



The Republic of Sierra Leone
Government of Sierra Leone
An Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
(ARAP)

**Sierra Leone Economic Diversification
Project (SLEDP)**

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This ARAP Report covers the Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary, Leicester Peak, River No 2 Beach, Bureh Beach (all in the Freetown Peninsular and Bonthe Island in Southern Sierra Leone)

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List of Acronyms

CBD	Central Business District
CDA	Community Development Association
EA	Environmental Assessment
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
ESHIA	Environmental Social and Health Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoTA	Ministry of Transport and Aviation
MoWPA	Ministry of Works and Public Assets
MP	Member of Parliament
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OP / BP	Operational Policy/Bank Policy
OPN	Operational Policy Note
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PDO	Project Development Objectives
PFMU	Project Fiduciary Management Unit
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RD	Rural District
RMF	Road Maintenance Fund
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RWG	Resettlement Working Group
SE	South - East
SLEDP	Sierra Leone Economic Diversification Project
SLMA	Sierra Leone Maritime Agency
SLP	Sierra Leone Police
SLPA	Sierra Leone Ports Authority
SLRSA	Sierra Leone Road Safety Authority
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TOR	Terms of Reference
UD	Urban District
WB	World Bank

Glossary

- “Area of influence” means the area surrounding the project site within which environmental and social impacts could occur.
- “Census” means a complete count of Project Affected Persons (PAP) to identify and determine the number of PAPs, their assets, and potential impacts, in accordance with the procedures, satisfactory to the relevant government authorities, and the World Bank Safeguard Policies. The meaning of the word shall also embrace the criteria for eligibility for compensation, resettlement and other measures, emanating from consultations with affected communities and village leaders.
- “Compensation” means the payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land, or loss of other assets, including fixed assets thereon, in part or whole.
- “Compensatory measures” means measures to be taken when mitigation is not feasible, cost effective or sufficient and the term “compensatory measures” also applies to residual adverse effects which cannot be entirely avoided.
- “Cut-off date” is the date of completion of the census of project affected persons within the project area boundaries. This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for project use, will not be eligible for compensation.
- “Displaced persons” means people living in the project area that must move to another location and the term “displaced persons” can be classified as persons: a) who have formal legal rights to the land they occupy; b) who do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under the national laws; or c) who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy, and also includes any person experiencing loss of asset, access to income whether of temporary or permanent nature due to the land acquisition process regardless of whether they are physically displaced or relocated or not.
- “Environmental Impact Assessment” consists of an environmental impact assessment study and an environmental statement that focuses on environmental issues and describes the impacts that the proposed project is predicted to have on bio-physical conditions if implemented, together with proposals for avoiding, mitigation or compensation for adverse effects – Environmental and Social Management Plan.
- “Environment” means land, air, water and all plants, animals and human beings living therein and the inter-relationship which exists among these or any of them.
- “Environmental assessment” means the process of undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment in accordance with the Act.
- “Environmental and Social Management Framework” is a safeguard instrument (document) which establishes a mechanism to determine and assess future potential environmental and social impacts of the project funded activities and other activities associated with the project. The framework sets out mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during design, implementation, and

operation of the project activities to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels. This instrument has been prepared as a separate and stand-alone document to be used in conjunction with the Resettlement Policy Framework.

- “Environmental license” means an environmental impact assessment license issued under the Act.
- “Environmental and Social Impact Assessment” consists of a report containing a simplified or limited Environmental Impact Assessment which incorporates sections on social impacts and health impacts and is appropriate for projects that require more limited environmental and social analysis than an Environmental Impact Assessment as their negative effects on the environment and the community can be eliminated or minimized by simple and easy to implement measures.
- “Government” means the Government of Sierra Leone.
- “Grievance Mechanism” means a mechanism to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation that are raised by displaced persons or members of local communities and host communities.
- “Involuntary Displacement” means the involuntary taking of land resulting in direct or indirect economic and social impacts caused by a) loss of benefits from use of such land; b) relocation or loss of shelter; c) loss of assets or access to assets; or d) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether the project affected person has moved to another location.
- “Involuntary Land Acquisition” is the taking of land by government or other government agencies for compensation, for the purposes of a public project against the will of the landowner. The landowner may be left with the right to negotiate the amount of compensation proposed. This includes land or assets for which the owner enjoys uncontested customary rights.
- “Land” refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent and which may be required for the Project.
- “Land acquisition” means the taking of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of the Project.
- “Local community” means any community of the local population within the project’s general area of influence who is likely to be adversely affected by the project and shall also include local populations who are either directly or indirectly affected by the project.
- “Monitoring” means the establishment of continuous or periodical procedures to monitor, measure, sample, record and analyze all environmental and social aspects of all project activities and shall include dynamic mechanisms, such as inspections and audits, where relevant, to verify compliance and progress toward the desired outcomes and such monitoring should be adjusted according to performance experience and feedback.
- “Project area” means the area covered by the Project.

- “Project affected persons” mean persons who, for reasons of the involuntary taking or voluntary contribution of their land and other assets under the project, result in direct economic and or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether the project affected persons are physically relocated. These people may have their: a) standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the project affected persons must move to another location; b) right, title, interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently, adversely affected; c) access to productive assets adversely affected, temporarily or permanently; or d) business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected.
- “Resettlement Action Plan” means the comprehensive plan as further defined in any law relating to the resettlement of local communities.
- “Rehabilitation assistance” means the provision of development assistance in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to enable project affected persons to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at pre-project levels.
- “Replacement cost” means replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover full replacement cost of lost assets and related transaction costs.
- “Resettlement Action Plan” is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when subproject locations are identified. In such cases, land acquisition leads to physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and/or loss of livelihoods and/or loss, denial, or restriction of access to economic resources. Resettlement Action Plans are prepared by the party impacting on the people and their livelihoods. Resettlement Action Plans contain specific and legally binding requirements to be abided by to resettle and compensate the affected party before implementation of the project activities causing adverse impacts.
- “Resettlement Policy Framework” or “RPF” means the broad principles by which the applicant sets forth its proposals for managing all stages of resettlement as further described in any law relating to the resettlement of local communities.
- “Screening” means the process carried out by the Executive Chairman in consultation with the Board by which a decision is taken on whether an EIA is required, and what type of EIA is appropriate for a particular project.
- “Scoping” means the process of identifying the content and extent of the environmental information to be included within an Environmental and Social Impact Statement.
- “Scoping Report” contains the findings and recommendations of a scoping study.
- “Stakeholder” means any persons or groups that are directly or indirectly affected by a project as well as those that may have interests in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcome either positively or negatively and the term “stakeholders” include locally affected communities and individuals and their formal and informal representatives, government, politicians, religious leaders, civic organizations, and

other groups with special interests, the academic community, employees, their families and employee representatives, other businesses, financiers, shareholders and joint venture partners.

- “Vulnerable Groups” refers to: a) widows, the disabled, marginalized groups, low-income households and informal sector operators; b) incapacitated households; and c) child-headed households and street children. This group is among other things, characterized by low nutrition levels, low or no education, lack of employment or revenues, old age, ethnic minority and/or gender bias.

Executive Summary

Table 1: Executive Summary

No	Variables	Data
1	Country	Sierra Leone
2	Region / Province	Western Area Peninsular and the Southern Region
3	Project Targeted Communities	Leicester Peak, Tacugama Sanctuary, Bureh Beach, River No 2, York (Descoped) in the Freetown Penisular and the Bonthe Island in the Southern Province of Sierra Leone.
4	Activities that require temporary or permanent lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leicester Peak: Road Rehabilitation • River No2: Development of a car Park • Bureh Beach: Access Road Rehabilitation • Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary: Road rehabilitation, and construction of tourist visitation site • Bonthe: Access Road Rehabilitation
5	Number of total Project Affected People (PAPs) - 79	Includes Household, business owners and stone miners. In terms of the WB OP4.12, this group of PAPs is entitled to compensation for loss of their livelihoods.
6	Number of Vulnerable PAPs - 39	Women who are engaged in stone mining at Leicester Peak community. Inclusive in the total number of PAPs.
7	Number of Affected Household (s) (AH) - 1	The household is headed by a female (widow) who has been living in the 2-bedroom temporary structure for the last 10 years. A family of 9. The nine persons include the household head, 4 children (2 males and 2 females between the ages of 15 and 29) and 4 grandchildren (all females between the ages of 0.25 and 13years).
8	Number of public community infrastructures to be disrupted / demolished	None
9	Number of religious centers to be disrupted / demolished	None
10	Total Resettlement Cost	USD: 106,722.77

1.0 Socio-Economic, Census and Asset Inventory Surveys

1.1 Introduction

This Chapter describes the process and methodology used to undertake the Socio-economic, Census and Asset Inventory Surveys for the SLEDP. It outlines the baseline data collection activities undertaken for the Project and analysis of the results. Competent enumerators captured details of all affected structures (residential structures and annexes), land and crops. They also collected socioeconomic data of the affected households and individuals to identify the project's adverse impacts. The objectives of the Socio-Economic Surveys were to: identify potential adverse impacts on project affected persons and potentially vulnerable people and households; to refine livelihood supports; and to serve as a baseline to measure effectiveness of resettlement plans and mitigation measures.

The goal of this ARAP is to enable those that would be displaced by a project to improve their standard of living - a goal that requires an examination of social, and economic conditions beyond simple physical inventories.

Consultant conducted a detailed survey of all losses that will result for each household, enterprise, or community affected by the project. The survey accounted for land expropriation and loss of physical assets as well as loss of income. Information on vulnerable groups, livelihoods, and standards of living; land tenure and transfer systems, use of natural resources, social services, and public infrastructure, such as water sources, forest resources, and community structures were captured.

1.2 Previous Resettlement-Related Studies

Several studies have been conducted at various selected communities although most have not been directly concerned with ARAP activities over the last two years when the SLEDP was at development stages as follows:

1. Sierra Leone Tourism Destination Planning and Design
2. Project Appraisal Document on a proposed credit
3. Project Implementation Manual
4. Enhancing Visitors Experience at Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary (March 2021)
5. Bonthe Site Map and Enhancing the Bonthe Experience
6. Draft SLEDP Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report (October, (2021)

This work is the first study concerned with a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

1.3 Project Development Objectives (PDO)

The Project Development Objective (PDO) as stated in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD), is to increase investment, Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) growth, and entrepreneurship in non-mining productive sectors in the Recipient's territory. The project will do so by: (i) strengthening the business enabling environment; (ii) facilitating strategic public investments to improve the competitiveness and environmental and climate sustainability of new investments; (iii) supporting SMEs and entrepreneurs and (iv) building capacity of public institutions and private sector operators.

Based on the above, the ARAP study has been undertaken to capture credible and accurate data that will

contribute to achieving the PDO and to provide information to meet the following specific objectives for Project Affected Persons (PAPs):

- Enable entitlement and compensation payments for each affected household to be determined and agreed.
- Helps SLEDP understand the socio-economic context of the study areas (Communities) including the Social, health, historical, political, and economic conditions.
- Provide data that identifies and predict adverse impacts and plan mitigating actions for the SLEDP.
- Provide baseline information for livelihood restoration planning and intervention, as well as for future monitoring and audit purposes.
- Identify vulnerable groups whose conditions may be exacerbated by the impacts of the project.
- Ensure SLEDP is compliant with all Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) statutory obligations and the OP/BP 4.12.

1.4 Principles of the ARAP

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP): A public document that specifies the procedures and actions to be undertaken to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to project affected households. Full RAP applies in a case that involves more than 200 PAPs. In this case it is an ARAP since the number of PAPs is very much less. In developing this ARAP, the following principles based on the World Bank's OP 4.12 have been applied as follows:

- ❖ Transparency: ensure that affected people are consulted and give their demonstrable acceptance to the ARAP.
- ❖ Displacement is done in the context of negotiated settlements with project affected people.
- ❖ Implement a resettlement process based on the Bank's.
- ❖ Upkeeps standards of the World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlements.
- ❖ Adherence to World Bank's best practices regarding disclosure of information to the PAPs.
- ❖ Process should be driven by consultation and participatory planning.
- ❖ Compensate with replacement value and restore livelihoods, with minimum disturbance.
- ❖ Design compensation framework, replacement assets and livelihoods restoration to ensure sustainable benefits; and
- ❖ Provide modern replacement assets and enable community continuity in a way that they are not worse off than they were before relocation.

Project consists of three components: (i) Business Environment and Capacity Building (ii) SMEs and Entrepreneurship, and (iii) Project Management and Evaluation.

The Project will under Component 2 invest in public goods to increase the competitiveness of SMEs and to attract private sector investment particularly in the wake of COVID-19. This will include the improvement of 6 tourist destination sites 5 located in the Western Peninsula and 1 outside of Freetown. These sites were selected based on four criteria:

- (i) product viability.
- (ii) economic impact including the potential to generate additional investment.

- (iii) community inclusion and
- (iv) sustainability and resilience to climate change risk

1.5 Targeted Sites of the ARAP

Six (6) communities were selected as project sites. These included: Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary, River No. 2, Bureh Beach, York (Descoped), Leicester Peak and Bonthe Island respectively. However, of all the sites, only interventions at Leicester community project site require physical and economic displacement and hence the only site for which this ARAP is prepared.

