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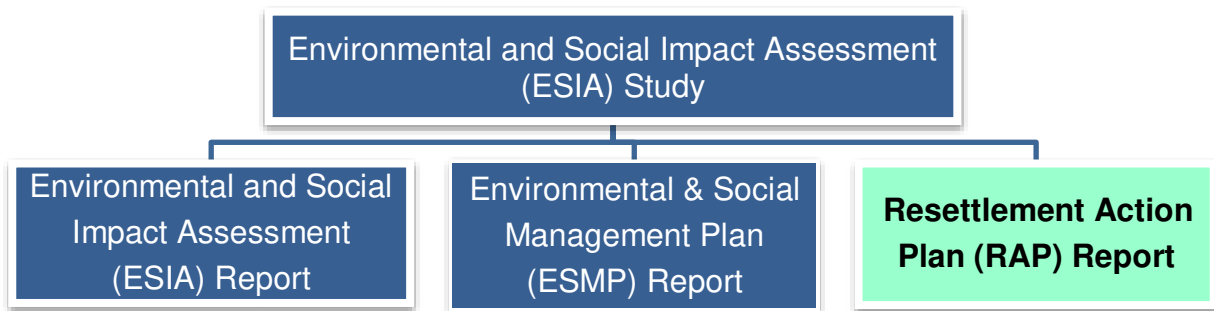
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RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (SIERRA LEONE)

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Organization of reports for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study



This report is an updated of the Resettlement Action Plan conducted in 2011. The report contains at the implementation phase of the project, the reliable and current information about the displaced persons and other adversely affected groups, and the legal issues involved in resettlement

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
BKPS	Bo Kenema Power Services
CA	Chief Administrator
CEDA	Consultants in Environment and Development in Africa
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ESIA	Environmental Social and Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
EU	European Union
EMF	Electromagnetic Field
GoJ	Government of Japan
GOSL	Government of Sierra Leone
GTG	Global Training Group
HEP	Hydroelectric Power
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IEL	Income Electrix Ltd
KEPCO	Korea Electrical Power Corporation
kV	Kilo voltage
MEWR	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
LVC	Land Valuation Committees
MAFFS	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Food Security
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MW	Megawatts
NBSAP	National Biodiversity and Strategic Action Plan
NPA	National Power Authority
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PEC	Project Environmental Coordinator
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PCs	Paramount Chiefs

Côte d'Ivoire - Liberia - Sierra Leone - Guinea Interconnection Project (Sierra Leone RAP)

PPAs	Participatory Poverty Assessments
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right - of - Way
SEST	Socio-Economic Survey Team
SFS	Saudi Fund for Development
SPC	Special Purpose Company
UNDP	United Nations Development Project
WAPP	West African Power Pool
WAS	West Africa System
WBG	World Bank Group

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) established articles of agreement establishing a new West African Power Pool (WAPP) organization in January 2006. The objective of the WAPP is to establish a regional electricity market in West Africa through development and realization of key priority infrastructures that will permit accessibility to economic energy resources, to all member states of the ECOWAS.

In order to further advance the implementation of the priority projects of the West African Power Pool (WAPP), the WAPP Secretariat and the WAPP Members have commenced preparatory works towards the implementation of the following priority interconnection projects:

- 330 kV Volta (Ghana)-Mome Hagou (Togo)-Sakete (Benin) interconnection Project;
- 330 kV Aboadze (Ghana)-volta (Ghana) Transmission Project;
- 225 kV OMVG Interconnection Project (Guinea, the Gambia and Guinea Bissau, Senegal) including development of hydropower sites at Kaleta (Guinea) and Sambangalou (Senegal);
- Man (Côte d'Ivoire)-Yekepa (Liberia)-Nzerekore (Guinea)-Buchanan (Liberia)-Monrovia (Liberia)-Bumbuna (Sierra Leone)-Linsan (Guinea) interconnection project (CLSG Interconnection Project).

With the implementation of the West African Power Pool (WAPP) CLSG Interconnection Project (the proposed Project), which is expected to foster power exchanges among the countries in the West African sub-region, a high capacity transmission interconnection line from Côte d'Ivoire to Guinea through Sierra Leone and Liberia will be required. This interconnection line will also be in line with the adopted WAPP Master Plan. The implementation of the Man-Yekepa-Nzérékore - Buchanan-Monrovia-Bumbuna-Linsan interconnection project (the proposed Project) will also further reinforce the interconnection of "Zone A" and "Zone B" of the WAPP through Côte d'Ivoire, thereby increasing opportunities for trade and the establishment of a regional power market.

The Sierra Leone section of the proposed Project comprises the construction of five (5) substations and 537 km of 225kV transmission line. The project will be carried out within a Right of Way (RoW) of 40 m that will span eight districts namely, Karene, Pujehun, Kenema, Kono, Tonkolili, Koinadugu, Bombali and Kambia for a distance of about 537km. The transmission line will enter Sierra Leone territory, crossing the Mano and Moya Rivers, through Bombohun, (after

Mano on the Liberian border with Sierra Leone) in the Soro Gbema Chiefdom, Pujehun District in the South, follow the existing road network from Potoru, Barri Chiefdom, to enter Kenema Town, the Provincial Headquarter Town in the east of the country. In this section the proposed line route avoids the Gola Forest and other sensitive areas. One substation (Kenema substation) will be constructed in Gofor, 2 km to Kenema on the Potoru – Kenema Highway. From Kenema substation, the transmission line continues to the north to enter Bikongor substation in the Nimiyama Chiefdom, Kono District. From Nimiyama Chiefdom it will go through Jaiama Nimikoro and then follow the existing road to Bumbuna, Kalansogoia Chiefdom. One substation (Bikongor substation) will be constructed in Ndoyorgbo 2 km from Jaiama Nimikoro along the existing road to Bumbuna. Another substation (Bumbuna substation) will be constructed in a town called Kabaray, 2 km to Bumbuna Town. From Bumbuna Town (Town of the Bumbuna Hydroelectric Plant), the line will enter Fadugu, Kasunko Chiefdom. Another substation (Yiben subsation) will be constructed at Kathadougbu Road, 1 km east of Fadugu. From Fadugu, the line will continue to enter Kamakwei, Sella Limba Chiefdom. In Sella Limba Chiefdom, another substation (Kamakwei substation) will be constructed 4 km from Kamakwei in a town called Kathirie, and the line detours the Outamba-Kilimni National Park to the south and crosses the Great Scarcies River to enter Guinea territory.

The proposed transmission line and associated substations are shown in the map below.

Figure ES- 1 Project area geographic features



The proposed Project will be carried out within a narrow corridor of 40 m that will span the counties

named above (and some of their communities) for a distance of about 537 km. It may therefore be termed a 'linear' one.

The proposed Project has to meet the environmental requirements of the rules and regulations governing the protection of the environment in Sierra Leone

The intention is to clear the entire corridor in a careful and peaceful and compromising manner. Some small encroachment of farms, squatters gardens, and few private properties are involved and there is a need to address these encroachments.

A successful and sensitive redress will reduce delays, disputes and will create positive community relationship in the project areas for a very low overall project cost. Ignoring community needs and non-response to community and household negative impacts might further destabilize a fragile relationship and can lead to security problems.

Seeking out ways of promoting stability in the line corridor communities and contributing to community needs and aspirations will yield project benefits, reduce delays and disruption.

1. IMPACTS THAT GIVES RISE TO RESETTLEMENT

Right of Way Selection

The specific route of the line has been selected from a detailed line survey that carried out from December, 2008 to January 2011. At the implementation phase, the contractors during the topographical surveys identified the final line route of the transmission line. The route has been designed to be as direct as possible although sufficiently near to existing settlements to make future electrification feasible. The line also follows existing transport infrastructure so aiding construction and maintenance activities. In order to select the optimal preliminary line route, the existing environmental data and obstacles were evaluated using information from field trips, topographical maps, and data collection activities. The proposed route in Sierra Leone will cover a distance of approximately 537 km running from Soro Gbema Chiefdom in the Pujehun District, through Kenema, Kono, Tonkolili, Koinadugu, Bombali, Karena, Kambia Districts on to Linsan in Guinea.

Compensation & Resettlement

At the implementation phase of the project the Consultant recruited for the RAP data consolidation, with the support of TRANSCO CLSG has undertaken survey for all areas of land take, which includes a valuation of buildings and crops in the RoW that will have to be compensated. All Project Affected Persons (PAPs) have been identified and issues of compensation and involuntary resettlement have been appropriately addressed.

Clearing of right-of-way

The construction and operation of the proposed line will require a right-of-way of approximately 20 m on each side of the centre line of the transmission line. This total of 40 m wide corridor shall be cleared of vegetation to a height of about 1.25 m above ground level. However, some vegetable gardening and temporary farming of a sort may be allowed up to a height of 1.25 m except for the area occupied by 3.0m-width maintenance track and tower foundation.

Clearing and excavations for substations

A total land area of about 200 m x 200 m shall be required for the construction and operation of each of the five proposed substations. A substation will be constructed in Tiloma town, 1 km to Kenema on the Potoru – Zimmi - Kenema Highway. Another substation will be constructed in Ndoyorgbo 2 km from Jaiama Nimikoro along the existing road to Bumbuna. Another substation will be constructed in a town called Kabaray, 2 km to Bumbuna.

From Bumbuna the line will enter Fadugu, Kasunko Chiefdom. Another substation will be constructed at Kathadougbo Road, 1 km of Fadugu. From Fadugu, the line will bypass the Outamba Kilimi National Park, to enter Kamakwei, Sella Limba Chiefdom. In Sella Limba Chiefdom, another substation will be constructed in Kathirie, 4 km from Kamakwei on the way to Fintonia.

Even though these sites have been given priority in the selection of the possible substation sites in Sierra Leone, studies have been concluded for the identification of other feasible sites for the substations shall be permanently acquired.

Erection of towers and stringing of transmission line

After transporting the steelwork and its components from the yards to the site, erection of the

transmission towers will proceed. Typically for the NPA, the average span between towers will be about 400 m giving a maximum number of towers for this project of about 1,325 units. Once the towers are erected, the conductors and shield wires will be strung and appropriately 'tensioned' to provide the minimum clearance between ground level and the wires.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

NPA subscribes as a matter of policy and practice to the following compensation objectives:

- To consider involuntary compensation as an integral part of project design, and deal with resettlement issues from the earliest stages of project preparation;
- To consult with Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) in a meaningful manner, and to provide opportunity for their participation in the planning and execution of resettlement programs;
- To assist PAPs in proportion to impact, recognizing the special needs of vulnerable populations;
- To compensate PAPs fully and fairly for all assets lost permanently or temporarily, this means timely payment of full replacement value prior to construction;
- To ensure that all PAPs who lose residences or businesses are provided acceptable alternative accommodations before construction;
- To ensure that PAPs who lose income-generating resources are assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least restore them, in real terms, to pre-project levels;
- Assistance would be given to the affected persons in their efforts to improve former production levels, income earning capacity and living standards or at least restore them to the levels they would have been without the project. The three main performance indicators of power supply systems would all be positively enhanced by the construction of the project. In addition, the completion of the project will complement the nation's policy priorities of poverty alleviation, energy efficiency, and promotion of economic growth and enhance rural electrification.
- Farm extension services and health education would be provided to the PAP's and the affected chiefdoms.

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF AFFECTED POPULATION

Project Features

The proposed construction activities of the Man (Côte d'Ivoire) – Yekepa – (Liberia) – Nzérékore

(Guinea) – Buchanan (Liberia) – Monrovia (Liberia) – Bumbuna (Sierra Leone) – Linsan (Guinea) Interconnection Project (Sierra Leone side) is expected to be carried out within seven administrative districts; Pujehun District, through Kenema, Kono, Tonkolili, Koinadugu, Bombali, Kambia districts

Human Settlement Pattern

The spatial distribution of settlements reveals a dense type of population distribution. Small settlements (villages) are located in close proximities to each other, at an average distance of 5km apart. The line route avoided villages and towns, but passing in some cases very close to towns and villages, some within very close distances of 0.3km. The route traverses seven of the twelve rural districts of Sierra Leone. The route may certainly pass through nearby gardens and farm bushes and in some cases, mining lands.

Age Group of PAPs

A total of 1653 persons will be impacted by the project. The ages of the project affected persons with respect to the number of respondents range from 15 years to 84 years. The majority of the affected persons are in their productive (economic, social and biological) years of between 15 years and 84 years.

Gender Distribution of PAPs

The larger proportion of the affected population is composed of males, who make up 51%, while females make up 49% of the population

Household Size/Dependants of PAPs

All 1653 Affected Persons provided information on their household size and dependents. The household sizes range from two (2) to nineteen (19).

Religious Background of PAPs

The project area is made of four (4) main indigenous ethnic groups namely the Mendes, Temnes, Limbas, and Konos. There are however pockets of other groupings such as Fulani, Madingos, and segments of other tribes from other parts of Sierra Leone.

The main religions are Christianity (about 40%) and Islam (60%).

Occupation of PAPs

The main occupation of 75% of Affected Persons is subsistence agriculture, characterized predominantly by mixed cropping and animal rearing. A very small percentage is engaged in illicit mining activities.

General Land Use

The main land-use category along the Right of Way (RoW) and within the 20 km buffer zone is agriculture. The land is covered by predominantly farm bush and in some parts with savannah grass lands. The land is principally used for cultivating annual crops. The main crops include: rice, cassava, sweet potatoes, maize, groundnut, ginger, oil palm, cocoa and coffee.

4. LEGAL, REGULATORY AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

The main Sierra Leonean statutes and laws applicable to the project area are stated below:

- The Constitution of the Republic of Sierra Leone, 1991
- The National Power Authority Act, 1982
- The National Lands Policy, 2005
- The Forestry Act, 1988 and Forestry Regulations, 1989
- The Wildlife Act, 1972
- The Environment Protection Act, 2008
- The Factories Act, 1974
- European Investment Bank Social guidelines on involuntary resettlement
- World Bank Operational Policy 4.01, Environmental Assessment
- World Bank Operational Policy 4.04, Natural Habitat
- World Bank Operational Policy 4.11, Physical Cultural Resources
- World Bank Operational Policy 4.12, Involuntary Resettlement
- World Bank Operational Policy 4.36, Forests
- World Bank Group Environmental Health and Safety General Guidelines, April 2007
- World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution, April 2007
- African Development Bank (AfDB) Groups' Policy on the Environment, February 2004
- African Development Bank (AfDB) Involuntary Resettlement Policy, November 2003

- African Development Bank (AfDB) Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures, June 2001
- KfW Sustainability Guidelines
- International Finance Corporation, Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution
- Convention on Biological Diversity – (CBD)
- Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES)
- Integrated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Guidelines, October 2003
- The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
- The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
- The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals & Pesticides in International Trade
- Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes & their Disposal
- Basal Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal
- The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS)

5. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Various institutions have been established in Sierra Leone to have either direct or indirect responsibilities for compulsory acquisition of properties in line with the 1991 Constitution. This is to ensure that Project Affected Persons are provided with prompt, fair and adequate compensation and that they are not worse off following the implementation of any project.

6. ELIGIBILITY

Eligible persons for compensation shall be displaced persons, who as a direct consequence of the project would either:(a) physically relocate or lose their crops, lands, shelter, (b) lose their assets or access to assets, or (c) lose a source of income or means of livelihood, whether or not they physically relocate to another place.

7. VALUATION & COMPENSATION LOSS

TRANSCO CLSG recommends the use of Replacement Cost method of valuation of assets. The TRANSCO CLSG uses the current compensation rates adopted by the Government of Sierra Leone in June 2014 as a guide to determine the compensation for agricultural crops and residential properties. To ensure that the affected people

are paid fair values, these rates met the actual replacement and market values of the crops or other assets to be lost and also to meet the funding agencies standards and requirements.

Cut-Off Date

Cut-off date for the compensation was officially announced to PAPs and community leaders during the updated census and identification process. A signed agreement between the PAP household, community elder or leader, and Consultant representative was completed for each property or parcel. The signed agreement contained the date in which the asset was identified for compensation. Another notification took place to announce the period (time for payment of compensations) for compensation payments and which is done 2 weeks prior to the commencement of construction. The public consultation has been held since April 2017 with the launching of the information and sensitization campaigns conducted by TRANSCO CLSG in the various communities affected. The start of the topographical surveys following by the survey of the Consultant in charge of the RAP data consolidation in October 2017. So the beginning of the census (Cut-off) is October 2017 by the definition of the World Bank OP 4.12. During the public consultation with the PAPs, the consultant clearly informed and explained the concept of the “cut-off date” to the PAPs in the presence of the village’s population. The consultant also informed that no one shall be registered on the PAPs after the cut-off date. Modification of the PAPs will be made if there are any changes on current RoW

8. RESETTLEMENT MEASURES

The Consultant with the support of TRANSCO CLSG has completed an inventory of all affected properties and a census of those whose properties are affected by the construction works. The inventory includes baseline information as well as the detailed compensation for each PAP. Therefore, the Entitlement Matrix was prepared for Houses and structures within RoW.

The Consultant has adopted a community based strategy for dealing with the vulnerable. For each case, the Consultant and TRANSCO CLSG consulted with the household and as appropriate with the RoW Selection Committee, traditional authorities, neighbours, and extended family elders in order to draft a resolution. Many of these people may be risk-averse and may lack the dynamism, initiative, and to move and re-establish in a new location and undertake new vocation.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

There are three ways in which grievances shall be resolved. These are:

- Grievance Redress Committee
- Arbitration.
- Courts of Law.

Set-up of the Grievance Redress Committee

For speedy and fair resolution of complaints and claims, TRANSCO CLSG developed a Grievance management mechanism (GMM) and set up in each District affected Grievance Management Committees (GMC). The Social Safeguard Assistants conducted the disclosure of the GMM in affected communities. The members of the Grievance Management Committees normally comprise:

- Senior District Officer /District Officer
 - Chief administrator of the local District Council
 - Ministry of Land/District office
 - Ministry of Agriculture /District office
 - Paramount Chief of the Affected Community
 - Representative of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
 - TRANSCO CLSG Assistants (NEA, SSA).

The NGO, the town Chief of the complainant and 2 elders selected by the complainant town chief Will take part of the grievance resolution meetings as observers.

If there is the dispute cannot be settled by the Committees or if the Committee fails to settle the matter or if it is not satisfactory, the complainant may apply to the court of the district concerned.

Livelihood Restoration Programme

In addition to compensation for losses of land and other productive assets, The World Banks OP 4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement" requires that displaced persons be assisted with their move and supported for a transition period at the settlement site and assisted in the effort to improve their livelihoods, or at least to restore them.

Livelihood restoration measures have been designed to assist severely affected farmers and others lose productive/income generating assets, including those losing their house and for vulnerable households. These measures may include the following

- ❖ Provision of agricultural extension services: Severely affected farmers will be assisted to improve productivity on remaining agricultural land, by linking them with government driving programmes such as West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program funded by World Bank. The Consultant recommends that links will be facilitated by the SPC and Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Food Security to the local agricultural and rural development when a detailed PAPs investigation has been carried out.
 - West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP-1C): Approved 24-Mar-2011, \$83.8million of total project cost, to generate and accelerate the adoption of improved technologies in the participating countries' top agricultural commodity priority areas that are aligned with the sub-region's top agricultural commodity priorities.
- ❖ Skills training: Displaced PAPs will be provided the skills training programme such as soap or baskets production in the job training centres and social organisations in and out of District, which would help them to maintain and/or improve their income generation potential. The skills training programme will be designed during project implementation.
- ❖ Project related job opportunities: PAPs will be prioritized in gaining employment in the works linked to the project including the short pre-recruitment training. Information about the employment opportunities will be comprehensively available at to local community

9. SITE SELECTION, SITE PREPARATION AND LOCATION

The line route avoids towns and villages and the substations will be in remote locations. Only parts of some of the structures which fall within the RoW will be affected and would require demolition and re-construction. There will therefore be no need for new site selection and preparation for the project with respect to resettlement purposes. Further, there will be no integration with host communities with respect to this project.

10. HOUSING, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Buildings

A typical family house has 2 - 4 rooms with a total surface of 50 - 60 m². Depending on the household's income, the floor may be paved or plain mud. Generally, houses do not have running water, toilets, or electricity. The construction technique of a typical mud house includes building the frame of the building with strong wooden poles, putting the roof in place, erecting the walls with smaller vertical and horizontal wooden poles arranged into a grid, and filling this grid with a wet mixture of mud and straw. The walls may eventually be plastered with a different mixture of

mud and cement in some cases. All materials are locally available at no monetary cost, except for the corrugated iron sheets. Smaller structures within the family yards or nearby include stores, bathrooms and pit latrines.

Public and Community Services

There are various churches and mosques within the communities. These faith based organizations are however located outside the land acquisition boundary. Some lands used for recreation falls within the area of influence of the proposed Project. There is no public transportation available in rural areas.

Water and Power

Use of the boreholes or hand dug wells is extensive and the principal source of water in the area. Most of the towns and villages are not connected to electricity supply with the exception of district head quarter towns.

