

A RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE BUMBUNA II HEP EARLY WORKS, SIERRA LEONE

Prepared For
Joule Africa

Report Prepared by



SRK Consulting (UK) Limited
UK6923

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version: Jan2017

SRK Legal Entity:

SRK Consulting (UK) Limited

SRK Address:

5th Floor Churchill House
17 Churchill Way
Cardiff, CF10 2HH
Wales, United Kingdom.

Date:

September, 2017

Project Number:

UK6923

SRK Project Director:

Tony Rex

Corporate Consultant (Hydrogeology)

SRK Project Manager:

Cathryn MacCallum

Principal Consultant (Social)

CEMMATS Project Manager

Andrew Keili

Director

Client Legal Entity:

Joule Africa Limited

Client Address:

11th Floor, Medine Mews
Chaussee Street
Port Louis
Mauritius

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BUMBUNA II HYDROPOWER PROJECT, EARLY WORKS RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN, SIERRA LEONE

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context

Joule Africa Limited (“Joule”) is in the process of developing the Bumbuna II Hydropower Project (“Bumbuna II” or “the Project”), located in the Tonkolili and Koinadugu Districts of the Northern Province of Sierra Leone.

Bumbuna II is an important infrastructure project for Sierra Leone and is a key feature of the Government’s Energy Master Plan, whose principal objective is to provide 30% of households with electricity by 2030, compared to 13.5% as of December 2015.

When operational, Bumbuna II will provide an additional 143MW of generating capacity to the country’s existing 100MW¹ of installed capacity and, significantly, will provide all-year round baseload power for the next 90 years. Increased generation will not only deliver electricity to a greater portion of the population, but will stimulate economic growth and potentially enhance the country’s ability to attract investment.

The implementation of the Project will require involuntary resettlement of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) from within the footprint of the proposed Project infrastructure. In line with good international industry practice (GIIP) requirements and standards, the client is required to develop a Resettlement

Involuntary resettlement refers to both physical (relocation or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to a loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition. – IFC Performance Standard 5, Paragraph 1.

Action Plan (RAP) to manage and mitigate the adverse impacts imposed upon the PAP and host communities.

GIIP is mostly guided by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards, a requirement for projects seeking funding from the IFC, the private sector lending arm of the World Bank. IFC standards also apply to projects seeking funds from international finance institutions that have signed up to the Equator Principles, the global banking industry’s sustainability framework (EP, 2013).

¹ The estimated installed capacity in Sierra Leone was 100MW in 2015

There are other international standards related to resettlement, namely those of the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (ERDB). While there are some differences in these instruments, there is a general alignment of principles and these are discussed in Chapter 2.

For the purposes of managing the resettlement, the process has been split into two distinctive components, namely Early Works (which covers the areas that will be used for the Hydro Electro Plant and construction activities), and Yiben Reservoir (which covers the new reservoir associated with the creation of the Yiben dam). All physical and economic displacement related to each component will be managed through a separate RAP. This report relates to the RAP for the Early Works component. A map illustrating the Early Works and the inundation area is given in Figure 1-1.

Joule has commissioned SRK Consulting (UK) Ltd (SRK) to develop and prepare both RAPs in accordance with GIIP and Sierra Leonean legislation. SRK has worked in partnership with CEMMATS, a Sierra Leonean Consultancy firm, to prepare this RAP.

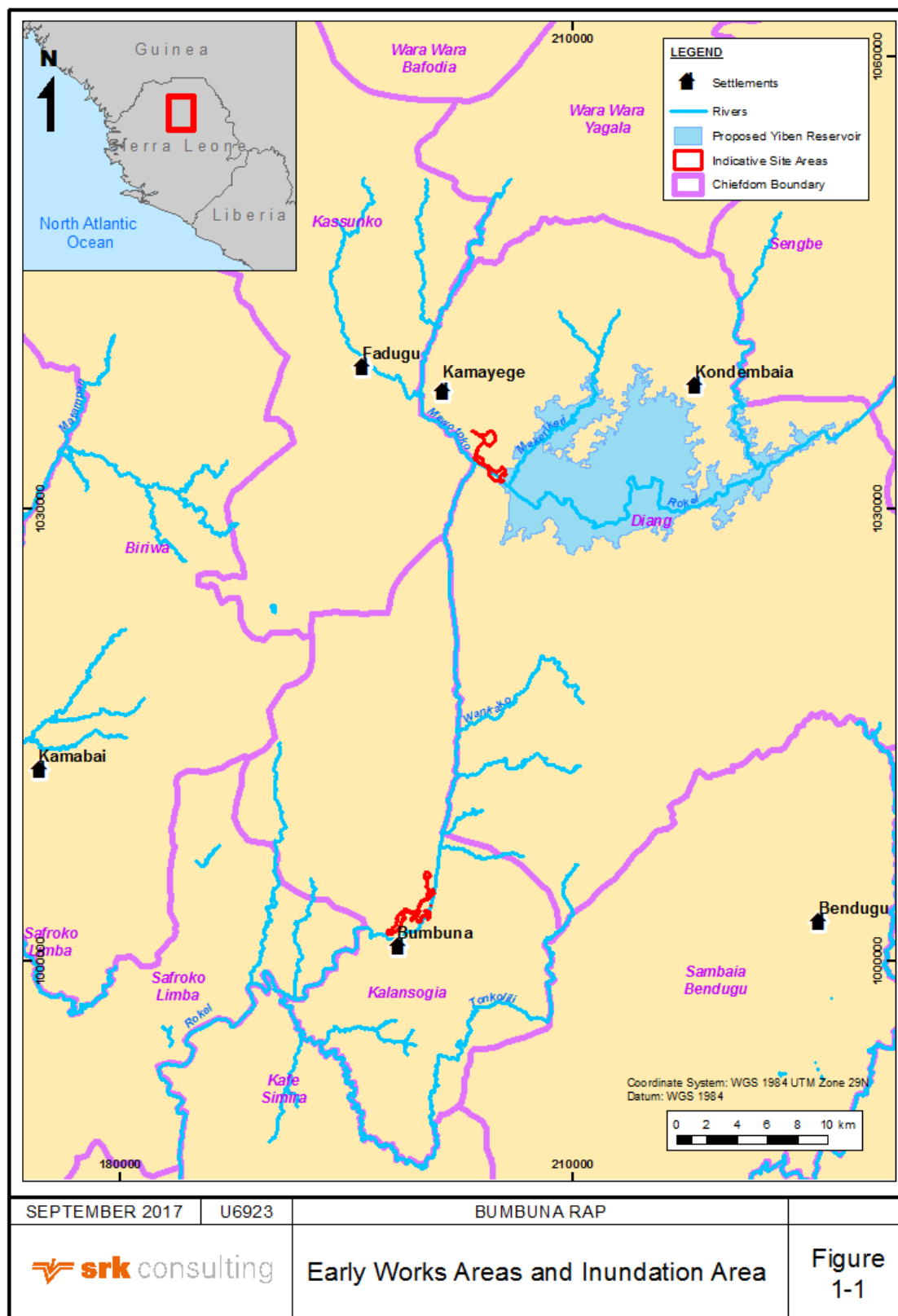


Figure 1-1: Early works areas and inundation area

1.2 Project team

The RAP development team comprised of social and resettlement specialists from both the SRK UK and South African offices and from CEMMATS, Sierra Leone.

The objectives of this multinational team is to ensure that the preparation of the RAP is informed by an appropriate mix of experience and local content, while ensuring that both international standards and local legislation are adopted. The RAP team continues to work closely with Joule Africa and its joint development partner in Sierra Leone, Energy Services Company Limited (ESCO), to ensure that corporate and RAP-related community and stakeholder engagements are aligned. This is managed through the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, summarised in Chapter 4.

Figure 1-2 provides an overview of the SRK and CEMMATS RAP team.

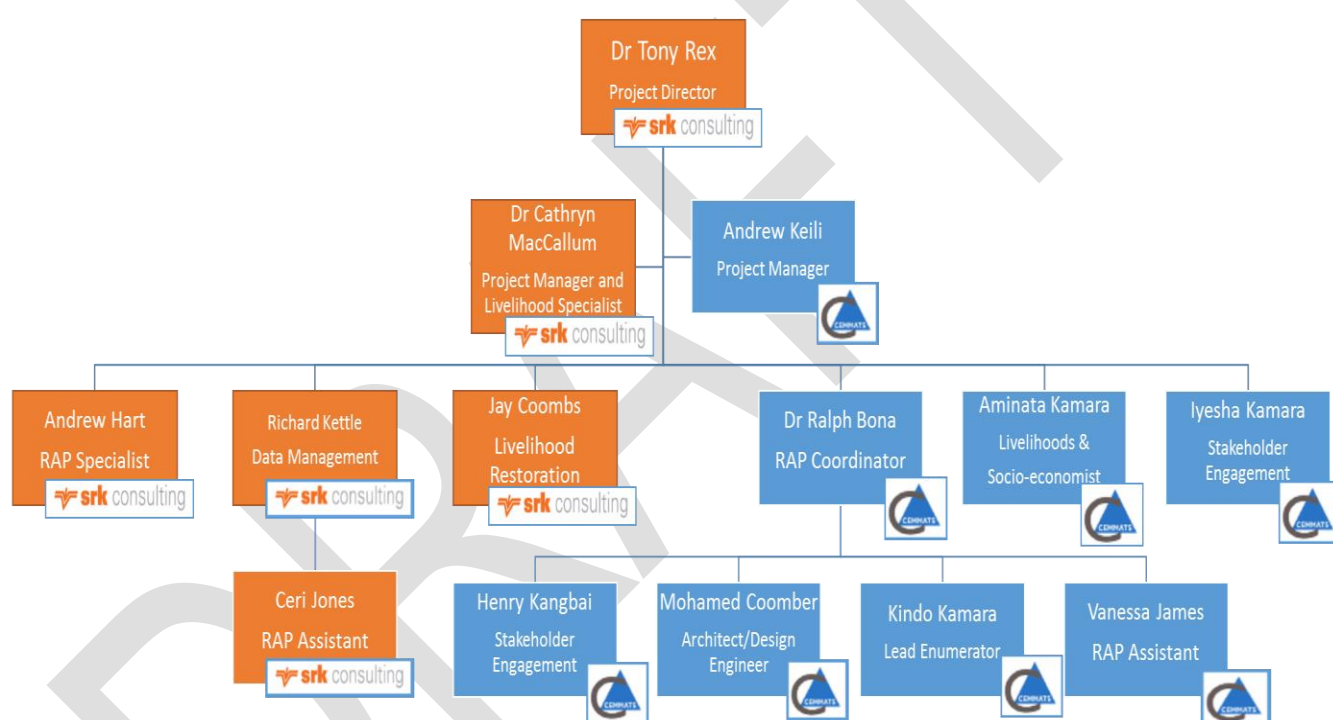


Figure 1-2: SRK and CEMMATS project team

1.3 RAP approach

RAPs as management plans and official documents describe and apply the legislative requirements and standards for land acquisition and resettlement of people economically and physically displaced by a project. They specify the required procedures and actions to mitigate adverse effects, manage and compensate losses, and provide development benefits to affected persons and communities. The approach employed for the preparation of this RAP includes a clear identification of the justification for the RAP and the conduct of relevant studies all of which are based on GIIP.

The applicability of PS5 is established during the environmental and social risks and impacts identification process. IFC PS5 Paragraph 4

1.3.1 Justification

GIIP requires that displacement is avoided wherever possible; however, in some contexts, the implementation of large projects cannot proceed without the economic and/or physical displacement of people.

Resettlement practice, where unavoidable, has had a tendency to focus on cash compensation and replacement housing, “restoring people to situations similar to their previous contexts and potentially condemning them to ongoing poverty.” (Vanclay 2017). There are two examples of development-induced displacement in the Project Area: Bumbuna I; and the Tonkolili (African Minerals²) Ferengbaia resettlement projects. Both of these resettlements have created ongoing legacy issues which will impact on the Bumbuna II resettlement process.