1.6 Number of Project Affected Persons

The total number Project affected persons (PAPs) is seventy-nine (79) which includes stone miners, business owners and a residential household.

1.7 Scope of the Abbreviated Resettlement Plan

The scope and level of details in this ARAP include:

- ❖ Range of potential risks and impacts which the affected persons may be subjected to.
- ❖ Results of the socio-economic survey in the form of a clear social baseline and relevant cut-off date / (s).
- ❖ A description of consultation activities with the affected and host populations.
- ❖ A description of compensation options, resettlement-assistance, and livelihood-improvement options to be provided.
- ❖ A description of the procedures for redress of grievances.
- ❖ Institutional responsibilities for implementation, including involvement of NGOs in monitoring the ARAP; and
- ❖ A schedule and an estimated budget

1.8 Efforts to Minimise Resettlement

The following efforts were made to minimise involuntary physical resettlement and / or economic displacement of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). These included the following:

- Pre - design walk-through.
- Resettlement workshops.
- Consultation with the potential PAPs; and
- Engagement with the engineers on the designs to influence for decision that would have minimum resettlement and / or compensation impacts.

1.8.1 Effort 1: Pre-design Walk-Throughs

These pre-resettlement walk-throughs were undertaken during October, November, and December 2021. The teams were made up of Engineers as well as Environmental and Social Safeguards specialist from the Sierra Leone Economic Diversification Project, Ministry of Tourism, Community Leaders and Ward Councillors responsible for affected areas respectively. During the walk-throughs, the teams identified

resettlement impacts that could be avoided and made necessary recommendations. This helped to eliminate resettling and / or compensating those within the areas, whose impacts would be avoided, identify impacts within the areas that could be avoided, minimise disruption to the community and mitigate likely social tension.

1.8.2 Effort 2: Resettlement Workshops

The Consultant, and stakeholders’ engagement as well as this would benefit the contractor’s community engagement activities and would eventually reduce resettlement-related grievances during the construction phase. In addition, during these workshops the team received very valuable information from stakeholders and communities that assisted the team in finding other ways of minimising resettlement. These valuable inputs were passed to engineers, so they could amend their designs accordingly.

Table 2: Concerns Raised During ARAP Workshops

Issues of PAPs	Response
Compensation of damaged properties	Damaged properties will be compensated where applicable.
Compensation channel	All payment will be made directly to PAP personal bank account or directly on the table.
Employment	Contractors will be encouraged to recruit PAPs during construction for manpower etc.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	According to GoSL and World Bank Procedures

1.9 Results of Efforts to Minimize Resettlement

The efforts aimed at minimising resettlement of potential PAPs resulted in general reduction in the number of persons potentially displaced in each area and a reduction in economic displacement /compensation. Specific efforts included the following:

- Avoid the loss of homes and structures
- Identified alternative alignments that would avoid or reduce impact to existing structures and businesses and thus avoid impacting many households and businesses thus minimising loss of income and impacts on livelihood; and
- Identified alternative alignment of right-of-way and for locating project infrastructure.

1.10 Need for Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

Task 2 of the Request for Proposal (RFP) calls for the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in line with the principles, procedures and processes outlined in the RPF using the most recent and accurate information on the: (i) proposed resettlement and its impacts on displaced persons and other adversely affected groups; and (ii) legal issues affecting resettlement. The RAP will cover elements that are specific to the selected locations in the project context.

The following sections of this ARAP correspond to the scope of work required under the consultancy:

- undertake stakeholder consultation of all projects affected persons and communities, making sure that both women and men are consulted, as well as people with disabilities.
- outline means or ways by which grievances can be addressed.
- conduct a census of all projects affected persons and communities.
- develop eligibility criteria for resettlement/compensation in close collaboration with the Project Affected People.
- undertake an inventory of properties affected and assessment of the affected assets and establish compensation entitlement matrix based on the findings of the census.
- develop a Grievance Redress Mechanism which incorporates existing local practices and the proposed structure outlined in the RPF.
- develop a form for recording complaints and attach this as annex to the RAP; and
- prepare a comprehensive RAP report considering the national laws and the standards and requirements of the World Bank safeguards policies (OP / BP 4.12).

1.11 Project Description and Design Considerations

The project works in six selected communities and five of them are found in the Freetown Peninsula and Bonthe Island in Southern Sierra Leone. The selected communities in the Freetown Peninsula are as follows:

- ❖ Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary
- ❖ Leicester Community
- ❖ River No 2 Community
- ❖ Bureh community
- ❖ York Community (Descoped)

1.12 Proposed Interventions

The following table lists the proposed interventions and describes the improvements envisaged. Not all of them will however require resettlement considerations.

Table 3: Proposed Interventions and Policy Implications

No	Community	Type of Action	Implications for OP / BP 4.12
1	Tacugama	Investment in Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary to attract tourist and private sector investment	No implication on the policy. In short, no resettlement
2	Leicester Peak	Investment in Leicester peak view to attract tourist and private sector investment, Road improvement. Construction of restaurant and bar; and construction of a resource center.	Policy implication: Resettlement of stone miners and other PAPs
3	River No 2	Investment in River No 2 Beach facility to attract tourist and private sector investment, Improvement of existing kitchen Improvement of existing restaurant, bar and guesthouses	No implication on the policy. In short, no resettlement.
4	Bureh Community	Investment in Bureh Beach facility to attract tourist and private sector investment	No implication on the policy. No need to resettle any one from this community.
5	Bonthe	Investment in Bonthe Beach facility to attract tourist and private sector investment	No implication on the policy. In short, no resettlement.
6	York Community	Descoped	Descoped

1.13 Study Objectives

The abbreviated RAP studies have been undertaken to capture credible and accurate data that will be analyzed and provide information to meet the following objectives:

- ❖ Enable entitlement and compensation payments for each affected household to be determined and agreed.
- ❖ Helps SLEDP understand the socio-economic context of the study areas (Communities) including the
 - ❖ Social, health, historical, political, and economic conditions.
- ❖ Provide data that identifies and predict adverse impacts and plan mitigating actions for the SLEDP.
- ❖ Provide baseline information for livelihood restoration planning and intervention, as well as for future monitoring and audit purposes.
- ❖ Identify vulnerable groups whose conditions may be exacerbated by the impacts of the project.
- ❖ Ensure SLEDP is compliant with all Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) statutory obligations and in meeting with (WB/OP 4.12).

1.14 Study Plan

Table 4: Summary of Study Plan

Content	Deliverables	By Whom?
A. Primary structures survey	To identify structures under study	Consultant / Survey Team
Stitch and geo-reference images for easy data capture	Analyze all images first and possibly give them tags for easy identification	GIS / GPS Specialist
Digitize settlement features (especially buildings) from the geo-referenced images.	Identify varying settlement characteristics	GIS / GPS Specialist
Code all objects digitized (buildings, huts, kitchens, wells, etc.) and produce a draft plan.	Categorize all structures for easy coding	GIS / GPS Specialist
Mark up all objects as per draft layout plan; *Indicate any object on the layout plan which has not been captured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Select the right equipment ❖ Study the layout plan ❖ Name all the captured images. 	Survey Team
Provide final layout plan to the Resettlement Survey Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Categorize all plans available ❖ Give them tags if possible. 	GIS / GPS Specialist
Acquire / obtain details about objects / buildings (e.g., whether an object/building is a dwelling house, hut, kitchen etc.). Update settlement dataset accordingly.	Classify all buildings according to purpose.	Survey Team
B. Economic Assessment		
Provide support to the crop / economic assessment team, per the normal assessment procedures, by marking out assessment limits, measuring areas, and generally validating assessments, using suitable means.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Agree on procedures ❖ Measurement of various areas for the assessment 	<p>Consultant</p> <p>GIS / GPS Specialist</p>
Produce maps of crop-assessed areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Each map should indicate the following: Type of crop; and ❖ Agronomic characteristics etc. 	Survey Team

C. Using appropriate survey tools limits / boundaries. Limits / boundaries and sizes of land, and capture and document data about land parcel ownership.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Boundary delineation ❖ Analyse landowners according to size of plots. ❖ Recording outcomes in field notebooks 	Survey Team
Using appropriate survey tools limits / boundaries. Limits / boundaries and sizes of land, and capture and document data about land parcel ownership.		Survey Team
D. Socio-Economic, Census and Asset Inventory ❖ Questionnaire designed and reviewed		Survey Coordinator
Handheld devices programmed, and questionnaire uploaded and reviewed		Survey Team
Enumerators Recruited and Trained x 5 (Supported by 2 SLEDP Staff from Project Main Office)		Consultant
Socio-economics Assessment and Asset Enumerator (CAD) inducted		Consultant
Stakeholders engaged and informed of study and commencement date		Survey Coordinator
Transportation to move Enumerators to and from the field (communities)		Consultant
Final meeting with stakeholders of communities to kick start the Study.		Consultant
Commence Study		Survey Team
Meeting with Communities chairmen to update on exercise and engage on resettlement process. Chairmen's Residence		Consultant / SLEDP ESS / SLEDP SSS

Daily monitoring of data collected to ensure QA / QC - Feedback provided to Enumerators daily .		Consultant
Post Study Data Verification (Field and Office)		GIS / GPS Specialist

All households residing in selected communities and villages / towns were included in the Socio-Economic assessment. This was 100 percent sampling of dwelling structures and households. The assessment gathered the following information:

- Basic owner /occupier information
- Ownership interests in the land
- Photographs of the project site and the jetty environs.
- GPS coordinates and photos of the farm
- Sign-off by relevant /owners and witnesses

1.15 Study Methodologies

SLEDP balanced quantitative and qualitative methods of gathering data to ensure a complete understanding of the social profile of the selected communities.

- **Quantitative Surveys**

Quantitative data gathering methods were used during the study as residents were asked to complete a questionnaire. This helped guided the collection of reliable statistical results and numerical data analysis. Survey sample was 100 percent.

- **Direct Observation / Simple Counting**

Direct observation is one of the simplest ways of gathering objective data. It was useful for obtaining simple quantitative data for immovable communal assets in various communities such as the water wells, school, mosque, and other physical communal assets. The advantage of this is that it provided reliable and objective data that obtained and analyzed with ease.

- **Focus Group Discussion (FGD)**

Focus group discussions were held with the Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Leister Peak communities. These communities do not have a stagnant population as human settlement was very sporadic. The teams however sought evert settlement community and collected necessary information from them,

- The facilitator gathered information by leading the discussion around a specific topic and asking open-ended questions.
- It was purpose-oriented - to look at how their current living condition is perceived and their thoughts about the relocation of some people.
- The group discussions lasted an hour and half, so that participants can return to their daily activities with minimal disruption.

In addition, a Focus Group Discussion was held with the women in all the selected communities to gauge their opinion of the resettlement process and consult on livelihood activities being planned. A key message out of this was their desire to engage in commercialization, rather than their current subsistence activities. The women requested micro-credit seed money as well as training and financial assistance to start their various economic ventures. There was limited interest raised about technical and vocational training.

1.16 Socio-economic, Census and Household Survey Planning

Study Team Formation

The Consultant recruited enumerators with tertiary level education and were trained on conducting surveys and community assessments.

- Two days training and induction was provided to the Enumerators by the Consultant.
- Enumerators familiar with the communities already were available to start at short notice.
- The Consultant developed the tools and supervised the implementation of this exercise.
- The GIS / GPS Specialist with also an engineering background prepared the handheld devices and technology, as well as delivered the training in using coded questionnaires.
- Determined required number and gender ratio of Enumerators

1.17 Social Baseline and Data Analyses

The goal of this ARAP is to enable those who would be displaced by a project improve their standard of living - a goal that requires an examination of social, environmental, and economic conditions beyond simple physical inventories.

A total of seventy-nine (79) household / PAPs interviews were recorded. Data analysis was undertaken using the same SPSS or statistical program for social scientists. The data was reported in the following format:

- Tables
- Graphs and Charts
- Frequencies, Percentages, and Averages
- Mean, Mode, and Standard Deviations
- Minimum and Maximum ranges

2.0 Legislation and Regulatory Framework

The preparation and implementation of this ARAP is guided by the applicable national legal framework of Sierra Leone and the World Bank's operational policy on involuntary resettlement (OP / BP 4.12)

2.1 Legislation Related to Resettlement

The following national legislations are related to this resettlement in Sierra Leone:

- Constitution of Sierra Leone 1991.
- National Environmental Policy (Revised Edition - October 1994).
- The Local Government (Amendment) Act, 2004 / 2017.
- National Land Policy 2015.
- Agricultural Policy (April 2007).
- Environment Protection Agency Act (2008).
- The Sierra Leone Roads Authority (Amendment) Act (2010).
- The Road Transport Authority Act (1996) (Amended to the Roads Safety Authority Act (2016).
- The Road Maintenance Fund Administration Act (2010).
- The Road Traffic Act (2007).
- The Sierra Leone Road Safety Authority (Amendment) Act, 2016.
- The Maritime Administration Act, 2000.
- National Water Resource Management Agency Act, 2017.
- The Integrated Transport Policy, Strategy, and Investment Plan, 2013.
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2003).