Health, Education and other public services

Network of private mobile phone providers extend to the project area. Police posts can be found in each of the district headquarter towns. Towns such as Pujehun, Kenema, Kono, Magburaka, Kabala and Makeni all have health facilities or clinics. Critical cases in the provinces/regions are referred to nearby hospitals at Bo and Freetown. Various nursery, primary schools and junior high school exist in the affected areas, especially the big towns, namely, Pujehun, Kenema, Kono, Magburaka, Kabala and Makeni. Secondary high schools exist at Pujehun, Kenema, Kono, Magburaka, Kabala and Makeni. There are vocational schools in these big towns as well.

Transportation

Private transportation services, known as "Poda- Podas" (mini-buses) and a few taxis operate on the main roads from Pujehun, Kenema, Kono, Magburaka, and Makeni to Kabala. Motorcycles, known as "Okadas" are also other means of transportation.

11. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

A detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report has been prepared for the project and this report provides information on the potential environmental impacts of the associated resettlement issues. The project is expected to have diverse socio-economic impacts as it

traverses many farm lands, few settlements. It needs to be stressed that, being a project that cuts right across the south through the east to the north, entire communities will not be affected thus occasioning group resettlement. To ensure that, the impacts on individuals are minimized, the Consultants and TRANSCO CLSG considered several measures to address the extent of the effect of the project on the communities.

As part of the contractual arrangements, contractors submitted Construction Environmental Management Plans (EMPs). The Contractor's EMP includes, to the extent practicable, all steps to be taken by the Contractor to protect the environment in accordance with the current provisions of national environmental regulations, forestry regulations and/or the EIA/EMP, international guidelines as well as the Funding Agencies' policy for the proposed Project for this project.

12. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION & SCOPE OF CONSULTATION

To ensure an adequate flow of information on projects with Involuntary Resettlement as one of its unavoidable impacts, ongoing public consultation has been made an integral part of the RAP. Stakeholders consulted included Chiefs and elders of the affected chiefdoms in the seven districts, District Councils and key public agencies such as Forestry and Wildlife Department, Land Valuation Committees, Environment Protection Agency, Surveys and Lands Department, and the Town and Country Planning Department.

13. ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The general organization of the resettlement action plan will be based on inputs from the following institutions:

- TRANSCO CLSG is entirely responsible for the implementation of the plan. The Social Safeguard department comprising a Social Safeguard Specialist and 2 Assitants recruited locally are in charge of the implementation of the RAP in Sierra Leone.
- The National Monitoring Committee set up in 2015 approved each year the operational action plan for the RAP and the related budget;
- The Local Committees set up in the eight Districts affected are responsible of the monitoring of the daily implementation of the RAP. In addition, the payments of compensations are carried out under the supervision of the Local Committee in affected

District.

- The NGO recruited by TRANSCO CLSG in accordance with the provision of the original RAP, is responsible of the social monitoring of the resettlement.

14. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

TRANSCO CLSG the Special Purpose Company is implementing and operating the Project. The proposed structure in the SPC in charge of dealing with Resettlement Action Plan and social issues is shown as below.

Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

TRANSCO CSLSG was created for the construction, the financing and operation of the CLSG project. It includes the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) that's primary mandate is to oversee the construction of the project and ensure compliance with the terms of the construction contract. The PIU has a Social Safeguard Department including a Social Safeguard Specialist at the headquarter and two Social Safeguard Assistants recruited locally. The social safeguard department deals with social aspects of the Project.

Construction Contractor

Prior to the commencement of construction works all contractors prepared their own ESMPs (CESMP), that shall be adequately implemented. The plan should specify environmental targets and objectives as outlined in the ESIA/ESMP and how these could be achieved. The Contractor's ESMP (CESMP) shall include, to the extent practicable, all steps to be taken by the Contractor to protect the environment in accordance with the current provisions of national environmental regulations, the World Bank Groups Environmental Health and Safety General Guidelines and the Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution, as well as the ESIA/ESMP for this project. Also, for more complex environmental management aspects, the Contractor prepared and implement Method of Statement which was approved by the Donors, the Owner's Engineer and TRANSCO CLSG upon request.

Owner's Engineer

The Owners Engineer shall have full technical responsibility for the Pre-Award tasks; ie.,

preparation, issuance and clarification of bidding documents; as well as serve as the technical expert for the Evaluation of Bids, Negotiation and Award of construction contracts.

The role of the Owner's Engineer shall however change after the award of contracts to become one of providing technical support to the PIU for the construction phase.

They need to be made responsible, by contractual arrangement for the supervision of adequate implementation of the CESMP (Contractor's own Environmental and Social Management Plan) and the Method of Statement to be prepared by the construction contractor.

During the constructional phase, cultural/archaeological 'chance finds' - sites of cultural significance such as sacred woods or trees or rock outcrops and historical or archaeological heritage/items or sites which the local residents may not have mentioned at the survey stage will be monitored to ensure that such sites or items are properly managed to the satisfaction of both the local communities, the Owner's Engineer, EPA and/or other relevant authorities.

15. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The compensation payments are organized prior to commencement of physical construction. In accordance with the compensation strategy agreed with the donors and the national stakeholders, the lands are sequentially handed over to EPC Contractors. The implementation of the construction phase is planned over a period of 24 months for the Transmission line and 18 months for the Substations. The program makes allowance for building owners to have sufficient time to construct their houses before they are demolished. Monitoring and assistance will continue, and this allows TRANSCO CLSG to monitor the impacts during construction and address them.

The Resettlement and compensation impacts are expected to be experienced by about 1653 persons along the line route corridor where parts of farms and other private properties are to be covered including substation areas.

The estimated budget for the Resettlement Action Plan is Le 28,945,511,035 (US\$ 3,573,520).

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

1.1. The National Power Authority

The National Power Authority (NPA) was established by an Act of Parliament in 1982. NPA was created as an electric power utility company for the reorganization and regulation of the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity throughout Sierra Leone. The National Power Authority is supervised by the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources and the National Commission for Privatization.

NPA owns and operates the Western Area System, supplying the capital city, Freetown and its environs, while the Bo - Kenema Power Services (BKPS) supplies Bo, Kenema Townships and all immediate villages. The Western Area being the centre of Government, commerce, industry and services accounts for 80% of the consumption of electricity produced by NPA. The main generating capacity of NPA is concentrated in the Western Area System and presently consists of the Kingtom Power Station. Blackhall Road station is presently not functioning. The NPA Western Area System is exclusively dependent on thermal diesel generating plants. Extensive rehabilitation and repairs have been done to the structures and facilities at the Kingtom Power Station. However, current conditions in the Kingtom Power Station indicate that auxiliary facilities are not reliable.

The present power generating capacity in Sierra Leone is well below the actual energy demand, suppressed and estimated at 100 MW. In order to ameliorate this situation the Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) has decided to push forward with the development of its hydropower potential and consequently finalized its main hydropower project, i. e. the Bumbuna Hydroelectric Project (HEP) identified as early as 1970.

The commissioning of the Bumbuna HEP on 6th November, 2009, represent the first largest source of renewable energy in Sierra Leone and therefore a reliable option to reduce the high cost of the importation of fuel. The Bumbuna HEP project is being implemented on the River Seli, some 250 km north-east of the capital, Freetown. Power is being transmitted over a 204 km long single circuit 161 kV line between Bumbuna and Freetown. In this first phase, two equal units have been installed with a total power of 50 MW. Future phases, which include the construction of another dam at the Yiben site, will allow the output to be progressively increased to over 275 MW. The Bumbuna HEP has an assumed service life of 50 years with a power output guaranteed

for at least 99.5% of the lifetime of the plant. Bikongor (85 MW) HEP is also high on the Government's agenda for development.

Other energy developments funded by the Government of Sierra Leone, World Bank, BADEA/SFD and the Government of Japan includes the following:

1. Rental Power: Global Trading Group (GTG) and Income Electrix Ltd (IEL) were contracted to supply a total of 25 MW to Freetown. (GTG – 15 MW and IEL – 12 MW). The contract for IEL has been terminated, while that for GTG has been extended twice to serve as standby during the commissioning of the Bumbuna Hydro Plant.
2. 16 MW thermal plant to be installed by Jacobsen Elektro A of Norway at Blackhall Road Power Station and to be commissioned in 2011. The project is jointly funded by BADEA/SFD and the GoSL.
3. World Bank funding of the completion of the 33 kV sub-transmission and the rehabilitation of selected 11 kV networks in the Western Area with a view to strengthen the network, increase its transport capacity from its reduced capacity of 20 MVA to over 30 MVA, extend its service reach now that Bumbuna Hydro Plant now that it has been commissioned.
4. Mini-hydros will be developed under Chinese funding at Makali (120 KW) in the Bombali District and Charlotte (2. 0 MW in the Western Area. Studies on these projects have been done.
5. The EU and Islamic Development Bank (IDB) funding for rural electrification and the reinforcement of the medium and low voltage networks in the Western Area respectively. The latter project is in progress while the former is yet to be implemented.
6. The Government of Japan (GoJ) assistance comprises the urgent improvement of the distribution networks and a 25 years Power Sector Master Plan Study all of which is concentrated in the Western Area and its environs. The Master Plan Study has been completed and officially presented to the Hon. Minister of Energy and Water Resources. The basic policies to implement the study include compatibility with development plans and strategies in the country and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), introduce time frames to suit the current power demand and supply situation, formulate a concrete and realistic implementation plan for the master plan, coordinate with development partners and authorities concerned and collaborate with NPA to transfer master plan formulation technologies through the study.
7. Emergency rehabilitation of the Western Area transmission and distribution funded by NPA

for the repair of critical cable inter-connectors and the replacement of faulty transformers for the distribution of power from the Bumbuna Hydro Plant.

A contract will be awarded for the construction of a 537 km 225 kV transmission line and five high voltage substations in Sierra Leone. The transmission line will enter Sierra Leone territory from Liberia, crossing the Mano and Moa Rivers, through Bombohun, (after Mano on the Liberian border with Sierra Leone) in the Soro Gbema Chiefdom, Pujehun District in the South, follow the existing road network from Zimmi Makpele Chiefdom, to enter Kenema Town, the Provincial Headquarter Town in the east of the country. From Kenema the high voltage transmission line will pass through Kono District, Tonkolili, Koinadugu, Karena and then Bombali Districts to enter Guinea, Conakry through Linsan in Guinea.

A substation will be constructed in Tiloma 1 km to Kenema on the Potoru – Kenema Highway. From Zimmi, the proposed line will traverse between the Gola Forest and Tiwai island for about 86 km to enter Kenema. From Kenema the transmission line will traverse outside of the Nimini Hills for another 3.2 km to enter Bikongor in the Nimiyama Chiefdom, Kono District. From Nimiyama Chiefdom it will go through Jaiama Nimikoro and then follow the existing road to Bumbuna, Kalansogoia Chiefdom. Another substation will be constructed in Ndoyorgbo 2 km from Jaiama Nimikoro along the existing road to Bumbuna. Further, a substation will also be constructed in a town called Kabaray, 2 km to Bumbuna. From Bumbuna the line will enter Fadugu, Kasunko Chiefdom. Another substation will be constructed at Kathadougou Road, 1 km east of Fadugu. From Fadugu, the line will bypass the Outamba Kilimi National Park, to enter Kamakwei, Sella Limba Chiefdom. In Sella Limba Chiefdom in Karena District, another substation will be constructed 4 km from Kamakwei in a town called Kathirie and crossing the Great and Little Scarcies in the north to connect with Linsan, Guinea.

In this regard, the MEWR/National Power Authority intends to award a contract to construct the Sierra Leone section of the 225 kV Man (Côte d'Ivoire) – Yekepa – (Liberia) – Nzérékore (Guinea) – Buchanan (Liberia) – Monrovia (Liberia) – Bumbuna (Sierra Leone) – Linsan (Guinea) Interconnection Project. The Sierra Leone section of this project will be constructed by a company yet to be named and will link the 33 kV BKPS system at Kenema and the 161 MW transmission line from Bumbuna.

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Revised Master-plan developed in

2004 identifies the key priority projects that need to be implemented to ensure stable integration of the national electricity networks in the ECOWAS Region and facilitate optimal power exchanges and trading between the Member States. The vision of ECOWAS is to develop and put in place the West Africa Power Pool (WAPP) – a cooperative power pooling mechanism for integrating national power system operations into a unified regional electricity market – with the expectation that such mechanism would, over the medium to long term, assure their citizens a stable and reliable electricity supply at affordable costs.

The objective of the WAPP is to establish a regional electricity market in West Africa through the judicious development and realization of key priority infrastructure that would permit accessibility to economic energy resources, to all member states of the ECOWAS. The MEWR/NPA is the utility responsible for implementing the WAPP Projects within Sierra Leone's jurisdiction on behalf of the Government of Sierra Leone.

1.2. Project Description

The ongoing and near-term electricity generation and transmission projects in Sierra Leone, in addition to the 225 kV WAPP Interconnection Project that will emanate from Côte d'Ivoire, through Liberia and Sierra Leone and terminate in Linsan - Guinea will serve to increase the available electricity in Sierra Leone when combined with the current electricity generated from the 50 MW Bumbuna HEP and the 6 MW of Dodo HEP. Additionally, the operational/maintenance cost of thermal plants development in Sierra Leone under the Government of Sierra Leone, BADEA/SFD and the Government of Japan funding will reduce, and the pool will permit the exchange of power from Sierra Leone to other countries in the West African Sub-Region.

The economic challenges of operating thermal power plants especially their high, ever-increasing cost of production have negatively impacted on the productivity and the competitiveness of the national economies within the West African Sub-Region. Furthermore, the growing demand has surpassed available generating capacity especially during peak periods. The growth in the national economy and population, as well as modernisation, has combined to create demand for more energy.

Indications from various system planning studies on transmission network in the West Africa sub-region are that the increasing reliance on hydro-based power systems will not provide sufficient

regional security of electricity supply, and the lack of adequate transmission infrastructure (within and between national power systems) is the weakest link in the drive towards greater cooperation in power sector development. There is therefore the need to provide adequate transmission capacity for the evacuation of the additional power expected from these sources.

The electricity demand in Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, is primarily met through thermal power generation. In Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea, the content of thermal production in the generation mix is increasing more and more. This situation requires that the energy supply capacities of Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea be reinforced urgently especially through the diversification of their mode of electricity provision.

Subsequently, NPA, and the power utilities in Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Guinea intend to undertake a project that will comprise the construction of a high voltage transmission line from Côte d'Ivoire, through Liberia and Sierra Leone and terminate in Linsan, Guinea, Conakry with five associated high voltage substations. The project is known as the Man (Côte d'Ivoire) – Yekepa – (Liberia) – Nzérékore (Guinea) – Buchanan (Liberia) – Monrovia (Liberia) – Bumbuna (Sierra Leone) – Linsan (Guinea) Interconnection Project.

The Sierra Leone section of the proposed project will be constructed by a company yet to be named by WAPP and MEWR/NPA. The MEWR/National Power Authority is the proponent.

The development objective of the project is to increase access of national power systems of Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea to a more stable and reliable electricity as a means to alleviate power supply deficits and/or to reduce their collective vulnerability to drought induced power supply disruptions. The project will permit the interconnection of “Zone A” and “Zone B” of the WAPP through Côte d'Ivoire, thereby increasing opportunities for trade and the establishment of a regional power market. Thus, the project is expected to facilitate power exchanges among the countries in the West African sub-region.

Five new 225/345 kV high voltage substations will be constructed at Kenema, Bikongor, Bumbuna, Fadugu and Kamakwei. Other optimal locations were identified yet the five have been given priority in the selection due to their relative advantages in Sierra Leone. The sites already selected are close to hydro potentials that will be developed in the future.

Along with site preparation activities, the proposed transmission project will also comprise of the design, manufacture, testing, and delivery to site, erection, testing and commissioning of the 225 kV transmission line along Pujehun, Kenema, Kono, Tonkolili, Koinadugu, Bombali, Karene and Kambia Districts. The steel transmission towers will be erected at specified intervals along the route, which will span approximately 400m. The height of the towers (between 35 - 40 m) will be such as to provide a minimum of 8.0 m clearance between the lines and the ground (i.e. at the lowest point) with a RoW of 40 m.

The project is at the implementation phase and requires an update of the Resettlement Action Plan conducted in 2011 to have data reflecting the realities on the ground for the social component of the project.

It must be noted that based on the submission of an Environmental Impact Statement Report an Environmental Licence was issued for the project by the Sierra Leone. Physical construction commenced following the issuance of the Environmental Licence by Sierra Leone EPA.

1.3. Scope of Resettlement Action Plan

The updated RAP has been prepared in line with the form and format of the World Bank's Operational Policy OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and provides information on the following essential elements:

- Description of the Project;
- Project Area of Influence;
- Project Impacts that give rise to resettlement;
- Objectives of the RAP;
- Socio-economic information of the population to be affected;
- Legal framework including mechanism for resolution of conflicts and appeals procedures;

- Institutional framework;
- Eligibility;
- Valuation & Compensation Loss;
- Resettlement Measures, involving resettlement and compensation packages and special assistance to vulnerable;
- Site Selection, site preparation and location;
- Housing, infrastructure and social services;
- Environmental protection and management;
- Community participation and integration with host population, including methods and scope of consultation with PAPs on the resettlement issues;
- Integration with host populations;
- Grievance procedures;
- Organizational responsibilities;
- Implementation schedule;
- Costs & Budget;
- Monitoring & Evaluation;

1.4. Project Area of Influence

The proposed construction activities are expected to be carried out within eight administrative districts, in the South, East and Northern parts of Sierra Leone. The districts to be affected are Pujehun, Kenema, Kono, Tonkolili, Koinadugu, Bombali, Karene and Kambia. The transmission lines shall be constructed within a narrow corridor of 40 m that will span these eighth districts for a distance of 537 km. The project footprint is 21,480,000m² to include the area required for the towers (1,325 units), and the five substations (200m x 200 m x 5). Areas to be occupied by each tower base (5m X 5m per tower) and five substation sites will be permanently acquired while the rest of RoW and access track will be taken temporarily only during the construction or operation stage. This gives a total area of 233,125m² for permanent land take.

A total of eight districts would be directly or indirectly impacted upon by the project. In the alignment of the proposed transmission line, the proponent has ensured that environmentally sensitive areas have been avoided. Deliberate efforts were made to avoid as many villages as possible. Further, the issues taken into consideration for the choice of the site for the substations included the availability of land and proximity to major road networks, general flatness of the terrain and its location approximately three to four (3 - 4) kilometers from the main urban towns in the districts, among other salient factors. The chiefdoms and their corresponding districts are set out in Table 1, whilst Figure 1 shows the relative locations of these districts and the line route.

Table 1 Chiefdoms along the RoW

No.	DISTRICT	CHIEFDOMS	No.	DISTRICT	CHIEFDOMS
1.	PUJEHUN	Soro Gbema	13.	TONKOLILI	Konike Barina
2.		Makpele	14.		Konike Sanda
3.		Barry	15.		Tane
4.	KENEMA	Koya	16.		Kolifa Rowala
5.		Dama	17.		Kafe Simira
6.		Nongowa	18.		Kalansogia
7.		Lower Bambara	19.	KOINADUGU	Kassunko
8.	KONO	Gorama Kono	20.	BOMBALI	Safroko Limba
9.		Nimikoro	21.		Biriwa
10.		Nimiyama	22.		Sanda Loko
11.	Kambia	Tonko Linba	23.	KARENE	Sella Limba
12.		Bramaia	24.		Tambakka

Figure 1 Map showing relative locations of districts and line route



Investigations carried out by the Consultant in charge of the RAP data Consolidation and corroborated by Paramount Chiefs and District Councils indicated that, most of the affected lands belong to families and the government especially community forests. This was also confirmed by the town chiefs and opinion leaders of most of the villages and towns consulted during the sensitization and property impacts assessment exercise. The land tenure system in the rural districts is one wherein the Paramount Chief is the custodian and ownership is communal and in some cases family owned. Granting of lands to a non-member is guided by arrangements such as monetary payments, or share cropping arrangements, and non monetary considerations. Most of the owners rely on minimal cultivation of the lands as evidence of their cultivation rights. A few, however, have documents to prove their title to the land.

As indicated, for a high voltage transmission line of 225 kV, a right-of-way of 40 meter width (20 meters on either side of the tower) is the approved width in line with the provisions in MEWR/National Power Authority Transmission Line Regulations. The permanent land take will be done for the areas occupied by tower base and substation sites.

Due process would be followed in the acquisition of the RoW. Conventionally, farmers will be

allowed to harvest any crops within areas to be acquired prior to the securing of the RoW. Also, buildings and other structures identified during the valuation exercise were assessed and paid for at the Open Market Value by the MEWR/NPA based on the valuation advice received from the Land Valuation Committees of Chiefdoms and the District Councils accredited Appraiser.

2. IMPACTS THAT GIVE RISE TO RESETTLEMENT

The principal components and activities of the project that has an impact on the resettlement zone of the project are:

- Bush clearing for the construction of Towers and Substations;
- Construction of access and tower corridor tracks.