To avoid the legacy of these two previous RAPs impacting negatively on the perception and acceptance of the Bumbuna II RAP development, and to also reduce the degree of social risk, an inclusive planning and visioning process has been adopted throughout the development of this RAP. This has been informed by the revised risks and reconstruction model for resettling displaced populations developed by Cerneas (2000), which was also used by the IFC in developing performance standard 5 (see Figure 1-3).

² Tonkolili iron-ore mine was acquired by Shandong Iron and Steel Group in 2015

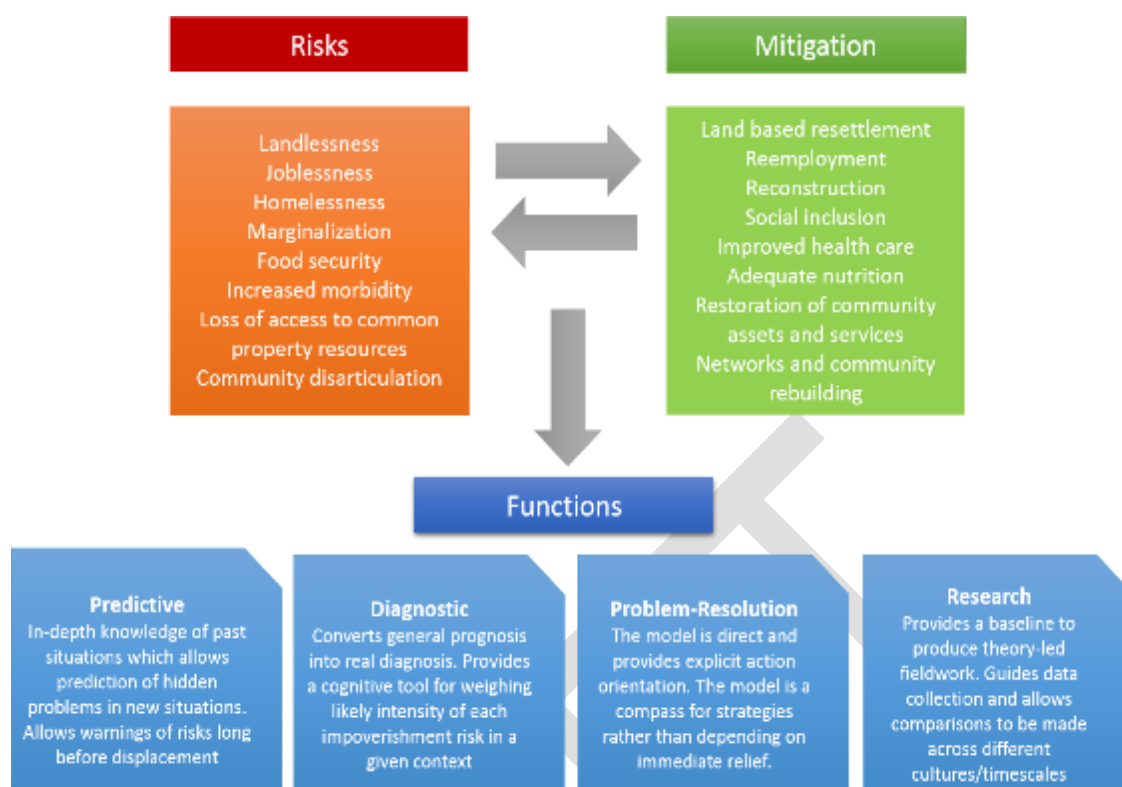


Figure 1-3: Risk and Reconstruction Model (Cernea, 2000)

GIIP suggests that enhancement of displaced peoples living conditions post resettlement is a key component of a successful resettlement project. Physical and economic displacement impacts not only on where people live, but what they do, use, and who they interact with. For relocation and resettlement to have a positive impact, contemporary thinking (Cernea, 2000, MacCallum 2014, Vanclay 2017, Kemp 2017) suggests that the multidimensional nature of the livelihood strategies of PAP, their local knowledge and relationships also need to be considered in the formulation of resettlement plans. Utilising this information to develop a shared vision of a community's ideal future and reaching consensus about the fundamental preconditions for sustainability are the starting point for effective livelihood restoration, with potential projects and actions framed within the community vision (UN Habitat 2007).

SRK, in addition to conforming to GIIP, has drawn on international development theory related to sustainable livelihoods, developed by Sen (2006), Bebbington (2006), and Moser (2006). They associate development of sustainable livelihoods with participation in decision-making, access to capital assets and individual and collective freedoms to choose, to be and to do what people value. They define capital assets as the resources that make livelihood strategies possible and reduce vulnerability.

There are five types of capital asset or resource: natural, physical, social, human, and financial.

- **Social capital assets:** Social resources upon which people draw in pursuit of their livelihood objectives; the quality of relationships among people; the extent to which one can count on support from family or friends.
- **Human capital assets:** Skills, knowledge, creativity, experience, ability to work, and good health.
- **Natural capital assets:** Crops, forests, wild plants, water, land, clean air, and biodiversity.

- **Physical capital assets:** Affordable transport, secure shelter and buildings, adequate water supply and sanitation, affordable energy, access to information and communications, and household goods.
- **Financial capital assets:** Cash, savings, salary, credit, and access to credit.

Collectively, these five asset groups make up the asset pentagon which forms the basis of the sustainable livelihoods framework. The pentagon provides a visual representation of information about people's livelihood assets. It brings to life important inter-relationships between the various assets. Defining a livelihood through availability of or access to capital assets, puts people at the centre and in control of defining and, in a resettlement context, redefining their livelihoods through projecting future development through a shared vision.

SRK utilized project-affected peoples' (PAP) understanding of their existing situation and their poverty context in the development of the RAP. Understanding what people are capable of doing or being with their capital assets is what makes livelihoods meaningful, viable and ultimately sustainable (MacCallum, 2014). Taking into account local culture and codes, different stakeholder groups have been engaged to determine an overall development perspective, identify priority areas for action and to describe an ideal future in a way that expresses a local consensus about the fundamental preconditions for sustainability.

This requires a relationship of trust and respect with PAP and the host government. To facilitate this, a participatory approach has underpinned consultation and inclusive engagement with the project-affected households and communities to inform, consult and collaborate with them in all aspects of the RAP development.

1.3.2 SRK's Approach and Guiding Principles

With the above considerations in mind, the approach to undertaking and reporting internationally compliant resettlement planning, as well as executing resettlement processes with accompanying livelihood restoration, is based on the following:

- **Appropriate and inclusive planning process:** the RAP planning process will be completed in a manner appropriate to both the extent and complexity displacement and in line with established cultural practices. The process will be inclusive of all relevant stakeholders.
- **Effective and appropriate engagement of stakeholders:** All stakeholder engagement will be managed by a dedicated engagement team. The process will ensure the engagement of relevant stakeholders on the appropriate subject matter.
- **Fair and transparent compensation:** All compensation will be in line with established local rates as well as GIIP. All rates will be determined and paid in a transparent and open manner.
- **Sustainable and contextual livelihood restoration:** Livelihood restoration interventions will be grounded in local realities through a participatory and inclusive visioning process to determine sustainable change goals for projects and interventions.
- **Practical and feasible implementation:** The RAP will develop procedures and management measures that are both practical in the local context allowing for implementation that is feasible.

These elements can be represented in an integrated approach, as illustrated in Figure 1-4. This approach is underpinned by a set of guiding principles based on good international practice and standards, as well as extensive experience in the field of resettlement and international development, illustrated in Table 1-1.



Figure 1-4: Overarching RAP approach

Table 1-1: SRK's guiding principles for resettlement action planning

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the RAP as the beginning of the resettlement process:
 Include a proactive and realistic perspective on future risks and obstacles in the planning process. Balance resettlement planning with socio-economic development, community cohesion and natural resource governance to enable sustainable change:
 Utilise inclusive community based research, constructive engagement and culturally appropriate interventions that consider access, use, and control of natural resources. Encourage effective partnerships between the project proponent, the PAP and the resettlement planning / execution agency:
 Build partnerships as early as possible in the process, and maintain through appropriate management and organisational arrangements. Recognise that engagement with stakeholders and PAP should be central to the land acquisition and resettlement process:
 Enable an understanding of, and encourage active participation in, the planning and implementation process using a range of communication tools. Empower PAP to engage meaningfully in planning, compensation negotiations and resettlement execution.
 Establish structures and processes for direct, open and frequent interaction with PAP - recognizing and addressing local leadership arrangements and sensitivities. |
|---|

- **Manage expectations and fears:**

Be consistent with communication messages, be realistic about potential benefits, and maintain engagement.

- **Adopt an effective formal and structured grievance mechanism:**

Record, track, and address resettlement related grievances from the start of the resettlement planning.

- **Focus both on people who are resettled and hosts:**

Understand how people who are being resettled as well as host communities' relationship with, and dependency on, natural resources to enable a culturally appropriate approach to livelihood restoration that builds on existing strengths and considers local values.

- **Consider resettlement solutions in the local context:**

Proposed relocation sites should consider existing requirements and offer choices to those being resettled, with the informed participation of affected people and statutory authorities.

- **Promote sustainable livelihood restoration:**

Engage both the people being resettled and host communities in the development and planning of livelihood restoration with sustainable change outcomes.

- **Ensure that monitoring and evaluation is reflexive and inclusive:**

Reflexive monitoring involves project affected people determining of key performance indicators to determine if the resettlement has resulted in the anticipated change and to determine what remedial action is required, if necessary.

1.3.3 Studies and reporting undertaken to date

The necessity of this RAP was determined during the feasibility stages of the project. The potential impact of involuntary physical and economic displacement was identified in an Environment, Social and Health Impact Assessment (ESHIA) and appended Resettlement Framework (RF) prepared by ERM in 2016. The purpose of the RF was to provide an initial assessment of the extent of the physical and economic displacement and inform the development of the RAP.

In addition to the RF, the RAP has been informed by the following studies prepared by SRK and CEMMATS:

- Early Works RAP Scoping Study (January 2017)
- RAP Stakeholder Engagement Plan (May 2017)
- Ecosystems Services and Livelihood Assessment (June 2017)

SRK worked closely with The Biodiversity Consultancy (TBC) who are preparing the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) for Early Works and Phase II (Yiben Reservoir) of the Project. An overview of current reports informing this RAP are presented in Figure 1-5.