2.2 Constitution

The Constitution includes provisions to protect the right of individuals to private property, but Section 21 of the Constitution also sets principles under which citizens may be deprived of their property in the public interest. Consequently, the Constitution upholds the fundamental rights of citizens to own property and receive support from the State when that property is compulsorily acquired by the State. Furthermore, it also makes provision for the prompt payment of adequate compensation and access to the court or other impartial and independent authority for the determination of the landowner's 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.

Section 21 of the constitution relating to "Protection from deprivation of property", states thus: No property of any description shall be compulsorily taken possession of, and no interest in or right over property of any description shall be compulsorily acquired, except where the following conditions are satisfied, that is to say:

- a. the taking of possession or acquisition is necessary in the interests of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, town and country planning, the development or utilization of any property in such a manner as to promote the public benefit or the public welfare of citizens of Sierra Leone.
- b. the necessity therefore is such as to afford reasonable justification for the causing of any hardship that may result to any person having any interest in or right over the property; and

c. Provision is made by law applicable to that taking of possession or acquisition.

Relevance to the project: The Constitution of Sierra Leone (1991) makes provision for the protection of the rights of individuals to private property (Section 21), but it also makes provision for the compulsory acquisition of land where it is in the public interest. Critically, the Constitution requires that where individuals are deprived of their property, they are provided with prompt and fair compensation.

2.3 National Environmental Policy (Revised Edition - October 1994)

This National Environmental Policy seeks to achieve sustainable development in Sierra Leone through the implementation of sound environmental management systems which will encourage productivity and harmony between man and his environment. It also promotes efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of nationals; to enrich the understanding of ecological systems and natural resource importance to the Nation. Thus, the key objective of the policy is to secure for all Sierra Leoneans a quality environment that can adequately provide for their health and well-being.

Relevance to the project: The Environmental Protection Agency Act 2008 makes provision for the consideration of socio-economic impacts, including displacement, to be included in the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment. Provisions are also made for the disclosure of the RAP Report.

2.4 Local Government Act (2004)

The Local Government Act deals with the establishment and operation of local councils around the country to enable meaningful decentralization and devolution of Government functions. It stipulates that a local council shall be the highest political authority in the locality and shall have legislative and executive powers to be exercised in accordance with this Act or any other enactment. It shall be responsible, generally for promoting the development of the locality and the welfare of the people in the locality with the resources at its disposal and with such resources and capacity as it can mobilize from the central government and its agencies, national and international organizations, and the private sector.

The local council should initiate and maintain programs for the development of basic infrastructure and provide works and services in the locality. A local council shall cause to be prepared a development plan which shall guide the development of the locality. The schedules to the Local Government Act outline the activities of various MDAs that have been devolved to local councils.

Relevance to the project: The Act will be important based on the role that Peninsula communities, as key stakeholders will play in the project. The Act provides for the establishment of localities and local authorities; provides for functioning of local authorities; defines functions and powers of local councils and councilors; and establishes the Local Government Service Commission, the Local Government Finance Committee, and the Inter-Ministerial Committee on decentralization. The statutory laws recognize private freehold land in Freetown and the Western Area (previously a British colony), while land in the additional provinces (previously a British protectorate) is governed by customary law with chiefs serving as custodians.

Under this above regime, land may be classified as state land, private land, or communal land. Land tenure arrangements for the project are likely to be a combination of all three land tenure types. However, given the urban context and the presiding regulatory framework, most of land tenure is likely to be state and private land.

2.5 National Lands Policy (2015)

The new National Land Policy is the guideline in the administration of, management, control, planning and execution of land matters in Sierra Leone. The Policy aims at the judicious use of the nation's land and its entire natural resources by all sections of Sierra Leone society in support of various socio-economic activities undertaken in accordance with sustainable resource management principles. The principles of the land policy include among others:

- principle of land as a common national or communal property resource held in trust for the people and which must be used in the long -term interest of the people of Sierra Leone. This principle only holds where it does not violate existing rights of private ownership.
- compensation to be paid for lands acquired through compulsory government acquisition will be fair and adequate and will be determined, among other things, through negotiations that take into consideration government investment in the area; local authorities may negotiate for land for project development purposes, but all such grants should be properly documented and processed.
- no interest in or right over any land belonging to an individual or family can be disposed of without consultation with the owner or occupier of the land; and
- No interest in or right over any land belonging to an individual or family can be compulsorily acquired without payment, in reasonable time, of fair and adequate compensation.

The law governing interest in land in the Western area is partly derived from the English law based on what used to exist in England, partly by Act of Parliament including the Constitution of Sierra Leone Act No. 6 of 1991 especially section 21 and all amendments made thereto. Here, the law regulating acquisition of land and compensation is governed by the Public Land Act, Cap 116 of the laws of Sierra Leone 1960 particularly Sections 4,5,6,7,8,9,10, 15,16,18, and 19 etc. of the Act (i.e., CAP 116 of the laws of Sierra Leone 1960).

Relevance to the project: Under Sierra Leone law, compensation is usually made in cash for the actual value of the land, as well as for damages to property sustained by reason of the appropriation. According to Cap 116 and Cap 119, factors to be considered in determining just compensation are:

- the market value of the land at the date of the publication of the warrant.
- damage sustained because of the severance of affected land from the remainder of the person's land.
- general damage.
- expenses involved if the person is forced to change his occupation or place of business.
- Damage suffered by people having other rights over the land.

2.6 Environment Protection Agency Act (2008)

The Environment Protection Act Agency of 2008 was prepared after the National Environmental Policy, and it alludes to the creation of a National Environmental Protection Agency and makes provision for carrying out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) prior to certain development activities. It also establishes the legal and regulatory framework for monitoring the implementation of sound environmental management practices.

Part IV of the EPA Act exclusively deals with the activities and requirements of an EIA. This part of the Act emphasizes the processes and procedures leading to the acquisition of an environmental license with respect to the conduct of fully acceptable EIA studies. It further stipulates the duties and obligations

of both the environmental license holder and the Board of Directors if an environmental license is granted.

Section 24 (1) of the Act submits that an EIA is demanded for certain types of project activities for which any person who wishes to undertake or cause to be undertaken any of the projects set out in the first schedule shall apply to the agency for a license.

Projects requiring an EIA are those as given in the first schedule (Section 24) of the Act, whose activities involve or include the following:

- exploitation of hydraulic resources (e.g. dams, drainage and irrigation projects, water basin development, water supply);
- infrastructure (e.g. roads, bridges, airports, harbors, transmission lines, pipes, railways);
- industrial activities (e.g., metallurgical plants, wood processing plants, chemical plants, power plants, cement plants, refinery and petrol-chemical plants, agro-industries).
- extractive industries (e.g., mining, quarrying, extraction of sand, gravel, salt, peat, oil, and gas).
- waste management and disposal (e.g., sewage systems and treatment plants, landfills, treatment plants for the household and hazardous waste); and
- Housing construction and development schemes.

The second schedule (Section 25) of the Environmental Protection Act 2008, gives several factors which determine whether a potential project, necessarily must prepare an EIA for approval to implement its activities on the environment.

The third schedule (Section 26) of the Act indicates the contents to be considered in preparing the EIA. It is stated in this Act, that an EIA shall contain a true statement and description of:

- The location of the project and its surroundings.
- The principle, concept, and purpose of the project.
- The direct or indirect effects that the project is likely to have on the environment.
- The social, economic, and cultural effect that the project is likely to have on people and society.
- The communities interested parties and Government ministries consulted.
- Any actions or measures which may avoid, prevent, change, mitigate or remedy the likely effect on people and society.
- Any alternatives to the proposed project.
- Natural resources in the locality to be used in the project.
- The plans for decommissioning of the project; and
- Such other information as may be necessary for a proper review of the potential environmental impact of the project.

The minister has the authority as stated in section 33, to make regulations that would make it incumbent on the project owner to acquire and maintain an insurance or other appropriate financial security. This is to guarantee payment of compensation for any damage, resulting from the operations of the project, or to guarantee payment for preventive measures or for rehabilitation where necessary.

The instrument to this Act entails procedures set by the Agency for the application of an Environmental Impact Assessment License and the license fees. Once submitted, the Director will solicit comments on the EIA from Board members and professional associations. EPA-SL will determine whether the report meets expectations. The report will be gazette and passed on to professional bodies for review. The proponent will have to disclose the report at a minimum of two locations after advertisements in a newspaper. Announcements may also be made in one of more local languages. Through the public

participation exercise, comments will be made on the report which must be taken into consideration in revising the document. After this stage, the Board may accept or reject the report.

A license will be issued after the approval stage for which there is a prescribed fee. The proponent may seek legal redress if the EIA is rejected.

Licenses are typically issued for a twelve-month period. Once the license is issued, EPA-SL is responsible for monitoring projects and their environmental impacts to verify compliance. At the expiration of this period, the Director has the authority to renew or revoke the license.

2.7 Relevance of EPA to the Project

- **Enforcement and Compliance:** The Agency ensures compliance with laid down environmental impact assessment procedures in the planning and execution of development projects, such as this one, including compliance in respect of existing projects.
- **Environmental Impact Licensing:** The Agency reviews and approves environmental impact assessments and environmental impact statements submitted in accordance with the EPA Act of 2008 or any other sector law.
- The Agency is responsible for the creation of public awareness of the environment and its importance to the economic and social life of Sierra Leoneans.
- **Strengthen private sector involvement in Environmental Management.** Liaise with the private sector, non-governmental agencies, Community Based Organizations on issues relating to the environment.

2.8 National Policy on Resettlement

It should be noted that there is no single enacted local legislation or policy that governs land acquisitions and resettlement. However, it is important to make note of the following aspects regarding public disclosure and land tenure.

2.9 Land Tenure and Ownership

Land administration in Sierra Leone is governed by a dual system of law, dispersed in about twenty statutes and regulations.

In the Western Area of Sierra Leone, land tenure is governed by Property Statutes. Land is either State (publicly) owned or privately owned. The right of the state to public land is inalienable and indefeasible. Rights of occupation over public land may be granted under warrant. The state has the power, conferred by the Unoccupied Lands Act, cap 117, to take possession of unoccupied land.

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

2.10 Public Disclosure

There is no national policy as such on public disclosure. However, the Environment Protection Agency Act, 2008 (section 27(1) and (2)) states that the EPA shall circulate an EIA to various bodies and opens

it for public inspection and comments in the National Gazette and newspapers for a specified period. There are specific regulations developed by the environmental department that are currently in force.

2.11 Cultural Heritage

The National Environmental Policy (1994) provides for the collection of relevant data on biological diversity and cultural heritage. It seeks to promote socio-economic and cultural development through the preservation of biological diversity for the sustainable utilization of natural resources. There are references to the preservation and/or respectful removal (taking into consideration cultural sensitivities) of “society bushes” for mining and other purposes in various regulations.

2.12 World Bank Safeguards Policies

The World Bank Policies - Involuntary Resettlement (OP / BP 4.12), including the Environmental and Social Framework published in 2017 as well as Physical and Cultural Property (OPN 11.03) are applicable to the RAP aspect of this project. These have also been addressed in the RPF which is the basis for this ARAP.

World Bank’s Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 (World Bank, 2004) is seen internationally as the global standard for involuntary resettlement guidelines.

The fundamental objective of resettlement planning, as stipulated in OP 4.12, is to avoid resettlement wherever feasible, or, where resettlement is unavoidable, to minimize its extent and to explore all viable alternatives.

Where land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are unavoidable, resettlement and compensation activities are conducted in a manner that provides sufficient opportunity for the PAPs to participate in the planning and implementation of the operation. Furthermore, if incomes are adversely affected, adequate investment is required to give the persons displaced by the Project the opportunity to at least restore their income.

The World Bank’s Safeguard Policy OP 4.12 applies to all components of the Project and to all economically and /or physically affected persons, regardless of the number of people affected, the severity of impact and the legality of landholding. The OP 4.12 further requires particular attention to be given to the needs of vulnerable groups especially those below the poverty line, including:

- Landless individuals and households.
- Elderly persons.
- Women and children.
- Persons Living with disabilities
- Indigenous groups and ethnic minorities; and
- Other disadvantaged persons such as beggars and people living way below the poverty line.

The policy is triggered not only by physical relocation caused by the project but by any loss of land or other assets resulting in:

- Relocation or loss of shelter.
- Loss of assets or access to assets; or
- Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether the affected people must move to another location.

The policy applies to all components of a project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing. It also applies to other activities resulting in involuntary resettlement that in the judgment of the Bank are:

- Directly and significantly related to the Bank-assisted project.
- Necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project document; and
- Conducted, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project.

2.13 Objectives of Involuntary Resettlement Policy

The objectives of the involuntary resettlement policy are to:

- Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.
- Project affected persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs (RAP).
- Assist project affected persons to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-subproject level.
- The policy defines the requirement of preparing a resettlement plan or a Resettlement Policy Framework, to address the involuntary resettlement.

The key Principles of World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy are:

- The need to screen the project early in the planning stage.
- Conduct meaningful consultation.
- At the minimum restore livelihood levels to what PAPs were before the project, improve the livelihoods of affected vulnerable groups.
- Prompt compensation at full replacement cost is to be paid.
- ensure that PAPs who have no statutory rights to the land that they are working, are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of and/or assets; and
- Disclose all reports.

