep cutting/excavations;</li> <li>▪ Dissatisfaction over replacement structures;</li> <li>▪ Inadequate support in relocating to resettlement sites/replacement structures; and</li> <li>▪ Snag in constructions causing non restatement of the soil leading to risk of flooding and blockage of the drains.</li> </ul> |

|                   |                                      |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Post construction | ▪ Manifestation of the missing PAPs. |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|

## 12.8 Grievance Redress Mechanism and Remediation Cost Financing

The PMU shall be responsible for providing funds from part of the counterpart funding for the GRC's as well as the eventual compensation or remediation that aggrieved party may be entitled. The cost of the judicial process for cases that resort to court for adjudication will be borne by the project in coordination with the Ministry of Finance (MoF)/Fiscal Decentralization Division (FDD) in line with the project's governance structure. The framework is presented in Table 12.4.

**Table 12.4: GRM Resolution Framework**

| Step | Process                                                      | Time frame      |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1    | Receive and register grievance                               | within 24 hours |
| 2    | Acknowledge                                                  | within 24 hours |
| 3    | Assess grievance                                             | Within 24 hours |
| 4    | Assign responsibility                                        | Within 2 Days   |
| 5    | Development of response                                      | within 21 Days  |
| 6    | Implementation of response if agreement is reached           | within 21 Days  |
| 7    | Close grievance                                              | within 30 Days  |
| 8    | Initiate grievance review process if no agreement is reached | within 30 Days  |
| 9    | Implement review recommendation and close                    | within 30 Days  |
| 10   | Grievance taken to court by complainant                      | As applicable   |

The coordination responsibility of the GRM shall rest with the RUSLP Social Safeguards Specialist and the focal person at the call/report center. Complaints could be registered through calls, text messages, emails or voice mail. All complaints will be registered in a central log system (digitized). Once complaints are received at the call or report centre, they will be responsible for logging all complaints, the fraud/corruption complaints will be investigated and resolved by the PSC and possibly escalated to the Anti-Corruption Commission - SL. All other complaints will be forwarded to the GRM Committee or the appropriate bodies (to be constituted before project implementation). Report on GM shall form part of the standard monthly E&S reports to the PSC and the World Bank.

## 12.9. World Bank Group (WBG) Grievance Redress Service

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a WB supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit, <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit, [www.inspectionpanel.org](http://www.inspectionpanel.org).

## **Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements**

**13**

## Chapter Thirteen : Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities under this RP shall ensure that compensation, resettlement and the development investments are on track to achieve sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of the PAPs. Furthermore, M&E verifies that entitlements are delivered promptly and complaints and grievances are followed up with appropriate corrective action. The PMU will be the responsible for the M&E of implementation for the resettlement/compensation plans. The M&E objective will be to make a final evaluation to determine:

- If PAP have been compensated in full before implementation of subproject activities; and
- If PAP is now living at a higher standard than before subproject implementation, living at the same standard, or if they are poorer.

RP monitoring will be carried out by independent consultant. The consultant will be required in the first place to undertake a baselines survey to update the baseline information in this RP. A number of socioeconomic indicators will be used to determine the status of affected people (compared to pre-project, land being used, standard of house, and level of participation in project activities, how many children in school, health standards, and others). Therefore, the RP sets the following three major socioeconomic goals by which to evaluate its successful implementation:

- Affected individuals, households, and communities are able to maintain their subproject standard of living, and even improve on it;
- Local communities remain supportive of the project; and
- Absence or prevalence of conflicts.

### 13.1 Verifiable Indicators for M&E

The consultant will consolidate efforts in periodical monitoring the indicators listed in the following matrix. The indicators in Table 13.1 will be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of resettlement and compensation plans.