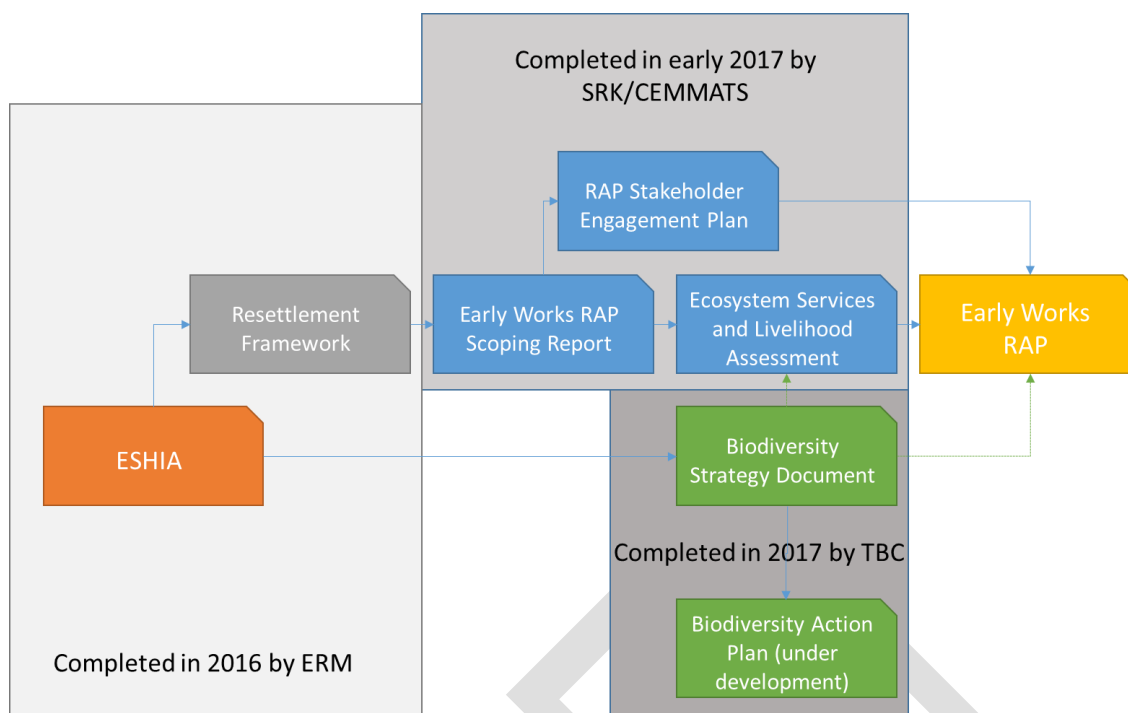


Figure 1-5: Overview of reports informing this RAP

1.4 Project Early Works Areas

The Project is located within the Northern Province of Sierra Leone, approximately 200 km from the capital Freetown. The early works (EWA) component of the Project includes the two key project components: Southern EWA (Bumbuna Extension) and the Northern EWA (Yiben Dam) as shown in Figure 1-1, with the detail of each EWA illustrated in Figure 1-6 and Figure 1-7 for the Southern EWA and Northern EWA, respectively. The two EWAs are situated close to the existing Bumbuna I Hydropower Project in Kalantuba and Dasongoia Chiefdoms and the proposed Yiben Dam in Diang Chiefdom.

The Project Affected Persons (PAP) in the two EWAs share some similarities in their tribal ethnicity. They are both Limba and reside in rural locations that are largely dependent on a combination of subsistence agriculture and artisanal and small scale mining (ASM) of gold to sustain their livelihoods. The communities in both EWAs are cohesive with a strong sense of belonging and a high degree of social capital.

The Southern EWA, being close to Bumbuna, has access to a range of physical capital assets including schools, health provision, markets, roads, block constructed houses and electricity supply. Access to physical capital in the Northern EWA is very limited: people live in houses constructed from wattle and daub, with thatch roofs; there is no electricity; and access to schools, health provision and markets is restricted by poor quality access routes.

Shifting cultivation is practiced in both EWAs; however, agricultural products in the Southern EWA are for both domestic and commercial purposes, whereas communities in the Northern EWA rely on subsistence level activity. The chapter detailing the asset census and livelihoods restoration (Chapter 8) provides further context of both EWAs.

Linked to the two EWA, a range of supporting ancillary facilities and activities will be required including road upgrades, workers' camps, development of quarries and the construction of a new non-hazardous landfill waste management facility.

1.4.1 Southern Early Works Area (Bumbuna extension)

As a component of the Bumbuna Extension, the infrastructure components illustrated in Figure 1-6 have been identified as the potential cause of involuntary displacement:

- The main site installation area will be approximately 45,000 m² in area and will be located around the powerhouse and tailrace channel, comprising concrete batching plant and aggregates storage, laboratories, workshops, warehouses, offices, a canteen, and camps for the labour and staff.
- An installation area of less than 500 m² will be located on top of the hill for the construction of the surge shaft, comprising of a limited number of containers for tools and materials, and a small office.
- Another site installation area of between 1,000 m² and 1,500 m² will be located at the tunnel portal of the access tunnel facilitating the construction of the access tunnel, the headrace tunnel and the installation of the penstock. It will consist of a limited number of containers for tools and materials, and a small office.
- A site installation area will be located at the intake area and will consist of offices, stores, depots, and a small workshop.

1.4.2 Northern Early Works Area (Yiben dam)

The Yiben Dam will be constructed immediately above the rapids that mark the most upstream area affected by the inundation. The infrastructure illustrated in Figure 1-7, required for the construction of the Yiben Dam, consists of:

- An area of approximately 20,000 m² about 4 km north of the dam site and 500 m from the quarry for the aggregate plant (crushing plant), the aggregate storage, the concrete batching plants, cement storages, laboratories, etc.
- An area of about 20,000 m² each for staff/labour camps and workshop/warehouse respectively will be available on the right bank of the river about half way to the quarry, 2 km away from the dam site.
- An exposed area on the right side of the future dam crest for site offices of the contractor, and the engineer as well as for the employer.
- The workshops for the steel works. These can be established on the disposal area on the left bank of the river about 500 m downstream of the dam structure. This area will only be available after completion of the works on the diversion canal, when the excavation material from the canal will be disposed of on the left side of the wide river basin.

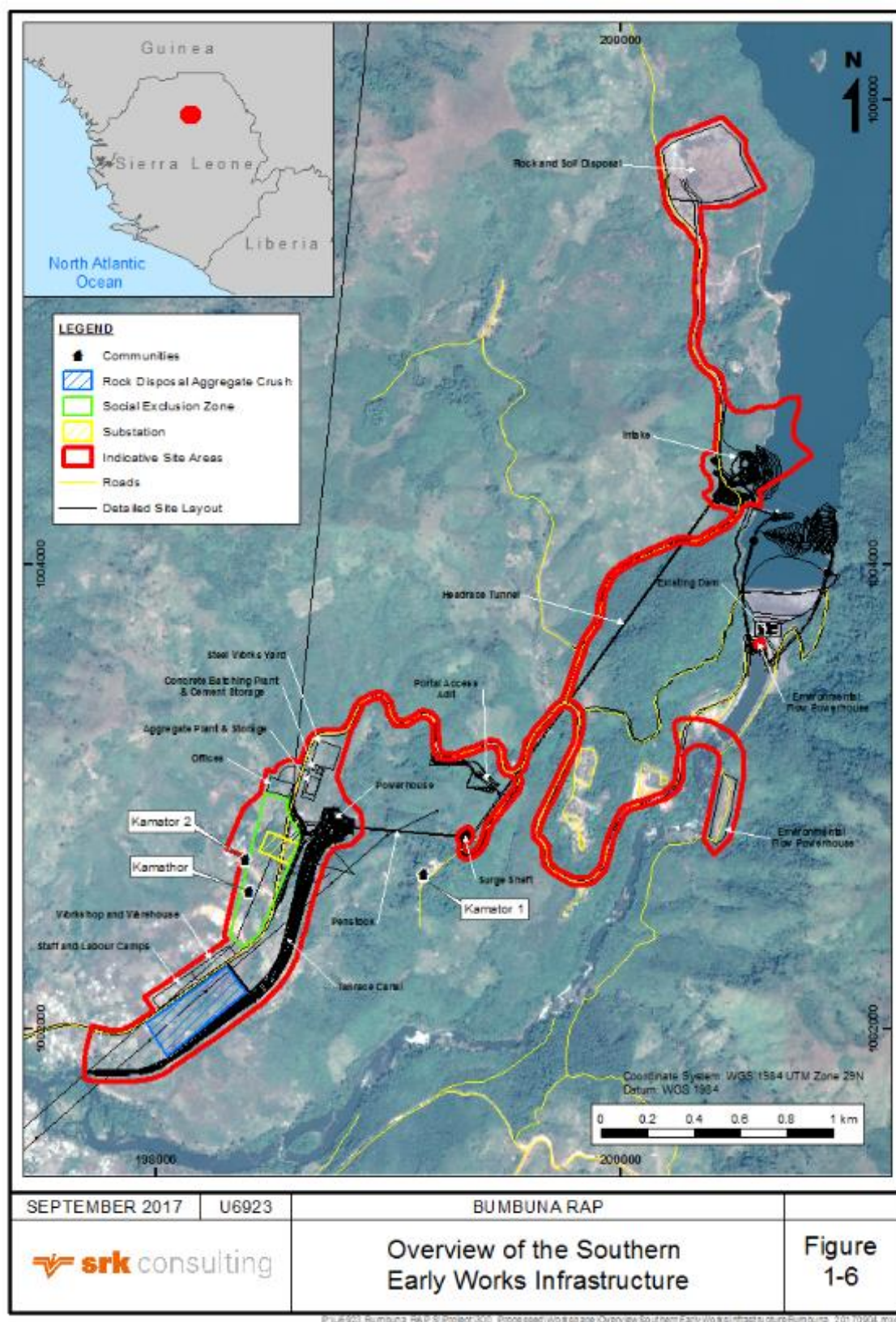


Figure 1-6: Overview of the Southern Early Works Infrastructure

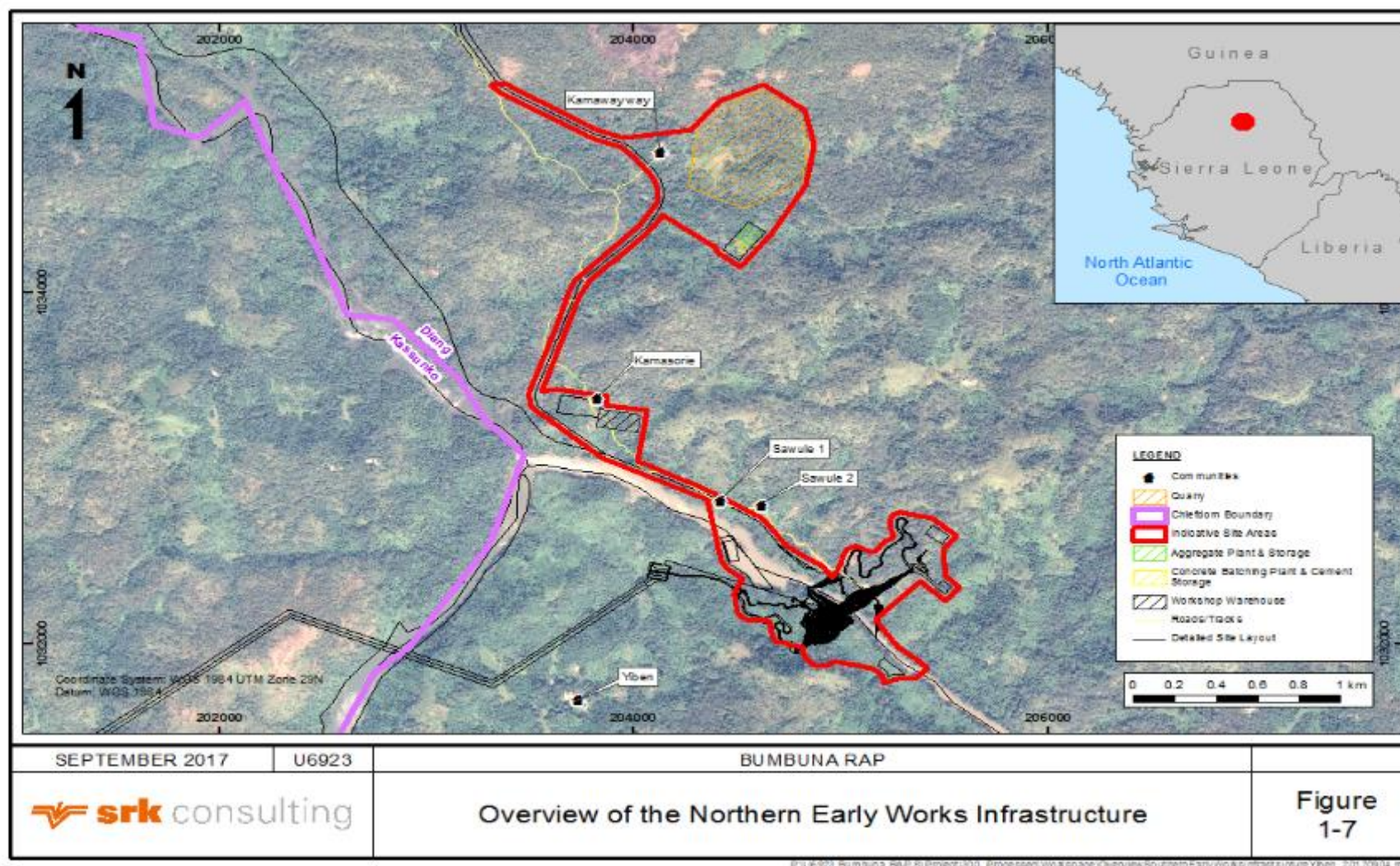


Figure 1-7: Overview of the Northern Early Works Infrastructure

1.4.3 Minimizing resettlement impacts

One of the primary objectives of international good practice guidelines is to ensure that projects such as Bumbuna II consider feasible opportunities to avoid or minimize displacement by exploring alternative project designs.