The policy safeguards against impoverishment risks of involuntary resettlement that may be associated with a development project. It addresses risks that the production systems may be dismantled; people may face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost; people may be relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks may be weakened; kin groups may be dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help may be diminished or lost.

The OP / BP 4.12 further requires particular attention to be given to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line including.

- Landless individuals and households.
- Elderly persons.
- Women and children.
- Other disadvantageous persons.

The World Bank's Policy requires that where OP / BP 4.12 is applied, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) shall be prepared and cleared by the Bank prior to the implementation of resettlement activities.

It is a requirement of the Bank for adequate provision to be made for compensation and other assistance to Project Affected Persons, to restore livelihoods when these are affected appreciably, and this must be done prior to the displacement of people. In particular, the policy requires that possession of land for project activities may take place only after compensation has been paid. Resettlement sites, new homes and related infrastructure, public services and moving allowances must be provided to the affected persons in accordance with the provisions of the ARAP

2.14 Comparative Analysis of National Policies with World Bank Requirements

This ARAP is prepared in accordance with the existing national legal and administrative framework on compulsory land acquisition and compensation and that of the World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement. In case of conflict between the national laws of Sierra Leone and the World Bank OP / BP 4.12, the latter will prevail. The key differences between Sierra Leonean legislation and WB OP 4.12 relevant for this project are as follows:

- Persons who have no recognizable claim to the land they occupy are not entitled to compensation, including resettlement to adequate housing and livelihood restoration assistance.
- Persons who have no recognizable claim to the land they occupy are not recorded by a census.
- In cases of economic displacement, project affected people, including those with informal income are not entitled to livelihood restoration assistance, however this can be provided in the framework of the WB OP / BP 4.12 policies.
- Informal residential and business structures are not subject to compensation.
- National consultations with affected people regarding proposed compensation processes are not required by legislation.
- Provision of special support to vulnerable groups is not applicable in the national legislation.
- Foreseen by the Expropriation Law, however it can be provided in the framework of other national laws.
- There are no requirements for follow on monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement process and outcomes.

2.15 Common Principles

Both the donors' and the policy of GoSL support the following basic principles:

- Involuntary resettlement shall be avoided or minimized to the extent possible through the incorporation of social consideration into design options and alignment selections.
- Where displacement is unavoidable, i.e., people losing assets, livelihood and other resources shall be assisted in improving or at a minimum regaining their former status of living at no cost to themselves.

There are some areas, however, where additional measures or further specifications for the entitlements under national guidelines and laws are necessary to meet the standards of the World Bank (OP / BP 4.12). These additional measures are essential for ensuring that the principles mentioned above will be achieved. In addition, a well thought out, specific entitlement framework would protect the project from major delays caused by confusion. Table 5 below, presents a comparison of National Legislation and World Bank Requirements for Involuntary Resettlement.

Table 5: Comparison of National Legislation and World Bank Requirements for Involuntary Resettlement

Landowners	Sierra Leone's policy	WB OP / BP 4.12
Land Tenants	Cash compensation based upon market value.	Recommends land-for-land compensation. Other compensation is at replacement cost.
Owners of "Nonpermanent" And "permanent" buildings	Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land	Are entitled to some form of compensation whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy
Encroachers and squatters. Illegal structures	Cash compensation based on market value.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement
Consultation	No compensations	Entitled to compensation for buildings, structures, installations and improvements and other assistance measures
Consultation	Silent	Insists upon consultation and informed participation of all affected persons throughout resettlement process.
Loss of Access / Rights of Way	Silent	Provide assistance to offset the loss of such resources to a community
Livelihoods	Silent	Compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance to improve or at least restore standards of living and livelihoods.
Communal Resources	Where land is owned by the community, compensation may be paid to the chief on behalf of the community or into a specially designated fund for the benefit of the community.	Where land is collectively owned, the project is to offer land-based compensation where feasible Endeavour to offset the loss of communal resources through support for initiatives that enhance the productivity of the remaining resources, in-kind or cash compensation for loss of access or provide access to alternative sources of the lost resource.
Resettlement Assistance	Silent	Affected persons provided with assistance with movement, transition support and to re-establish access to lost resources.
Vulnerable Groups	Silent	Provide relocation assistance suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons, with particular attention paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable.
Grievance	Land Use Act provides for establishment of a Land Use and Allocation Committee in each state to arbitrate compensation related disputes. Either party may seek judicial redress in the courts.	Requires the elaborate design of multiple orders of grievance redress mechanism, which provides varied access to suit PAPs understanding and comfort for dispute resolution promptly in an impartial and transparent manner

2.16 Cut - Off Date

The project cut - off dates for the various project sites were publicly disclosed and widely disseminated within communities and further communicated to individual PAPs and stakeholders during consultations and census. Following these activities, the project cut-off dates were established by the consultant and the community in conjunction with the SLEDP for the various project sites as:

- ❖ Leicester Peak Community - 14th December 2021
- ❖ River No. 2 Community - 20th December 2021
- ❖ Bureh Community - 16th December 2021

By these cut - off dates, anyone who makes a claim for loss of land or any assets after such dates are ineligible for expropriation / compensation.

3.0 Administrative Framework

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

3.1 Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Affairs (MTCA)

This Ministry is the overall supervisor of the Tourism project. It has an oversight function over the Sierra Leone Economic Diversification Project. It also represents Government in all tourism activities in the country.

The Sierra Leone Economic Diversification Project (SLEDP). The SLEDP Coordination Unit is the implementer of this project. Together with its work force, do the day-to-day work of this rehabilitation and Resettlement program. The project Coordination Unit (PCU) is supervised by the Project Coordinator.

3.2 Ministry of Works and Public Assets (MoWPA)

The MoWPA is charged with several statutory responsibilities among which are: (i) road construction, supervision, monitoring and maintenance of the main road system through SLRA as well as public buildings; (ii) enhances the improvement of road networks by securing bilateral and multilateral agreements with donors for funding; (iii) provision of engineering infrastructure to roads (iv) Construction and maintenance activities can lead to habitat fragmentation and pollution problems and (v) to use the resources, both human and material available to the MoWPA to make roads the best and safest means of transport all the time.

3.3 Ministry of Lands, Housing and Country Planning

The MLHCP would be responsible for managing land valuation and compensation related to this project. The ministry provides advisory services to the public on land matters and is also responsible for physical planning. The Town and Country Planning Department is responsible among others for planning, controlling, and ensuring the harmonious, sustainable and cost-effective development of human settlements in accordance with sound environmental and planning principles.

The Surveys and Lands Department: This 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 other functions related to involuntary resettlement.

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

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.

3.4 Ministry of Finance (MOF)

This ministry has the broad responsibility for financial management, procurement, and monitoring and evaluation functions of the project. For this project, the PFMU, performs all financial duties.

3.5 Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD)

Local Government in Sierra Leone is a sub-national structure to which some functions have been delegated to it from the Central Government to plan, administer and manage with accompanying

resources. The Freetown City Council operates through a local council which is the highest political body in the Freetown. The elected council constitutes representative body with delegated powers and funds for local governance.

3.6 The Environment Protection Agency (EPA-SL)

Environment Protection Agency (EPA) is a statutory agency for the protection of the environment and for other related matters. With reference to the road project, the EPA has the overall responsibility of approving and monitoring the project's compliance in line with the Approval Conditions as well as other standards relating to environment. It is further empowered to identify projects, plans and policies for which environmental assessment are necessary and ensure that the same is done in line with the provisions of EIA regulations. Its responsibilities include managing the EIA process, making decisions, and ensuring that management occurs in accordance with the decision. As such, EPA approves the terms of reference for project assessments, reviews reports including the project brief, EIA and follow-up, monitoring reports. The Agency also helps the project proponent to establish a public consultation process.

EPA requires that any RAP related activities especially physical displacement of PAPs be included and clearly captured in the Scoping Report and as part of the ESMP.

3.7 Ministry of Environment

This ministry is responsible for formulating policy and laws for the protection and management of the environment. Policy guidelines developed by this ministry is being implemented by the Environment Protection Agency.

3.8 Sierra Leone Police (SLP)

Police traffic functions include controlling operations and enforcing regulations; the police undertake some traffic planning functions, such as design and implementation of one-way traffic systems. In addition, they collect transport accident and fatality data.

3.9 Sierra Leone Maritime Administration

The SLMA operates and governs the registry of vessels in accordance with the Sierra Leone Merchant Shipping to ensure safety of life at sea and protection of the marine environment. This agency's relevance to this project is in connection with Bonthe Island and the beach communities.

3.10 Key Project Stakeholders

The project implementing agency will be the Sierra Leone Economic Diversification Project (SLEDP), and the Ministry of Finance. The role of the PCU would ultimately need to be expanded. Although the PCU currently has the capacity in safeguards management, a greater amount of effort should be allocated to this area.

The Steering Committee will be established with members from key agencies responsible to support project preparation will help strengthen coordination amongst multiple agencies. The technical support group supports the Steering Committee with project preparation. The Technical support group aims to build capacity within the government, by integrating government staff from MTCA or other relevant stakeholders with consultants. The Project Fiduciary Management Unit (PFMU) is anchored in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.

The Resettlement Working Group (RWG) set up will be the primary mechanism for engaging resettlement-affected households and other relevant stakeholders in resettlement planning. The Resettlement Working Group has been formed to plan and co-ordinate resettlement activities. The RWG includes representatives of resettlement-affected households, local authorities (statutory and customary), the project RAP consultant and the Project Implementation Unit. Ultimately all bodies related to resettlement including the RWG will be answerable to the Steering committee.

The roles of the key institutions in the ARAP and comments on their capacities are provided in the table below.

Table 6: Roles of Key Institutions in the ARAP Process

Institution	Key Role in ARAP	Comments on Institutional Capacity to Carry Out Mandate
Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Affairs (MTCA)	Help to strengthen coordination across multiple agencies on RAP issues through a Steering Committee with members from key agencies.	High administrative capacity but technical capacity limitations. Could call upon competent personnel from other MDAs and consultancies.
Project Fiduciary Management Unit (PFMU)	Responsible for lands transactions. Land acquisition for new land for project and land for resettlement should be done through Ministry.	Most government land not properly codified and technical capacity of Ministry limited. Ministry finds it difficult to manage the indiscipline in the land market but should be in a position for this project to assist with land acquisition of a limited areal extent.
Ministry of Finance (MOF)	This ministry has the broad responsibility for financial management, procurement, and monitoring and evaluation functions of the project. All requests for RAP funds to be provided by the GoSL should be done through this Ministry.	No capacity limitations. But funds approved could depend on government budget in the face of competing socio-economic projects.
The Environment Protection Agency (EPA-SL)	As such, EPA approves EIAs, follow-up on environmental monitoring reports. EPA requires that any RAP related activities especially physical displacement of PAPs be included and clearly captured in its required ESMP report. The project obtains its EIA license from EPA.	Capacity considered adequate for tasks related to RAP.

Institution	Key Role in ARAP	Comments on Institutional Capacity to Carry Out Mandate
Sierra Leone Police (SLP)	Police functions include securing both life and property throughout the country, controlling operations and enforcing regulations.	Capacity adequate for monitoring duties but limited in terms of collecting and keeping statistics
Sierra Leone Maritime Administration (SLMA)	The SLMA oversees safety of life at sea. Although its involvement in this project will be minimal, it needs to be consulted on safety aspects of the sea vessels using the jetties especially for Bonthe Island.	Capacity for monitoring vessels and boats inadequate.

3.11 Establishment of Institutional and Communication Structures

Meetings were held with stakeholders regarding the setting up of a Resettlement Working Group (RWG). The Terms of Reference (TOR) for the RWG was adopted. Preliminary discussions were held with stakeholders in selected communities about the compensation framework. The RWG when set, will meet on several occasions. The consultant will coordinate the consultation and participation process with affected persons, host communities, and local government and related authorities on different occasions.

A resettlement paper will be prepared outlining the resettlement process and what it entails. This will be posted at various appropriate places in the communities affected. A community engagement plan will also be prepared which recognizes the role of the RWG. Records will be kept of Focus Group meetings.

3.12 Responsibilities of the Resettlement Working Group

In consultation with the client and the RWG, the responsibilities of the RWG include to support in the implement of all resettlement activities, manage risks of exploitation and acts as liaison between the community and the Project Coordination Unit (PCU). A matrix detailing tasks, responsibilities and complementary planning actions will be prepared as a tool for supporting all resettlement-related activities.

4.0 Description of the Project Affected Areas

4.1 Leicester Peak Community

The proposed project site is at the Leicester Peak, in the neighborhood of the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Corporation (SLBC) communication poles. GPS coordinates were taken at various positions within and outside the project site, including the Security Gate of the SLBC (GPS Coordinates: 695530m E/ 934486m N).