2.1. Consultations

Consultations play a major role in identifying the potential impacts of the proposed transmission line project. Consultations with Paramount Chiefs, District Councils and regulatory agencies have assisted in defining the regulatory and institutional framework within which the project would be carried out. Community consultations will assist in the identification of socio-economic and cultural impacts.

A program of public consultation has been developed separately to avoid any risk of apprehension associated with this project like problem of destroying certain plantations, crops, flora and fauna in the project area. With this method in the project, the inventory will correspond to the socio-economic influence zone/site which will result from the establishment of the electric lines. Information were obtained from the regulatory agencies, chiefs, town/village heads and members, the NGOs related to the Gola Forest, Nimini Hills Forest Reserve and Outamba-Kilimi National Park, District Forestry Officers as well as private institutions. The proposed steps below were used when consulting the people in order to ensure smooth implementation of the project:

- Consultation with the relevant government agencies;
- Consultation with the Chiefs and elders of the identified chiefdoms;
- Consultations with the Forestry and Wildlife Department in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security (MAFFS) and District Forestry Officers;
- Consultations with the NGOs related to the Gola Forest, Nimini Hills Forest Reserve and Outamba-Kilimi National Park;
- Introducing/disclosing the project and making available relevant information;
- Maintaining and collecting information by enquiry.

Information obtained made it possible to make the inventory of the existing infrastructures and to collect the component about the land management, Gola and Nimini Forest Management, the socio-economic activities, the infrastructures and expectation of the people, which shall include:

- Habitat and demography (ethnic groups, religion, migrations);
-

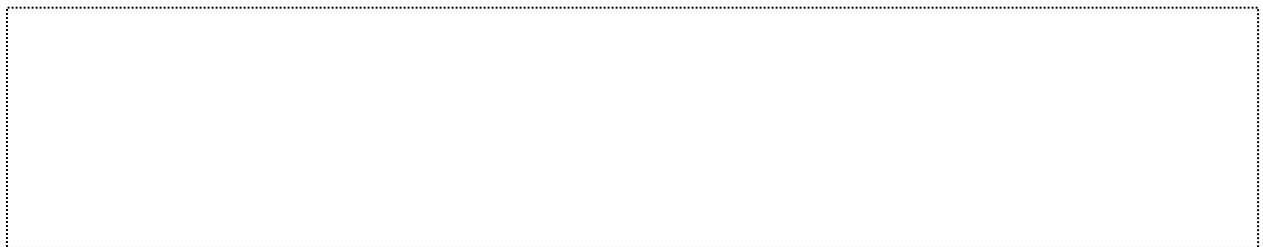
- Organization socio-economic policy, traditional and administrative layer;
- Regional infrastructures;
- Medical health (life expectancy, mortality, infrastructures, causes of major disease, important regional project,
- Education (education level, education type, census of the schools);
- Economy (major economic activities, incomes and employment, problems, economic development);
- Exploitation of the resources (the main activities; exploitation, etc);

Consultations with traditional authorities, town/village chiefs, opinion leaders, District Councils and regulatory agencies were done during the ESIA phase of the project. Also at the implementation phase, some town/village members were also consulted on an informal basis to guide in route and cultural property identification. The outcome of the consultations as well as evidence of consultations was included in the updated RAP report.

The Chiefdoms identified to be affected and all other relevant organizations were consulted on an ongoing basis to help ensure all concerns raised by project affected persons are properly addressed.

2.2. Right of Way Selection

Parallel with the ESIA study of the proposed Project, the line route study for the proposed Project was implemented by the Consultant at the same time. The purpose of the line route study of the proposed Project was to examine and determine the optimum line route for the proposed Project and prepare the maps and drawings for the selected line route.



2.2.1. General

Due process would be followed in the acquisition of the RoW. MEWR/NPA Transmission Line Regulation provides for the right of way distances for 225 kV transmission lines. The RoW for 225 kV transmission towers is 40 meters, extending from the centre line of the transmission towers. In accordance with a 40 m right of way (RoW) will be required for the entire route, i.e. 20 m each side of the centre of the line within which vegetation will be cleared close to ground level. This regulation prohibits a number of activities in the RoW including mining, construction of buildings, and cultivation of some types of crops. However, some vegetable gardening and temporary farming up to a height of 1.25 m may be permitted inside the transmission RoW except for the area occupied by 3.0m-width maintenance track and tower foundation in a way to reduce maintenance cost.

Once the route of the transmission line has been established, the land lying within the RoW will be subject to provisions of the MEWR/NPA Regulation for transmission line projects, which prohibit a number of activities in the RoW, including mining, construction of buildings and cultivation or farming. Local government authorities (Paramount Chiefs, Town/Village Chiefs, and District Councils) were consulted to assist in identifying PAPs through community consultations. Conventionally, farmers were allowed to harvest any crops within areas to be acquired prior to the securing of the RoW.

The route has been designed to be as direct as possible although sufficiently near to existing settlements to make future electrification feasible. The line also follows existing transport infrastructure so aiding construction and maintenance activities. In order to select the optimal preliminary line route, the existing environmental data and obstacles were evaluated using information from field trips, topographical maps, and data collection activities. The topography of the line route in Sierra Leone is generally flat and undulating terrain. The proposed route in Sierra Leone will cover a distance of approximately 537 km.

2.3. Compensation & Resettlement

The Consultant in charge of the RAP data consolidation did the survey for all the areas of affected area, which includes a valuation of any buildings and crops in the RoW that will have to be compensated collaborating with MEWR/NPA and TRANSCO CLSG. This process has culminated in the updating of the initial Resettlement Action Plan, which provides for the identification of

Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), the valuation of the cost of affected properties and the replacement of lost private lands and property in such situations.

All PAPs have been identified and issues of compensation and involuntary resettlement appropriately addressed. Based on the issuance of an Environmental License from the EPA TRANSCO CLSG acquired the right-of-way to allow for entry as required under the NPA Transmission Line Regulations and in compliance with all laws, regulations, operational directives and guidelines. Subsequently a "Notice of Entry" to site construction informing the general public was published in the national newspapers.

2.4. Construction of Site Offices

Site offices are erected along the corridor to serve as storage points for machinery and other materials that will be used for the construction. These will, however, be demolished upon completion of the construction activities. The locations of the site offices cannot be specified now, but their construction will not involve extensive vegetation clearance.

Site offices are constructed at least 1 km from natural water courses and swamplands as well as from settlements and on relatively level ground. The location of the site offices is not impact negatively on cultural properties, and on forest reserves. It is so located as to avoid the destruction of crops and buildings.

2.5. Storage and transportation of equipment and materials

Almost all the materials to be used in the construction of the transmission line are imported. Such components include steel tower and their components in broken down form, conductors, insulators, transformers, switchgear, etc. Materials that are procured locally include aggregates, cement, sand, stone and other miscellaneous supplies and services.

The imported components are delivered by ship to Queen Elizabeth 11 Port. After clearance from the quay, the materials are stored at the Contractor's storage site. It must be noted that the materials for the towers are not bulky and unwieldy. They don't therefore require any specialized vehicles. During construction, the materials are trucked to the site via public roads and access tracks. Vehicle movements are minimal since the work camps are sited close to the proposed sites. The locations of the work camps are all identified now and their construction did not involve

extensive vegetation clearance. In addition, the work camp are now constructed. The selection of the location of the work camp did not impact negatively on cultural properties, and on forest reserves. It is so located as to avoid the destruction of crops and buildings.

2.6. Check Survey of Line Route

Check survey inspections are undertaken to determine the environmental and social impacts of the state of developments within the RoW corridor to allow for smooth implementation of the project by the EPC contractor under a guidance of TRANSCO CLSG.

The methodologies to be used are as follows:

- Following the topographical survey conducted by the EPC contractor the line route;
- Visiting all the areas that have been noted to have some obstructions;
- Holding discussions with property owners who happened to be on site at the time of the visits;
- Reconnaissance to ascertain the possibility of diverting the line from property within the RoW to avoid destruction;

Based on the findings and issues, the various decisions are then taken to minimize impact on properties and the protected forest reserves.

2.7. Clearing of Right-of-Way

The construction and operation of the proposed line will require a right-of-way of 20 m width on each side of the centre line of the transmission line. The right-of-way will therefore be of width of , , Pujehun, Kenema, Kono, Tonkolili, Koinadugu, Bombali, Kambia Districts, shall be cleared of vegetation to a height of about 1.25 m above ground level.

Trees considered being potentially capable of threatening the proposed transmission line beyond the 20 m width on each side of the centre line of the transmission line will be cut down or pruned as appropriate. These will be damage the transmission line if they fall on it or those whose branches may grow so big as to foul the lines. All vegetation clearance will be done by physical means.

2.8. Tower Spotting

Tower spotting is the determination of the individual sites for the installation of the towers and this takes place over the whole length of the transmission line to identify the optimum foundation design for each tower. Activities that go along with tower spotting will include final survey and soil investigation.

The selection of the foundation design type will follow the collection and analysis of the data of each tower location after soil investigations. At this stage minor adjustments may be made to the final tower location, due to the vertical profile of the transmission line corridor, and to avoid buildings that may have been constructed subsequent to the collection of baseline data on structures in the proposed RoW. Such adjustments will be limited to a few meters in either direction.

Tower spotting activities necessitate intrusive access and some clearing of vegetation, leading to possible destruction of crops.

2.9. Construction of access and tower corridor tracks

A 3 m wide maintenance road will also be required along the length of the proposed power line route, which will be located within the RoW. The maintenance road will not require any additional permanent land take. Wherever practicable this road will be continuous along the length of the line, with the exception of areas of difficult terrain such as swamps. In these areas access will be obtained from either end of the area and there will be a break in the continuity of the road.

Agricultural access tracks shall be used to gain access to the proposed line. Where there are no such tracks, access tracks will be constructed from the closest public roads to the RoW at intervals along the proposed line route. New access tracks, which will be constructed during the constructional phase, in addition to the tracks constructed during the line route survey will be retained and maintained for the operational phase. This measure will prevent the clearing of additional vegetation to make way for new access tracks for the operational phase. The tracks will be used for this phase of the project cycle for the transportation of men and material to the line route for the installation of towers and the stringing of the lines.

The tracks will be so constructed as to have a width of about 3 m and will be cleared of tree stumps, shrubs and other vegetation likely to obstruct the transport of construction machinery,

equipment and operational and maintenance staff to the tower corridor. Cut trees will be neatly stacked to one side of the proposed tracks for the use of, or sale by, the towns/villages close to the site of clearance.

2.10. Clearing and excavation of tower base and foundation

Areas to be cleared will be the proposed tower base areas. These will be selected spots within the RoW for mounting the towers. This total area to be cleared will not be in addition to the total area to be cleared for the RoW, but will be within the RoW. However, this will involve permanent land take as the land will no longer be accessible for any other use.

The area to be cleared for a single tower will be made up of the dimensions of the tower base (5 m x 5 m) with an additional buffer of 2 m on two sides of the base. Tower foundations will vary according to the prevailing geology. A majority of them will however have footings of the pad and chimney type, which will be excavated mechanically. By this method, a concrete pad will be constructed at the bottom of the excavation, and each foot of the tower erected within its own 'chimney' of steel reinforced concrete. After about two days, the formwork will be removed, and the excavation will then be backfilled to original ground level and consolidated.

The ground surfaces of the tower sites will be so graded as to gently provide drainage away from the tower legs and to avoid the collection of water (leading to the creation of stagnant pools, gullies) at the tower bases. Where necessary, (particularly on hillsides), terracing, cribbing or riprap may be used to provide protection for tower foundations.

In areas prone to flooding (swampy areas) a raft foundation for transmission line towers may be used. The raft foundation is similar in concept to the pad and chimney foundation except all four feet of each tower will be set on a single raft of concrete.

2.11. Clearing of tower track

A track of about 3 m width will be cleared and maintained under sections of the proposed line as far as is practicable. This track will be cleared of all obstructing tree stumps and roots in order to allow the unimpeded movement of light maintenance vehicles for patrolling the line and for the transportation of tools and maintenance crew during the constructional and operational phases of

the transmission line.

2.12. Clearing and excavations for substations

A total land area of about 200 m x 200 m shall be required for the construction and operation of the proposed substations at Kenema, Bikongor, Bumbuna, Yiben and Kamakwei. Areas of land required for the construction of substations facilities shall be cleared of all vegetation in order to afford access to construction sites. Construction at the substations sites shall involve the casting of all the necessary concrete foundation required to support the new equipment. Once these have achieved a suitable strength the electrical equipment will be delivered and mounted. This involves use of heavy lifting equipment to position the plant followed by wiring and connection.

Five sites have been given priority in the selection of the possible substations sites in Sierra Leone. The sites for the substations shall be permanently acquired.

2.13. Erection of towers and stringing of transmission lines

After transporting the steelwork and its components from the yards to the site, erection of the transmission towers will proceed. Typically for the MEWR/NPA, the average span between towers will be about 400 m giving a maximum number of towers for this project of about 1,325 units. The towers will have concrete footings with foundation depths of 2–3 m or more depending on the nature of soils at the selected tower spots. Once the towers are erected, the conductors and shield wires will be strung and appropriately 'tensioned' to provide the minimum clearance between ground level and the wires.

The proposed line is expected to cross overhead power and transmission lines, highways, roads, forests, rivers and streams. In crossing such lines, guard structures will be used when installing the conductors to ensure that the line does not cause hazards and nuisances to the public and construction staff alike. Due notification will be communicated to the appropriate authorities in cases where these lines will have to cross roads and utility lines.

Once the towers have been erected and the lines strung, tests and measurements shall be carried out to ensure that the line performs as expected. This involves attaching pulleys to each isolator, threading a rope through these and then pulling the conductor through, under tension, so as to ensure that no contact is made with the ground. Any damage to the conductor during this process

(particularly any contact with the ground) will impair the line function. Minimum distances such as clearances between the lines and the ground level shall be checked and the lines shall be 'tensioned' as per specification.

After the construction of the line, the soil conditions along the right-of-way will be assessed for such problems as compaction and erosion and mitigative action taken as appropriate. Areas of bare soil are expected to be re-colonised by native cover plants to stabilize the soil, reduce erosion and prevent invasion by undesirable plant species.

3. OBJECTIVES OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

Resettlement measures are to be conceived and executed as development activities providing sufficient resources to give the persons displaced the opportunity to share in the project benefits. Until recently, development induced displacement of population was a 'sacrifice' some people had to make for the larger good. Resettlement programs in general were limited to statutory monetary compensation for land acquired for the project. However, perceptions are changing because of delays in project implementations and benefits foregone.

Furthermore, impoverished people are a drain on the national economy, thus, avoiding or minimizing displacement as well as proper rehabilitation of those displaced make good economic sense as well as being fair to those adversely affected. Good resettlement, it has been observed, can prevent impoverishment of affected persons and can even reduce poverty by building sustainable livelihoods.

The following are some of the factors identified, during the review of World Bank assisted projects over the years, to have contributed to the successful implementation of resettlement programs:

- Commitment of borrowers in the form of laws, policies, and resource allocation;
- Close adherence to established guidelines and procedures in implementation;
- Sound social analysis, reliable, demographic assessments, and appropriate technical expertise in planning for development-oriented resettlement;
- Reliable cost estimates and provisions of required financing, with resettlement activities phased in tune with civil works construction;
- Effective executing agencies that are responsive to local development needs, opportunities and constraints;
- People's participation in setting resettlement objectives, identifying reestablishment solutions and implementing them.

The development of the project which is land based is expected to have socio-economic and environmental impacts on the immediate chiefdoms and districts as a whole. As a good corporate entity striving to encourage development and reduce poverty, NPA subscribes as a matter of policy and practice to the following compensation objectives:

- To consider involuntary compensation as an integral part of project design, and deal with resettlement issues from the earliest stages of project preparation;

- To consult with Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) in a meaningful manner, and to provide opportunity for their participation in the planning and execution of resettlement programs;
- To assist PAPs in proportion to impact, recognizing the special needs of vulnerable populations;
- To compensate PAPs fully and fairly for all assets lost permanently or temporarily, this means timely payment of full replacement value prior to construction;
- To ensure that all PAPs who lose residences or businesses are provided acceptable alternative accommodations before construction;
- To ensure that PAPs who lose income-generating resources are assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least restore them, in real terms, to pre-project levels;
- Assistance would be given to the affected persons in their efforts to improve former production levels, income earning capacity and living standards or at least restore them to the levels they would have been without the project. The three main performance indicators of power supply systems would all be positively enhanced by the construction of the project. In addition the completion of the project will complement the nation's policy priorities of poverty alleviation, energy efficiency, promotion of economic growth and enhanced rural electrification.
- Farm extension services and health education would be provided to the PAP's and the affected chiefdoms.

These policy objectives apply to all direct economic and social impacts that result from the project and that are caused by the involuntary taking of land that results in relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, or the loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location. Further, these policy objectives apply to all components of the project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing.

All Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) during the implementation phase have been identified and issues of compensation and involuntary resettlement have been appropriately addressed. This included the identification of PAPs, the valuation of the cost of affected properties and the replacement of lost private lands and property in such situations. Grievance procedures have been instituted for person(s) dissatisfied with their compensation packages to seek redress.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF AFFECTED POPULATION

The proposed construction activities are to be carried out within seven administrative districts in Sierra Leone. These are Pujehun, Kenema, Kono, Tonkolili, Koinadugu, Bombali, Karene and Kambia districts.

The transmission lines shall be constructed within a narrow corridor of 40 m that will span these seven districts for a distance of about 537 km. A detailed socio-economic inventory of project affected persons and communities have been completed as part of the updated RAP studies.

Appendix 1 provides a sample of the questionnaire used for the data collection.

The socio-economic information of the affected communities and population are as outlined below:

4.1. Location and Size

4.1.1. PUJEHUN DISTRICT

Pujehun District is in the Southern Region of Sierra Leone. It borders the Atlantic Ocean in the southwest, Liberia to the southeast, Kenema district to the northeast, Bo district to the north and Bonthe district to the west. It occupies a total space of 4,186.6 km².

The district is sub-divided into 12 chiefdoms, namely:

1. Sowa
2. Pejeh
3. Barri
4. Malen
5. Kpanga Kabonde
6. Gallinas Perri
7. Kpaka
8. Soro Gbema
9. Makpele
10. Yakemu Kpukumu krim
11. Mano Sakrim
12. Kpanga Krim

The proposed Line Route traverses three chiefdoms in the district: Soro Gbema, Makpele and Barri chiefdoms over a total distance of approximately 51 km.

4.1.2. KENEMA DISTRICT

Kenema district is one of three districts that make up the eastern region of Sierra Leone. It borders Tonkolili and Kono to the north, Kailahun to the east, Pujehun to the south-west, Bo to the west and Liberia to the south. It occupies a total area of 6,355.4 Km² and comprises of sixteen chiefdoms, namely;

1. Gorama Mende
2. Wandor
3. Simbaru
4. Kando Lepiama
5. Small Bo
6. Niawa
7. Langorama
8. Koya
9. Tunkia
10. Nomo
11. Gaura
12. Dama
13. Nongowa
14. Dodo
15. Lower Bambara
16. Melegohun

The proposed line route traverses four of the sixteen chiefdoms in Kenema district, namely; Koya, Dama, Nongowa and Lower Bambara chiefdoms, but the 20km buffer covers part of Langorama, Niawa, Dodo and Tunkia chiefdoms.

Kenema district hosts one of the proposed substations in Nongowa Chiefdom.

4.1.3. KONO DISTRICT

Kono district is one of three districts of Sierra Leone's eastern region. It borders the Republic of Guinea in the east and Koinadugu district to the north, Tonkolili district to the west and Kenema district to the southwest. It occupies a total space of 5,397.5 Km² and comprises fourteen chiefdoms namely;

1. Sandor
2. Lei
3. Gbense
4. Fiama
5. Tankoro
6. Nimiyama
7. Mafindor
8. Toli
9. Soa
10. Kamara
11. Gbane
12. Gorama Kono
13. Gbane Kandor
14. Nimikoro

The district headquarter is Koidu Town. Kono district is named after its predominant and native ethnic group, the Konos. It is the most diamondiferous district in Sierra Leone. It therefore experiences more immigration than any other district in Sierra Leone's provinces outside the Western Area Region.

The proposed line route traverses three chiefdoms in the district namely; Gorama Kono, Nimikoro and Nimiyama chiefdoms.

Kono district hosts one of the proposed substations in Bikongor, Nimiyama Chiefdom.

4.1.4. TONKOLILI DISTRICT

Tonkolili district lies in the central part of Sierra Leone, bordering Bombali district to the northwest, Koinadugu district to the north and northeast, Kono district to the east, Moyamba district to the

southwest, Bo and Kenema districts to the southeast. It occupies a total space of 6,444.5 km² and comprises eleven chiefdoms.

1. Gbonkoleneken
2. Kalansogia
3. Kafe Simira
4. Kholifa Mabang
5. Kholifa Rowalla
6. Konike Barina
7. Konike Sande
8. Malal Mara
9. Sambaia Bendugu
10. Tane
11. Yoni

The proposed transmission line route traverses six chiefdoms in the district, namely; Konike Barina, Konike Sanda, Tane, Kholifa Rowalla, Kafe Simira and Kalansogia over a total distance of 104 Km. Tonkolili district hosts one of the proposed substation in Bumbuna, Kalasogia Chiefdom.