**Table 13.1: Resettlement Plan Monitoring Indicators**

| Parameters                                     | Indicators                                                                                  | Schedule              |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Impacts on assets and people                   | Number of Affected assets compensated                                                       | Quarterly             |
|                                                | Number of replaced trees and structures                                                     |                       |
|                                                | Number of restored livelihoods and income                                                   |                       |
| Financial (compensation/ establishment)        | Amount of total compensation disbursed                                                      | Completion Evaluation |
|                                                | Amount of compensation paid to PAPs                                                         |                       |
|                                                | Number of PAPs paid compensation (disaggregated by gender) in cash/cheque/bank account      |                       |
|                                                | Number of PAPs already having bank accounts and those yet to open                           |                       |
|                                                | Number of PAPs who were not found and not paid                                              |                       |
| Relocation/ Rehabilitation /Income Enhancement | Number of PAPs who located alternative business space                                       | Quarterly             |
|                                                | Number of PAPs who located alternative residence space                                      |                       |
|                                                | Number of total PAPs enrolled into financial literacy trainings programs                    |                       |
|                                                | Number of youths, unemployed or employed in construction works by type of services provided | Monthly               |
|                                                | Number of emerging PAPs due to unforeseen construction impacts                              |                       |
|                                                | Number of Consultations meetings held with communities                                      | Quarterly             |
|                                                | Time taken for issuance of expropriation order and date of vacating the land                |                       |
| Institutional Strengthening                    | Number of trainings provided to the committees (GRCs)                                       | Quarterly             |
|                                                | Number of grievances committees with full staffing and functioning                          |                       |

|                    |                                                                                                                          |           |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
|                    | Number of members of each grievance committee disaggregated by gender, age and education levels                          |           |
|                    | Number of grievances resolved by 'level' (first level, second level and third level) of resolution                       |           |
|                    | Number of cases that have been referred to courts                                                                        |           |
|                    | Number of GBV incidences reported, resolved and the number of GBV cases referred to the NGO responsible for GBV handling |           |
| Compensation usage | Number of men and women operating their businesses from the new premises                                                 | Quarterly |
|                    | Number of men and women planted trees to replace the lost ones                                                           |           |
|                    | Number of men and women who could not afford to operate their businesses from the new premises                           |           |

### 13.2 Performance Indicator for Assessing Income Restoration

Performance indicators for assessing income restoration for this RP has been identified and captured in Table 13.2.

**Table 13.2 : Income Restoration Performance Indicator**

| #  | Indicator                                                                                                                                                                                      | Measure                                                                                       | Internal | External |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| 1. | The number and percentage of affected individuals/households that have regained their pre-project production and income level or higher within 6 months after project completion.              | Extent of stability in restored livelihood                                                    |          | X        |
| 2. | The number and percentage of affected individuals/households that have access to alternative or improved livelihood opportunities, such as skills training, employment, micro-enterprise, etc. | Level of improvements originating from skills acquisition programmes and personal development |          | X        |
| 3. | The number and percentage of affected individuals/households that have received adequate compensation and assistance for their lost assets, income, and livelihoods.                           | Level of satisfaction with compensation received                                              | X        | X        |
| 4. | The number and percentage of affected individuals/households that are satisfied with the income restoration measures and outcomes.                                                             | Satisfaction with income restoration measures                                                 |          | X        |
| 5. | The number and percentage of affected individuals/households that have participated in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the income restoration activities.                      | Level of PAPs inclusiveness in project-related issues.                                        | X        |          |
| 6. | Grievances recognized as legitimate out of all complaints lodged.                                                                                                                              | All legitimate grievances rectified                                                           | X        |          |

### 13.3 Completion Audit

A RP Completion Audit will be undertaken not later than six Months after the completion of implementation of the resettlement and compensation plan. The key objective of completion audit, is to evaluate whether the outcome of the RP conforms with the WB's ESS 5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement; to determine whether PMU's efforts to restore the living standards of the affected population have been well conceived and executed; to verify if all physical inputs committed in the RP have been delivered and all services provided and to evaluate whether the mitigation actions prescribed in the RP achieved the desired effect.

The socio-economic status of the affected population, including the host population, will be measured against the baseline conditions of the population before displacement, as established through the census and socio-economic studies. The findings and recommendations of the completion audit will be undertaken as the concluding activities of the resettlement process.