The ESHIA provided a detailed overview of the project design alternatives that were considered for the Project. For the purposes of this report, a summary of these alternatives

The client will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize physical and/or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits...IFC PS5 Paragraph 8

has been included below to demonstrate what actions have taken place to minimise resettlement where possible.

Southern Early Works (Bumbuna extension)

In order to increase the electricity generation potential from the existing dam at Bumbuna, the ESHIA considered three separate options from a technical, environmental, and social feasibility perspective. The chosen option, development of a new powerhouse downstream of the existing dam and connected by a tailrace canal, was chosen from a technical and economic feasibility perspective. While this option will disrupt current agricultural activities, it will provide the opportunity for year-round irrigation to remaining agricultural areas.

From a physical displacement perspective, this option will have a limited impact. To further reduce the impact, following recommendations in both the ESHIA and subsequently in SRK's Scoping Report, see Appendix 1, a 'social exclusion zone'³ was included in the Southern EWA to limit the extent of physical displacement and, importantly, remove the need to relocate the army barracks, church, primary school, and water wells. Further mitigation measures were recommended and considered, but were however found not to be viable.

Northern Early Works (Yiben dam)

For the Northern EWA, the ESHIA considered two options for the location of the dam, Yiben I and Yiben II, from a technical, social and financial feasibility perspective. Yiben I comprises development on the Mawoloko River and Seli Rivers. Yiben II comprising development on the Seli River. Yiben I proved to be a 'more productive' option in economic terms; however, due to the requirement for a much larger inundation area, this option was deemed to cause significant social impacts. The smaller Yiben II alternative was thus identified to be the preferred option in that it would have less social impacts on the surrounding communities and can achieve the necessary regulation of the Bumbuna reservoir and to generate firm power all year round.

³ The social exclusion zone is a 9.25 ha area within the project area where infrastructure development has been limited to reduce the need for extensive physical displacement.

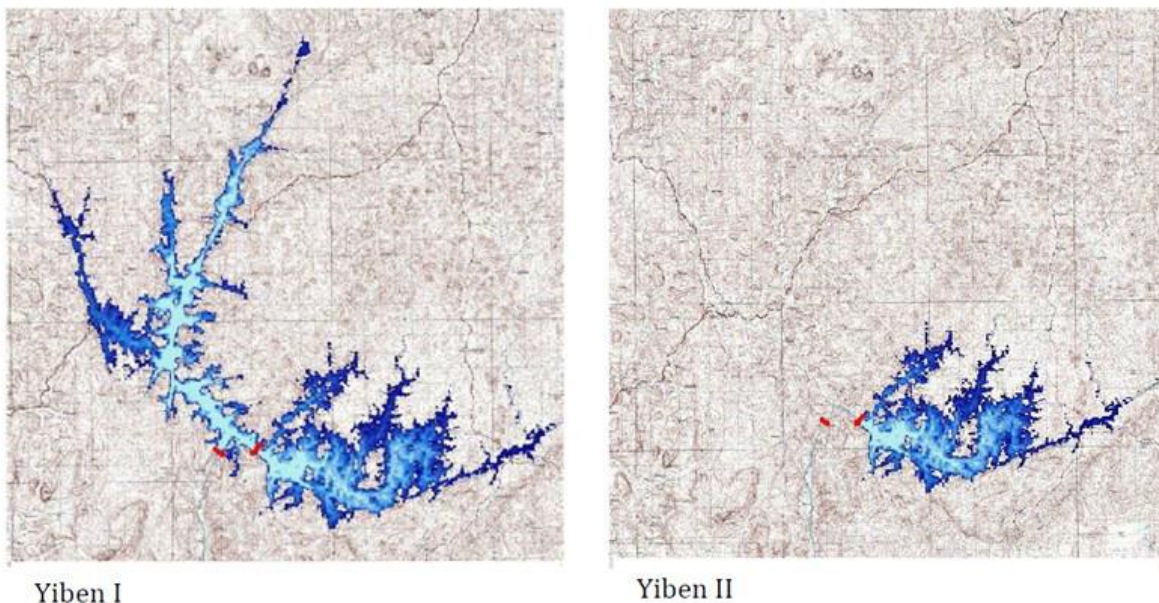


Figure 1-8: Yiben I and Yiben II dam locations and inundation areas

(Source: ESHIA, ERM, 2017)

2 LEGAL OVERVIEW AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

The regulatory context in which resettlement takes place can be multilevel with sometimes conflicting and competing requirements. There are the national requirements, which in Sierra Leone are governed by a legal framework and/ or customary law and international performance standards, policies and procedures developed and adopted by a range of international finance institutions. Human rights issues are also a growing consideration with human rights responsibilities of private companies and guidelines encouraging a rights-based approach to resettlement.

This section summarises these legal requirements and institutional processes that underpin land acquisition and restoration in Sierra Leone and the requirements of the IFC, the AfDB, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) with respect to outlining a rights-based legislative framework for infrastructure projects in the country.

2.2 Sierra Leone legislation.

Sierra Leone operates a dualist land tenure system. The Western Area, formerly the Colony (Freetown and environs) is governed by General Law – a blend of English Common Law, English Statutes of General application received by virtue of Section 74 of the Courts Act, Act No. 31 of 1965 and Acts of Parliament enacted post-independence. Land transactions in the Provinces (formerly the Protectorate), on the other hand, are governed by the Customary Law of the ethnic group concerned and the Provinces Land Act Cap. 122 of the Laws of Sierra Leone 1960 (formerly known as Protectorate Land Ordinance of 1927 as extended by Ordinance 32 of 1933). An interest in land can be held on a freehold and leasehold (1 year to 99 years) basis in line with General Law in the Western Area. By virtue of Cap 122, leasehold interest in land can be held for between one (1) year and fifty (50) years, renewable for any additional periods of tenure of twenty-one (21) years. In general, any leasehold interest in land for more than three (3) years must be executed by deed and must be registered to have full protection of the law.

The Bumbuna II Project is situated in the Northern Province. It follows that the customary laws and land tenure systems of the ethnic groups of the various locations covering the project area will be applicable. However, there is precedent within Sierra Leone, set by the international mining sector, to utilise the legal framework from general law provisions as indicative guidance, where there is no provision in customary law

A summary of both of these elements of Sierra Leonean law is presented in Table 2-1. The table commences with national legislation applicable throughout the country. It then addresses legislation related to the customary land tenure system in the Provinces. This is followed by legislation that is applicable to the Western area but may be useful to reference where no comparable legislation applies to the Northern Province. Finally, draft legislation relevant to land acquisition is also included.

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Table 2-1: Legislation relevant to Project land acquisition and resettlement

Legal Document	Summary of relevance to resettlement and the Project
National Legislation	
The Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1991 (N°6, Sec 21)	<p>The Constitution protects individuals from deprivation of interest or right over property of any kind. It secures and guarantees the private ownership and enjoyment of property. The right of expropriation or compulsory acquisition of private properties is included within the constitution under the condition that it promotes the public benefit or the public welfare of citizens of Sierra Leone. This may be in the interests of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health or town and country planning.</p> <p>Any acquisition of property must be accompanied by prompt payment of adequate compensation, as well as providing the individual or individuals who have a right or interest in the property access to the court or other impartial and independent authority for the determination of the entitled person interest or right, and the amount of any compensation to which s/he is entitled and for the purpose of obtaining prompt payment of that compensation.</p>
The National Lands Policy, 2005	<p>The 2005 National Land Policy provides for the compulsory acquisition of land in the public interest. It states that compensation for land will be fair and adequate and will be paid in a reasonable time. The policy states that 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.</p> <p>It is important to note that both the Constitution and the National Lands Policy explicitly recognise that possession applies to property rights but also through interests on property. A person with interests on a property can be understood as any person enjoying the benefits of land through land use and exploitation rights. In the Project area, these are typically the local population with rights on land conferred to them by the Paramount Chief(s) through land distribution or lease.</p>
Town and Country Planning Act, 1948, Cap 81 as amended by Act No. 3 of 2001	<p>This Act defines the rules for the definition of Planning Areas and Schemes.</p> <p>Cap 81, Part IV, n°25 gives rights to any person whose property is seriously affected by a scheme or by the execution of any work under a scheme to be compensated by the amount by which his property is decreased in value under the condition that he makes a claim within a certain limited time (to be clarified based on engagement with Government for the RAP). If the person is dissatisfied with the compensation received, he is allowed to appeal to the Supreme Court. Final judgment is subject to appeals applicable to the Supreme Court.</p> <p>The 2001 Amendment recognizes that a scheme should be made for the whole of Sierra Leone. The Town and Country Planning Act may therefore apply to the Project area under the condition that it is covered by a Planning Area and Scheme related to the Hydropower Project. Land owners may then require monetary compensation for their loss of land.</p>
National Power Authority Act of 1982, amended in 2006 and the National Electricity Act of 2011	<p>The National Power Authority Act established the National Power Authority agency (NPA) as an entity with the sole responsibility for carrying out hydropower generation, thermal generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in the whole country. It grants compulsory acquisition rights to the NPA. Section 40 (1) of the 1982 Act limits the state compulsory acquisition right to the Western Area. However, Section 50 of the 2006 Amendment extends the right to compulsorily acquire any land in the provinces for the purpose of carrying out the Bumbuna Project. As such, the Bumbuna II Project can be considered as falling under this amendment.</p> <p>The National Electricity Act 2011 divided the NPA into two entities: The Electricity Generation and Transmission Company (EGTC) and the Electricity Distribution and Supply Authority (EDSA). This Act does not explicitly specify that it replaces the NPA Act, however some of its sections are taken from it and adapted. Part X of the National Electricity Act extends the compulsory acquisition rights to the entire country. It enables the Minister by order published in the Gazette to compulsorily acquire private land or rights over or under private land for use subject to payment of adequate compensation to the owner of the land. The compensation shall be paid in a first instance by the Government. Section 59 grants the Company or the Authority the power to enter the land on which it has acquired rights for, but not limited to, the construction of generating power stations including hydro-electric dams and electricity distribution lines. When practicable, reasonable notice should be given to the occupier of the land of the intention to enter the land. When</p>