4.1.5. KOINADUGU DISTRICT

Koinadugu district is the largest district in Sierra Leone. It lies in the northeast, bordering Republic of Guinea in the north, Kambia district to the northeast, Tonkolili district to the south and Kono district to the east. It occupies a total area of 12,370.8 Km² and comprises eleven chiefdoms, namely:

1. Dembelia Sinkunia
2. Diang
3. Follosaba Dembelia (Dembalia Musala)
4. Kassunko
5. Mongo
6. Neini
7. Neya
8. Sengbe
9. Sulima
10. Wara Wara Bafodia
11. Wara Wara Yangala

The proposed route traverses only one chiefdom in the district, Kassunko Chiefdom, for about 40 km. Koinadugu district hosts one of the proposed substations in Fadugu, Kassunko Chiefdom.

4.1.6. BOMBALI DISTRICT

Bombali district is one of five districts that make up the northern region of Sierra Leone. It borders the Republic of Guinea to the north, Koinadugu district to the east, Tonkolili to the south, Port Loko district to the southwest, and Kambia district on the northwest. Bombali district covers a total area of 8,279.3 Km² and comprises of thirteen chiefdoms, namely;

1. Biriwa
2. Bombali Sebor
3. Gbanti-Kamranka
4. Gbendembu Ngowahun
5. Libeisaygahun
6. Magbaimba Ndorhahun
7. Paki Masabong
8. Safroko Limba

9. Sanda Tendaren

10. Makari Gbanti

The route traverses Safroko Limba, Biriwa, Sanda Loko, Sella Limba and Tambakka chiefdoms over a total distance of 166 Km (104 miles). Bombali district hosts one of the proposed Sub Station in Kamakwie, Sella Limba Chiefdom.

KARENE DISTRICT

Karena district is the last district created on June 2017 in the Northern region of Sierra Leone. Karene district comprises three chiefdoms, namely:

1. Sanda Loko
2. Sella Limba
3. Tambakka

4.1.7. KAMBIA DISTRICT

Kambia district is one of the five districts that make up the northern region of Sierra Leone. It borders the Republic of Guinea to the northwest, Bombali district to the northeast, Tonkolili to the south, Port Loko district to the south. Kambia district comprises seven chiefdoms, namely;

1. Bramaia
2. Gbinle-Dixing
3. Magbeme
4. Mambolo
5. Masungbala
6. Samu
7. Tonko Limba

The proposed transmission line route traverses Tonko Linba and Bramaia chiefdom.

4.2. Human Settlement Pattern

The spatial distribution of settlements reveals a dense type of population distribution. Small settlements (villages) are located in close proximities to each other, at an average distance of 5

km apart. The line route avoided villages and towns, but passing in some cases very close to towns and villages, some within very close distances of 0.3km. The route traverses seven of the twelve rural districts of Sierra Leone.

The route certainly passed through nearby gardens and farm bushes and in some cases, mining lands.

4.3. General Land Use

The main land-use category along the Right of Way (RoW) and within the 20 km buffer zone is agriculture. The land is covered by predominantly farm bushes and in some parts with savannah grass lands. The land is principally used for cultivating annual crops. The main crops are rice, cassava, sweet potatoes, maize, groundnut, ginger, oil palm, cocoa, coffee and kola nuts.

4.4. Climate and Vegetation

There is limited available data on climatic conditions relating specifically to individual chiefdoms within the project area. However, on the basis of the information available, climatic and other data for the regions covered by the project area have been used to represent the generic climate for the project area. This is also supported by the fact that the project area traverses three of the four regions of the country. During the period of the ESIA field work, none of the climatic stations in the project area were functional to obtain recent climatic indications.

The climate of the project area generally is described as wet tropical monsoon, characterized by two distinct wet and dry seasons each year.

The dry season generally prevails from mid-November to April. This period is characterized by very little or no rain. Within this period, between December and January, the area is affected by the north-easterly trade winds, referred to as the Harmattan winds. They come with cold, hazy and dusty attributes, causing dried lips and noses. The average annual rainfall in the dry season for about 90% of the project area is 175 mm, except for the extreme northern parts of Bombali and Koinadugu districts where annual rainfall may fall under 125 mm. Annual rainfalls for some parts of Kenema and Kono districts may range between 250 mm and 375 mm in dry seasons. The average temperature for the study area is 27.5⁰ C.

The wet season is between May and Mid November. It is characterized with humid conditions, rainfall, lightning and storms. The greater part of the rain is experienced by mid-May to June. The

wettest month is August. During the wet season, Pujehun district amongst others in the project area experiences the heaviest rainfall, with an average annual rainfall of 3000 mm. This is obviously due to its proximal influence of the south-western monsoon trade winds originating from the Atlantic Ocean in the South-West. In the rest of the project area, annual rainfall may range between 2000 mm and 3500 mm during the wet season, and the average temperature may drop to 25⁰ C. Figure 2 and 3 illustrates the rainfall pattern for Sierra Leone for the year.

Figure 2 Sierra Leone Rainfall and Temperature (Mid-November to April)

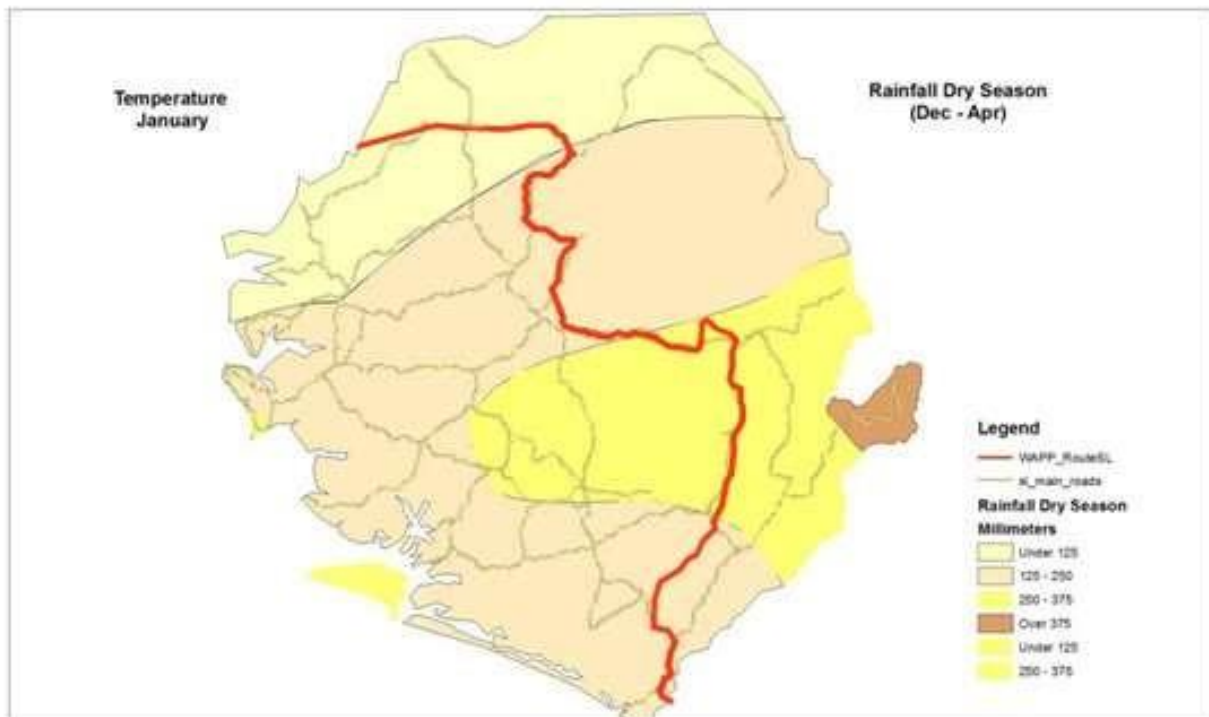
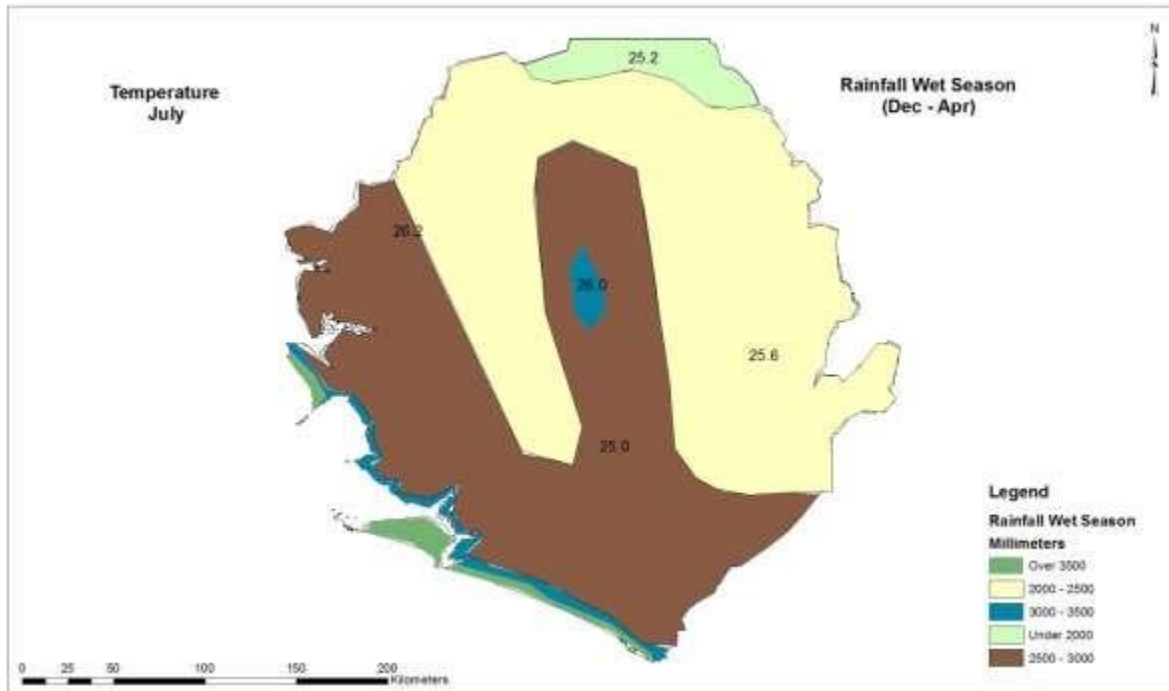


Figure 3 Sierra Leone Rainfall and Temperature (May-Mid-November)



The vegetation of Sierra Leone is continually being altered by economic activities, mainly mining and farming. The major part of the country lies within the moist forest zone of West Africa. A smaller part lies within the moist savannah woodland zone and except in the south where there is a small mangrove zone along the coast. Most of the country is a mosaic of forest re-growth, secondary forest and derived savannah which now covers most of the upland areas of the country and inland swamp plant communities which occur in the moist forest zone, the forest savannah mosaic zone and moist savannah woodlands zone (NBSAP-UNDP, 2003).

The proposed route traverses a vegetation of mainly farm bushes, rain tropical forests and savannah grasslands. About 75% of the project area is covered by farm bushes, with vast areas characterized by thick secondary undergrowths, believed to have been part of the Tropical Rain Forest, but having been subjected to clearing, burning and tree cutting for several years. The line stretches from Pujehun District in the south, Kenema and Kono districts in the east, Tonkolili, Koinadugu and parts of Bombali, Karene and Kambia Districts in the north.

5. LEGAL, REGULATORY AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

This RAP has been prepared to comply with the requirement of the Constitution of Sierra Leone and the Lands Act of 1987, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the World Bank Group (WBG) institutions and has therefore been prepared in accordance with WBG RAP requirement as indicated in OP 4.12 on “Involuntary Resettlement”. The main Sierra Leonean laws applicable to the project area are as stated below.

5.1. The Constitution of the Republic of Sierra Leone, 1991

The 1991 Constitution gives maximum protection to individual property rights. Private properties are only to be taken where there is compelling reasons for the state to interfere with such rights. Chapter 111, Section 21 establishes that no property “shall be compulsorily acquired except where the following conditions are satisfied, that is to say – a). The taking of possession or acquisition is necessary in the interests of defense, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, town and country planning, the development or utilization of any property in such a manner as to promote the public benefit or the public welfare of citizens of Sierra Leone

The Constitution also provides that where private lands are surrendered for public good, the affected owners must not be made worse off. It states that “provision is made by law applicable to that taking of possession or acquisition – i). for the prompt payment of adequate compensation; and ii) securing to any person having an interest in or right over the property, a right of access to the court or other impartial and independent authority for the determination of his interest or right, the legality of the taking of possession or acquisition of the property, interest or right, and the amount of any compensation to which he is entitled and for the purpose of obtaining prompt payment of that compensation.”

5.2. The National Power Authority Act, 1982

The Act established the National Power Authority (NPA) and defined its functions and responsibilities. Part V, Section 40 (1) (b) of the Act authorizes the NPA to acquire land “required for the purposes of this Act”. Part V, Section 40 (2) enjoins the NPA to pay “All expenses and compensation payable in respect of the acquisition of land acquired by the Authority under this section”.

Further, Part V, Section 44 (1) empowers the NPA Power of Entry upon Premises for the purposes

of (a) constructing generating stations, (b) constructing, erecting, placing, operating or maintaining any supply line or installations under, in, upon or over any premises, or examining, repairing, altering or removing any supply line or installations so placed, (c) the survey and taking of levels; (d) the cutting and removal on each side of any proposed or existing supply line of all such trees and underwood as may interfere or be likely to interfere with the construction or proper working of any such line". Part V Section 44 (2) however requires that "the Authority shall when practicable give reasonable notice to the occupier of any land on which it intends to enter"

5.3. National Lands Policy, 2005

The land policy of Sierra Leone aims at the judicious use of the nations land and all its natural resources by all sections of the Sierra Leone society in support of various socio-economic activities undertaking in accordance with sustainable resource management principles and in maintaining viable ecosystems.

In specific terms, the objectives of this policy, among others, are to:

- Ensure that every socio-economic activity is consistent with sound land use practices through sustainable land use planning in the long term national interest;
- Ensure the payment, within reasonable time of fair and adequate compensation for land acquired by government.

5.4. Forestry Act, 1988 and Forestry Regulation, 1989

The Forestry Act confirms the constitutional position of the Forestry Department and reaffirms it as the sole implementing department of government policy in the forestry sector. The NPA and the Forestry Department are to conclude a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). This is expected to provide guidelines for the two institutions to collaborate effectively for the efficient management of the electric power related activities in the protected forests.

5.5. The Environment Protection Agency Act, 2008

The EPA was established, among other things, with the following functional areas; to prescribe standards and guidelines relating to environmental pollution. The Agency may by notice in writing require any person responsible for any undertaking which in the opinion of the Agency has or is likely to have adverse effect on the environment to submit to the Agency in respect of the undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment containing such information within such period as shall be specified in the notice.

The First Schedule of the EPA ACT, 2008 clearly spells out undertakings requiring registration and issuance of environmental licence. Electric power transmission lines, hydroelectric power plants and related structures fall under Category A as stipulated in the First Schedule. EIA for these undertakings is considered mandatory.

5.6. World Bank Group Safeguard Policies and Guidelines

- a) The World Bank Group Operative Directives 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement is applicable to the project. The main features of this directive in relation to the project are as follows:
- All viable alternatives project designs should be explored to avoid or minimize the need for resettlement and where it cannot be avoided, to minimize the scale and impacts of resettlement;
 - Resettlement measures are to be conceived and executed as development activities providing sufficient resources to give the persons displaced the opportunity to share in the project benefits. Assistance should be given to the community in their efforts to improve former production levels, income earning capacity and living standards or at least restore them to the levels they would have been without the project;
 - Displaced persons should be:
 - Compensated at full replacement cost prior to the actual move
 - Assisted in relocation
 - Assisted and supported during the transition period
 - Particular attention should be given to the vulnerable
 - Communities should be given opportunities to participate in planning, implementation and monitoring their resettlement;
- b) World Bank Operational Policies OP 4.0 4 Natural Habitats which seeks to promote and support natural habitat conservation and improved land use, and the protection, maintenance, and rehabilitation of natural habitats and their functions in its project financing.
- c) World Bank Operational Policies OP 4.36 Forestry which aims to reduce deforestation, enhance the environmental contribution of forested areas, promote afforestation, reduce poverty, and encourage economic development.

6. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Various institutions have been established in Sierra Leone to have either direct or indirect responsibilities for compulsory acquisition of properties in line with the 1991 Constitution. This is to ensure that Project Affected Persons are provided with prompt, fair and adequate compensation and that they are not worse off following the implementation of any project.

The following institutions would have various roles to play in the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan for the project:

6.1. Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and the Environment

The Ministry exists to ensure the sustainable management and utilization of the nation's lands, proper planning and environmental management of the nation's natural resources for the country's socio-economic growth and development. The Ministry's policies and programs are designed to contribute towards the realization of the national goals of wealth creation, revenue mobilization and employment generation within the framework of the Sierra Leone Poverty Reduction Strategic Plan.

The Ministry's programs and projects are implemented by the Surveys and Lands Department, Country Planning Department and the Environment Protection Agency.

6.2. The Surveys and Lands Department

The Surveys and Lands Department is responsible for the management of public and vested lands transactions and they, in co-ordination with the relevant public agencies and governmental bodies, perform the following functions –

- on behalf of the Government, manage state lands and any lands vested in the President by the 1991 Constitution or by any other law or any lands vested in the Department;
- advise the Government, local authorities and traditional authorities on the policy framework for the development of particular areas of Sierra Leone to ensure that the development of individual pieces of land is coordinated with the relevant development plan for the area concerned;
- formulate and submit to government recommendations on national policy with respect to land use and capability;

- advise on, and assist in the execution of a comprehensive program for the registration of title to land throughout Sierra Leone;
- perform such other functions as the Minister responsible for Lands, Country Planning and the Environment may assign to the Department.
- responsible for undertaking national land surveys, mapping, licensing and supervision of land surveyors and verification and approval of survey plans.

6.3. Town & Country Planning Department

The Town & Country Planning Department aims at planning, controlling and ensuring the harmonious, sustainable and cost effective development of human settlements in accordance with sound environmental and planning principles. The department is responsible for:

- Formulation and review in collaboration with relevant agencies, national policies and strategies for the development, improvement and management of human settlements;
- Formulation and review of human settlements legislation and technical standards relating to the use of land;
- Provision of advisory services on land use planning and management to government institutions, the private sector and the general public;
- Preparation of human settlement plans to guide the growth and rational development of human settlements;
- Preparation of land use plans (structure plans) to direct and guide the growth and sustainable development of human settlements in the district;
- Assessment of zoning status of lands and proposal of re-zoning where necessary.
- Coordination of the diverse physical developments promoted by departments, agencies of government and private developers;
- Administration of land use management procedures in settlements and channeling of day to day physical developments into efficient forms and sound environmental places of residence, work and recreation;
- Processing of development/building permit application documents for consideration by the Director;
- Creating awareness about the need to obtain planning and developments permits, as well as the right procedure to use.

6.4. Environment Protection Agency

In response to environmental issues, the harmonization and coordination of the various sector focused law and activities, the Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) set up the Environmental Protection Agency in the Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and the Environment in 2008 by an Act of Parliament, 2008.

In 1994 when the Agency was a Department in the Ministry, it prepared a National Environment Policy directed towards specific areas including:

- Land Tenure Use and Soil Conservation;
- Water Management;
- Forestry and Wildlife;
- Biodiversity and Cultural Heritage;
- Energy and Infrastructure;
- Resettlement.

6.5. Special Purpose Company: TRANSCO CLSG

TRANSCO CLSG is the Special Purpose Company (SPC) established to finance, construct, maintain and develop the interconnection line. TRANSCO CLSG through its Social SAFeguard department is in charge of the implementation of the resettlement activities with the close cooperation of the National and Local Committees set up in 2015.

6.6. The Land Title Registry

The Lands Title Registry aims at providing an open, cost effective and timely service in the registration of titles and interests in land that is state-guaranteed to meet the needs and expectations of the country and its inhabitants. The Lands Title Registry Office is housed in the office of the Attorney General and Minister of Justice, Guma Building, Freetown.

They are responsible for:

- Registering all transactions relating to land in declared districts as enshrined in the 1991 Sierra Leone Constitution;
- Developing, keeping and providing readily accurate information on interests in land to the

public;

- Providing security of tenure to land.

6.7. The Forestry and Wildlife Department, vi) Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) This Department is responsible for the management and utilization of the nation's forest and wildlife resources. The Department has two Divisions namely:

6.7.1. Forestry Division

Responsible for management, development and utilization of the nation's forest resources.

6.7.2. Wildlife Division

Responsible for wildlife conservation, management and protection of wildlife reserves, as well as conservation of wetlands.

6.8. The Geological Surveys Department, Ministry of Mines, Mineral Resources and Political Affairs

This Department is responsible for the provision of reliable and up-to-date geological information for national development through geological mapping, research and investigations and also acts as repository of the country's geo-scientific data.