4.2 Communities Profile

Every community in the selected communities has its own characteristics, physically and socio-economically. Their summary profiles will highlight the complexity of each of them as follows:

4.3 Proposed Project Activities at Leicester Peak

- upgrading of access roads from main road network to Leicester Peak, 2.5km including soil stabilization, improvement of the road with porous asphalt and concrete produced from recycled material or permeable concrete pavers and drainage
- It also includes land scaping of two green parking areas (interlocking paving with grass and new trees , local species, min 3m high) 36 parking stalls (450 sqm) including parking for people with disabilities.
- Soil containment system including vegetal geogrid and plantation of appropriate shrubs
- Urban Furniture appropriate to the sence of place (benches and dust bins)
- Appropriate custom signage system including viewpoint interserspective pannels, path signs, roadside directional signs and so forth. Site facilities Utilities

4.4 Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary

- Improving access roads from the main road network to entrance including moving the access (improve safety), soil stabilization , improvement of unpaved road (to remain unsealed),and drainage (1,800m approximately)
- Lanscaping of 3 green parking areas (interlocking parking with grass), a new parking for visitors at the northern entrance of the botanical garden (40 Parking bays and 4 buses, including parking for people with disabilities, an new parking for visitors close to the entrance and to the Southern entrance of the botanical garden (12 Parking bays), and a staff,sercice parking (4Parking bays)
- Improvement of custom signage system including interpretation panels, path signs, roadside directional signs, etc. The signage system will cover access, main road ,botanical garden trails,until the entrance to the Tacugama Chimpanzee Santuary.

4.5 Bonth Project Site

- Improvement of waterfront promenade (from the community guest house to future visitor's tourist centre and of Medina Street from clock Tower to the municipal building,

including soil stabilization, improvement of unpaved road with asphalt and concrete produced from recycled material or permeable concrete pervious and drainage (2060m).

- Public lighting system along the waterfront promenade and Medina Street including lighting appliances and cabling (85m).
- Landscaping of a green area (interlocking paving with grass and new trees, local species, 3 min. 3m high, (700 sqm), close to the future visitor centre and two historical trees at the end of the water promenade.
- Planting of 85 new trees, local species, min. 3m high (along waterfront promenade, Medina Street, and the new green area)
- Urban Furniture appropriate to the site
- Appropriate custom signage including interpretive panels
- Refurbishment of existing buildings
- Fresh water supply systems
- Connection to the telecommunication networks/wire and wireless

4.6 Bureh Beach

- The enhancement of Bureh destination will include the upgrading of two access roads, two green parking areas, improvement of public infrastructure and the equipment of the village and of the beaches including public toilets and showers.
- Additional improvements include the planting of new trees, supply of street/beach furniture (bins for recycling, bicycle racks, benches, chaise lounges, etc.) and a custom-designed signage system.
- Works will include the following. - Upgrading of two access roads (from the main road to the project area), including soil stabilization, improvement of the unpaved road with porous asphalt and concrete produced from recycled material or permeable concrete paviers and drainage, 550 m.
- Public lighting system along the access road, including lighting appliances and cabling (49 units).
- Landscaping of a “green parking” area (interlocking paving with grass and new trees, local species, min. 3 m high) with 10 parking bays on an area of 300 sqm in Bureh North, including parking for people with disabilities.
- Planting of 30 new trees, local species, min. 3 m high.
- Landscaping of a beach boardwalk of approximately 500 m, located at the limit of the sand, with occasional circular pitches at key junctions with the main pedestrian accesses, built of wooden slats of recycled wood (1.50 m wide), equipped with low
- intensity led lights every 3 m and landscaped where needed with sparse plantation of local shrubs to stabilize the soil.
- Street/beach furniture appropriate to the site (bins for recycling, bicycle racks, benches, chaise lounges, etc.).

- Custom signage system including interpretive panels, path signs and roadside directional signs.

5.0 Census and Socio-Economic Surveys

This Chapter describes the process and methodology used to undertake the Socio-economic, Census and Asset Inventory Surveys for the SLEDP. It outlines the baseline data collection activities undertaken for the Project and analysis of the results. Competent enumerators captured details of all affected structures (residential structures and annexes), land and crops. They also collected socioeconomic data of the affected households and individuals to identify the project's adverse impacts. The objectives of the Socio-Economic Surveys were to: identify potential adverse impacts on project affected persons and potentially vulnerable people and households; to refine livelihood supports; and to serve as a baseline to measure effectiveness of resettlement plans and mitigation measures.

ARAP Consultant conducted a detailed survey of all losses that will result for each household, enterprise, or community affected by the project. The survey accounted for land acquisition and loss of physical assets as well as loss of income, disturbance, and vulnerability. Information on vulnerable groups, livelihoods, and standards of living; land tenure and transfer systems, use of natural resources, social services, and public infrastructure, such as water sources, forest resources, and community structures were captured.

6.0 Survey Findings

After a comprehensive survey, 79 PAPs were identified at Leicester Peak community. The survey covers variables such as: household and dwelling characteristics, business activities, livelihood opportunities, vulnerability of minority groups such as women, people living with disabilities etc. The results show that Leicester Peak community is the most affected due to the project implementation activities. People will be displaced and livelihood lost.

The survey results will help the PCU to not only identify people whose livelihood are being affected by project implementation, but to also evaluate the resettlement plan.

6.1 Demographic Information and Household Composition

There is an average of five members making up a household. This figure does not reflect the PHC (2015) census as it is much lower than the average household sizes in the selected communities.

There are thirty-nine female-headed households compared to forty male headed-households. When asked if the household permanently or occasionally reside in communities, Eighty-nine percent said permanently. The response in the figure above demonstrates that majority of residents live permanently in these communities. Eighty-seven percent of respondents who are household heads stated they are indigenes of these communities. The two primary reasons for respondents' being in communities were as their place of birth and as result of marriage ties.

There was an impression in all communities- those residents affected by the project were in favor of moving to new areas. However, property owners expressed some uncertainty because of the unreliability of project implementers. The stakeholders promised to support the SLEDP and community heads to retain community unity and cohesion.

6.2 Educational Attainment

Only 33.3% of persons enumerated have attained some formal primary education but not completed, 2.9% have attained secondary level education whilst 63.8% have never been to school.

Results show that a greater proportion (97.1%) of persons are illiterate with a higher of these being women.

Table 7: Educational Attainment of PAPs

Educational Attainment	%
Some formal primary education but not completed	33.3
Completed secondary level education	2.9
Never been to school	63.8

6.3 Marital Status of (PAPs)

Analysis shows that 52.4% of PAPs are married to at least one spouse, 4.8% are widowed and 42.9% have never been married.

Table 8: Marital Status of PAPs

Marital Status	%
Married	52.4
Widowed	4.8
Never Married before	42.9

6.4 Women and Vulnerability Context

Female headed households and women with low income levels and other vulnerable groups are considered special groups with special interest. This is because they might not have much resilience to cope with economic and social shocks as compared to other groups that are not considered vulnerable. A total of thirty-nine 39 female headed households with low income were captured during the assessment, and these are considered vulnerable PAPs.

6.5 Access to Potable Water

Communal hand-pump (several water wells) constituted the predominant source of water for households living in the study area (90per cent). There is no pipe-borne water in all the selected communities. Just 10 per cent access stream as their main source. This is quite low possibly because most of their streams have

dried up because of climate change or seasonal variations activities. To mitigate this impact, SLEDP should provide many hand-pump well and t 10,000ltrs water tank filled up occasionally during the dry season for resettled population. Bonthe district Council through its funding partner (European Union) recently constructed water well with hand pump and two VIP latrines for the primary schools.

Table 9: Main source of drinking water

Community	Source of Water	Comments
Leister Community	Water Well Streams 100 Liters Water Boozers Rainwater in the Rainy season	Hand dug water wells, not properly done. Machine dug wells very supportive throughout the yea

In the study areas the majority (90 percent of households) of the households source their water from communal hand pumps located within communities, at less than 100 meters from their house. There are no standing pipes or pipe borne water in the study community during field assessment exercise. Women and children are responsible to fetch water from the various sources. However, the community still faces serious challenges in accessing potable water.

Picture 1: Main Source of Drinking Water in Communities



6.6 Sanitary / Toilet Facilities

In terms of toilet facilities as captured during the survey, majority use pit latrines. Open defecation is not

too common in the selected communities except for some villages in Bothe. However, there are some villages in the Bonthe municipalities that still practice open defecation. VIP toilets are prevalent in some communities such as River No. 2, Leister Peak and York communities. The data also note 7 percent use local pit latrines. The numbers that access and use the bush is exceedingly low and pose serious health risks to the community.

6.7 Livelihood, Income and Expenses

Household’s livelihood outcomes are most often dependent on income level of the household, whilst household expenditure is also a function of household income. Some of household’s outcomes may include better wellbeing and improved standard of living of household. This explains that the higher the income levels of household/person, the greater the propensity of that household to live an improved standard of living and to better the wellbeing of its members. The income level is greatly influenced by the type of economic activity/activities the household engages in - whether more profitable or less profitable.

Of all household members assessed, majority (92%)are engaged in small scale business/shop, 15% of those households residing along the beaches are engaged in economic activities such as petty trading, gardening, employment such as teaching etc. In both Bureh and York communities, the PAPs are mostly fishermen who 100% depend on fishing as a livelihood. Analysis shows low economic profile with numerous informal and less profitable economic activities for all areas assessed. This would mean that livelihood restoration programmes for all PAPs living at project sites must be given keen consideration.

6.8 Social and Cultural Characteristics

Most of the PAPs live in communities with other people. The communities have limited social facilities, including entertainment centers. There are very few cultural facilities. There is a mosque and a church in the community indicating that two reliable religious practices are on-going.

Picture 2 : Structure to be Relocated at Leicester Peak

	<p>Structure to be Relocated in the Leicester Peak Community.</p> <p>GPS Coordinate:</p> <p>695475m E/934420m N</p>
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Table 10: Needs Identified in Project Communities

No	Community Needs Identified	Mitigation
1.	Project affected people needed to move to other new areas so that they can start a new life there	Only the project affected household at Leicester Peak will be moved to a new environment
2	No pipe borne water is available to most community members. Even the streams get dried sometimes within the course of the year.	Concerns heard and will relay information to the necessary authority
3	Majority of community people do not have access to economic opportunities and therefore extremely poor	Generation of additional economic opportunities in various communities.
4	Most community people do not have access to better sanitary facilities.	Community people should form work community cooperatives so that they can construct toilet facilities

Table 11: Average Monthly Income of PAPs

Economic Activities	Average Income (Le)
Stone Mining	800,000.00
Petty trading	650,000.00

7.0: Impact of The Project

The project is anticipated to have two categories of impacts on the selected communities as follows:

7.1 Positive Impact - Leicester Peak Community

- The establishment of a developed tourism opportunities would fetch immense profits socio-economically.
- Create jobs opportunities for community people especially the youths who would be engaged and trained to carry out the day-to-day activities of tourism enterprises.

7.2 Negative Impacts - Leicester Peak Community

- ❖ Loss of a dwelling House
- ❖ Loss of livelihood of some people: At Leicester Peak, greater proportion of PAPs are engaged in stone mining which serves as their main source of income. They practice cooperative stone mining in which more resourceful people can hire both men and women to gather, broke granite stone to smaller pebbles that can be used for construction and engineering works.

8.0 Public Consultation

Purpose of Public Consultation / Engagement of Stakeholders

Stakeholder engagement was an integral part of the various stages the project will go through. The project was introduced at community level by SLEDP, where the different stages of its development were explained and community involvement in the process solicited. There are several issues that are likely to arise during the public consultation process, most of them relating to community concerns about the likely adverse socio-economic impacts of the project and the desire for communities to be offered an opportunity to offer their skills and services. This consultation process builds upon the activities that have already been initiated by SLEDP at community level.

The public consultation / Stakeholder Engagement Plan outlines the activities that are necessary for engaging effectively with the different groups of stakeholders. The main objective for stakeholder engagement is to provide an opportunity for potentially affected persons, relevant authorities, entities, and other interested parties to raise issues and concerns pertaining to the proposed development and to provide a platform for effective communication between the SLEDP and key stakeholders, with a view to reaching consensus on existing and emerging issues.

The following stages of project implementation will require stakeholder engagement so that the project is implemented in a socially responsible manner and to avoid unnecessary delays.

Table 12: Community Consultation Meeting

Community Selected	Purpose	Key Concerns	Stake holders Consulted
Leicester Peak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To sensitize community people and stakeholders on the ARAP. Identifying stone miners 	Situation of stone miners and mining activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councillor for the Ward Resettlement working group (RWG) members nominated by the community SLEDP Project Coordination Unit (PCU) Community Leaders - Headmen, Mammy Queen, Youth Leaders, Women Leaders, Teachers, Nurses, Businessmen and Women, Students etc.
Tacugama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement / Consultation Site Visitation 	Project start time to avoid land encroachment	Administration of Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary
River No. 2	To sensitize community people and stakeholders on the ARAP.	Ownership of programs and control of facilities provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resettlement Working Group members nominated by the community Community Leaders - Headmen, Mammy Queen, Youth Leaders, Women Leaders, Teachers, Nurses, Businessmen and Women Students etc. SLEDP Project Coordination Unit (PCU) River No. 2 Committee Management.
Bureh Beach	To sensitize community people and stakeholders on the ARAP.	Job opportunities for unemployed youths in the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councillor for the Ward Resettlement Working Group (RWG) nominated by the community SLEDP Project Coordination Unit (PCU) Beach Management Committee. Community Leaders - Headmen, Mammy Queen, Youth Leaders, Women Leaders, Teachers, Nurses, Businessmen and Women, Students etc.
Bonthe Community	To sensitize community people and stakeholders on the ARAP.	Job opportunities for unemployed youths in the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bonthe District Council Resettlement Working Group (RWG) nominated by the community SLEDP Project Coordination Unit (PCU) Bonthe District Management Committee Deputy Mayor, Town Chief, Headmen, Mammy Queen, Youth Leaders, Women Leaders, Teachers, Nurses, Businessmen and Women, Students etc.