	entering the land, the Company or Authority shall do as little damage as possible and shall pay reasonable compensation for any damage done.
General Registration Act, 1905 and its amendment of 1954	Ordinance to establish and regulate the office of Registrar General of Sierra Leone and the procedures for land registration.
Survey Acts, 1950	This Act provides for and regulates the Survey of Lands and the Licensing of Surveyors on the Colony and Protectorate.
Input from GoSL	The Ministry of Land is trying to harmonise the management of resettlement within its most recent National Land Policy (version 6) of 2015 to meet national and international standards in a bid to avert future resettlement-related problems.
Laws Applicable to Customary Land Tenure only	
The Provinces Lands Act 1927 (cap 122 - also called the Protectorate Land Act), and its amendments of 1927, 1965, and 1976 vests the land in the Tribal Authorities who hold such land for and on behalf of the communities.	<p>The land is parcelled and allocated to community members for their use. This does not however signify that all of the land in a given Chiefdom is vested in its Paramount Chief. Some land-owning families are recognized as the historical 'owners' of a given piece of land if their predecessors settled on it a considerable period of time ago (2nd and following foundation lineages) and/or they cleared virgin forest and converted it to agricultural land. Although these long-established families may be recognized as the 'owners' of the land, they would commonly still have to seek consent from the Paramount Chief to address important matters such as inheritance, land-related conflict and land transfers.</p> <p>Guest/migrant communities that settled in the area at a later period but are distinct and separate from their Host Community may have been allowed to farm a particular land area against an agreed price. Despite eventually establishing long-term villages within their Host Chiefdom, these guest/migrant communities, and their local village Chief / Headman acknowledge that they are the subjects of the Paramount Chief of their Host area.</p> <p>It is important to note that Cap 122 prohibits the ownership of land in the Provinces by non-natives; non-natives are however allowed to take out long leases of up to fifty years, subject to renewal periods of not more than twenty-one years.</p>
The Local Government Act, 2004	The Local Government Act supports the decentralization of Sierra Leone and places the Local Council as the highest local authority with specified legislative and executive rights. The Local Council is made of elected members and the Paramount Chiefs. The 2004 Local Government Act gives local councils the right to acquire and hold land. Local councils also have responsibility for the creation and improvement of settlements and are responsible for creating development plans.
Draft Legislation	
At the time of writing (August 2017), the following legislative elements are pending which aim to reform the legal framework for land:	
The Land Commissions Act	This Act has been drafted and presented for adoption by Parliament. This Act will establish a Land Commission with a range of responsibilities and ambit of authority including land allocation, policy implantation, and execution of a land registration program. It is understood that if adopted this law would apply to all of Sierra Leone.
A draft law that aims to promote the commercial use of land	This proposed law aims to promote the commercial use of land, but has not yet been presented for adoption by Parliament. It attempts to improve security of land tenure by allowing for longer lease terms, and providing for a lease contract that can be mortgaged. The draft law also allows for payment to tenants for fixtures and improvements (such as trees). It is understood that if adopted this law would apply to all of Sierra Leone.

Adapted from ERM RF (2016)

2.3 Resettlement-related institutional responsibilities in government

The institutional responsibilities in the Sierra Leonean government related to land acquisition and resettlement are summarised in Table 2-2. Information is also included on whether the responsibility lies at the national, regional or district level. The Ministry of Land, Country Planning and the Environments (MLCPE) provides overall governance for land-related and relocation issues related to projects of a national importance.

According to the provisions of the Implementation Agreement (IA), GoSL has responsibility for the provision of the land required (Project site footprint, land for resettlement locations, agricultural / farming lands, inundation area, biodiversity offsets etc) for the implementation of the entire project. Hence, GoSL and Seli Hydropower, through the MLCPE will enter into separate land lease agreements with the community, including Paramount Chiefs, for the location.

Table 2-2: Institutional responsibilities related to land acquisition and resettlement

Institution	Responsibilities
Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and Environment	Ministry responsible for: managing state lands; compulsory land acquisition; surveying and mapping; planning; development; and establishment and enforcement of building codes.
Office of Administrator and Register General (OARG) Registration of Instruments Act (1960)	The office provides for registration of deeds. Registration does not provide the parties with security of tenure. The OARG does not maintain a cadastral register and boundaries; land location and land rights are not recorded. The OARG does not verify the survey, land tenure, or existence of other registrations impacting the land; nothing prevents multiple, inconsistent filing relating to the same property ⁴ .
National Commission for Social Action (NaCSA)	National agency for resettlement affairs and also responsible for collaborating with relevant MDAs in delivering socioeconomic services, to remote and under-developed communities. NaCSA's remit in terms of resettlement, is largely related to refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) emanating from conflict situations / disasters. The degree to which their remit applies to resettlement caused by the private sector needs to be further defined.
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD)	This Ministry, established in 2004 has responsibility for implementing decentralization and other local governance reforms, which include specifying functions to be assigned to local councils, coordination and implementation of the programme of devolution from central government to local councils. The Ministry is represented by a District Officer, based in the District administrative headquarter town. The position of District Officer, as the Ministry's principal representative in each district, is to enhance the Ministry's role, in particular the interface with traditional authorities (chiefdom councils) and co-ordination of non-devolved functions of other ministries at district level.

⁴ Foreign Investment Advisory Service. 2005. Sierra Leone: Administrative Barriers Study: Phase 1. FIAS, Washington DC.

The Local Councils Association of Sierra Leone (LoCASL)	<p>The LoCASL, formed in 2004, adopted a new constitution in 2011, providing for national and regional executive structures. It has a permanent secretariat to support its membership and implement its strategic priorities. All 19 councils are members of LoCASL, each with voting representation on its general assembly through the mayor/ chairperson, deputy mayor/chairperson and two councillors – at least one of whom must be female – and the chief administrator. The Council has a major stake in all development programmes and collection of licenses and taxes within their localities.</p> <p>The LoCASL reports to the MLGRD. This means that both the Council and the District Officer are also key stakeholders in the development of livelihood restoration plans and need to be considered throughout the process. Whereas the District Officer is the MLGRDs interface with the Chiefdom Councils, the District Council supervises the performance of the Chiefdom Council. This presents a potentially confusing relationship between the Council and District Officer and the Paramount Chief.</p>
Paramount Chiefs	<p>Whereas both Council and MLGRD representatives are appointed by GoSL, Paramount Chiefs are elected for life. They have a hierarchical system of traditional authorities under them. There is a Chiefdom Speaker who assists and deputizes when the Paramount Chief is absent from the Chiefdom. The Chiefdom is divided into sections comprising a number of villages. Each section is headed by a Section Chief and each village by a Town Chief.</p> <p>The traditional custodians of the land in their chiefdoms are assisted by sub-chiefs at the lower administrative levels.</p>

2.4 Customary land tenure framework

Systems of customary land tenure are not uniform across the country and vary from one ethnic group to the other. However customary tenure is generally controlled by Paramount Chiefs and Chiefdom Councils, the latter consisting of the principal men and women of the Chiefdom. They can allocate land-use rights to extended families for their further division among households.

In principle, the Paramount Chiefs and Chiefdom Councils hold the land in trust for indigenous landowner families of their chiefdom. No significant land-related decision is final until the principal members of the family concerned and the Paramount Chief approve. The Paramount Chief presides over land disputes and determines which claims are valid and can reclaim the land when it is not used, following land conflicts or if the user does not respect the lease terms.

Paramount Chiefs maintain total rights over land including:

- right to access land;
- right to transfer use;
- rights to lease land to small farmers (sharecropping); and
- rights to rent, donate and sell land.

A Paramount Chief can also allocate land to a Section/Village Chief who may in turn allocate it to his extended family or households. In practice, much of the land is under the daily control of Section Chiefs and land owners from the landowner families.

Land tenure is typically not documented through title deeds. If the land is unused or the buyer leaves the area, the land will return to the original owner.

It is customary that some chieftaincy or ceremonial land is retained and used for sacred, communal, cultural and traditional activities. For some groups (family members living outside the Chieftdom, members of other lineages, recently settled families and strangers) land use rights are limited in time and a restriction is made on planting trees and perennial crops to prevent the user from informally taking ownership of the land. Land use rights may also be granted against a share of the annual crop yield.

Local families are considered to have birth rights to access land. Once families have gained access to agricultural land, land clearance will then usually bestow land use and transfer rights on such land, although the ultimate ownership remains with the traditional authorities'/ land owners. Members of landowning families can also gain additional land rights (therefore ensuring continued access to the land) following investment in the land (e.g. perennial crops plantation).

Agreements to access land usually take the form of sharecropping where the new settler shares the proceeds with the land owner. Lease terms ultimately require the approval of the Paramount Chief. As an example, Project focus group discussions indicated that in kind payments such as one hundred and twenty pans (approximately 1.2 bags) of rice a year would secure a plot of over two acres.

Families or households who have been granted rights of access can use, and transfer, land by lease. Land transfers mostly occur through male/ patrilineal inheritance⁵ or lease within a family or community, and are not recorded or documented. Women typically have no direct land rights except through their husbands and male relatives. In most regions, customary law prohibits the sale of chieftaincy land to non-family or non-community members.

Land transfers are typically subject to approval of all family members and the Paramount Chief. This is particularly important for the Project as the communities in the Northern Early Works Area have migrated from another Chieftdom and therefore do not have ownership of the land they use. The land is leased to them instead meaning they do not physically own any land. Non local families (non-Diang in the case of the Northern Early Works Area) may gain access rights to agricultural land through a formal request to the traditional authorities'/land owners. This is also supported by the Provinces Land Act.

2.5 Overview of good international industry practice

There are currently numerous standards, guidelines and protocols for the management of Project-induced involuntary displacement. The majority of international finance institutions have signed up to the Equator Principles, which reference the IFC performance standards or have developed their own policies and requirements.

The IFC Performance Standards provide internationally recognised standards for a range of environmental and social risks and impact management including resettlement and is central to GIIP. In addition, AfDB Resettlement Policy, EBRD Requirements, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and UN Human Rights guidelines have been reviewed.

⁵ Based on focus group discussions conducted, some women of the Limba ethnolinguistic group reported that they did have access to land through their family, even after marriage. The Limba are the main ethno-linguistic groups of inhabitants in the Project Area. This ethnolinguistic group recognises women's rights to inherit land to some degree.

2.5.1 IFC Performance Standard 5

IFC Performance Standard(PS) 5, seeks to provide a framework for responsible and transparent management of physical and economic displacement. This Standard defines different types of involuntary resettlement, explains the need for negotiated settlements (as opposed to expropriation), highlights the requirement to improve living conditions at resettlement sites, and outlines different approaches replacing collective assets and compensation entitlements. How this PS relates to the different components of a RAP is summarized in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3: Key RAP development and PS5

RAP Component	PS5 requirements
Project design	Paragraph 8 of PS5 states that, <i>“the client will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or at least minimise physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits”</i> .
Resettlement Planning and Implementation	Paragraph 12 of PS5 states that <i>“where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, the client will carry out a census with appropriate socio-economic baseline data to identify the person who will be displaced by the project, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage inflow of people who are ineligible for these benefits”</i> . Paragraph 12 further states that, <i>“the client will also establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of resettlement plans and take corrective action where necessary”</i> . Thus, the implementation of a RAP will be considered complete when the adverse impacts of the resettlement have been addressed in a manner that is consistent with the objectives stated in the resettlement plan framework as well as the objectives of PS5.
Displacement eligibility	Paragraph 17 of PS5 identifies three different classes of displaced persons as follows: (i) persons who have formal legal rights to the land they occupy; (ii) persons who do not have formal legal rights to the land, but have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under the national laws; or (iii) persons who do not have recognisable legal right or claim to the land they occupy. The census establishes the status of the displaced persons.
Compensation	PS5 Paragraph 20 states that, <i>“if people living in the project area must move to another location, the client will (i) offer the displaced persons choices among feasible resettlement options, including adequate replacement housing or cash compensation where appropriate, and (ii) provide relocation assistance suited to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable. Alternative housing and/or cash compensation will be made available prior to relocation”</i> . Paragraph 18 highlights that, <i>“the client is not required to compensate or assist opportunistic settlers who encroach on the project area after the cut-off date”</i> .