# Budget and Financial Plan

13

## Chapter Fourteen : Budget and Financial Plan

This Section provides information on the estimated budget for the overall implementation of this RP and source of funds. In budgeting, the following were taken into consideration:

- Budget for resettlement is sufficient and included in the overall project budget;
- Resettlement costs are to be funded as part of the intervention fund and the mechanisms that will be established to ensure coordination of disbursements with the RP and the project schedule;
- Capacity building and training of beneficiaries are the responsibility of the social safeguard officer of PMU and members of the community resettlement implementation committee. Training will include but not limited to; basics of legal and policy framework on resettlement, resettlement procedures, stakeholder engagement, management of RP implementation complaints and grievances & resettlement implementation close-out;
- Estimated budget, by cost and by item, for all resettlement costs including planning and implementation, management and administration, monitoring and evaluation, and contingencies;
- Specific mechanisms to adjust cost estimates and compensation payments for inflation and currency fluctuations;
- Provisions to account for physical and price contingencies;
- The valuation report prepared includes depreciated replacement value along with full replacement value. This RP is implementing the full replacement value of assets.

### 14.1 Financing Plan

Resettlement costs will be funded by the RUSLP as part of the intervention fund and provide the mechanisms to ensure coordination of disbursements for the RP and the project schedule. The estimated budget includes the cost by item for all resettlement costs including planning and implementation, management, monitoring, evaluation and contingencies. The inventory of all the affected assets of the PAPs has been carried out to give the basis for estimating the cost of compensation.

### 14.2 Budget and Cost Estimate

The total cost implication for the implementation of the RP is 37,407,704.30 SLL, **which is equivalent of USD 1,662,564.63 USD** (using a \$1 USD to 22.5 SLL exchange rate). As presented in Table 14.1, this sum is expected to cover compensation of assets affected and additional mitigation including training of PAPs, assistance to vulnerable PAP group, Livelihood Restoration programs, HIV/GBV mitigation, grievance management and compensation commission. In addition, a provision of 10% of contingencies has also been factored into this cost to allow for unforeseen additional costs.

The overall reduction in the RAP budget from earlier RAP versions (June 2025) is driven by systematic project scope and design optimizations. While engineering design refinements successfully relocated, modified, or removed several high-cost WASH facility locations (substantially lowering permanent land acquisition liabilities), the introduction of drainage works along the Bai Bureh Corridor added a larger number of PAPs. Because the Bai Bureh impacts are largely confined to existing drainage reserves occupied by temporary, low-value structures (Pan Bodies), the associated compensation liabilities remain minimal.

Therefore, the revised RAP budget reflects the combined effect of: (i) reduced compensation liabilities arising from changes to WASH facility locations; (ii) updated asset inventories and valuation schedules; and (iii) the introduction of drainage works in Bai Bureh, where impacts are generally less

compensation-intensive. The revised budget represents the final compensation requirement based on the approved engineering design and verified impact assessment.