Table 13: Focus Group Discussions for Resettlement Working Groups

Community Selected	Purpose	Key Concerns	Stake holders Consulted
Leicester Peak	Formation of the Resettlement Working Group (RWG) comprising fifteen people from all sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlistment of the stone mining people and their compensation. • Re- evaluation of the stone miners for eligibility for compensation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement working group (RWG) nominated by the community • SLEDP Project Coordination Unit (PCU)
Bonthe Island	Formation of the Resettlement Working Group (RWG) comprising fifteen people from all sectors	Possibility of additional roads construction in the township	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement working group (RWG) nominated by community • SLEDP Project Coordination Unit (PCU)
River No. 2	Formation of the Resettlement Working Group (RWG) comprising fifteen people from all sectors	Establishment of a car park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement working group (RWG) nominated by community • SLEDP Project Coordination Unit (PCU)
Bureh Beach	Formation of the Resettlement Working Group (RWG) comprising fifteen people from all sectors	How soon programs will start, and its benefits start accruing to them?	SLEDP Project Coordination Unit (PCU)

Table 14: Key Concerns in Consultation Meetings as Expressed by the Community People

Selected Community	Key Concerns
Leister Peak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment for the youths • Socio-economic support • The future of Stone Mining • Nature of compensation • Stone Miners in disarray without any tangible leadership
River No.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The issue of ownership and control of project • The availability of an access road for the project beneficiaries • Nature of compensation • Employment for the youths • Socio-economic support

Tacugama	Not Applicable
Bureh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional access construction • Employment availability for the idle youths in community • Nature of compensation • Socio-economic support
Bonthe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional access road to the project site • Employment for youths • Nature of compensation

9.0 Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

A detailed Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) was developed to provide stakeholder identification and engagement plans. For the purposes of this ARAP, a stakeholder included any individual or group that this project will affect either positively or negatively. In this context, it is all the communities 'selected in the Western Peninsular and Bonthe.



Picture 3: Stakeholders Engagement at Bureh Beach.



Picture 4: Stakeholders Engagement at Leicester Peak



Picture 5: Stakeholders Engagement at River No 2 Community

9.1 Objectives of Stakeholder Engagement

The key objectives of an effective stakeholder engagement are to:

- Establish a trusted process for consultation and engagement with stakeholders.
- Develop and maintain an up-to-date understanding of the characteristics and issues of concern of the local community and the impact of the project on them.
- Ensure regular and open communication about project activities
- Provide a means of on-going monitoring and reporting of activities.
- Ensure SLEDP meets GoSL and World Bank regulatory requirements

Stakeholder engagement includes stakeholder identification and analysis, information disclosure, stakeholder consultation, negotiations and partnerships, stakeholder involvement in project monitoring, and reporting to stakeholders. SLEDPs aim is to integrate a range of stakeholder-engagement approaches that can help build trust and contribute to maintaining broad community support for the project.

9.2 Guiding Principles

In line with current international good practice, stakeholders' engagement as part of this project will ensure that consultation and communication with all stakeholders,

- is free, prior, and informed.
- is free of discrimination, manipulation, interference, coercion, and intimidation
- takes place prior to decisions being made so that views expressed can be considered.

- is conducted based on timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information.
- is undertaken in a culturally appropriate manner.
- includes all those interested in or affected by the Project with special attention to vulnerable groups.
- achieves a two-way dialogue; and
- is responsive, and includes explicit mechanisms for receiving, documenting, and addressing comments, grievances, and feedback

9.3 Managing Stakeholders Expectations

Engagement with stakeholders at all levels has revealed that the Project will need to actively manage stakeholders' expectations. Many stakeholders believe that a Livelihood Plan is an exercise that will provide additional cash compensation above that originally paid and is a 'hand-out' package. A significant component of engagement will therefore be dedicated to clarifying and calculation of compensation to meet replacement value. Extensive engagement will continue to explain what constitutes a livelihood restoration program and continue to manage expectations. Different methods and tools will be utilized, some of which are presented below.

9.4 Resettlement Committees

These committees should be formed in each selected community to supervise the overall management of the Resettlement Action Plan. Appointment of members in this committee should be arranged by the SLEDP and community stakeholders respectively

9.5 Resettlement Working Group (RWG)

A Resettlement working Group (RWG) is established by each community and supporting the relocation process (if any), to address issues associated with the relocation of the village and payment of compensations. The RWG will serve as a focal point for consultations on the types of assistance proposed by SLEDP as well as for subsequent participation of the community in RMP implementation. See below for the signed and approved Terms of Reference. Specific activities and responsibilities of the Village RWG include the following:

- Provide a mechanism for local input into the resettlement plan and will help oversee the implementation of the implementation plan.
- Agreement with all beneficiaries on time.
- Input into the design of replacement housing.
- Participation in the discussion of new compensation rates for crops and trees.
- Regular and on-going discussions with beneficiaries and host communities regarding the status of the resettlement process.
- Solicit feedback and identify any concerns or grievances that need to be addressed as well as help address them.

10.0 Compensation Framework

10.1 SLEDP ARAP Entitlement Matrix

SLEDP aims to provide fair and reasonable compensation for the loss of assets, at full replacement cost, and other assistance, to enable project affected persons to improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods.

Eligibility for entitlements was informed by the census survey and asset inventory completed in October 2021, in accordance with the project's entitlement matrix.

Table 15: Entitlement Matrix

Eligible persons to be compensated	Losses to be compensated	Types and principles of the compensation payment
Project Affected Persons (79 in total)	Loss of income from stone mining activities, business owners and a household.	Cash payment includes disturbing allowance to individual stone miners based on average income earned per day from the mining activities by each person at current market rate.
Property Owners (one household of 9 people)	Loss of House	Cash or kind compensation to the household based on replacement value of the house lost at current market rate. Moving allowance provided to the household at a rate dependent on the distance to be moved.
Business Owners (4 people)	Loss of income from business activities.	Cash Compensation based on the total value of the business at current market rate.
Vulnerable Groups (41) women with low income earning opportunities and due to their gender experience more hardship than their male counter parts.	Loss of income generation activities.	Cash compensation based on daily income earning activities.

10.2 Eligibility Categories

OP / BP 4.12 recognizes three categories of PAPs eligible for compensations and benefits in resettlement. These are:

Category a: Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country).

Category b: Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the census but have a claim to such land or assets - provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan

Category c: Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

In line with OP / BP 4.12, all project affected persons are eligible for assistance if they occupied the land before the entitlement cut-off date, irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land.

10.3 Eligibility Status of PAPs

The PAPs in Leicester Peak fall under the Category 'A' and Category B of PAPs eligible for compensations and benefits in resettlement such as:

1. Loss of Livelihood
2. Loss of Land
3. Loss of Business
4. 4.Loss of Structure

10.4 Cash Compensation and Allowances in Leicester Peak.

It is a requirement of World Bank OP / BP 4.12 that government should initiate and execute resettlement related to a project before that project is implemented. All forms of compensation are related to physical, social, or economic displacement caused by a project. The compensation framework specifies all forms of asset ownership or use rights among the population affected by the project. The categories of impacts include loss of physical assets, revenue and income resulting from economic displacement or physical relocation. Urban resettlement often affects the urban poor disproportionately. The World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Handbook states that displacement of low-income urban squatters or slum communities often provides opportunities for moving beyond narrow mitigation of adverse impacts to promoting community development, security of tenure, and rational land use.

For purposes of formulating a compensation policy for Resettlement, the census identified the commercial tenure arrangements for traders and other PAPs in the project area. The Resettlement Action Plan has been drawn in accordance with World Bank's OP / BP 4.12 Policy Provisions. Questions were asked about tenancy records to determine duration of residency. Ownership of stone site and structure within the project boundary formed critical basis for eligibility to compensation.

The following activities was undertaken in relation to the compensation framework:

- Determine eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance.
- Determine project-specific "cut-off dates" for defining the eligibility of those lacking legal land title is an issue, to discourage entry into the area by opportunistic people seeking to establish claims for assistance.
- Provide details of the Eligibility Policy for all categories of loss, including compensation rates.
- Prepare a Compensation matrix; and prepare packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives of the client.

11.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a continuous management function to assess if progress is made in achieving expected results, to spot bottlenecks in implementation and to highlight whether there are any unintended effects (positive or negative) from project implementation activities.

11.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Objectives

Monitoring verifies that compensation, resettlement, and development investments are on track to achieve sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of the affected people. Evaluation ascertains the fact and determines where and when course adjustments are needed.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Objectives are to check whether:

- Entitled persons receive their compensation and other assistance on time
- Compensation and improvement investments are achieving sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of Project affected persons.
- Complaints and grievances are followed up with appropriate corrective action
- Vulnerable persons are tracked and assisted as necessary.

11.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Components

Key focus areas for M&E are:

- Input monitoring
- Output monitoring and
- Impact evaluation

11.2.1 Input Monitoring

Input monitoring seeks to oversee and guide effort appropriation to ensure adequate and compliant deployment of resources, staff, training, capacity building and other resource assets. Input or internal monitoring is the sole responsibility of the Project Management Team, and is structured in tune with the governance component of the Project, along the lines of the World Bank Standards and oversight.

Table 16: Input Monitoring of the ARAP

Activity	Specific Indicator	Frequency	By Whom ?
<p>Verify internal ARAP implementation reports by a field check of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of compensation including its levels and timing: ❖ Provision of employment, its adequacy and income levels ❖ Rehabilitation of vulnerable groups ❖ Transition allowances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment vouchers, receipts etc • Number of jobs available; No of employess gainfully employed. • Number of vulnerable people catered for by the project. Receipts / Vouchers of payment of transition allowances. 	<p>Monthly</p> <p>Monthly</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p>SLEDP Financial Staff</p> <p>SLEDP Staff</p> <p>SLEDP Staff</p> <p>SLEDP Staff</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe public consultations with affected people at community level. 	<p>Number of consultations held.</p> <p>Number of people attending. Dates of public consultations</p> <p>Minutes available</p>	<p>Monthly</p>	<p>SLEDP Project Staff</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe the functions of the resettlement operation team at all levels to assess its effectiveness and compliance with the ARAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys conducted. • Types / number of results obtained within a given period 	<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>SLEDP Project Staff</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Check the type of grievance issues and the functioning of grievance redress mechanisms by reviewing the processing of appeals at all levels and interviewing aggrieved affected people 	<p>Number of grievances reported within a given period</p>	<p>Monthly</p>	<p>SLEDP Project Staff</p>

❖ Survey the standards of living of the affected people (and of an unaffected control group where feasible) before and after implementation of resettlement to assess whether the standards of living of the affected people have improved or been maintained	Number of socio-economic surveys conducted. Number of reports submitted	Quarterly	SLEDP Survey Staff
❖ Advise project management regarding necessary improvements in the implementation of the ARAP, if any	Number of project meeting held. Number of field visits.	Monthly	Resettlement Working Group (RWG)
❖ Monitoring of GRM operations	Number of grievances reported within a given period of time. Number of cases attended to with results .	Monthly	Grievance Redress committee
❖ Monitoring of GBV (Gender Based Violence) activities in targeted communities.	How many reported cases on record. Number of victims/perpetrators recorded	Monthly	Resettlement Working Groups (RWG)

11.2.2 Output Monitoring

Output monitoring is to ensure that resettlement measures are implemented as recommended in line, to time and to scale. This involves both internal and external monitoring activities.

Output Monitoring Framework and Indicators are highlighted below:

A1. Consultations / Notification / Agreement

Domain /Sub-domain	Indicator	Method	Period	Manpower
A1		Minutes and records of meetings	Monthly	Internal
A1.2	PAPs	Signed agreement forms	Weekly	Internal

A2: Output Monitoring Framework and Indicators

A1.3	Community	Minutes and records of meetings	Monthly	Internal
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11.2.3 Impact Evaluation

Impact evaluation for this ARAP is intended to determine more broadly, whether the project implementation had desired effects on individuals, households and whether those effects are attributable to program intervention. However, impact evaluation can also explore unintended consequences whether positive or negative.