2.5.2 IFC Performance Standard 8

Performance Standard 8 recognizes the importance of cultural heritage for current and future generations. Consistent with the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, this Performance Standard aims to ensure that cultural heritage in the course of project activities is protected.

The main objectives of the Performance Standard are;

- To protect cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities and support its preservation.
- To promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage.

Due to the potential impact on various cultural heritage sites, certain requirements of PS8 are applicable to resettlement, these are given in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4: Requirements within PS8 relevant to resettlement

Requirement	Description
Chance Find Procedures	Chapter 8 states “The client is responsible for siting and designing a project to avoid significant adverse impacts to cultural heritage. In such cases, as part of the client’s ESMS, the client will develop provisions for managing chance finds through a chance find procedure which will be applied in the event that cultural heritage is subsequently discovered.
Consultation	Chapter 9 of PS8 states “The client will consult with the Affected Communities to identify cultural heritage of importance, and to incorporate into the client’s decision-making process the views of the Affected Communities on such cultural heritage. Consultation will also involve the relevant national or local regulatory agencies that are entrusted with the protection of cultural heritage”.
Removal of non-Replicable Cultural Heritage	Chapter 12 states “Most cultural heritage is best protected by preservation in its place, since removal is likely to result in irreparable damage or destruction of the cultural heritage. The client will not remove any non-replicable cultural heritage, unless all of the following conditions are met: there are no technically or financially feasible alternatives to removal; the overall benefits of the project conclusively outweigh the anticipated cultural heritage loss from removal; and any removal of cultural heritage is conducted using the best available technique.

2.5.3 European Investment Bank

The European Investment Bank (EIB) promotes sustainable development, in particular the preservation of natural and social capital and this underpins their lending strategy and objectives. The EIB manages involuntary resettlement and land acquisition through their Environmental and Social Standard 6: Involuntary Resettlement. This standard is a component of the bank’s overarching Environmental and Social Policy. Standard 6 prioritises respect and protection of the rights to property and to adequate housing, the standard of living of all affected people and communities, mitigation of any adverse impacts arising from their loss of assets or land use restrictions, improve or at least restore former living standards and livelihoods of all affected persons and provide adequate compensation for losses incurred. Its standards are aligned with the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (OHCHR) and their housing guidelines for development induced displacement and resettlement.

2.5.4 European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) has recently published 'Resettlement Guidance and Good Practice', a document providing advice on interpreting and implementing. This is the first major publication of resettlement and livelihood restoration guidance by a development bank in over 10 years. The EBRD manages involuntary resettlement and land acquisition through Performance Requirement 5 (PR5): Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement and Economic Displacement. The primary objectives of PR5 are:

- avoid or, when unavoidable, minimise, involuntary resettlement by exploring alternative project designs;
- mitigate adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on affected persons' use of and access to assets and land by: (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost; and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation and the informed participation of those affected;
- restore or, where possible, improve the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons to pre-displacement levels; improve living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing, including security of tenure at resettlement sites.

2.5.5 African Development Bank policy on involuntary resettlement

Key principles and requirements of the policy are the following:

- A resettlement plan must be developed where physical displacement and loss of economic assets are unavoidable. The plan should ensure that displacement is minimised, and that resettlement is undertaken as part of a development programme (in line with the views of the WBG).
- Displaced persons and host communities should be meaningfully consulted early in the planning process, and involved in the implementation of the resettlement programme.
- Attention must be given to disadvantaged groups, including the impoverished, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities.
- Attention must be given to the integration of resettled people into host communities, minimising the impacts on those communities.
- Displaced persons must be compensated for their losses at full replacement cost.
- The total cost of the project must include the full cost of all resettlement activities.

The AfDB requires one of two levels of resettlement plan: A Full Resettlement Plan (FRP) where 200 or more people will experience resettlement effects (including economic displacement); and an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP) when less than 200 people will be subject to such effects.

2.5.6 Sustainable Development Goals


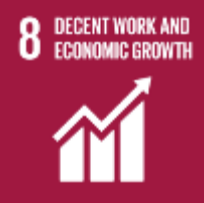


The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity, led by the United Nations (UN).

The 17 Goals build on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, among other priorities. The goals are interconnected – often the key to success on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another.

The concept of the SDGs was born at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20, in 2012. The objective was to produce a set of universally applicable goals that balances the three dimensions of sustainable development: environmental, social, and economic.

While not all of the goals are within the Projects sphere of influence, particular attention should be given to areas of sustainable energy production, economic growth, technological advancement and innovation, and environmental awareness. These are outlined in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5: SDGs relevant to the project

	<p>Ensuring universal access to affordable electricity by 2030 means investing in clean energy sources such as solar, wind and thermal. Adopting cost-effective standards for a wider range of technologies could also reduce the global electricity consumption by buildings and industry by 14 percent. This means avoiding roughly 1,300 mid-size power plants. Expanding infrastructure and upgrading technology to provide clean energy in all developing countries is a crucial goal that can both encourage growth and help the environment.</p>
	<p>The SDGs promote sustained economic growth, higher levels of productivity and technological innovation. Encouraging entrepreneurship and job creation are key to this, as are effective measures to eradicate forced labour, slavery and human trafficking. With these targets in mind, the goal is to achieve full and productive employment, and decent work, for all women and men by 2030.</p>
	<p>Investment in infrastructure and innovation are crucial drivers of economic growth and development. Technological progress is also key to finding lasting solutions to both economic and environmental challenges, such as providing new jobs and promoting energy efficiency</p>
	<p>Greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise, and are now more than 50 percent higher than their 1990 level. With the political will and a wide array of technological measures, to limit the increase in global mean temperature to two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels</p>

Renewable energy, such as hydropower can help decouple the correlation between energy use and Green House Gas (GHG) emissions and allow a country's energy industry to diversify, and not be so reliant on fossil fuels. Furthermore, renewable energy provides modern energy services for the approximately 1.4 billion people, the majority rural, who lack access to electricity (Kaygusuz, 2012).

2.5.7 Human rights considerations

As resettlement involves the involuntary resettlement of local people, it is important for governments, companies and NGOs to consider the human rights of the affected people and to do what they can to ensure full respect of these rights.

The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UN, 2011) (Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) specifies the human rights responsibilities of all businesses transnational and others to respect, protect and fulfil human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-Based Evictions and Displacement (UN, 2007) (Development Based Evictions and Displacement Guidelines) provides guidance to States on measures and procedures to be adopted in order to ensure that development-based evictions are not undertaken in contravention of existing international human rights standards and do not thus constitute "forced evictions". According to international human rights law:

- Everyone has the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living.
- All persons, groups and communities have the right to resettlement, which includes the right to alternative land of better or equal quality and housing that must satisfy the following criteria for adequacy: accessibility, affordability, habitability, security of tenure, cultural adequacy, suitability of location, and access to essential services such as health and education. (OHCHR, 2007)

The Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (2000) (www.voluntaryprinciples.org), and designed to guide companies in maintaining the safety and security of their operations within an operating framework that encourages respect for human rights.

2.5.8 The Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Protocol

The Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Protocol (HSAP) itself is not a standard; it is an auditing tool used to measure the environmental, social, technical, financial, and economic aspects of a project's sustainability performance. This assessment tool is managed by the International Hydropower Association (IHA) and governed by a multi-stakeholder body, The Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Council (HSA Council) to promote and guide more sustainable hydropower projects. The protocol is increasingly acknowledged by many IFIs as part of an environmental and social due diligence assessment to anticipate and respond to emerging risks and opportunities. The protocol provides a way to assess project development against five criteria: assessment, management, stakeholder engagement, conformance and compliance and outcomes across more than 20 sustainability topics. Sustainable practice is currently divided into three interlinked areas; environment, social and economic. The approach here has been to expand on these interlinkages throughout the development of the RAP through the use of the sustainable livelihoods approaches.

2.6 Comparison between international standards

There is broad consistency between IFC, PS5, the EBRD requirement, AfDB Policy and the UN Human Rights guidelines. All respect the needs and human rights of affected people in being consulted and involved throughout the resettlement process. All standards give preference to like-for-like compensation in terms of assets and livelihoods while also providing choice to affected people, catering for vulnerable groups and acknowledging the need for restoring the standards of living of affected households to levels equal to or better than pre-project.

These international standards are aligned with the HSAP, in that they all seek to promote good practices in hydropower projects. They are also among the sustainability regimes informing the principles that underpin the Protocol. For this reason, there are many parallels between Protocol topics and the issues covered by the World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguards and Performance Standards

From a sustainable development perspective, if the Project is implemented in accordance with GIIP, it will contribute towards SDG7, increasing access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy. The Project will also potentially contribute to SDG 6 (water), SDG 9 (resilient infrastructure), and SDG 13 (climate change).

3 EXTENT OF PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT

3.1 Physical displacement

3.1.1 Overview

Following the scoping site visit in January 2017, the extent of physical displacement in the respective EWAs was reviewed in order to accurately plan for activities such as the census and asset inventory.

Physical Displacement: Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location. IFC 2012

The following activities were carried out in order to develop an accurate estimate of affected households:

- an on-site assessment was completed of all households within the proposed infrastructure footprint in the Southern EWA;
- a scoping assessment of the impacted villages in the Northern EWA was conducted to ascertain the size of the communities;
- all current infrastructure mapping and design was reviewed; and
- aerial imagery of both early works areas was analysed.

The extent of physical displacement is based on the current infrastructure layout and design. While no significant changes are expected, should the final Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) selection process require further design changes, an update to the report will be required to reflect these changes.

3.1.2 Southern EWA

The construction of infrastructure associated with the Southern EWA extension to the Bumbuna I dam infrastructure will lead to the physical displacement of twenty-four (24) households in Kamathor village. All households within the footprint of infrastructure and houses within the Project lease area will be relocated. Any households and social infrastructure within the 'social exclusion zone' will not be relocated.

An overview of the physical displacement post-mitigation (inclusion of the 'social exclusion zone') in the Southern EWA is provided in Table 3-1. An overview of the infrastructure layout in relation to the affected households is provided in Figure 3-1.

Table 3-1: Southern EWA – extent of physical displacement

Infrastructure	Households
Lease Area	7
Steel Works Yard	0
Aggregate Yard and Aggregate Storage	0
Offices	0
Substation	1
Workshop and Warehouse	5
Staff and Labour Camp	3
Rock Disposal and Aggregate Crush	4
Powerhouse and access road realignment	4
TOTAL	24