6.9. The Sierra Leone Museum Board

The Sierra Leone Museum Board's aim is to acquire, protect, conserve and document the Nation's movable and immovable material cultural and natural heritage for posterity, for purposes of research and education of the public. To this end, the Board endeavors to promote and foster national identity and unity, take advantage of the Institution, the community and the nation in collaboration with Government, marketing and promoting agencies.

In pursuance of this, Management of the Sierra Leone Museum Board undertakes the following activities:

- Equipping, maintaining and managing all material cultural and natural heritage of the nation;
- Equipping and managing the national museum;
- Controlling the export and import; sale and change of ownership of material cultural

properties through licensing and issuance of permit;

- .Establishing National Register and keeping inventory of all material, cultural and natural heritage of the Nation;
- Identifying and recommending for declaration as national monuments, structures and sites of historical and cultural significance;
- .Undertaking research and publishing on all matters relating to material, cultural and natural heritage.

6.10. District Councils

The District Councils were created in 2004 by an Act of Parliament as the pivot of administrative and developmental decision-making in the district and the basic unit of government administration. They have been established as a structure to which is assigned the responsibility of the totality of government to bring about integration of political, administrative and development support needed to achieve a more equitable allocation of power, wealth, and geographically dispersed development in Sierra Leone. They are assigned with deliberative, legislative as well as executive functions and are the Planning Authority for the Districts. The District Councils are divided into various wards.

Ward Committees exist for the performance of ward developmental functions. The District Councils work through various committees, which includes the Social Services Committee, Lands and Environment Committee, Housing and Works Committee, Finance Administration and Development Planning Committee among others. The District Councils are headed by elected Chairmen ably assisted by Deputy Chairmen and Chief Administrators (CA).

Pujehun, Kenema, Kono, Tonkolili, Koinadugu and Bombali District Councils are concerned with the project.

6.11. Elders of Chiefdoms, Towns and Villages

Elders of the various Chiefdoms are made up of the Paramount Chiefs, Town Chiefs, opinion leaders and local council representatives known as the councilors. They are responsible for local policy matters, economic development, resolving local conflicts, and providing orderly leadership and democratic practices at the grassroots level in their respective chiefdoms and wards. This

mode of governance facilitates mass participation in government affairs and exposes the general populace to their civil rights and obligations particularly regarding their involvement in development programs and projects in their own areas.

7. ELIGIBILITY

Based on the issuance of an environmental permit from the EPA, the proponent may then go ahead and acquire the right-of-way in compliance with all laws, regulations, operational directives and guidelines.

The NPA Act, 1982 provides for the governance, other details and responsibilities of NPA, the proponent of this interconnection project. The relevant parts of the Act affecting the transmission and distribution works of the project are:

1. Part III, Section 33 covering the removal of trees and other objects interfering with transmission lines.
2. Part V, Sections 40 – 47 covering acquisition of land by NPA for carrying out its functions as well as power to enter various premises in the course of their work. It also covers relationships between NPA and other agencies in the conduct of their operations.
3. Part IX, Sections 64 – 71 covering offences and sanctions relating to interference with the NPA network. This provides NPA with the necessary power to protect its installations from public interference.
4. Part X, Sections 72 – 73 covering the role of NPA in making regulations specifying among others, minimum standards and specifications for design, construction, protection and maintenance of installations and equipment in the network.

Thus, the NPA Act provides the necessary legal backing to enable NPA to protect the network from interference by the public, and this includes the need for the acquisition of the RoW. Many substations and the network may be exposed to acts of vandalism and this may pose severe threat and hazards to the general public. This issue must be considered very serious and hence the relevant sections of the Act will be enforced to protect the transmission and distribution of the electricity from this CLSG interconnection project.

MEWR/NPA Transmission Line Regulation provides for the RoW width for the 225kV transmission lines. The RoW for 225 kV transmission lines is 40 meters, extending from the centre line of the transmission lines and towers. In accordance with the MEWR/NPA Safety Regulations, a 40 m RoW also referred to as a way-leave, will be required for the entire route, i.e. 20 m on each side of the centre of the line within which vegetation will be cleared close to ground level.

The transmission line is to be constructed within a narrow corridor of 40 m that will span the

Pujehun, Kenema, Kono, Tonkolili, Koinadugu, Karene and Bombali Districts for a distance of about 537 km. The project footprint will be 21,200,000m² to include the area required for the towers (1,325 units) and the five substations (200m x 200 m x 5). Areas to be occupied by each tower base (5m X 5m per tower) and 5 substation sites will be permanently acquired while the rest of RoW and access track will be taken temporarily only during the construction or operation stage. This gives a total area of 233,125 m² for permanent land take.

The land lying within the RoW will be subject to provisions of the RoW Regulations, which prohibit a number of activities in the RoW, including mining, construction of buildings and cultivation or farming. Persons whose properties fall within the RoW have been identified through consultations with local government authorities, chiefs, community members and farmers. Conventionally, farmers will be allowed to harvest any crops within areas to be acquired prior to the securing of the RoW. However, some vegetable gardening and temporary farming up to a height of 1.25 m may be permitted inside the transmission RoW except for the area occupied by 3.0m-width maintenance track and tower foundation in a way to reduce maintenance cost. This section provides information as well as spells out the criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance.

The following table summarizes relevant legislation in Sierra Leone related to involuntary resettlement.

Table 2 Relevant Legislation in Sierra Leone Concerning Involuntary Resettlement

Law/Legislation	Responsible Authority	Application
1. Public Lands Act Cap 116	6.1. Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and the Environment	Make provision for the compulsory acquisition of tenant for use in public works for the benefit of the Western Area
2. Concessions Act Cap 121	6.1. Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and the Environment	Regulation of the concession rights with respect to land to Natives and the constitution of a concessions Court
3. Provinces Land Cap 122	6.1. Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and the Environment	Makes provision relating to the tenure of land by non-natives in the Provinces
4. Local Government Act 2004	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Provides for the decentralization and local administration
5. Constitution of Sierra Leone 1991	Ministry of Internal Affairs 6.1. Ministry of Lands,	Provides for compensation for the compulsory acquisition of property.

	Country Planning and the Environment	
6. Environment Act 2004	6.1. Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and the Environment	Environmental Issues & Regulation
7. Census Act 2004*	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Census
8. National Power Authority Act	Ministry of Energy and Power	Provides for the creation of the National Power Authority
9. The National Commission for Social Action Act	Ministry of Development and Economic Planning	Resettlement and developmental programs
10. The Compulsory Acquisition of Property Act (Constitutional Safeguards) Act of 1961	6.1. Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and the Environment	Legal process
11. Provinces Act	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Provinces administration

Sierra Leone has a dual system of land law. In the provinces, land laws are administered predominantly as part of customary law. A more general land law, consisting mainly of received English Law, applies exclusively to land in the Western Area. The Bumbuna Project is situated in the Northern Province and thus falls under the area of provincial land, in particular, the Provinces Land Act Cap 122 of the Laws of Sierra Leone 1960.

Based on this law, compulsory acquisition vests in the acquiring party the total interest of the former owner. So the interest transferred would depend strictly on the way the property was previously held. For example, leasehold property would be transferred as leasehold. The only legislation in Sierra Leone that provides for compulsory acquisition of land for public works or developmental purposes is the Public Lands Act Cap 116. This Act would have served the purposes of this project but its applicability is limited and it is not applicable to the Provinces. Recognizing this limitation, Parliament enacted the National Power Authority Act No. 3 of 1982. However, section 40 (1) of the 1982 Act continues to limit the power of compulsory acquisition pursuant to Cap 116 to the Western Area. The reason for this might be the fact that in section 49 of the Act the Authority is given specific power to compulsorily acquire land in the Provinces for the purpose of the Project.

The Constitution of Sierra Leone Act No 6 of 1991 in Sec 21 prohibits the deprivation of property except if certain stringent conditions are met for the compulsory acquisition of property in limited circumstances. Further, the Compulsory Acquisition of Property Act (Constitutional Safeguards)

Act of 1961 provides for the procedure to be applied in cases of compulsory acquisition of property. Section 47 of the Act provides for compensation.

Sec. 14 2(b) of the 1982 Act also gives the Authority the power to abstract water from any natural source for the purposes of achieving its objective. Some inconsistencies with the World Bank's OP 4.12 were noted in the 2004 RAP report. First, Section 47, on the question of compensation, does not meet the World Bank criteria since it refers to monetary compensation to be paid the affected individuals. Second, Cap 116 provides for the acquisition, purchase, compulsory acquisition, and settlement of disputes, compensation and the judicial procedures/grievance procedure. However, it does not apply to lands in the Provinces. As a result, the Authority does not have the mandate, without further legislation, to compulsorily acquire land in the provinces without problems in dealing with compensation agreements/packages.

The following legal options were suggested in the 2004 RAP report, and remain as valid considerations under the RAP Audit:

- Option 1: National Power Authority Act No. 6 of 1982 is amended to give a more detailed mechanism for the compulsory acquisition of land in the Provinces taking into account modern trends for the protection of the rights of the individuals and the community, or
- Option 2: Cap 116 is amended to make it generally applicable to the whole of Sierra Leone.

The only detailed legislation on compensation is provided in Cap 116 and Cap 119. The factors to be for determining compensation include: (a) the market value of the land at the date of publication of the warrant; (b) increases to the value of other land of the person that will result because of the use to which the land is put; (c) damage sustained as a result of the severance of affected land from the remainder of the person's land; (d) general damage; (e) expenses involved if the person is forced to change his occupation or place of business; and (f) damage suffered by people having other rights over the land.

The conditions that make compensation ineligible are: (a) the degree of urgency that led to the acquisition; (b) any reluctance on the part of the project affected person to sell the land; (c) any damage suffered by the person which, if caused by a private person, would not be a good cause of action; (d) any resulting damage to the land done after the date of acquisition; (e) any later increase in the value of the land resulting in the future use of the land; (f) any outlay or expenditure made on the land after the publication of the warrant; and (g) The special suitability of the land

for the purpose to which it is going to be put. In addition, no compensation can be paid for unoccupied lands. The act defines these as land left for a period of over twelve years without any use being made thereof either for habitation, water storage or cultivation.

Compensation Agreements

Legally, compensation agreements are recognized at the following levels: (a) individual or household payments may be done among persons/households which need to be physically relocated, and/or for those who own land individually; (b) community compensations are given to communally owned lands; and (c) Chiefdom lands are applied mainly for infrastructure adaptation, replacement or improvement which will benefit not only one specific community, but several communities within one chiefdom (e.g. access roads, water supply, or health post).

Verification of Customary Land Law

In contrast to the more formal land laws, customary law, as codified in Sierra Leone varies from tribe to tribe and even within the tribe it might vary from locality to locality. Land holdings are classified generally into: (a) communal ownership; (b) family ownership; (c) individual ownership; and (d) leaseholds. Although popular belief indicates land to be communally owned, it is possible for the alienation of land by natives of Sierra Leone. Cap 122 of the laws of Sierra Leone vests the land in the Provinces in the Chiefdom Council (former Tribal Authorities who hold the land in trust for the use of their communities). The Chiefdom Councillors in their capacity as Trustees parcel out the land to members of the community who would work the land as farmers. A particular Chiefdom recognises land owning families, whose forebears originally cleared virgin forest and were known as the “owners” of such land. However, the Chiefdom’s permission is needed prior to opening up new land.

There is an emerging and more modern interpretation of holding land. For example, some Chiefdoms allow an individual who has held the land for a considerable amount of time to have some “ownership rights,” and the Tribal Authorities would have recognised such rights to hold land. Even though Cap 122 prohibits the ownership of land in the Provinces by non-natives, non-natives are allowed to take out long leases of up to fifty years subject to renewal periods of not more than twenty-one years.

Regarding lands held by guest or migrant communities, these are viewed as completely distinct and separate from their host community. In some cases, the migrants pay an agreed price to the

local chief. However, once they eventually grow to the size of a village, they might be assigned their own Chief but they could still have to acknowledge their subject status to the host Chief.

Given these multiple and complex property rights contexts, it was not possible to simply devise a compensation approach based on standard criteria applied in other similar reservoir and dam projects. The compensation scheme had to be designed and approved by the relevant village chiefs and the Paramount Chief and reviewed on a case-to-case basis.

RAP Audit Verification of Laws Relating to Resettlement Implementing Agencies

Sierra Leone has a national Agency for resettlement affairs, the National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA). This Commission was brought into being by The National Commission for Social Action Act 2001. However, its mandate is limited to three years and it applies mostly to post-conflict refugees. It was important to coordinate with NaCSA and especially to learn from its experience in rebuilding war affected areas and setting up communities.

Sierra Leone has ratified the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights, Article 14 of which provides that: *"The right to property shall be guaranteed. It may only be encroached upon in the interest of public need or in the general interest of the community and in accordance with the provisions of appropriate laws."* Other International Conventions and Treaties provide the same safeguards and the World Bank policies are consistent with their provisions.

7.1. Eligibility Criteria

A survey was carried out to identify the persons who will be affected by the transmission line and substation projects. The completion of the census therefore marked the cut off-date for eligibility for compensation. Those who will come into the area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation.

For purposes of determining eligibility criteria, displaced persons may be classified in one of the following groups, depending on the type of right they have to the land they occupy:

- The owners do not have title deeds, but they have a 'customary' legal claim to it;
- 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. This group of people mostly comprises those who have

bought land or other immovable property but have not yet completed the process of acquiring title deeds;

- Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. These are mostly encroachers into state land or those who might occupy customary land without permission or recognition by the local authority (chief).

7.1.1. Cut-Off Date

The information and sensitization campaigns and public consultation have been launched since April 2016 by TRANSCO CLSG. The PAP inventory list was conducted from October 2017 to October 2018. So, the beginning of Census (Cut-off date) is October 2017 by the definition of the World Bank OP 4.12. During the public consultations with the PAPs, the consultant clearly informed and explained the concept of the “cut-off date” to the PAPs in the presence of the village’s population. The consultant also informed that no one shall be registered on the PAPs after the cut-off date.

Modification of the PAPs will be made if there are any changes on current RoW

7.2. Displaced Persons

The displacement of persons through the involuntary taking of land results from the following, (i) Relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) Loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location.

Displaced persons, therefore, are those persons who, as a direct consequence of the project would either:(a) physically relocate or lose their shelter, (b) lose their assets or access to assets, or (c) lose a source of income or means of livelihood, whether or not they are physically relocated to another place.

7.3. Project Affected Persons

The Project Affected Person (PAPs) includes persons that TRANSCO CLSG and the Consultant identified to be affected by the transmission line and substation projects during the inventory.

PAPs include:

- Person whose property are partly or wholly affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Person whose premise and/or agricultural land is in part or totally affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Person whose crops (annual and perennial) and trees are affected partly or totally by the Project.

8. VALUATION and COMPENSATION LOSS

Upon identification of the need for involuntary resettlement in the project, a survey was carried out to identify the persons affected by the project to determine who will be eligible for assistance, and to discourage inflow of people ineligible for assistance. NPA has also developed a procedure, a Resettlement Policy Framework which is satisfactory to the World Bank, for establishing the criteria by which displaced persons will be deemed eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance as in the case of the 161 kV Bumbuna HEP. The procedure includes provisions for meaningful consultations with affected persons and chiefdoms, local authorities, and it specifies grievance mechanisms.

The MEWR/NPA Resettlement Policy Framework outlines the similarity between World Bank's policy requirement and that of the Sierra Leone Government.

Despite the similarities and to ensure best practices, MEWR/NPA has largely adopted the principles outlined in the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 and this has been the basis for preparing this Resettlement Action Plan. In this regard the following principles and objectives would be applied:

- a) Acquisition of land and other assets will be minimized as much as possible;
- b) All PAPs residing or cultivating land along an alignment or segment of alignment to be rehabilitated or constructed under the project are, as of the date of the baseline surveys, entitled to be provided with compensation sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income earning capacity and production levels. Lack of legal rights to the assets lost will not bar the PAP from entitlement to such rehabilitation measures.
- c) Basically, compensation will be made to the PAPs who hold the legal ownership or can prove their ownership regardless of gender. However, it is recommended that women and households headed by them should be included as the member of the Grievance committee.

During the survey and valuation stages, women and households headed by them encourage to serve as witnesses.

The compensation to be provided is at replacement cost (market value) for houses and other affected structures and or agricultural land for land of equal productive capacity acceptable to the PAP. Plans for acquisition of land and provision of compensation will be carried out in consultation with PAPs to ensure minimal disturbance. Entitlements will be provided to PAPs no later than one month prior to expected start up of works at respective project sites.

8.1. Resettlement Procedure

The procedures used by TRANSCO CLSG to ensure that all persons affected by the proposed transmission line project are catered for in line with World Bank's Operational Directive 4.12 are as outlined below:

- Referencing of all properties, both crops and buildings, by officers of the Land Valuation Committees (LVC) to be supervised by Estate Surveyors from MEWR/NPA;
- Assessment of the values is conducted by the Consultant and the report forwarded to TRANSCO CLSG;
- The assessed report would be examined and corrections affected where necessary to ensure that the amounts are accurate and fair to the Authority. These would then be processed for payment;
- Offers would be made to the claimants on the basis of the LVC's advice;
- Claimants dissatisfied with the offer have a right to petition for reconsideration. In this regard, such claimants are required to submit counter proposals supported by valuation prepared by private property appraiser of their choice;
- The private appraiser' reports are considered by MEWR/NPA in conjunction with the LVC to ensure that claimants are treated fairly;
- Where necessary any agitated person would be invited to negotiate and arrive at acceptable figures;
- Where the parties, after all the negotiations, are not satisfied then they can seek redress at the court.

However, in the light of the concerns raised by the PAPs, and considering the current

developments in participatory approach to resolving social conflicts, the following shall apply:

- The procedure for payment of compensation for affected persons shall be reviewed to ensure that “fair” compensation covers loss of future land use and that prices shall reflect the prevailing market values (economic rates);
- Since most of the farmers are illiterates, District Councils, Local Committees and other community-based organizations are involved in the whole process to safeguard their interests;
- Compensation payments shall be handled promptly to avoid imposing undue hardship on the rural farmers and also avoid any conflicts with the communities.

8.2. Exploration of Land Compensation Method

Resettlement of indigenous peoples with traditional land-based modes of production is particularly complex and may have adverse impacts on their identity and cultural survival. Therefore, taking of lands from their owners must be handled carefully to avoid exacerbating land use conflicts elsewhere or within the same villages.

To find a most appropriate and practical way of compensation for land-take, the Consultant investigated the funding agencies guidelines related to land acquisition and the World Bank Operation Policy 4.12 (OP4.12) on Involuntary Resettlement was taken into account. The main focus of this operational guideline is to seek to avoid project affected people experiencing negative effects associated with the project such as loss of security, loss of land or assets on land.

The OP4.12 stipulates in its subchapter 11 and 12 that

11. Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. These strategies may include resettlement on public land (see footnote 1 above), or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement.
12. Payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where (a) livelihoods are land-based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable; (b) active markets for land, housing, and labor exist, displaced persons use such markets, and there is sufficient supply of land and

housing; or (c) livelihoods are not land-based. Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.

During the ESIA Study and the updating of the RAP report, the Consultant found that

1. For the proposed project, land will be taken permanently only for the tower spots (approximately 5m X 5m) and substation sites. This tower spots will be put approximately every 400m along the RoW.
2. In general, farming method is slash and burn shifting cultivation carrying out petty trading of surplus crops and small businesses to provide monetary income. It means that after few years' cultivation in certain area, farmers leave that areas as fallow and needs to move another place.
3. Most of the areas near the villages have already been occupied by some villagers or left as fallow. To find alternative land for their cultivation, they have to use the farm land located far away from their villages which is not practical.

Also, the Consultant held meetings to discuss the land compensation issues with related stakeholders and responsible Ministries of Government of Sierra Leone.

Based on the major findings and outcomes of consultation meeting, the Consultant has concluded that cash compensation for the affected lands is appropriate and practical for the proposed project.. Therefore, in the present RAP study, cost for land compensation is calculated based on cash compensation.

8.3. Determination of Values

MEWR/NPA and TRANSCO CLSG has adopted the World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 which recommends the use of Replacement Cost method of valuation of assets. With regard to land and structures, "replacement cost" is defined as follows:

- For agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the

cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

- For land in urban areas, it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
- For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure within an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure... The policy further states that “in determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset and where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures so as to meet the replacement cost standard.”

8.4. Overview of MEWR/NPA's Asset Valuation Principles

TRANSCO CLSG and the National monitoring Committee uses the new compensation rates for crops adopted by the Government of Sierra Leone in June 2014. This compensation rates guided to determine the compensation for agricultural crops and residential properties. The methodology for the calculation of crop compensation rates takes into account both the market value of agricultural produce.

Categories of affected assets are provided in Table 4

Table 3 Categories of Affected Assets

Asset Category	Types of Loss	Types of Affected Persons	Compensation Strategy
Agricultural Land	Restriction on use due to ROW	Families, individuals, lessees,	Cultivation may continue subject to height restrictions.
	Loss of title and use	Families, individuals lessees,	Cash payment at full market value or offer or replacement land.