Table 14.1: Resettlement Plan Implementation Budget

| #        | Items                                                | Compensation for each Project Location (SLL) |                      |                      |                         | Total Cost (SLL)     | USD Dollars Equivalent |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
|          |                                                      | Coconut Farm                                 | Moyiba               | Portee/Rukupa        | Bai Bureh Road Corridor |                      |                        |
| <b>1</b> | <b>Compensation Payable to PAPs</b>                  |                                              |                      |                      |                         |                      |                        |
| <b>A</b> | <b>Categories of Compensations (Road Upgrade)</b>    |                                              |                      |                      |                         |                      |                        |
|          | Business Income Loss                                 | 60,500.00                                    | 344,500.00           | 152,500.00           | 100,000.00              | 657,500.00           | 29,222.22              |
|          | Compensation for Affected Structure                  | 8,512,784.00                                 | 11,672,170.51        | 8,205,164.73         | 315,903.00              | 28,706,022.24        | 1,275,823.21           |
|          | Vulnerability Assistance                             | 153,000.00                                   | 396,000.00           | 159,000.00           | 90,000.00               | 798,000.00           | 35,466.67              |
|          | Haulage Cost (Haulage)                               | 197,000.00                                   | 635,000.00           | 428,000.00           | -                       | 1,260,000.00         | 56,000.00              |
|          | Rental Allowance                                     | 293,650.00                                   | 411,930.00           | 182,825.00           | -                       | 888,405.00           | 39,484.67              |
|          | Economic Tree Replacement                            | -                                            | 40,000.00            | -                    | -                       | 40,000.00            | 1,777.78               |
|          | Relocation of four (4) Electricity Poles             | -                                            | -                    | -                    | 120,000.00              | 120,000.00           | 5,333.33               |
|          | <b>Sub-total compensation(A)</b>                     | <b>9,216,934.00</b>                          | <b>13,499,600.51</b> | <b>9,127,489.73</b>  | <b>625,903.00</b>       | <b>32,469,927.24</b> | <b>1,443,107.88</b>    |
| <b>B</b> | <b>Categories of Compensations (WASH Facilities)</b> |                                              |                      |                      |                         |                      |                        |
|          | Compensation of Land Acquisition                     | 364,371.73                                   | 673,330.31           | 401,911.07           | -                       | 1,439,613.11         | 63,982.80              |
|          | Compensation for Affected Structure                  | -                                            | -                    | 119,344.70           | -                       | 119,344.70           | 5,304.21               |
|          | <b>Sub-total compensation(B)</b>                     | <b>364,371.73</b>                            | <b>673,330.31</b>    | <b>521,255.77</b>    | <b>-</b>                | <b>1,558,957.81</b>  | <b>69,287.01</b>       |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Other Cost</b>                                    |                                              |                      |                      |                         |                      |                        |
|          | Grievance Management/Resettlement Committee          | 120,000.00                                   | 120,000.00           | 120,000.00           | -                       | 360,000.00           | 16,000.00              |
|          | Livelihood Restoration Programs                      | 337,500.00                                   | 337,500.00           | 337,500.00           | 225,000.00              | 1,237,500.00         | 55,000.00              |
|          | <b>Sub-total compensation (C)</b>                    | <b>457,500.00</b>                            | <b>457,500.00</b>    | <b>457,500.00</b>    | <b>225,000.00</b>       | <b>1,597,500.00</b>  | <b>71,000.00</b>       |
|          | <b>Total A + B + C</b>                               | <b>10,038,805.73</b>                         | <b>14,630,430.82</b> | <b>10,106,245.50</b> | <b>850,903.00</b>       | <b>35,626,385.05</b> | <b>1,583,394.89</b>    |
|          | <b>5% Contingency Provision</b>                      | <b>501,940.29</b>                            | <b>731,521.54</b>    | <b>505,312.28</b>    | <b>42,545.15</b>        | <b>1,781,319.25</b>  | <b>79,169.74</b>       |
|          | <b>Grand Total</b>                                   |                                              |                      |                      |                         |                      |                        |
|          | <b>SLL</b>                                           | <b>10,540,746.02</b>                         | <b>15,361,952.36</b> | <b>10,611,557.78</b> | <b>893,448.15</b>       | <b>37,407,704.30</b> |                        |
|          | <b>USD</b>                                           | <b>468,477.60</b>                            | <b>682,753.44</b>    | <b>471,624.79</b>    | <b>39,708.81</b>        |                      | <b>1,662,564.63</b>    |

N.B. The exchange rate used for the calculations is 22.5 Sierra Leonean Leones (SLL) to 1 US Dollar (USD).

### 14.3 Procedure for Delivering Entitlement

The outline for payment of compensation shall be guided by these steps:

- Eligible PAPs will be paid following verification of enumerated PAPs at a location to be determined by the RIC during their meeting with the RUSLP, RP implementation team. This location will be adequately communicated to all PAPs with proper scheduling to prevent overcrowding.
- Entitlement for deceased PAPs will be paid to the applicable court of law for disbursement to the family of the deceased in line with customary and/or legal injunction. Similarly, entitlement due to orphans shall be disbursed to the recognized guardian or household head responsible for custody of the orphan;
- Use of special mechanisms for delivering non-cash entitlements such as income restoration measures, vulnerability adjustments etc;
- RUSLP will deliver the compensation payments through cash payment bank transfer to all eligible PAPs. The process will be monitored and witnessed by a third party (witness NGO) to observe and independently monitor the entire resettlement process. Account opening assistance will be provided to PAPs without bank accounts for any bank of their choice. Cost for the witness NGO is contained in this RP's Implementation Budget. Any complaints or concerns about the process will be referred to the RUSLP grievance redress mechanism;
- After conclusion of compensation payment, a confirmation letter of payment of compensation to all PAPs and a request for 'no objection' to commence work in the project area will be sent to the World Bank for approval;