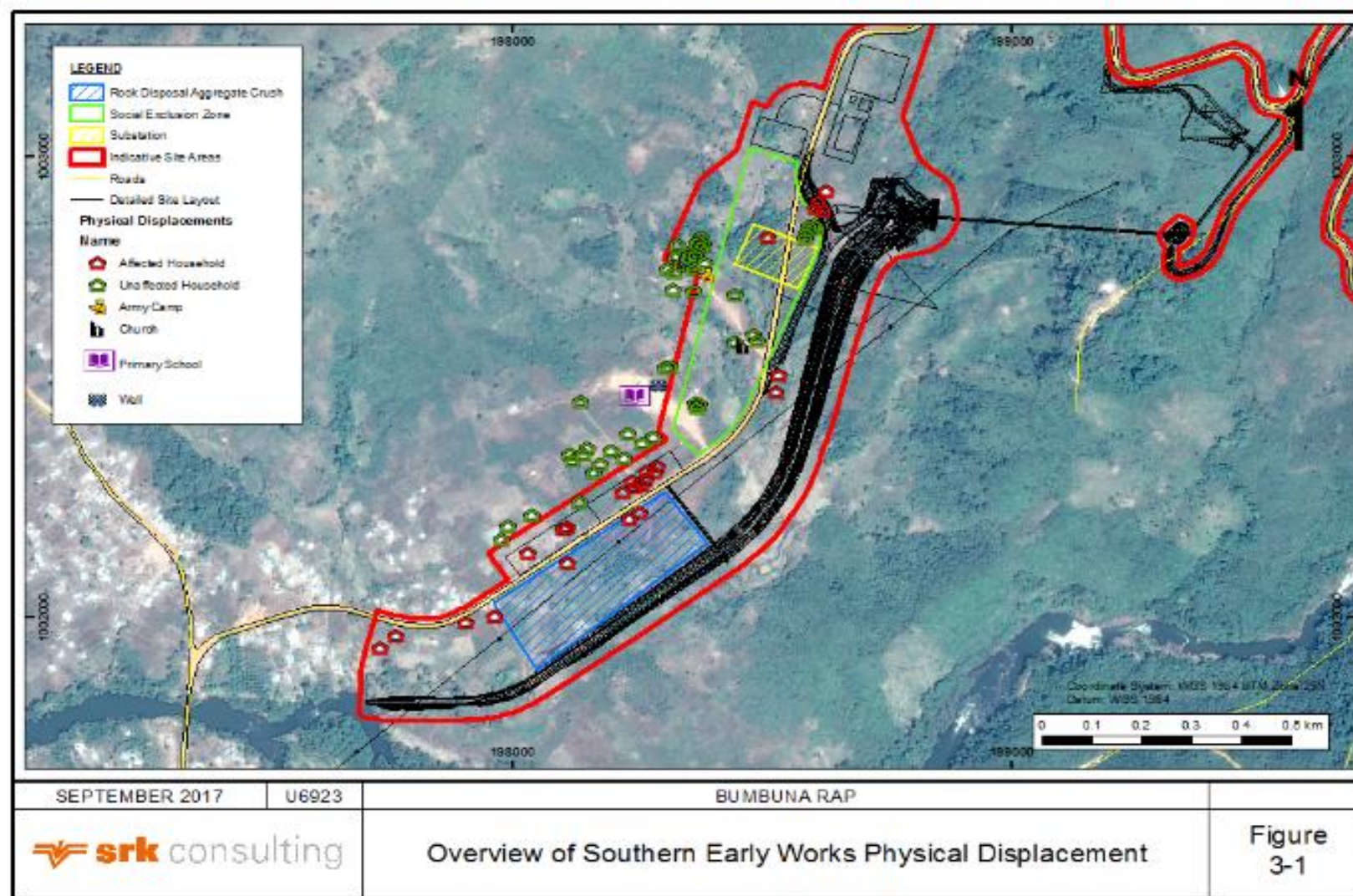


Figure 3-1: Overview of Southern EWA physical displacement

3.1.3 Northern EWA

Thirty-two (32) households, across the four affected villages, in the Northern EWA will also be impacted by physical displacement. The nature of the impact differs slightly to that in the Southern EWA due to the type and location of the proposed infrastructure. The relocation of Sawule 2 has also been included to ensure the maintenance of existing social cohesion and relationships.⁶

An overview of the physical displacement in the Northern EWA is provided in Table 3-2. This takes into consideration all households potentially affected by secondary impacts such as dust, noise, and road safety. An overview of the infrastructure in relation to the affected communities is provided in Figure 3-2.

Table 3-2: Northern EWA – extent of physical displacement

Infrastructure	Impacted Households
Quarry (Kamawayway Village)	14
Staff and Labour Camp (Kamasorie Village)	6
Access Road (Sawule 1 and Sawule 2 Villages)	12
TOTAL	32

⁶ Social cohesion refers to the current linkages and relationships existing between neighbouring villages. It is important to maintain these where possible to reduce the overall impact of the resettlement.

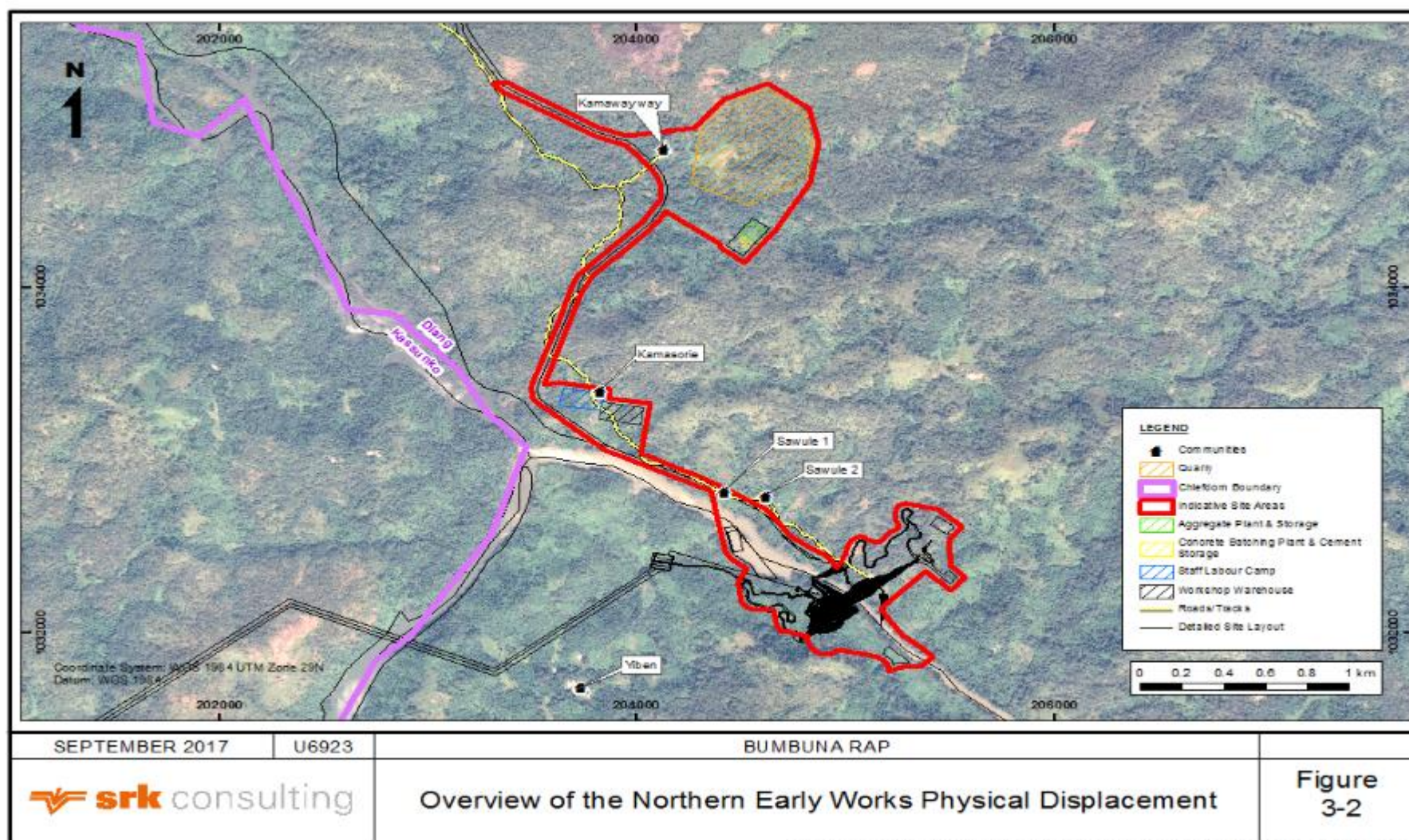


Figure 3-2: Overview of the Northern EWA Physical Displacement

3.2 Economic displacement

3.2.1 Southern EWA

The extent of economic displacement in the Southern EWA will be more extensive than in the Northern EWA. This is predominantly due to the density of agricultural activities in relation to the proposed infrastructure. The Southern EWA also benefits from improved soil capability resulting in increased cultivation.

Economic Displacement: *Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition of obstructed access to natural resources resulting from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities. IFC, 2012*

Economic displacement in the Southern EWA will predominantly be as a result of land take associated with Project infrastructure. Some access issues will also need to be addressed to allow for continued cultivation on the south-eastern side of the tail race channel.

An overview of the extent of economic displacement in the Southern EWA associated with each component of Project infrastructure is provided in Table 3-3. An overview of fields affected field is provided in Figure 3-3.

Table 3-3: Southern EWA affected fields

Infrastructure	Total Footprint	Primary Agricultural Land	Number of affected fields	Average Field Size	Total Impacted Area
Offices	0.6 ha	No	23	212 m ²	0.5 ha
Steel works, aggregate plant and storage	1.9 ha	No	35	448 m ²	1.6 ha
Powerhouse and Tailrace Channel	8.7 ha	Yes	223	417 m ²	8.7 ha
Rock Disposal and Aggregate Crush	6.5 ha	Yes	114	249 m ²	2.8 ha
TOTAL:	17.7 ha		395		13.6 ha
AVERAGE:				331 m²	

Source: SRK Field Assessment Survey, May 2017

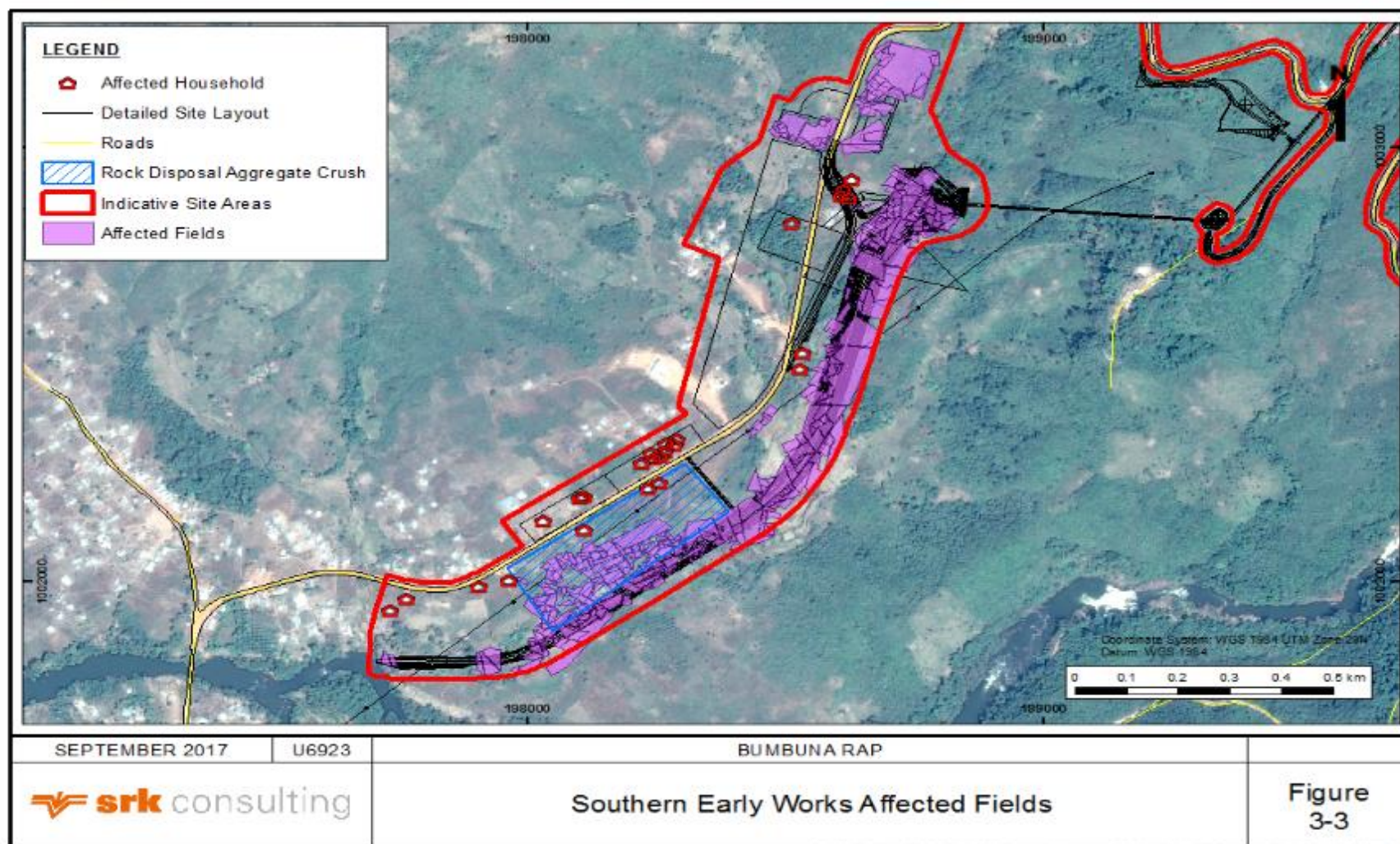


Figure 3-3: Southern EWA: affected fields

3.2.2 Northern EWA

Economic displacement in the Northern EWA is not as extensive due to the area being sparsely populated with local people predominantly involved in small-scale subsistence agriculture. Soil types and topography also do not support large-scale cultivation in the area.