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Asset Category	Types of Loss	Types of Affected Persons	Compensation Strategy
Residential /Commercial land	Loss of title and or restriction of use	Families, individuals, lessees, stools.	Cash payment at full market value. Payment for diminution in value
Structures	House or living quarters.	Families, individuals	Cash payment at full replacement cost s.
Community and Cultural Sites	Schools, community centers, markets, health centers.	Communities	Construction of replacement properties at suitable sites.
	Shrine, other religious symbols or sites.	Communities, religious leaders	Pacification rites/full payments for replacement.
	Places of worship (church, temple, mosque).	Trustees.	Construction of replacement properties at suitable sites.
	Cemeteries, burial sites	Communities	Offer of equivalent land and pacification rites.
	Rights to food, medicines and natural resources.	Communities	Payment in kind/cash based on negotiation.
	Loss of grazing land	Communities	Offer equivalent land.
Infrastructure	Roads, bridges, utilities	Communities	Repairs, rehabilitation or replacement.
Environment	Losses due to environmental impacts that might result from land acquisition or from the program	Communities/Farmers	Repairs, rehabilitation or replacement.
Structures	Structures used in commercial/Business/Industrial activity. Unapproved structures.	Squatters	Resettlement assistance.
	Displacement from rented or occupied commercial/business premises.	Affected persons	Full compensation on establishment or nature or loss.
Annual Crops	Loss of income crops	Tenant farmer, Land owner, sharecropper	Cash compensation at market value based on share cropping arrangements.
Economic trees	Loss of income	Tenant farmer, Land Owner, sharecropper	Cash compensation based on type age and productive value.
Income and Livelihood	Income from wage earnings	Affected Person	Cash compensation equal to six (6) months income if loss is permanent. If temporal, then for the period of
	Income from affected business	Affected Business	

Asset Category	Types of Loss	Types of Affected Persons	Compensation Strategy
			interruption.

8.4.1. Asset Valuation Principles

The asset valuation principles try to take into account the type of asset under each category as each type has valuation characteristics which are peculiar to it. Thus, in valuing assets, the following principles were used as a guide:

- Valuation of assets was undertaken by qualified valuation professionals;
- Valuation of assets is arrived at as replacement cost plus transaction cost; Depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account;
- Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.

8.4.2. Entitlement Policy

All Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are entitled to the following types of compensation and rehabilitation measures:

a) PAPs losing residential land and structures

- The mechanism for compensating loss of residential land and structures will be Cash compensation reflecting full replacement cost of the structures without depreciation;
- Where a portion of land to be lost represents 20% or more of the total area of the residential land area, and the remaining land is still viable for economic holding, the PAP will not be entitled to compensation;
- If the residential land and/or structure is only partially being affected by the Project and the remaining residential land is not sufficient to rebuild the residential structure lost, then at the request of the PAP the entire residential land and structure will be acquired at full replacement cost without depreciation;
- Tenants, who have leased a house for residential purposes will be provided with a cash grant, and will be assisted in identifying alternative accommodation.

b) PAPs losing agricultural land and crops

- PAPs will be compensated for the loss of standing crops and fruit or economic trees at a fair market price (New compensation rates adopted by the Government of Sierra Leone in 2014);
- PAPs whose land is temporarily taken by the works under the Project will be compensated for their loss of income, standing crops and for the cost of damaged infrastructure.

8.4.3. Valuation of Crops

For forest area, large estates and commercial plantations, TRANSCO CLSG uses the 'investment method' which essentially tailors the compensation to the productive life of the assets to be taken in that forest or estate with younger productive trees receiving proportionately more, than forests or estates with older productive trees. MEWR/NPA/LVC uses a tree count within an area and multiplies the count by a standard unit value for that type of tree crop. In both methods, calculation of the unit value is based on production techniques, yield and farm gate price information collected regionally by the Forestry Division in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security.

With regard to land, TRANSCO CLSG and the Consultant consult with the Paramount Chiefs and District Councils on recent land sales of titled properties. In rural areas, where land is held under customary tenure, TRANSCO CLSG and the Consultant investigated the current market price of land, and verifies this price information with indirect measures, such as informal payments to chiefs at the time of the land transfer.

8.4.4. Valuation of Structures

Field inspections carried out to authenticate the EIA report revealed that impacts on structures are concentrated in some chiefdom in the eight districts. TRANSCO CLSG and the Consultant determine replacement cost based on the current price of building materials. In this method, calculating the amount of material necessary for structures of different types provides a unit value per square meter that is multiplied by the area of the structure to be taken in order to establish the value of each structure. Since the proposed line traverses rural lands/areas, these estimated amounts are verified with local housing prices.

In the determination of the replacement cost, depreciation is disregarded. Additionally, a percentage of the Capital Value of the structure may be added to cover legitimate costs incurred

by the PAP in locating replacement land or structures and any incidental expenses that may be incurred due to the acquisition of the land. This is known as the disturbance allowance.

8.5. Strategies for Payment of Compensation

In line with the laws and statutes in Sierra Leone and in conformity with International Standards, all properties such as buildings, lands, and crops shall be duly compensated for, in accordance with the provisions of the regulation, at the appropriate replacement values in line with MEWR/NPA/Land Valuation Committees procedures, in addition to its compliance with the related Funding Agencies' standards World Bank Standards on involuntary resettlement. Referencing of all properties, both crops and buildings was conducted by the Consultant Afrirelief and monitored by the Social Safeguard team of TRANSCO CLSG and the Environment Coordinator of the Owner Engineer TRACTEBEL.. The inspections were carefully and meticulously done to ensure that all affected properties and their details are captured by both the Consultant's team.

Based on the assessment of the values as indicated in the report, TRANSCO CLSG organized compensation of PAPs for the loss of properties in affected districts under the supervision of the Local Committees.

To this end, a Project Affected Persons Inventory list, which identifies all affected properties, owners and estimated prevailing market replacement values, has been updated to meet current market values prior to project implementation period.

Once the physical assets affected are inventoried and valued, an Inventoried Form, which lists the assets affected, is delivered to the PAPs at a village meeting convened in their localities. The inventory of assets lost is given or read to the PAP, who signs the Form to signify agreement with the physical inventory.

The NGO recruited by TRANSCO CLSG met the PAPs individually to agree on the compensation package provided by the Consultant following its assessment. In the instance of a disputed inventory, the PAP may request a re-assessment or may, in exceptional instances, commission an independent assessment.

Compensation are paid TRANSCO CLSG to each PAP at compensation sessions organized at

the Districts Administration building in presence of the Local Committees. TRANSCO CLSG representative and the NGO in charge of the supervision of the resettlement process provide to communities the lists of affected PAPs and assets to ensure that there is continued agreement on the compensation proposed packages. All residential relocation takes place within the PAP's current town or village, and usually requires moving back a relatively few meters out of the RoW. Full payments are made for residential plots or developable parcels of land in line with the provisions of the national regulation in Sierra Leone mainly the new compensation rates adopted by the Government of Sierra Leone in 2014.

8.5.1. Beneficiaries for Compensation

By constitution of the country, any persons who could establish that his/her interests or rights to any land affected by a state project is to be paid fair and adequate compensation once it has been established as having been substantially affected and the remainder not suitable for the purpose for which it was acquired, such a person would be adequately compensated. Accordingly all the various interest holders are to be paid to make up for the loss of interests once the level of impact is substantial.

8.5.2. Negotiation of Agreements

Eligibility to resettlement and compensation is based on the census undertaken during the project and is proportionate to the level of impact suffered by each PAP. All affected perennial crops are compensated for based on the detailed count that was carried out at the census stage. Damaged crops would be compensated for too. Valuation is based on counts made during the census with an applicable official rate. Negotiation of agreements between TRANSCO CLSG and project-affected persons is to discuss the physical asset inventory and the unit price per area of farm/trees.

9. RESETTLEMENT MEASURES

The Consultant with the support of TRANSCO CLSG has completed an inventory of all affected properties and a census of many of those whose properties are to be affected. The inventory includes baseline information as well as the detailed compensation and other entitlements for each PAP.

9.1. Assistance to the Vulnerable

If involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it should be well planned and executed so that economic growth is enhanced and poverty reduced, especially for such vulnerable people. Resettlement especially stresses on persons and households that are:

- Elderly persons (65 years and +), especially those without extended family support.
- Physical disability;
- Poor female-headed-households without extended family support;

Sierra Leone's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), 2005 defines extremely poor as those whose living standard is not sufficient to meet their nutritional requirements, even if they devote their entire consumption budget to food.

By most measures of the PRSP, 2005 in Sierra Leone, the Southern, Eastern and Northern Provinces of the country are classified as poor. These provinces happen to be the power line project area. In terms of nationally identified risks, the Project Area specifically has a high proportion of subsistence food producers. According to the PRSP, (February 2005), with the exception of Bonthe, Kambia and Koinadugu, the incidence of poverty is relatively higher in the rural than urban areas of all the other districts. Kenema, Kailahun, Bombali, Kambia and Tonkolili Districts have the highest incidence of rural poverty. The major causes of poverty in the rural areas of Sierra Leone according to qualitative data from the Participatory Poverty Assessments (PPAs) and from the Civic Engagement processes are mainly: the wide gap in the availability of social services (health, education, safe water and sanitation) between the urban and rural areas; lack of agricultural inputs, market access and low incomes from the sale of produce; weak infrastructure (bad road networks, lack of storage facilities); lack of economic and employment opportunities; devastation by the war; and social barriers such as large family size within the rural communities.

International experience is that the dominant risks of involuntary resettlement in general are landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, economic setback, increased morbidity and mortality, food insecurity/malnutrition, social disorganization, loss of common property. Several risks are often realized simultaneously e.g. loss of land, employment, home, in a deteriorating social structure. This course tends to drive those already living close to the edge, over the edge.

TRANSCO CLSG has adopted a community based strategy for dealing with the vulnerable. For each case, TRANSCO CLSG consults with the household and as appropriate with the RoW Identification Committee, traditional authorities, local notables, neighbours, and extended family elders in order to craft a resolution. Many of these people may be risk-averse and may lack the dynamism, initiative, and to move and re-establish in a new location and undertake new vocation. Women and households headed by them are likely to suffer more than men because the compensation is often paid to the men.

9.2. Identification of the Vulnerable

Vulnerable PAPs in this case may include but not limited to the following categories;

- Disabled people or people suffering from severe diseases (physically challenged);
- The elderly (65 year and +) and physically weak;
- Women head of household

The Consultant and TRANSCO CLSG collected complete information for the physical asset inventory and assesses the level of vulnerability through interactions with community elders, physical observations and through the administered questionnaires, in some cases. Thus, the full complementary socio-economic information on each affected family is captured and assessed to arrive at the proportion of vulnerable families among the affected PAPs.

9.3. Mechanism for Selection of Vulnerable

The following issues are considered in evaluating the PAPs who are highly susceptible and would be adversely affected by the project:

- Number of people in database with cash crops
- Field findings: extent of loss of fields (total farm size)
- Village-by-village estimate of potential vulnerable population
- Estimate of vulnerable population
- The elderly persons, widows and orphans
- Women and children at risk of being dispossessed of their productive assets.
- Household strength
- Disability or disadvantaged PAPs

9.4. Level of Assistance

Assistance to vulnerable may include the following;

- Identification of persons and cause of vulnerability (information to be gathered directly from the communities);
- Assessment of impact suffered in relation to the whole;
- Identification of required assistance through interactions with the identified vulnerable (e.g. sensitization of PAP for the good management of compensation amounts received, going to the bank with the person to cash the cheque, assistance in post payment period to secure the money, monetary assistance, etc);

- Implementation of assistance;
- Monitoring of implementation of assistance to the vulnerable

To ensure that the project is perfectly managed to its logical conclusion, TRANSCO CLSG has made the necessary budgetary provisions to ensure that mitigation commitments stated in the ESIA (including compensation) and monitoring programs can be implemented effectively.

9.5. Grievance Management mechanism

This section describes mechanisms available to affected people for complaints about aspects of their treatment under project activities. Grievances are likely to arise in one or more of the following cases a) where the value of assets is disputed, b) where the amount of compensation is disputed and c) where the identity of the person to be compensated is disputed.

Very often, these disputes emanate from inadequate understanding of the process and heightened expectations. There is a means to seek remedy to their grievances. If there is a dispute that cannot be settled between TRANSCO CLSG and PAP the matter is referred to the Grievance Resolution Committee of the concerned district.

In order to speedily and fairly resolve matters a Grievances Committees have been set up by TRANSCO CLSG in the eight districts affected by the CLSG project.

TRANSCO CLSG has also developed an extra-judicial mechanism for the resolution of claims that overlap both national procedures and policies as well as traditional systems for disputes resolution. This mechanism advocates an amicable resolution of claims through a transparent procedure favouring dialogue and mediation. This mechanism was adopted in Sierra Leone in June and August 2017 respectively by the National Committee and the Local Committees.

□ In addition, campaigns for the dissemination of the mechanism within the affected communities were carried out in all those committees along the 111 km of the transmission line in September, November and October 2018. The resolution of claims within the framework of the implementation of the CLSG project involves three entities as follows:

Affected Communities

Any person who feels aggrieved in the resettlement process or who has a claim related to the implementation of the project will have to send his request by written to TRANSCO CLSG. The letter must be duly dated and signed by the complainant. He must write on the letter, his full name, his telephone number (if available) and his geographical address. A complaint letter from a village must be signed by the town chief as well as the complainant. This correspondence must be submitted to the local TRANSCO CLSG office or put in the mailboxes located in the affected villages. Verbal claims will not be accepted. Claim recorded must be addressed within 21 days.

Assistants of TRANSCO CLSG

The assistants of TRANSCO CLSG are in charge of the recording of the claims and the first field investigations. The assistants recruited by TRANSCO CLSG may handle directly minor complaints. Indeed, the assistants will analyse at their level complaints that do not present a degree of complexity and that do not present a risk for the progress of the project. When the conciliation process initiated by the assistant is successful, the proposed response must be endorsed by the GMC. When the actions carried out by the assistant cannot lead to a consensual solution, the claim will be declared as complex and transmitted to the GMSC.

Grievances Management Committees

The grievances management committees were set up in each affected district. They are chaired by the Senior District Officer. Its composition is as follows:

- The Senior District Officer/District Officer (Chairman);
- Ministry of Land Housing and the Environment;
- Ministry of agriculture;
- Paramount Chief;
- Representative of PAPs;
- Representatives of TRANSCO CLSG;

The NGO in charge of the monitoring of the resettlement process will participate at the sessions of the GMC as an observer.

When a claim is submitted to the GMC, the following actions shall be conducted:

- Analyze the complaint to assess its complexity and the associated hazards;
- Conduct field investigations;
- Depending on the complexity of the complaint, the committee may invite the appropriate resource persons to handle the claim.

After the investigations and analysis of the claim, the GMC must propose to the parties and in particular to the complainant a consensual solution. When the complainant is not satisfied with the verdict, another mediation will be initiated with him. If, despite this third mediation, the complainant is still not satisfied, he will be able to appeal to the national courts.

9.6. Livelihood Restoration Programme

In addition to compensation for losses of land and other productive assets, The World Bank's OP 4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement" requires that displaced persons be assisted with their move and supported for a transition period at the settlement site and assisted in the effort to improve their livelihoods, or at least to restore them.

Livelihood restoration measures have been designed to assist severely affected farmers and others lose productive/income generating assets, including those losing their house and for vulnerable households. These measures may include the following:

- ❖ Provision of agricultural extension services: Severely affected farmers will be assisted to improve productivity on remaining agricultural land, by linking them with government driving programmes such as West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program funded by World Bank. The Consultant recommends that links will be facilitated by TRANSCO CLSG and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) to the local agricultural and rural development when a detailed PAPs investigation has been carried out.
 - West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP-1C): Approved 24-Mar-2011, \$83.8million of total project cost, To generate and accelerate the adoption of improved technologies in the participating countries' top agricultural commodity priority areas that are aligned with the sub-region's top agricultural commodity priorities.
- ❖ Skills training: Displaced PAPs will be provided the skills training programme such as soap or baskets production in the job training centres and social organisations in and out of District, which would help them to maintain and/or improve their income generation potential. The skills training programme will be designed during project implementation.
- ❖ Project related job opportunities: PAPs will be prioritized in gaining employment in the works linked to the project including the short pre-recruitment training. Information about the employment opportunities will be comprehensively available at to local community through the Local Committees.

Table 5 Estimated cost of livelihood restoration program

Restoration	Cost			PAPs	Total Amount
	Unit cost (USD)	Duration	Sum (USD)		
Agricultural extension services	40	3 weeks	120	376	45,120
Skills training	15	6 weeks	90	38	3,420
Programme Facilitation/Support	-	-	-	-	4,854
Total					53,394

9.7. Landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, marginalization, food insecurity and loss of basic resources

As opposed to the construction of other infrastructures such as thermal power plants or hydro power plants, transmission line is a linear project which involves in only limited and localized resettlement. Given that the affected lands area are small and are communally owned and cultivated, the adverse impact on farming activities will not be significant.

However, social impacts of poverty risks in minor resettlement will be taken into consideration before implementing compensation and resettlement.

According to the ADB's Risks Assessment and Management in Involuntary Resettlement by Michael Cernea, poverty risks in resettlement comprise of Landlessness, Joblessness, Homelessness, Marginalization, Food Insecurity and Loss of Access to Common Property Resources. They are briefly defined below:

Landlessness: Expropriation of land removes the main foundation on which many people build productive systems, commercial activities, and livelihoods. Often land is lost forever, sometimes it is partially replaced, and seldom is it fully replaced or fully compensated. This is the main form of decapitalization and pauperization of the people who are displaced. Both natural and man-made capital is lost.

Joblessness: Loss of wage employment occurs both in rural and urban displacement. People losing jobs may be landless agricultural laborers, service workers, or artisans. The unemployment or underemployment among resettlers may linger long after physical relocation. Creating new jobs for them is difficult: it requires substantial investment, new creative approaches, and more

reliance upon sharing project benefits with the resettlers.

Homelessness: Loss of housing and shelter may be only temporary for many people, but for some it remains a chronic condition and is felt as loss of identity and cultural impoverishment. If neighboring households belonging to the same kinship group get scattered, loss of dwelling may have consequences for family cohesion and mutual help patterns. Group relocation of related people and neighbors is therefore preferable to dispersed relocation.

Marginalization: Marginalization occurs when relocated families lose economic power and slide down toward lower socioeconomic positions: middle-income farm households become small landholders; small shopkeepers and craftspeople lose their businesses and fall below poverty thresholds, and so on.

Food insecurity: Forced uprooting diminishes self-sufficiency, dismantles local arrangements for food supply, and thus increases the risk that people will fall into chronic food insecurity. This is defined as calorie-protein intake levels below the minimum necessary for normal growth and work.

Loss of access to common property: Poor farmers, particularly those without assets, suffer a loss of access to the common property goods belonging to communities that are relocated: forests, water bodies, grazing lands, etc. This represents a form of income loss and livelihood deterioration that is typically overlooked by planners and therefore usually uncompensated.

As mitigation measures for these poverty risks in resettlement, development of a program with a people-centered focus rather than a property-compensation approach is needed.

Proceeding from what has been said above, it is apparent that constructive and pro-poor support activities should be implemented at the project level as below:

- from landlessness to land-based resettlement,
- from joblessness to reemployment,
- from homelessness to house reconstruction,
- from marginalization to social inclusion,
- from food insecurity to adequate nutrition, and

- from loss of access to restoration of community assets and services.

Beyond measures at the project level, however, there are also government policy measures to reduce resettlement risks. This suggests that the risks of resettlement can also be diminished through better demand-management policies.

10. SITE SELECTION, SITE PREPARATION AND LOCATION

In all, nineteen (19) structures are to be affected by the project. For some of these, only parts of structures fall within the RoW and would require demolition and re-construction. Land is available in the same vicinity outside the RoW for re-construction of buildings and therefore would not require re-location of persons. There would therefore be no need for identifying new sites for construction of buildings for the affected persons.

With respect to farms, many of the annual crops that are being grown by the farmers will be allowed to be cultivated within the RoW except for the area occupied by 3.0m-width maintenance track and tower foundation after construction. This includes, yams, pepper, millet, maize, tomatoes, etc, and would not require any reallocation of land for this purpose. Perennial crops like palm trees, mangoes, guava, oranges, etc would have to be cut down. Again, there is land available within the same proximity and therefore no new sites would be required.

There will therefore be no need for new site selection and preparation for the project with respect to resettlement purposes. Further, there will be no integration with host communities with respect to this project.

11. HOUSING, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

11.1. Buildings

Buildings are officially categorized for valuation purpose as "temporary", i.e., built only with traditional materials, "semi-permanent" with traditional walls and corrugated iron roofs, and permanent (brick or concrete walls). All the affected buildings are personally owned by the dwellers.