Table 17: Monitoring of Impacts and Mitigation:

Impact	Type of Impact	Mitigation	How to Monitor this activity?	Who Monitors?
Loss of a Dwelling House	Negative	Provision of another dwelling for the household	Gradual inspection of the construction of house from start to finish by the beneficiaries.	Beneficiaries, RWG, SLEDP
Payment of Compensation	Positive	One off payment to beneficiaries	Observation of payment vouchers and receipts	Beneficiaries, RWG, SLEDP
Observation of the status quo of the beneficiaries.	-	Continuous observation of the conditions of the beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitation of the beneficiaries. • In-house checks from time to time 	RWG, SLEDP

11.4 Monitoring Indicators

The main indicators that the MEP will measure include:

- (i) impacts of affected individuals, households, and communities to be maintained at their pre-project standard of living, and better.
- (ii) identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements.
- (iii) improvement of communities affected by the project. To measure these impacts, the ARAP will identify the specific indicators to be monitored; define how they will be measured on a regular basis; and identify key monitoring milestones.

Some specific indicators include:

- physical progress of resettlement and rehabilitation activities.
- number of informed and consulted PAPs about the entitlements-this will be disaggregated by gender.
- the effectiveness of public consultation and participation activities,

- the disbursement of compensation,
- number of agreements signed with PAPs.
- number of complaints.
- number of households and individuals physically or economically displaced by each sub-project.
- timing of compensation in relation to commencement of physical works.
- amount of compensation paid to each PAP household (if in cash), or
- number of PAPs affected (building, land, trees, crops etc.).
- changes in PAPs income and livelihood conditions-this will be disaggregated by gender.
- quality of grievances or disputes resolved (qualitative); and
- number of cases settled by GRC.

Monthly and quarterly progress reports will be prepared, and a final report will be prepared at the conclusion of the resettlement process.

11.5 Methods for Measuring Impacts

The following methods will be used for measuring impacts:

- ❖ questionnaire with data stored in a database for comparative analysis (before-after and with-without).
- ❖ documentation and recording of PAPs situation, including subsequent uses of assets / improvements.
- ❖ relocation / resettlement and Compensation Reports.
- ❖ regular and well organised Consultations; and
- ❖ financial records will be maintained by the sub-projects and the PIU, to determine the final cost of ARAP implementation. The indicators listed above can be used to monitor implementation of the ARAP.

12.0 Grievance Redress Mechanism

A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is a set of arrangements that enable local communities, employees, out growers, and other affected stakeholders to raise grievances and seek redress when they perceive a negative impact arising from the project' implementation activities

The process to raise a complaint / escalation / grievance would involve only relevant investigative questions without any kind of hassle to the customer. Resolutions would follow the simple principle of **ensuring an efficient resolution**. A **three-level** grievance redressal mechanism has been established under the rules with various levels of self-regulation at the SLEDP.

12.1 Grievance Redress Mechanisms and Procedures

PAPs shall be informed of the process for expressing dissatisfaction and seeking redress prior to the signing of the individual resettlement contracts.

The grievance redress procedure shall guarantee the delivery of speedy, just and fair resolution of their grievances, preferably at local and state levels. The mechanisms shall be simple, easily accessible, flexible, and open to various proofs taking into cognizance the fact most people are illiterate.

There shall be 3 core institutional blocks dedicated to Project grievances at

- (i) Site-Community,
- (ii) Local government and
- (iii) State levels.

These are:

A. Leicester Peak Community Grievance Redress Committee

B. Leicester Peak Court Barrie Centre (already existing, but to be extended to Project LGs and further strengthened

C. RWG Community Relations Team, including the SLEDP Social Safeguards Specialist as the key driver, the Environmental Safeguards Specialist, Communications and M&E Specialist as members.

❖ Forms for receiving and registration of complaints

❖ PAP files complaints or grievances regarding any aspect of the resettlement project verbally, in writing or through a representative in English or local language.

These forms of reporting complaints are proposed to ensure all complaints can be addressed.

❖ Six (6) levels of appeals are proposed to ensure that complainants can move to a higher level if they are not satisfied with the grievance redress suggested before going to the law courts.

Step 1: Referral to GRC Secretary

Step 2: Site GRC Mediation Session

Steps 3: Referral to SLEDP PCU Team

Steps 4 State Court

Step 5: Referral to World Bank Grievance Redress Service (GRS)

Step 1: Referral to GRC Secretary

Complaints arising from site / community level are directed to the secretary of the Site- Community GRC. Normally, issues of lack of information are resolved by the GRC secretary at this stage. However, if further confirmations are required, then the secretary will arrange for a meeting with the chairman and a minimum of two other members of the Community GRC within 7 days. However, if the issue goes beyond correcting misinformation and requires arbitration, the Community GRC secretary refers straight to the Community Mediation Session, involving the full GRC.

Step 2: GRC Mediation Session

Step 2 is the treatment of the case by the Community GRC and referral to PCU GRC within 20 days if the case is not resolved. The GRC mediation sessions are expected to resolve issues of exclusion claims, opportunities for employment and other early grievances before they escalate into full confrontation.

Steps 3: Referral to SLEDPCU Team

Typical cases that go beyond the GRC could involve actions for

- (i) regulation of contractors' activities and
- (ii) resettlement and compensation for damages by the SLEDPCU.

Steps 3 takes place within government / project area to get approvals and quick action for regulation of contractors' activities and arrangements for resettlement and compensation for damages by the SLEDPCU. The involvement of the Project PCU, Special Advisers and members of the Board of Trustees could be necessary when there is a need to get quick approvals and enforce contractor compliance in situations of contractor impunity and untouchability.

Step 4: The Court of Sierra Leone

The last resort is referral to the law court of the country and a recourse to the World Bank Grievance redress mechanism. If the complainants' claim is rejected at the (RWG), then the matter will be brought before the local courts for settlement. The decision of the state high courts would be final, and all such decisions must be reached within a short period of time after the complaint is lodged. However, chances of shortening these steps are as follows:

- ❖ Complainants could go straight to register a case at the Community Mediation Session, involving the full GRC
- ❖ The Grievance Redress Committee secretary would only invest time in preliminary steps 1 activities if the case is classified as a misinformation case that can be settled at that level. If not, it is referred to (i) the GRC if it is a community-based arbitration case, or (ii) straight to the PCU Team if it requires government or company correction.
- ❖ cases of mishaps and accidents will be reported directly to the PCU Team

Steps 6: Referral to the World Bank Grievance Redress Service

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a RWG supported program, may submit complaints to existing program-level grievance redress mechanisms. The GRC ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed to address program-related concerns.

12.2 Sexual Violence Act

According to the laws of Sierra Leone, this GRM should also cover Sexual Offences Act 2012, Domestic Violence Act, 2007 and Gender Based Violence as well. These acts were ratified by the Parliament of Sierra Leone in various years respectively as follows:

Table 18: Sexual Offences Act, 2012, The Domestic Violence Act, 2007 and Gender Based Violence

<p><u>Sexual Offences Act, 2012</u></p> <p>The Act, inter alia, increases the minimum jail sentence for sexual violations from two years to between five and fifteen years. It defines consent as an agreement by choice with the person having both the freedom and the capacity to make that choice. Persons under the age of 18 years are not capable of giving consent under the Act. Marriage can also not be used as a defense against violations of the Act, effectively prohibiting forced sex in marital relationships. The Act protects children, especially girls, from being abused by teachers, as well as traditional and religious leaders.</p>
<p><u>The Domestic Violence Act, 2007</u></p> <p>The act criminalizes domestic violence, addressing issues of sexual, physical, emotional, psychological and economic violence perpetrated against an individual in a domestic setting. The issues covered under the act are commonly committed against women and children, which were lawful if reasonable before the enactment of the law.</p>
<p><u>Gender Based - Violence</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Include in works contract clauses on mandatory and regular training for workers on required lawful conduct and legal consequences for failure to comply with laws on non-discrimination and GBV• Insert clause requiring contractors and consultants to cooperate with law enforcement agencies investigating cases of gender-based violence• A minimum requirement of female employment should be indicated in contract documents• Clauses prohibiting rape, defilement and other Gender based Violence as well as child and forced labour should be inserted into works contracts• Contact numbers of representative on the Grievance Redress Committee and GBV Service Providers should be pasted around the project site and within the immediate project zone• Discuss issues of Gender Based Violence at daily Toolbox meetings• Display on site posters prohibiting sexual exploitation and harassment• Insert clause in employee contracts requiring them to cooperate with law enforcement agencies investigating cases of gender-based violence• A minimum requirement of female employment should be indicated in the human resource policy of facility manager/operator• Clauses prohibiting rape, defilement, and other gender-based violence as well as child and forced labour should be inserted into facility manager's contracts• Contact numbers of representative on the Grievance Redress Committee and GBV Service Providers should be posted around the facility• Discuss issues of Gender Based Violence at staff meetings

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Display onsite posters prohibiting sexual exploitation and harassment |
|---|

12.3 Grievance Implementation Process

The Grievance Implementation Process shall take place at community and project level to ensure community concerns and complains are effectively addressed by the project stakeholders.

12.4 Establishment of a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

Most of the issues or complaints can be handled / resolved at the local level. The PAP must first report the grievance to existing grievance bodies at for example, Leicester Peak Community who will try to resolve the issue. If, however the grievance is not resolved within 2 working days, the grievance body will liaise with the Local Government Councillor to resolve the grievance. If the grievance is still not resolved after 2 working days, then the grievance can be reported to the Hon. Member of Parliament for the constituency, who will address most of the grievances but if any grievance is not resolved after 3 working days, then the Grievance should be reported to official grievance body.

An official Grievance Redress Committee is usually established in cases of resettlement. In the absence of a specific legislative requirement for establishing an independent grievance mechanism, a project specific grievance mechanism should be established which should be appropriate and transparent to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation that are raised by PAPs for the whole period of project implementation promptly and effectively.

An official GRC will be established for the project. Members of the Resettlement Working Group will also constitute the core of the GRC. In addition to these, the following will also be incorporated:

- ❖ Member of a recognized community-based organization
- ❖ Representative from the Ministry of Lands and country planning
- ❖ Representative from the Ministry of Works and public assets
- ❖ A Quantity Surveyor/valuer

Reporting, Recording, and Transmission of Grievances

- Grievances must be filed with the GRWC, though the PIU unit, located at the SLEDP, the Consultant or to another determined location.
- Grievances may be made in writing and be signed and dated by the PAP where possible. Where not possible, they can be made verbally.
- Grievances received verbally must be documented, verified, and signed or thumbprint by the PAP and the officer receiving the report.
- The Grievance Officer shall establish a grievance log or register; all reports must be
- recorded in the log.
- The grievance log shall outline the reason for the complaint. Arrangements will also be made for the filing of anonymous complaints.

- The Grievance Officer shall submit the grievance reports to the chairperson of the GRC within 24 hours of receipt. The report shall also be copied to the Project Implementation Unit.

Assessment of the Grievance and Timeframe for Response / Mechanisms for Adjudicating Grievances and Appealing Judgments

The next assessment of the grievance shall be conducted by the GRC.

- The nature of the grievance would ascertain the period (not exceeding 3 working days) necessary for the GRC to address the grievance.
- The 3-day timeframe shall not apply in the case of complaints and grievances that specifically pertain to the valuation of affected assets, since these may be determined by a Committee of Assessment.
- Where resolution is not reached at the level of the GRC or if the PAP does not receive a response or is not satisfied with the outcome within the agreed time, he/she can appeal to the Grievance Appeals Committee which comprises members of the Project Steering Committee (with additional members incorporated).
- If the PAP is not satisfied with the decision of the GRC or the response to the appeal to the Grievance Appeal Committee, he/she as a last resort may submit the complaint to a court of law.
- The PAP shall be exempted from all administrative and legal fees incurred pursuant to the grievance redress procedures.

A grievance redress mechanism will be available to allow project-affected persons to appeal any disagreeable decisions, submit complaints about decisions, actions, practices, and activities related to compensation for land and other assets, and technical and general project-related disputes. The affected persons will be made fully aware of their rights and the complaint procedures for doing so verbally and in writing during consultation, survey, and issue of compensation. But, to prevent delays due to long and formal procedures related to submission of complaints and compensation of damage, we shall try initially to avoid these complaints. This will be achieved by full openness in development and implementation of the ARAP (as needed) and by involvement of project-affected persons in these processes.

The PAPs shall receive complete information related to their rights and complaint procedures for the purpose of enabling them to submit their complaints, orally or in writing, during the period of consultations, interviewing and issue of compensation. However, MoTCA/SLEDP should try to avoid these complaints. This will be achieved through the implementation of the ARAP and total involvement of PAPs in the process.

There is no ideal model or one-size-fits-all approach to grievance resolution. The best solutions to conflicts are generally achieved through localized mechanisms that take account of the specific issues, cultural context, and project conditions and scale. In its simplest form, a grievance mechanism that will be used in case PAPs can be broken down into the following primary components:

- ❖ a simple template will be available at the premises of affected communities. A Grievance Resolution Form will have a Grievance log that will be kept by the project implementers

indicating the date the complaint was lodged, actions to be taken and personnel or team responsible for the complaint.

- ❖ a local community liaison person or vulnerable group liaison will be appointed, and he/she will keep constant contact with the PAPs. They could address their grievances directly to the liaison person; the SLEDP assigned officers for each sub-project will monitor and document the progress of all complaints through weekly reporting and subsequently PIU presents monthly grievances address reports by PAPs to the Steering Committee. Learn from the experience and communicate back to all parties involved.