In summary, the payment process will be as follows:

- Verification of Eligible PAPs by RUSLP and RICs;
- Notifying PAPs through SMS, Phone calls or Information Flyers;
- Beneficiary PAPs shall complete a compensation agreement form with signature/thumbprint before payment, witnessed by third party;
- RUSLP shall send to World Bank confirmation of payment to PAPs
- Review of request by World Bank's provision of "no-objection" where appropriate.

### 14.4 Resettlement Plan Compensation Process

The proposed resettlement compensation process is outlined below:

- No civil works contracts for proposed projects site will be initiated unless land free of any encumbrance is made available; this could be done in phases;
- No construction should be undertaken unless PAPs are compensated for their losses, and have received their resettlement entitlements. That is, before any project activity is implemented,
- PAPs will need to be compensated in accordance with the resettlement plan.
- For activities involving land acquisition or loss, denial or restriction to access, it is further required that these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation prior to displacement and preparation of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required.

- Taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances would have been provided to displaced persons.
- For project activities requiring relocation or loss of shelter, the ESS5 further requires that measures to assist the displaced persons are implemented.
- There will be transition arrangements for displaced families until they get their replacement housing. This is a critical situation at Portee Wharf area.
- Information sharing and consultation with PAPs will continue throughout the planning and implementation phase of the program, including the relocation and the restoration of livelihoods.
- A completion survey of the delivery of compensation and resettlement entitlements will be undertaken as per the RPF requirement.
- Though not envisaged as applicable under this NUP component of RUSLP, where relevant, the schedule for the implementation of activities must be agreed to between the Resettlement Implementation Committee and the PAPs. These include:
  - target dates for start and completion of civil works,
  - timetables for transfers of completed civil works to PAPs, and
  - dates of possession of land that PAPs are using.

#### 14.5 Compensation Payment Administration

Payment of PAPs shall be effected according to procedure for delivering entitlement captured in section 14.2. Its advantages include:

- Flexibility, simplicity and do-ability.
- Suitable for RUSLP management.

However, account opening assistance will be provided for PAPs without bank accounts. Cash based compensation for economic disturbances to the businesses in the project area.

#### 14.6 Resettlement Implementation Linkage to Civil Works

Prior to the commencement of civil work, it is expected that the PAPs would have been fully compensated in accordance with the RP. Thus, the schedule for the implementation of activities must be agreed between the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) and the PAPs. To ensure broad representation with the intent of minimizing escalated grievances, it is recommended that the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC) members be drawn from amongst the following:

1. Traditional leader/representative of affected Communities, as Chairman
2. PAP representatives
3. Affected Local Council Head
4. Community Based Organizations
5. The committee will be coordinated by the PMU Social Safeguard Unit

The resettlement program will be co-coordinated with the timing of civil works. The required co-ordination has contractual implications, and will be considered in procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of cleared RoW sections to project contractors. The timing mechanism of this RP ensures that no PAP is displaced (economically or physically) due to civil works activity before compensation is paid. Thus, the PAPs would be given a time frame of 30 working days after

the payment of compensation or maximum 90 working days with proper engagement in consideration of the limited time constraint for project implementation.

The project shall adhere to the following important principles in its implementation:

- No construction should be undertaken unless PAPs have received their resettlement entitlements in accordance with this RP.
- Information sharing and consultation with PAPs will continue throughout the planning and implementation phase of the project, including the relocation and the restoration of livelihoods, if any.
- A completion survey of the delivery of compensation and resettlement entitlements will be undertaken as per this RP and other relevant instrument prepared for the project.
- The schedule for the implementation of activities must be agreed to between the Resettlement Committee and the PAPs such as:
  - target dates for start and completion of civil works, and
  - dates of possession of land that PAPs are using where relevant

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