A typical family house has 4 rooms with a total surface of 80 m². Depending on the household's wealth, the floor may be paved or plain mud. Generally, houses do not have running water, toilets, or electricity. The construction technique of a typical mud house includes building the frame of the building with strong wooden poles, putting the roof in place, erecting the walls with smaller vertical and horizontal wooden poles arranged into a grid, and filling this grid with a wet mixture of clay, mud and straw. The walls may eventually be plastered with a different mixture. All materials are locally available at no monetary cost, except for the iron sheets. Such a construction requires two to three weeks of work for a team of three. Smaller structures within the family yards or nearby include stores, bathrooms and pit latrines.

11.2. Public and Community Services

There are various churches and mosques within the communities along the transmission line project. These faith based organizations are however located outside the land acquisition boundary. Various recreational facilities exist and these are mostly recreational facilities in the public schools within the area of influence of the project. This includes football fields, which is critical to the younger generation. Many of the communities have village barris (Village Community Centers) where meetings by the general communities are held. Consultations with the various communities were held in such areas.

11.3. Water and Power

Householders were asked where they obtain their water for drinking, cooking, washing themselves and washing clothes. Majority of them obtain water for drinking from boreholes, hand dug wells and nearby streams. Water for washing is usually obtained from nearby streams.

Use of the boreholes, hand dug wells is therefore extensive and a principal main source of water in the project area. Women or children usually perform the task of collecting water from nearby

streams. None of the chiefdoms, like other chiefdoms in the districts, have a piped system in place.

As a part of a South Eastern Rural Electrification Program embarked on by the Government of Sierra Leone, under the Bo-Kenema Power Services (BKPS), parts of Nongowa Chiefdom in the Kenema District is connected to the Dodo HEP and have electricity. Connection of electricity to individual households however is dependent on ability to pay. Pujehun, one of the project affected districts has a thermal plant – 0.062 MW. Thus, with the exception of Kenema, Bumbuna and Pujehun towns, the availability of electricity, notwithstanding, household uses fuel wood or charcoal for cooking and kerosene for lighting. Bumbuna town is not even yet connected to the Bumbuna HEP grid although plans are being affected for the town to be connected to the grid. There is therefore high demand on forest products resulting in obvious degradation of vegetation in the project area.

11.4. Health, Education and other Public Services

Network of private mobile – CELTEL, COMMIUM, AFRICEL - communication providers extended to the project area and community members in these areas therefore have mobile phones for use for communicating purposes. Police posts and postal services can be found at Pujehun, Kenema, Kono, Tonkolili, Koinadugu and Bombali Districts.

Communities such as Pujehun, Kenema, Kono, Makeni, Magburaka all have health facilities or clinics that are utilized by neighboring communities and are manned by health personnel from the six District Health Services. The health facilities mostly provide out-patient services including ante-natal and post-natal, child welfare, family planning and environmental health. Critical cases are referred to nearby hospitals in the major urban towns of Bo and Freetown. These hospitals provide full complement of health services including HIV/AIDS support.

Various nursery, primary schools and junior high schools exist in the affected districts, namely, Pujehun, Kenema, Kono, Tonkolili, Koinadugu and Bombali. Secondary high schools exist at Pujehun, Kenema, Kono, Makeni, Magburaka and Kabala. Vocational schools also exist in these towns.

11.5. Transportation

Private transportation services known as "Poda Podas" (mini-buses) and a few taxis operate on the main roads in all the districts of the project area. Motorbikes, known as "okadas" and bicycles are also other means of transportation.

12. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

The Man (Côte d'Ivoire) – Yekepa – (Liberia) – Nzérékore (Guinea) – Buchanan (Liberia) – Monrovia (Liberia) – Bumbuna (Sierra Leone) – Linsan (Guinea) Interconnection Project is one that is classified as requiring a detailed environmental assessment and involving involuntary resettlement. A detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Statement (ESIA) report has therefore been prepared for the project and this report provides information on the potential environmental impacts of the associated resettlement issues. It is expected that the project shall involve an influx of workers into the project area which has concomitant impacts on both the environment and the resettlement program. Constructive environmental management provided through the environmental assessment provides good opportunities and benefits to re-settlers and surrounding populations.

The methods adopted in identifying the impacts to be associated with the proposed project, and its assessment were based on information gathered during community meetings, surveys, analysis and results of the biological, physical and socio-economic and cultural data and consultations with stakeholders. The main impacts of the Man (Côte d'Ivoire) – Yekepa – (Liberia) – Nzérékore (Guinea) – Buchanan (Liberia) – Monrovia (Liberia) – Bumbuna (Sierra Leone) – Linsan (Guinea) Interconnection Project (Sierra Leone side) will be on the inhabitants in the settlements within the project area. Field studies were conducted to assess those aspects of the socio-economic/cultural environment that would be most impacted by the project.

The project is expected to have diverse socio-economic impacts as it traverses 24 chiefdoms. It needs to be stressed that, being a project that cuts across the south – eastern and northern districts (with careful selection of the route) entire villages will not be affected thus occasioning group resettlement. To ensure that, the impacts on individuals are minimized, TRANSCO CLSG instituted several measures to address the extent of the effect of the project on the communities. This section provides information of the assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage the involuntary resettlement impacts.

12.1. Land Ownership

Acquiring the RoW will not have a significant impact on land ownership, because the characteristics of transmission line construction project are quite different from the construction of other infrastructures such as thermal power plant or hydro power plant and it is a linear project

which involves in only limited and localized resettlement. For the project, areas to be occupied by each tower base (5m X 5m per tower) and five substation sites will be permanently acquired while the rest of RoW and access track will be taken temporarily only during the construction or operation stage. Therefore, the affected lands areas are relatively small compared to construction of other huge infrastructure and the affected lands are normally communally owned or cultivated together.

So, the potential conflicts on lands will not be significant.

However, there is a possibility that the land-use conflicts might be happen, it is necessary to take into consideration for appropriate mitigation measures for potential for conflicts between PAPs and existing owners.

12.2. Tenure Arrangements

The tenure arrangement under the provisions and operation of the Sierra Leonean Custom are briefly outlined below:

- **Customary Tenure** is the form of land ownership by virtue of one's customary rights and occupation of the land. They have proprietary interest in the land and are entitled to certificates of customary ownership. It is a principle that is generally accepted as binding and authoritative by the class of persons it applies to.
- **Freehold Tenure** derives its legality from the 1991 Constitution and its incidents from the law. It involves the holding of land in perpetuity or for a period less than perpetuity fixed by a condition. It enables the owner/holder to exercise the full powers of ownership, subject to law.
- **Leasehold Tenure** is created either by contract or operation of the law. It is a form of land ownership which a landlord or lessor grants the tenant or lessee exclusive possession of the land, usually for a period defined and in return for a rent. The tenant has security of tenure and a proprietary interest in the land.
- **Licensees/Sharecroppers** are granted authority to use land for agricultural production. Licensees have no legal security of tenure or any proprietary right in the land. This tenure is purely contractual.

Thus, the majority of the affected persons are themselves landowners. In other words, the effect of the landowners losing their sources of income through the farming activities will be minimal.

12.3. Land Use & Settlement

The land use along the transmission line Right - of - Way is mainly the small-scale subsistence farming. Indication are that the area traversed by the project is intensively cropped with cereals which is the main crop planted in the region. Settlements in these areas are mostly rural, taking the form where there are a group of buildings accommodating various members of an extended family.

In accordance with MEWR/NPA Transmission Line Regulation, a 40-meter right of way is required for the entire length of a transmission line energized at 225 kV (i.e. 20 meter corridor on either side from the centre line). Various land use activities would not be permitted in the RoW during the construction stage. This is to make way for scheduled constructional activities to be carried out expeditiously. Cultivation and other uses of the land may not continue after the completion of the project.

Removal of tall trees from the RoW is essential and unavoidable for the safety of the power lines and may be classified as a residual impact. In selecting the final line route, however, care was taken to minimize the number of trees that will have to be cut. For successful implementation of the project, trees taller than 1.25 meters above ground level will have to be harvested or pruned to heights within the prescribed limit in order to ensure the safety of the conductors. The baseline studies undertaken indicate that there are not many tall trees in the vegetation zones traversed by the proposed line route, except in the protected forest areas.

During the construction stage, farms within the Right -of - Way corridor would be affected. Thus portions of the farm holdings would be destroyed. Farmers whose crops may not be ready for harvesting would experience the major impact. Also, perennial tree crops such as coffee, cacao, palm trees, guava, mangoes, oranges etc would be destroyed within the RoW. This would result in loss of crops to the owners. In all, a total of 1 606 properties owners would be affected.

During the survey, the team observed that the proposed RoW traverses potential farmlands making up approximately 75% of the entire coverage. There was evidence of farming activities

within most of the areas under influence. Enquiries made from the local indigenes confirmed that most of the crops planted along the stretch include crops like rice, maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, yam, pepper, groundnut and vegetables. Provision has been made in the budget to cater for such properties and to cater for all damages to crops should construction be undertaken during the farming season.

Buildings both residential and non-residential as well as other structures within the RoW would be removed. This is to make way for construction to be carried out.

During the survey and consultations with some local authorities and the District Councils, the team was informed that the choice of the route alignments does not affect any areas zoned for development. Most of the areas the line traverses are farmlands for the local indigenes. The District Councils, Town and Country Planning Offices have also corroborated the information and confirmed same after plotting the plan on the schemes of the various chiefdoms.

12.4. Lands to be affected

As indicated, ownership of land will not be disturbed by the acquisition of the RoW for the project. However, in some cases the restriction on the ownership will be somewhat permanent. The following are the lands, which are to be affected.

12.4.1. Tower Sites

Areas where the towers will be sited will be permanent loss. In all, approximately one thousand, three hundred and twenty-five (1,325) towers are to be erected to carry the transmission line. An assessment of the lands with the respective areas to be permanently encumbered will be done based on prevailing land values capitalized over the number of years of the transmission line operation. The application will take into consideration the appropriate years purchased for fair values to be paid to the respective individuals/communities/families.

12.4.2 Transmission Line RoW

As generally planning regulations do not allow building under the transmission lines, these plots are rendered un-developable by the project. Consequently, the MEWR/NPA is under legal obligation to pay the value of these plots even though the lands have not been legally acquired. This is to enable the owners secure replacement plots and thus minimize the impact on them.

During the initial inventory, vast parcels of land were identified. Information gathered indicated that it belongs to families and some individuals. Their ownership rights are however yet to be established as evidence of titles are yet to be authenticated.

12.4.3. Substation Sites

Substation sites have been proposed during the Line Route Study for the construction of five substations to be located at Kenema, Bikongor, Bumbuna, Fadugu and Kamakwei. The proposed sites are approximately three to four (3-4) kilometers from the main towns and are approximately 200 m x 200 m. The owners of the land would be adequately compensated after the necessary negotiations have been completed. The Consultant and TRANSCO CLSG in consultation with Paramount Chiefs and elders of the chiefdoms will identify the family owners to enable TRANSCO CLSG proceed to deal with the legitimate owners in the acquisition of the sites.



Picture 1 at Seduya village, Khonimaka chiefdom Kambia District-September 21, 2018

12.5. Impacts on Population & Demography

The project is not expected to have any significant adverse impacts on the size of the populations within the chiefdoms. At its peak, the project will require about 200 - 300 workers. Out of this number, 60% –70%, which will usually be unskilled labor, may be employed from among the locals. The skilled workers from outside the chiefdoms will be about 150 in number. The workers will be all males but their numbers are such that this would not alter the gender balance within the

chiefdoms to any appreciable extent.

The ethnic composition of the affected persons shows that most of them are indigenes of the affected chiefdoms and this will not be significantly altered during the duration of the project implementation phases.

12.6. Impacts on Employment & Incomes

The project is expected to provide direct job opportunities for about 200 - 300 persons from the chiefdoms. They will be used mainly as laborers and for the main non-specialized tasks such as watchmen and bush clearing. This will be a positive impact on the chiefdoms. Some of the people will acquire skills on the job, which could lead them to other opportunities when the project is over.

During the operation and maintenance phases, contractors who will carry out line maintenance and vegetation clearing on behalf of TRANSCO CLSG would employ some of these people and this would be an additional benefit. Apart from these direct jobs, the project would also create indirect job opportunities like food vending and sale of petty items to the workers, which would be taken up mostly by women in the chiefdoms.

Employment created by the project and the incidental indirect jobs created, such as petty trading and food vending, will help to boost the levels of incomes. This impact, though positive, will only be of a rather limited duration.

12.7. Cultural & Religious Properties

The implementation of the proposed project has the potential to impact significantly on cultural properties and historical sites and items. Issues regarding cultural properties and the possibility of cultural and/or archaeological 'chance finds' are considered to be significant and require mitigation. There is also the potential to intrude into or interfere with the cultural properties of some chiefdoms.

During the consultation process, however, the Chiefs and elders of the various chiefdoms also confirmed that no such property falls within the area of influence. Any such property which was not identified during the survey but comes out as an issue along the RoW, tower base sites and substation sites during project implementation will be adequately addressed in line with the RAP

Policy.

No significant cultural property is known to be affected by the acquisition of the substation sites and the transmission line system based on consultation made to date. However, in compliance with the requirement of the World Bank Group and other stakeholders, a decision would be taken by TRANSCO CLSG to realign the proposed transmission line as the first option in such a way that those sensitive properties that may not have been initially captured will be avoided by introducing suitable angle towers at the appropriate places.

Where this option is not possible, consultations will be held with the chiefs of the affected communities and the necessary items provided for the purification rite of relocation to be performed.

12.8. Management of Impact on Archaeological Chance Finds

In line with current international practice and the desire to ensure the sustainability of the environment within which the Authority operates, the survey team avoided intruding into or interfering with cultural properties of the chiefdoms as much as possible. Consultations with the Museums Board have been carried out in connection with any historical or archaeological 'chance finds'.

There were no archaeological chance finds during the survey stage. This notwithstanding, TRANSCO CLSG has developed procedures for finds regarding archaeological and cultural property along the RoW, tower base sites and substation sites. The following procedure, for dealing with all such finds, is followed:

Upon the discovery of any such chance finds:

- A. The Director of the Sierra Leone Museum shall be notified immediately in writing, stating the exact site or location of the item. The letter shall include adequate photographs of the antiquity.
- B. TRANSCO CLSG shall permit and facilitate such access to, and inspection of the site of discovery as the Director may so require. TRANSCO CLSG shall also permit to be affixed or applied thereto, any seal or identification mark of the Museum Board.
- C. TRANSCO CLSG shall not alter, damage, destroy or remove any antiquity from its original site

without the consent of the Board. If removal of the item becomes immediately necessary for safety or security reasons, the exact location shall be noted and the retrieved artifacts shall be sent to the custody of the Director of the Sierra Leone Museum.

- D. Through liaising with the Director, the lawful owners of the land shall be duly informed and where necessary, payment shall be made by the Director after due assessment. Further decisions with respect to site sampling or further excavation will be under the jurisdiction of the Sierra Leone Museum. The above will ensure that issues relating to archaeological/cultural 'chance finds' are properly handled.

12.9. Routing of the Transmission Line

As much as possible, the line route was selected to avoid built-up areas so as to minimize the amount of compensation to be paid for acquired land in the proposed Right-of-Way that would have physical structures on them. The path of access roads shall be selected so as to avoid crossing streams and other water bodies.

12.10. Minimization of Construction Damages

Conscious efforts will be made by contractors under close supervision of the Owner Engineer TRACTEBEL and TRANSCO CLSG or other relevant to reduce construction damages. To this end only about up to five meters of the RoW would be cleared. To ensure that the interest of the farmers is considered, they will be advised to harvest all crops that could be of benefit to them although compensation would be paid for all crops within the forty-meter (40 m) corridor.

Destruction would be kept to the barest minimum and farm owners would be duly consulted and given adequate notification before construction. Owners of structures would be paid fully and would also be permitted to salvage any materials for re-use, if they so wish. Such retrieved materials become bonus to the house owners.

12.11. Use of Existing Access Tracks

The MEWR/NPA as a practice uses existing and available farm tracts, roads and footpaths to provide access for the surveyors and the construction team. Under this project a number of such existing access routes are used. This is to reduce destruction of crops and vegetation cover. Where such paths are not available, the builder has selected an access where no or minimal destruction will be caused to properties/farmlands.

12.12. Contractual Obligations

TRANSCO CLSG engages contractors for the construction of the transmission line and the substation components of the project. The Owner's Engineer are also engaged to assist in project supervision and management. The firms shall be responsible for identifying and establishing site offices for project implementation purposes. As part of the contractual arrangements, contractors are required to submit Construction Environmental Management Plans. The Contractor's EMP includes, to the extent practicable, all steps to be taken by the Contractor to protect the environment in accordance with the current provisions of national environmental regulations and/or the ESIA/ESMP for this project.

Notwithstanding the Contractor's obligation spelt out above, the Contractor shall, in addition, endeavour to implement all measures necessary to restore the project sites to acceptable standards and abide by environmental performance indicators specified in the ESIA/ESMP to measure progress towards achieving objectives during execution or upon completion of any works.

These measures include but not limited to the following:

- Minimizing the effect of dust on the surrounding environment resulting from earth mixing sites, asphalt mixing sites, dispersing coal ashes, vibrating equipment, temporary access roads, etc. to ensure safety, health and the protection of workers and people living downwind of dust generating activities;
- Ensuring that noise levels emanating from machinery, vehicles and noisy construction activities are kept at a minimum for the safety, health and protection of workers within the vicinity of high noise levels and villages near rock-blasting areas;
- Ensuring that existing water flow regimes in rivers, streams and other natural or irrigation channels is maintained and/or re-established where they are disrupted due to civil works being carried out;
- Preventing bitumen, oils, lubricants and waste water used/produced during the execution of works from entering into rivers, streams, irrigation channels and other natural water bodies/reservoirs and also ensure that stagnant water in uncovered borrow pits is treated in the best way to avoid creating possible breeding grounds for mosquitoes;
- Preventing and minimizing the impacts of quarrying, earth borrowing, piling and building of temporary construction camps and access roads on the biophysical environment

- including protected areas and arable lands, local communities and their settlements. In as much as possible restore/rehabilitate all sites to acceptable standards;
- Ensuring that the discovery of ancient heritage, relics or anything that might or believed to be of archaeological or historical importance during the execution of works is reported to the Director of Museum in fulfilment of measures aimed at protecting such historical or archaeological resources;
 - Discouraging construction workers from engaging in the exploitation of natural resources such as hunting, fishing, and collection of forest products or any other activity that might have a negative impact on the social and economic welfare of the local communities;
 - Implementing soil erosion control measures in order to avoid surface run off and prevents siltation etc.;
 - Ensuring that garbage, sanitation and drinking water facilities are provided in construction workers camps;
 - Ensuring that in as much as possible, local materials are utilized to avoid importation of foreign material and long distance transportation;
 - Ensuring public safety and meeting traffic safety requirements for the operation of moving machinery in order to avoid accidents;
 - Discouraging the use of foul or infuriating words on project-affected persons (PAPs) or any other persons seeking information on the project by construction workers. All such persons and grievances should be politely referred to the appropriate authority for redress.
 - Ensure that in the event of any archaeological chance finds, the procedures set out in Chapter 12.8 are strictly adhered to.

13. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION & SCOPE OF CONSULTATION

To ensure an adequate flow of information on projects with Involuntary Resettlement as one of its unavoidable impacts, public consultation has been made an integral part of the RAP. This includes consultations during the scoping exercise and the preparation of the updated RAP report.

TRANSCO CLSG and the Consultant engaged in a consultative process with all stakeholders taking the following factors into account:

- Identification of the affected communities along the transmission line Right of Way;
- Preparation of the description of all stakeholders who will be involved in the consultation process;
- Prepared a consultation and participation process with the various stakeholders;
- Agree on the participation mechanisms to facilitate the consultation process focusing on the following indicators:
 - Assessment of project impacts;
 - Resettlement strategy;
 - Compensation rates and eligibility for entitlements;
 - Timing of relocation;
 - Development opportunities and initiatives;
 - Development of procedures for redressing grievances and resolving disputes;
 - Mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation and implementing corrective measures.
- Work out the grievance redress framework (both informal and formal channels) that were put in place by the subproject proponent setting out the timeframe and mechanisms for resolution of complaints about resettlement.

The relevant policies and the regulatory conditions that must be considered for the successful implementation of the project were assembled and reviewed as part of the RAP process and appropriate consultations with the relevant agencies have been undertaken. Projects resulting in physical or economic displacement have special consultation responsibilities. It is vital that the affected persons are fully involved in the selection of project sites and areas of influence, livelihood compensation and development options at the earliest possible time. Participation as a generic term usually encompasses two distinct dimensions:

- Dissemination and consultation – involving the exchange of information, and;
- Collaboration or participation – involving varying forms of joint decision making.

Participation is vital because the success of resettlement, like the success of most of the projects that cause it, depends in part upon the responsiveness of those that are affected. Providing early information regarding a development intervention to the affected people allays fears, dispels misconceptions and builds trust, providing a foundation for collaboration between the affected population and project officials and authorities.

Consultations involve joint discussion between the project officials and the affected population. This is meant to serve as a conduit to pass on information from the affected population to the project officials. Consultation also encompasses the sharing of ideas. Public meetings and focused group discussions promote consultations. Household surveys provide an opportunity for direct consultation.