To mitigate the possible disputes and conflicts during the ARAP implementation process a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established by PIU for specific sectors. If considered necessary, the GRCs will be established at the community level with 7 members comprising of:

- Social safeguard officers – contact person at SLEDP.
- Local authorities (Councillor/MP).
- Representative of affected persons.
- Representative of civil works contractor; and
- Consultants

This will ensure that project implementers are able to provide sufficient and timely information to communities; conduct meaningful community consultations involving all stakeholders and build the capacity of project staff, particularly in community facilitations and other field-related issues.

12.5 Community Development Agreement

The community Development Agreement or CDA means the community development agreement(s) designed to promote sustainable development and to enhance the general welfare and quality of life of the inhabitants and which, in the case of the stone miners of Leicester Peak project shall be entered into pursuant to section 140 of the Mines and minerals act. 2009.

- A key requirement of the mines and mineral act (MMA) 2009 is for the development of a CDA all stone miners of Leicester Peak.
- In addition, SLEDP will ensure that PAPs participate and benefit from the CDA once it becomes active. A CDA defines all development interventions including livelihood support, agreed between SLEDP and host communities, with Government guidance in its development and implementation

A series of livelihood enhancement initiatives will inform the CDA document. SLEDP will further explore options drawing on the experience and lessons learned from similar programs. A participatory approach will be adopted, and the following thematic areas are being explored:

- Fisheries development
- Agricultural assistance
- Technical and vocational skills training and employment
- Financial management and training and
- Business development support

13.0 ARAP Implementation Budget and Schedule

Table 19: Estimated Implementation Budget

Cost Category	Cost (Le)	Cost (\$)
Compensation and Allowances		
Compensation for loss of assets (fixtures)	109,900,000.00	10,881.19
Compensation for loss on income	124,000,000.00	12,277.23
Moving allowance	232,000,000.00	22,970.30
Special payment for Vulnerable PAP	77,000,000.00	7,623.76
Disturbance allowance	64,000,000	6,336.63
Subtotal	606,900,000	60,089.11
Independent consultancy for resettlement management	200,000,000	19,801.98
Administrative and planning costs	160,000,000	15,841.58
External monitoring of resettlement	70,000,000	6,930.69
Subtotal	430,000,000.00	42,574
Total	1,036,900,000	102,663.36
Contingencies	41,000,000	4,059.41
Grand total	1,077,900,000.00	106,722.77

13.1 Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan Schedule

The main objective of conducting a ARAP is to ensure that the PAPs get fair and prompt compensation. In this way it is expected that their production capacity and standard of living will be restored to their former levels. The Implementation Schedule of the ARAP for Leicester peak project will be six months before the project commences. During sensitization meetings PAPs will be constantly reminded of the anticipated date for project activities implementation.

13.2 Schedule of Implementation of Activities

This report proposes a schedule for implementation of activities and time estimates for the completion of the entire resettlement process. Prompt and fair compensation and clear sources of funding are recommended as ways to ensure timely implementation of the proposed project.

An expanded Resettlement Working Group with representatives from all relevant stakeholders will assist with Project implementation. Within the committee, sub-committees may be formed to focus on various aspects of resettlement such as resettlement sites and space allocation, capacity building, income restoration and grievance redress. Proper implementation hinges on a detailed RAP budget that carefully estimates all costs associated with the RAP exercise, including social costs.

For each sub-project, the resettlement schedules will be coordinated with construction schedules. Before any project civil works activity is implemented, PAPs will have to be compensated in accordance with national laws and World Bank resettlement laws, regulations and guidelines as set in the RPF. In other words, no individual or affected household should be displaced due to civil works activity before

compensation is paid and resettlement sites with adequate facilities are prepared and provided for to the individual affected.

It is assumed that project preparation including completion of design and procuring the services of a contractor will be completed within the next three months. It is projected that construction will last for 24 months.

Table 20: Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan Schedule

SN	Activity	Implementation Timeline - Oct 2021 to Sep 2022											
		Oct-21	21-Nov	21-Dec	22-Jan	22-Feb	22-Mar	22-Apr	22-May	22-Jun	22-Jul	22-Aug	22-Sep
1	Engagement of Consultant												
a	Data Collection, Analysis and Report Writing												
b	Presentation of Report to SLEDP Staff												
2	Organization and Implementation												
a	Formation of Implementation Committee at SLEDP level, guided by the Social Security Officer												
b	Movement of SLEDP Committee into Communities to form sub-committees												
c	Sensitization of the communities by the sub-committees												
d	Community and the stakeholders in the various communities												

3	Relocation and Rehabilitation Strategies													
a	Quantification properties to be relocated													
b	Quantification of people to be affected													
c	Resources mobilization													
d	Livelihood and Property Relocation and Restoration													
4	Monitoring and Evaluation of impacts													
5	Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)													
1	Level 1 Community level Grievance Redress Mechanism will comprise the focal person of the Resettlement Working Group (RWG), for registration and arbitration and for grievances that are not resolved by the RWG which will serve as the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)													

2	<p>Level 2:</p> <p>Resettlement Working Group (RWG/GRM: This committee will review matters referred by the GRM Focal Person and make appropriate decisions</p>												
3	<p>Level 3:</p> <p>SLEDP PCU. This will comprise the PCU, Social Safeguards Specialist, the Project Coordinator and other staff as may be required. This committee will review and resolve cases referred by the Resettlement Working Group (RWG) from the community level deliberations.</p>												
4	<p>Level 4: National Courts</p> <p>Here aggrieved persons who are not satisfied with decisions by the SLEDP PCU will have the option of seeking redress in the national courts.</p>												

13.4 Disclosure of the ARAP Report

The Project Coordination Unit is responsible for dissemination of the documents in the project area in a form and language understandable to the local populations through community meetings. Adverts shall be placed in national daily newspapers and documents displayed in the following locations:

- Leicester Peak Community
- SLEDP Notice Boards
- Environment Protection Agency
- Ministry of Tourism Web Site
- World Bank Web Site

The final version of the ARAP at the evidence of in-country disclosure should be provided to the World Bank for disclosure on the World Bank website to ensure compliance with relevant legislations and OP / BP 4.12.

Annexes:

Annex 1: Stone Miners of Leicester Peak

No.	PAP ID	Contact	Description of Structure / Impacts	Total Resettlement Support (Le)
1	L.C 001	033602632	No structure/Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
2	L.C 002	030726806	No structure/Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
3	L.C 003	080218155	Residential Loss	44,900,000.00
4	L.C 004	088123464	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
5	L.C 005	099321752	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
6	L.C 006	077219885	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
7	L.C 007	080180030	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
8	L.C 008	077803121	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
9	L.C 009	077464941	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
10	L.C 010	099116031	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	23,200,000.00
11	L.C 011	033631013	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
12	L.C 016	030411146	Structure / Livelihood Disturbance	34,600,000.00
13	L.C 017	099636602	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
14	L.C 018	099636602	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
15	L.C 020	078372915	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
16	L.C 019	030526684	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
17	L.C 030		No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
18	L.C 031	073642585	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
19	L.C 032	099832698	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
20	L.C 033	080931002	Makeshift (Business)	24,200,000.00
21	L.C 036	077702597	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
22	L.C 037	088659501	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
23	L.C 038	099665636	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
24	L.C 039	077702597	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
25	L.C 040	077702597	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
26	L.C 041	030187846	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
27	L.C 042	030187846	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
28	L.C 043		No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
29	L.C 044	077506388	No structure/Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
30	L.C 045	080349853	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
31	L.C 046		No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
32	L.C 047		No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
33	L.C 048		No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
34	L.C 049	080346706	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00

No.	PAP ID	Contact	Description of Structure / Impacts	Total Resettlement Support (Le)
35	L.C 050	03010066	No structure/Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
36	L.C 051	077373039	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
37	L.C 052	088296541	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
38	L.C 053	099625670	No structure/Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
39	L.C 054	088010924	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
40	L.C 055	076671187	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
41	L.C 056	075110439	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
42	L.C 057		No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
43	L.C 058	076425652	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
44	L.C 059	080547151	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
45	L.C 060	088752297	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
46	L.C 061	080642278	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
47	L.C 062	099957212	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
48	L.C 063	076877886	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
49	L.C 064	080923063	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
50	L.C 065	073158178	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
51	L.C 066		No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
44	L.C 067		No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
52	L.C 068	088773178	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
53	L.C 069	088773178	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
54	L.C 070	078814685	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
55	L.C 071		No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
56	L.C 072	088647464	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
57	L.C 073		No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
58	L.C 074	099820092	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
59	L.C 075	030014286	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
60	L.C 076	076204418	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
61	L.C 077	033224027	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
62	L.C 078		No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
63	L.C 079	099669004	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
64	L.C 080	088987105	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
65	L.C 081	080949836	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
66	L.C 082		No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
67	L.C 083	080652700	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
68	L.C 084		No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
69	L.C 085		No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
70	L.C 086	077579983	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00

No.	PAP ID	Contact	Description of Structure / Impacts	Total Resettlement Support (Le)
71	L.C 087		No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
72	L.C 088		No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
73	L.C 089	079336494	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
74	L.C 09	099623953	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
75	L.C 091	075925482	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
76	L.C 092	088546809	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
77	L.C 093	076 123283	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
78	L.C 094	080059267	No structure / Livelihood Disturbance	6,400,000.00
Total (Le)				606,900,000.00
Total (USD) (Exchange Rate: USD1 = 10,100)				60,089.11

Annex 2: Grievance Registration Forms

FORM A

Section to be filled by complainant

Project Name and Number	
Location	❖ Administrative Region: ❖ District: ❖ Community / Town:
Date of Complaint Registration	Day Month Year
Complaint Reference No	
Name of Complainant	❖ Name and Surname: ❖ ID No:
Contact Details	❖ Telephone No: ❖ Call No:
Detailed Description of grievance	❖ Source of Grievance: ❖ Name of Grievance: ❖ Date of Occurrence: ❖ Evidence of Occurrence ❖ Witnesses (Where possible): ❖ Provide Quantities (Where possible):

Complainant Name:

Signature:

.....

Received by:.....

Designation:

.....

Date:

Office stamp:

.....

FORM B

Section B: To be filled by Grievance committee/Arbitrator

Complaint Reference No	
Date of Hearing	
Location	❖ Administrative Region ❖ District ❖ Community / Town ❖ Actual Meeting place
List of Grievance Members Present	

Name of Complainants	
List of Other Persons Present and Designations	
Description of Grievance as captured in section A	
Minutes of Discussion	
Description of Verdict	
Communication Sent to Complainant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Description of corrective actions to be taken ❖ Which information was sent to the complainant
Date on which complaint was closed	
Grievance Resolved	Yes/No

Complainant Name: Designation:.....

Signature:

Name of Respondent: Designation:

Signature:

Component 1B: SLEDP

Grievance committee Rep: Designation:

Date: Office Stamp:

Tel: (+232-76-668-200)
Email: pfmuferp2018@gmail.com
35, Percival Street
Freetown
Sierra Leone

GOVERNMENT OF SIERRA LEONE, MINISTRY OF FINANCE, SIERRA LEONE ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION PROJECT PUBLIC DISCLOSURE NOTICE FOR: An Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

- ❖ The Government of Sierra Leone, through the Ministry of Finance is implementing the Sierra Leone Economic Diversification Project (SLEDP), which aims to facilitate investment, SME growth, and entrepreneurship in non-mining productive sectors in Sierra Leone particularly the tourism sector. The environmental and social risks associated with the Project are minimal, site specific and can easily be managed with the mitigation measures adopted by the project. The nature and scope of the funding to be provided by the project is expected to strengthen the business enabling environment, build institutional capacity, facilitate strategic public investments, increase access to finance, and provide business development services such as facilitating start-ups and expanding of SMEs.

Following the completion of the Report on the above subject of July 31st, 2022, **An Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP), the Sierra Leone Economic Diversification project, SLEDP**, wish to disclose to project beneficiaries, and the General Public report of this ARAP on the 31st of July 2022.

The project is implemented under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance, through Project Fiduciary Management Unit (PFMU); with a project coordinating unit (PCU), providing support to direct beneficiary institutions including the Ministries of Tourism, Agriculture and Trade. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to develop Tourism and its associated business in Sierra Leone.

Acknowledging that economic diversification is a process that can take decades to occur, the goal of this project is to contribute to setting that process in place. This will be done by promoting improvements in overall conditions that can promote investments and firm growth (horizontal interventions such as business environment) while also directly promoting growth and competitiveness of specific non-mining sectors in the economy (interventions such as SME and entrepreneurship support and targeted infrastructure investments).

- ❖ The project will consist of three components: (1) Business Environment and Capacity Building (2) SMEs and Entrepreneurship, and (3) Project Management and Evaluation.
- ❖ The Project will under Component 2 invest in public goods to increase the competitiveness of SMEs and to attract private sector investment particularly in the wake of COVID-19. This will include the improvement of 6 tourist destination sites 5 located in the Western Peninsula and 1 outside of Freetown. These sites were selected based on four criteria: (i) product viability; (ii) economic impact including the potential to generate additional investment; (iii) community inclusion and (iv) sustainability and resilience to climate change risk.

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