During the updated RAP preparation process, the emphasis has been to make the consultations exercise thorough to ensure that all the relevant statutory bodies, stakeholders and affected groups have been identified and adequately consulted. All the relevant bodies have been informed of the Project and on the process leading from census to construction and operation. During the actual field surveys, the survey team interacted with the residents, briefing them on the various relevant aspects of the proposed project and interviewed them to ascertain their concerns and expectations. Appropriate questionnaire were duly administered.

The first step involved the identification of all interested and affected parties. This process required detailed analysis of the project, its location and the persons who have been potentially impacted upon or whose authority would be required to grant permit.

Stakeholders consulted included Chiefs and elders of the 24 affected chiefdoms, District Councils and key public agencies such as Forestry Department, Land Valuation Committees, Surveys and Lands Department, Town and Country Planning Department.

13.1. Consultations with Affected Chiefdoms

Various consultations with the 24 chiefdoms concerned were undertaken to brief them about the

proposed project and to ascertain their concerns and expectations. The survey team sufficiently explained the nature of the acquisition, potential impact, compensation procedure, role of the chiefdoms and any relevant information in connection with the project. The consultations were done at different times in all the affected chiefdoms. Sufficient time was given for exhaustive discussions.

Data on the community consultations is provided in Appendix 2.

Chiefdom sensitization meetings were open to the public. Focus group meetings targeted specific groups and organizations. The meetings provided residents with information ranging from the project design, implementation and operational stages. In larger towns, important messages on resettlement, compensation and negotiation were conveyed by beating of drums and use of the public address system. Compensation rates were discussed specifically, as were channels to express concern, and the message that no compensation would be paid for speculative developments.

Series of consultations were done at different times as the survey team progressed. Each of the affected chiefdoms has been contacted. During the consultations, the chiefdoms expressed fears and concerns regarding loss of land use and payment/non-payment of compensation. Some of the common concerns and expectations expressed by the chiefdoms are presented below:

- That available land for farming will become smaller in size and in some cases the Right-of-Way will split some farmlands;
- Possibility that affected persons may not be adequately compensated and may worsen their poverty situation;
- Fear that those who will administer the compensation may not be fair to all affected persons;
- Chiefdoms to be educated on health implications of the transmission line through the towns/villages;
- That the benefits of the projects would be to attract more investors to the chiefdoms because of the NPA project;
- Employment opportunities during construction of the towers and also local people to be recruited to maintain the Right-of-Way (bush clearing etc.);
- Affected chiefdoms without electricity to be connected to power.

Picture 2 Consultation with Nimikoro and Nimiya Chiefdom, Kono District,



Picture 3 Consultations with Kalansogoia Chiefdom, Bumbuna



Picture 4 Consultations with Nimikoro Chiefdom, Kono District



- **Ndoyorgbo is near Substation site.**

13.2. Consultations with affected District Councils and Chiefdoms

The Pujehun, Kenema, Kono, Tonkolili, Koinadugu and Bombali District Councils and chiefs through whose jurisdiction the proposed project is expected to traverse were all identified and consulted on the need and essence of the project and expectations were also noted and the fact that it will have some impacts on some of the Chiefdoms within the districts. In particular, Pujehun District Council and Kenema Town Council made commitments to assist in the process (including identification of affected persons and properties) to ensure that the affected persons in their Districts were compensated appropriately.

13.2.1. Pujehun District Council

Pujehun District, the starting point, on the Liberian border, of the Interconnection project, falls within the project area. During meetings with communities affected in this district, they expressed concern that Pujehun and its surrounding towns/villages do not have access to power and hoped that power from the interconnection transmission line would be stepped down and made available to the people. They proposed to assist in the provision of community lands for the establishment of the RoW. They also expressed happiness that TRANSCO CLSG as

a first step was undertaking the sensitization exercises and pledged the District Council's readiness to embrace the project and provide the necessary support for its speedy implementation, more especially due to its international flavour. The Chief Administrator reiterated that all compensation must be paid promptly and that if there is need for casual labour, then local labour must be used.

13.2.2. Kenema Town Council

Consultations were held with the Mayor of Kenema Town Council and the Councillor and Board Member, Bo Kenema Power Services. They also pledged their support to the project.

They were briefed on the project. Towns and villages which will be affected and all other relevant organizations have been consulted.

13.3. Department of Surveys and Lands

Lands officers were contacted on the project. Copies of the maps indicating the proposed route was made available to the Director to enable his department plot the acquisition and factor it into their land management programs.

13.4. Land Valuation Committees

The Land Valuation Committees of the District Councils is the statutory agency responsible for the determination of values on land and other properties on all government acquisitions at district level for development projects, and for which compensation has to be paid. Discussion was held with the District Appraiser of the Pujehun, Kenema, Kono, Tonkolili, Koinadugu, Karene and Bombali Districts on the assessment and payment of fair and realistic compensation to the project affected persons.

13.5. Sierra Leone Museum

The team contacted the Director of Museum to inform her department about the proposed project. She took the opportunity to inform the team that traditional and religious shrines abound in the area and therefore there will be the need to follow the laid down procedure for relocation or diversions if any of such properties, owned mostly by individuals, communities or families, are encountered.

The survey team met with local authorities and each PAPs listed in the RAP report, also ownership of properties was verified with local authorities. Details of PAPs verification are provided in Appendix 2.

14. ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

14.1. General Organization for Implementation

The success of the resettlement process will depend on the organization that will be put in place and the definition of the role and responsibility of the institutions involved.

The entire RAP is under the responsibility of the project promoter, which is the government of Sierra Leone, represented by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and the Environment and the Ministry of Energy.

❖ The Special Purpose Company (SPC): TRANSCO CLSG

TRANSCO CLSG is the implementation agency for the entire interconnection project. Indeed, it has been created to finance, build, operate, maintain and develop the transmission line and the substations. TRANSCO CLSG is also in charge of the implementation of the Resettlement action plan under the supervision of the National and Local committees set up. The two Social Safeguard Assistants (SSA) recruited by TRANSCO CLSG in the country are responsible for the following activities:

- Monitor the updating of the RAP report exercise;
- Organize awareness program in affected communities;
- Check the final list of PAP sent by the consultant;
- Organize the payment of compensation and the site turn over to EPC contractors;
- Provide assistance to vulnerable groups before, during and after displacement;
- Develop all the documents necessary for the execution of the program: notes and reports,
- Constitute archiving of project documents;
- Record the claims and make necessary arrangement for their resolution;
- Assist the Local Monitoring Committee on all matters relating to the RAP activities.

❖ National and Local monitoring Committees

Within the framework of the implementation of the CLSG project, a National Committee and seven Local Committees were set up in affected districts in Sierra Leone. The National Committee set up in December 2015 is a decision-making body which is responsible to provide broad guidance for the implementation of the environmental and social components of the project.

At the local level, the Local Committees are in charge of the daily monitoring of the implementation of the ESMP and RAP. The payments of the compensations are carried out under the supervision of the Local Committees.

❖ NGO

As per the provision of the RAP report of 2011, the NGO OREINT was selected by TRANSCO CLSG in accordance with national procurement procedures for the social monitoring of the resettlement process

in Sierra Leone.

This entity is responsible for ensuring the adequacy of RAP implementation with national procedures and international best practices. Its mission is as follows:

- Inform the PAPs about the steps in the implementation of the compensation process, the project issues, the impacts and the mitigation measures planned by the project;
- Validate the compensation amounts by the PAPs (negotiation process);
- Supervise compensation payments;
- Ensure physical relocation of PAPs;
- Oversee the process of releasing the project Right-of-Way following compensation;
- Provide social assistance to PAPs in general and to vulnerable people in particular for successful social reintegration;
- Ensure the effective resolution of all registered complaints.

Owner's Engineer: TRACTEBEL

The Owners Engineer have full technical responsibility for the Pre-Award tasks; ie. preparation, issuance and clarification of bidding documents; as well as serve as the technical expert for the Evaluation of Bids, Negotiation and Award of construction contracts. In addition, the environmental Coordinators of the Owner's Engineer is also in charge of the implementation of the ESMP as well as the RAP activities.

15. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The implementation of RAP activities started in 2015 with the setting up of the National and Local Committees the launching of awareness campaigns in affected communities and the start of the updating of the initial RAP report data. The compensation payments and the lands handing over to EPC contractors were conducted sequentially and prior to commencement of physical construction.

The program makes allowance for building owners to have enough time to construct their houses before they are demolished. Monitoring and assistance to vulnerable persons will continue after the payment of compensations and sites turning over to the contractors. The stated duration would allow TRANSCO CLSG to monitor the impacts during construction and address them. Also, residual issues that may be encountered would be considered and addressed within the period

16. COSTS AND BUDGET

Following the updating of the RAP data, the total budget for the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in Sierra Leone is estimated to Le 28,945,511,035 (3,573,520 USD). The details of the budget are provided below.

Table 6 Estimated Budget for the Resettlement Action Plan

ACTIVITY	No	ITEM	Cost 2011 (SLL)	Cost 2011 (USD)	Updated Cost 2019 (SLL)	Updated Cost 2019 (USD)
Compensation	1	Compensation for lands	4 670 100 000	1 167 525	1 620 000 000	200 000
	2	Compensation for trees and food crops	1 307 063 234	326 765	17 338 605 416	2 140 569
	4	Building/Structures, Houses	873 408 750	218 352	1 514 130 291	186 930
	5	Constructional damage for plants outside of the ROW, inside access road $(=(2+3)*10\%)$	130 706 323	32 676	255 471 450	31 540
	6	Compensation for loss of income $((1+2+4)*10\%)$	325 761 559	81 440	636 715 774	78 607
	7	Add-on amounts for vulnerable project affected persons $(=(1+2+3+4)*5\%)$	342 528 599	85 632	604 500 035	74 630
	8	Organization of compensations activities and Transportation of PAPs	-	-	954 600 000	117 852
	9	Update of RAP data by local Consultant and Monitoring of Resettlement process	-	-	1 051 762 800	129 847
	10	Professional fees, reimbursement for permits etc $(=(1+2+3+4)*10\%)$	685 057 198	171 264	1 472 870 400	181 836
	11	Contingency allowances to cater for the effect of probable increases in property values $(=(1+2+3+4)*10\%)$	685 057 198	171 264	-	-
			Subtotal	9 019 682 861	2 254 918	25 448 656 166
Activities for RAP	10	Social action plan, community support	230 636 000	57 659	495 867 400	61 218
	11	Livelihood restoration program	213 576 000	53 394	1 778 493 169	219 567
	12	Community infrastructure Program $(=(1+2+3+4)*5\%)$	342 528 599	85 632	736 435 200	90 918
	13	External monitoring and Evaluation	106 000 000	26 500	227 900 000	28 136
	14	Purification rites / ceremonies	28 000 000	7 000	60 200 000	7 432
	15	Indirect cost $(=(10+11+12+13+14)*10\%)$	92 074 059	23 018	197 959 100	24 439
		Subtotal	1 012 814 658	253 203	3 496 854 869	431 710
		Total	10 032 497 519	2 508 121	28 945 511 035	3 573 520

16.1. Details of Budget

Item No.1, 2, 3 Compensation for lands, trees, crops

This is the cost for acquiring the substation sites, tower base and compensation for trees and crops to be affected by the Project.

Item No.4. Buildings / Structures / Houses

This is the replacement cost for building new structures/buildings to replace the original structures with new houses. The consultant investigated market price of material, labour, and other miscellaneous necessary to build equivalent or improved buildings. This cost is subject to further verification of Ministry of Finance prior to the commencement of compensation.

Item No.5. Constructional damage for plants outside of the ROW, inside access road

An additional 10% allowance of compensation cost for trees and food crops (2+3) has been suggested for damages of crops and trees outside of the RoW or for access road. It will cover unexpected expenditure for leasing storage yard or cutting trees located outside RoW but might threaten the line route and compensation for crops and trees inside access road.

Item No.6. Loss of income

It will cover the loss of income due to the implementation of Project. It was estimated 10% of sum of compensation for land, trees, buildings / structure / houses.

Item No.7. Add-on amount for vulnerable PAP

5% of net compensation cost (1+2+3+4) has been budgeted for taking care of vulnerable PAPs.

Item No.8. Organization of compensations activities and Transportation of PAPs

It covers amount provided to PAPs during payment for their transportation fees to the bank for cashing cheques because the bank is not located close to the residents of PAPs. This also covers payment for the rental of premises to conduct payments to PAPs and transportation and sitting fees of National and Local Committees members who supervise and monitor the process.

Item No.9. Update of RAP data by local Consultant and Monitoring of Resettlement process

At the implementation phase of the project, the RAP data were updated by a local consultant recruited by TRANSCO CLSG. The resettlement process was also monitored by a local NGO recruited. This item covers the consultant's fees and expenses for these activities.

Item No.10. Professional Fees and Permits:

Under Sierra Leone laws, TRANSCO CLSG is responsible for the payment of legal and surveyors' fees incurred by PAP's when their properties are compulsorily acquired. The fee charged is

normally 10% of the assessed value of the property. Therefore 10% of net compensation cost has been suggested.

Item No.11. Contingency

Contingency allowances to cater for the effect of probable increases in property values was calculated 10% of total current value of affected properties

Item No.10. Social action plan, Community support

This cost item covers the arrangements required for the Social Action Plan information campaign and implementation and community management of resettlement-related activities. It includes awareness raising and information dissemination campaigns and costs for consultation meetings, as well as the costs of the live safety campaign. 8,237 USD (It was quoted from the Consultant's previous Ghana-Mali Interconnection project) per district will be allocated. It gives the total amount of 57,659 USD for affected seven Districts.

Item No.11. Livelihood restoration program

The purposes and budget of this program are specified in Section 9.6

Item No.12. Community Infrastructure program

Currently, the NPA does not have any specific plan to support community Infrastructure program. However, in order to share benefits from the implementation and operation of the Project with PAP and affected communities, it is necessary for the SPC to support the community infrastructure program to enhance the quality of life of affected communities. It will include small road rehabilitation, water pump, community school, installation of VIP toilet or concrete dry floor. 5% of net compensation cost (1+2+3+4) has been proposed for that program.

Item No.13. External Monitoring and Evaluation

External monitoring will be carried out by concerned stakeholders such as MEWR/NPA, EPA and it will be coordinated through the SPC to ensure that effective monitoring is carried out according to the Environmental and Social Management Plan. Based on the Consultant's previous project, unit cost of 50 USD per transmission line length (km) was proposed. It gives the total 26,500 USD as the line length in Sierra Leone is 530km.

Item No.14. Purification Rites / Ceremonies

Provisions should be made to cover purification rites / ceremonies. Unit cost of 1,000 USD per district was adopted and 7,000 USD would be necessary.

Item No.15. Indirect Cost

Indirect cost for will cover the necessary expenditure to be incurred during the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan for the Project. It was estimated 10% of sum of item 10~14 (10+11+12+14)

17. MONITORING & EVALUATION

17.1. General Objectives for Monitoring & Evaluation

Arrangements for monitoring implementation of resettlement and evaluating its use are developed during project preparation and used during supervision. Appropriate monitoring criteria are established to verify the predicted impacts of the project and adjust the mitigation measures where necessary. Monitoring and evaluation units should be adequately funded and staffed by specialists in resettlement. In-house monitoring by the implementing agency may need to be supplemented by independent monitors to ensure complete, objective resettlement.

Monitoring and evaluation are key components of the Resettlement Action Plan, and as such are part of the whole program under the SPC responsibility/obligations. The SPC will be operating the transmission facility after commissioning which allows for various evaluations and monitoring actions to be undertaken over a sufficient period of time.

The general objectives for the monitoring and evaluation procedures are:

- Monitoring of specific situations of economic/social difficulties arising from the Compensation / Resettlement process;
- Evaluation of the compliance of the actual implementation with objectives and methods as set in this document, and of the impact of the Compensation / resettlement program on incomes and standard of living.

17.2. Monitoring

Monitoring allows for a warning system for project managers and a channel for the re-settlers to make known their needs and their reactions to resettlement implementation. The objectives of the monitoring are therefore the following:

- To identify affected persons who might get into specific difficulties as a result of the Compensation / Resettlement process;
- To provide a safety mechanism and appropriate responses addressing these situations.

Projects with relatively limited resettlement impacts commonly institute an in-house monitoring

system within the project agency. TRANSCO CLSG will maintain a complete set of administrative records on asset inventories, payment receipts and complaints. TRANSCO CLSG representatives hear complaints on an informal basis and report administratively on project progress. Local Committees and TRANSCO CLSG maintains the file for the legal agreements on physical assets to be taken.

For this project, the Social Safeguard Specialist and other members of TRANSCO CLSG shall ensure that monitoring programs are instituted and carried out and relevant records are kept to ensure compliance with sound environmental and social practices recommended in this report. Comprehensive record keeping and documentation shall be maintained.

Parameters to be monitored shall include:

- Clearing of vegetation cover at tower tracks, construction accesses, and Right-of-Way shall be monitored under the following activities:
 - Clearing of farms lands;
 - Clearing of Right-of-Way (vegetation cut only to 1.25m height);
 - Clearing of tower corridor track (graded width 2.5m-3m);
 - Clearing access roads (graded width 3.5 - 5 m);
- Socio-Economic/Cultural Issues
 - Traditional and religious Shrines;
 - Archaeological chance finds;
 - Identifying all affected persons;
 - Assessment of compensation;
 - Payment of compensation (adequate amounts, timely payments);
 - Employment and job creation.

17.3. Evaluation

The objectives for the evaluation of the resettlement program are;

- General assessment of the compliance of the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan with objectives and methods as set in this document;
- Assessment of the compliance of the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan with laws, regulations and safeguard policies as stated in this document;

- Assessment of the consultation procedures that took place at individual and community levels, together with the Central Government and Local Government levels;
- Assessment of fair, adequate and prompt compensation and resettlement procedures as they have been implemented;
- Evaluation of the impact of the Compensation/resettlement program on incomes and standard of living, with focus on the "no worse-off if not better-off" requirement;
- Identification of actions to take as part of the on-going monitoring to improve the positive impacts of the program and mitigate its possible negative impacts if any.

Reference documentation for the evaluation will be the following:

- This updated Resettlement Action Plan, including possible amendments required as a result of the final consultation process;
- The 1991` Constitution of Sierra Leone;
- The WB Safeguard Policies, including OP4.12 "Involuntary Resettlement".
- AfDB, EIB, KfW or other funding agencies' guidelines.

17.3.1. Evaluation Indicators

As part of the preparation of this program, the consultant has set up a comprehensive database of all Project Affected People, based on the census and the socio-economic survey. The socio-economic survey has addressed all aspects of the standard of living of affected people. It has included direct questions about monetary incomes and this allows for a first set of indicators to be defined, in relation to monetary incomes, including both agricultural and non-agricultural sources.

During the socio-economic survey carried out for this updated RAP, the direct questions on monetary incomes may have led to overestimated answers motivated by expected increases in compensation. But other objective indicators have been included in the questionnaire such as the possession of radios or transport equipments, together with indicators of the pattern of expenditures and eating habits. The aggregation of quantitative indicators originating from direct questions on monetary incomes and indirect welfare indicators will allow for cross-checking of data about standards of living.

17.3.2. Evaluation methodology

Evaluation of MEWR/NPA's resettlement program is usually done by mission teams of the various

funding agencies, in collaboration with members of TRANSCO CLSG. Evaluation is done on as-required basis and not as part of a formal project implementation requirement.

The evaluation methodology for this project shall follow the same format as previous projects and shall consist of the following:

- Identification of a sample of Project Affected Persons, designed to take into account all situations, including the following categories, with appropriate criteria crossing and sample significance tests:
 - Physically Displaced People resettled under this RAP;
 - Affected People not physically displaced;
 - Both female and male heads of households;
 - Households of various sizes, with various tenure forms, various size of land holding and various levels of impact;
 - Vulnerable people;
- As a rule of thumb, this sample should be about 10% of the total of affected households. It will be extracted from the above-mentioned database;
- Enumerators will survey the sampled households for socio-economic purpose. A questionnaire will be developed with, among others, the very same indicators as were used in the initial socio-economic survey. Satisfactory indicators will be developed as well;
- Questionnaire treatment will aim at evaluating satisfaction indicators and income/standard of living indicators;
- Situations of specific vulnerability will be put into specific focus, and the methods for addressing them will be assessed;
- Consultation with independent parties will also be part of the evaluation procedures; these parties will include the Local Governments at all levels, and relevant departments of the Central Government.

17.4. Scheduling & reporting

The monitoring programme shall include a documented monitoring plan, which shall detail all data handling, storage and analyses requirements. TRANSCO CLSG shall identify the location where all data is to be held, staff responsibilities for data handling and analysis and appropriate reporting lines for ensuring management are aware of the current status of site operations. This is particularly important with respect to resettlement negotiation, compensation payment and

monitoring of implementation of these activities. Compensation schemes can suffer post construction claims from unsatisfied project-affected persons and detailed records keeping of all actions are essential to try to resolve any such issues.

APPENDIX