The assessment of affected fields in the area revealed no agricultural areas within the footprint of any of the infrastructure, namely the quarry, staff and labour camps. Despite this, there will be a degree of economic displacement in the area due to the affected households relocating to a site approximately 5 km from their existing fields. While some households will choose to continue with their existing fields, provision will be made to provide suitable replacement land closer to their host community.

An overview of the fields recorded per village in the Northern EWA is provided in Table 3-4 and Figure 3-5.

Table 3-4: Northern EWA affected fields

Infrastructure	Total Footprint	Primary Agricultural Land	Number of affected fields	Average Field Size	Total Impacted Area
Quarry	28 ha	No	0	0	0
Cement batching and aggregate plant	0.7 ha	No	0	0	0
Workshop, staff and labour camp	3.8 ha	No	0	0	0
TOTAL:	32.5 ha				
AVERAGE:					

In addition, once construction of the Yiben Dam commences, the stretch of the Seli River that is currently used by artisanal miners will no longer be accessible in the dry season as there will be permanent flow between the dam and the confluence with the Mawolko River. The diagram in Figure 3-4 illustrates how the construction of the dam will affect the flow of the affected rivers. The increased volume may also increase the volume of water in the Mawoloko River during the dry season affecting access across the river. The degree of economic displacement resulting from this will be determined during an ASM study, planned for the Phase II Yiben Dam RAP.

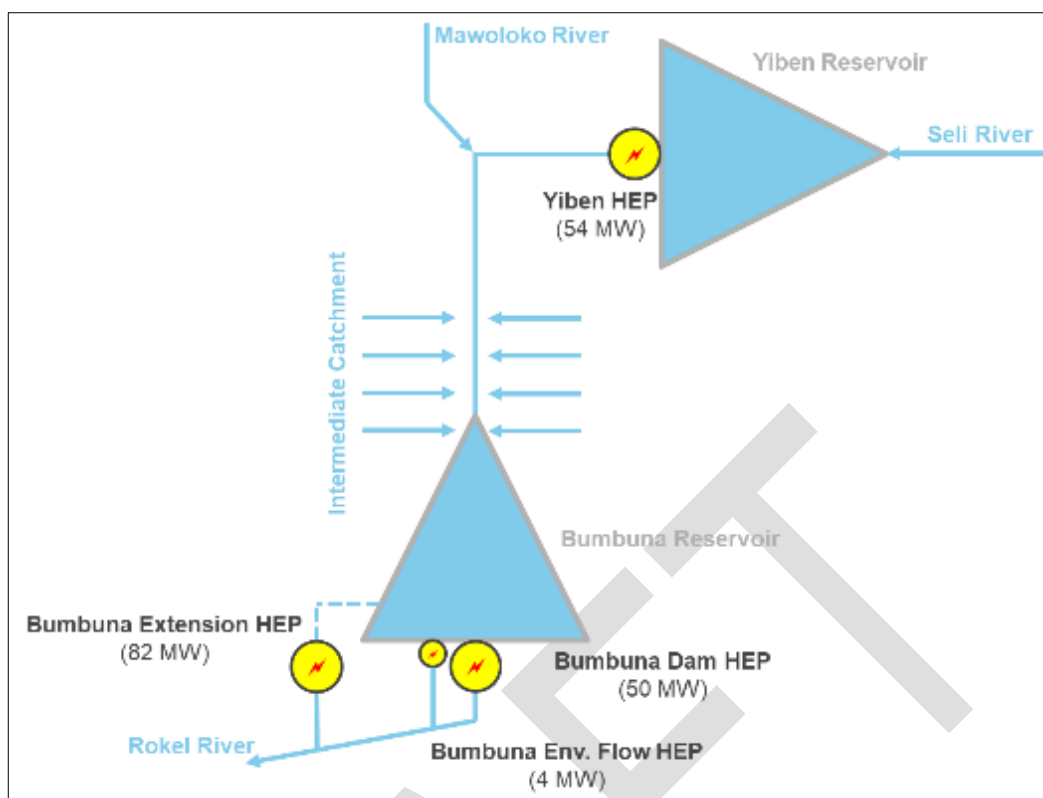


Figure 3-4: Bumbuna II HPP schematic

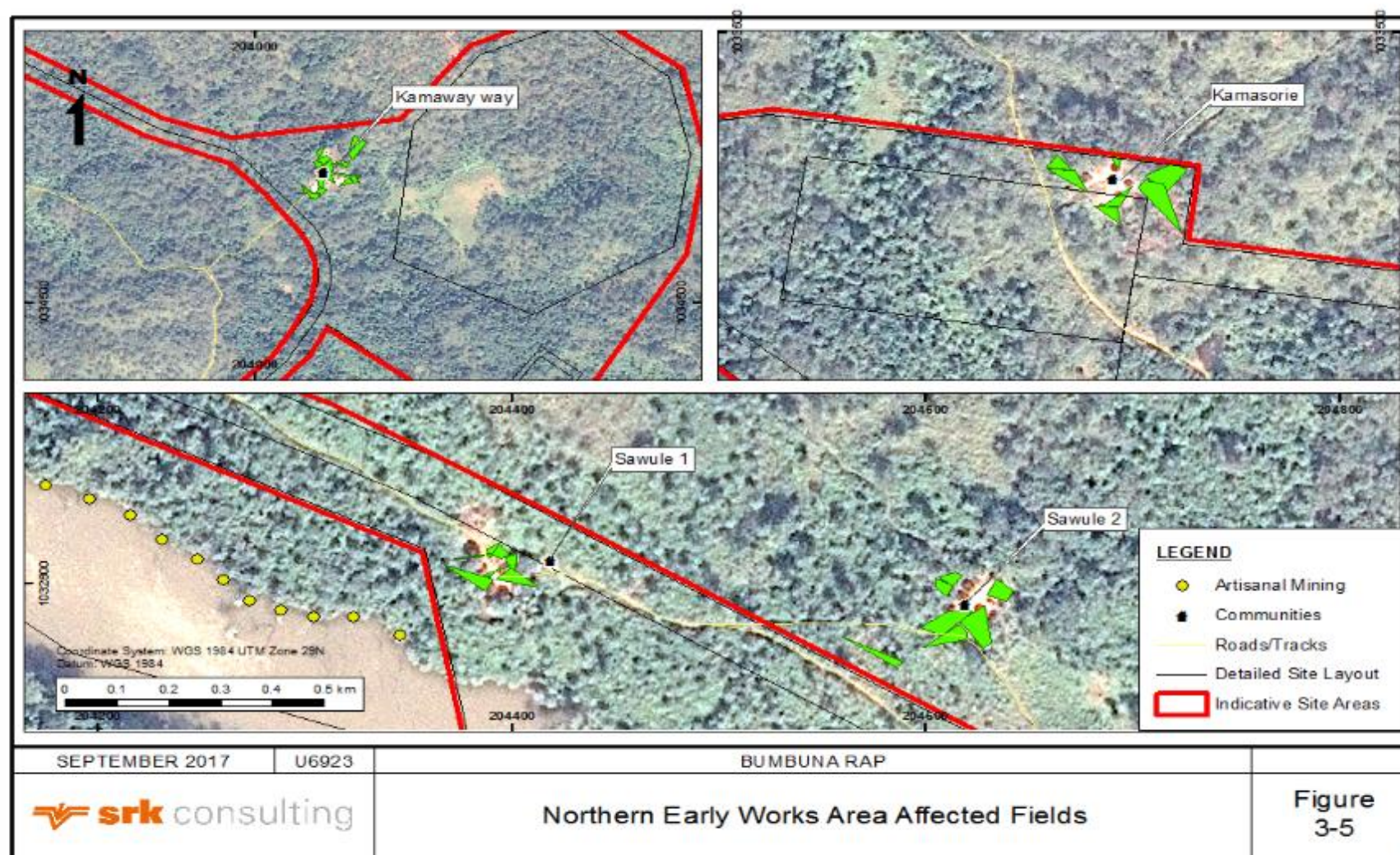


Figure 3-5: Northern EWA: Affected fields

4 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION

This chapter provides an outline and justification of the engagement and consultation approaches and methods used in the development and preparation of this RAP. The approach and methods adopted are in line with SRK's good practice guidelines, national and international legislation and guidance see Chapter 1 and 2 respectively.

4.1 Stakeholder engagement

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed by SRK and CEMMATS to inform and guide stakeholder engagement during the resettlement planning process. It should be noted that a significant amount of engagement has already been undertaken as a component of the overall ESHIA (ERM, 2016). This SEP builds on the engagement principles and approaches adopted during the ESHIA process.

Stakeholders are defined as groups or individuals that are directly or indirectly affected by a project or may have interests in a project and/or ability to influence its outcome either positively or negatively. The stakeholders are referred to as 'interested and affected parties' (I&APs) under the Sierra Leone legislation. Interested parties or stakeholders include provincial and national government, traditional authorities, civil society organisations, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), and the media. Affected parties or stakeholders are the communities directly affected by the Project, those physically or economically displaced, and the local governance structures.

4.1.1 Requirements

The design of the stakeholder engagement process has been informed both by the legal requirements of Sierra Leone and international standards. These are summarised in Section 2 and provide standards for stakeholder engagement, public consultation and disclosure for projects that involve physical or economic displacement. Consequently, stakeholder engagement related to the RAP includes the following:

- early and ongoing engagement;
- planned engagements through the SEP;
- cultural appropriateness;
- disclosure; and
- a comprehensive grievance mechanism.

4.1.2 Objectives

Stakeholder engagement during the resettlement planning phase will be directed towards improving and facilitating decision-making and creating an atmosphere of understanding that will actively involve all interested and affected parties (individuals, groups, local directly affected communities, government, civil society, and NGOs).

The objectives of formal consultations are to secure the participation of all people affected by the project in their own resettlement planning and implementation, particularly in the following areas:

- inform stakeholders about the Project's resettlement planning activities in an open and timely manner;
- consult and educate stakeholders about the resettlement planning process;
- collect affected stakeholders' input (e.g. local knowledge, preferences, opinions) to incorporate into the resettlement planning process;
- generate and document support for the resettlement program within affected stakeholder groups;
- document formal public consultations;
- disclose resettlement planning process documents;
- produce information about the resettlement planning process that is easily understood by all stakeholders;
- make meetings and information accessible, specifically for affected stakeholders; and
- ensure the identification and participation of vulnerable groups in information disclosure and consultation activities.

4.1.3 Principles

The following principles for engagement have been identified for the purposes of effective resettlement planning. These are to be upheld throughout all engagement processes and the means of engagement modified if required to ensure that these are met.

Cultural sensitivity – It is important that the historical background of the area, cultural and social dynamics within the stakeholder groups are understood. It is anticipated that this understanding naturally develops as the process progresses, but every effort should be made to ensure the cultural appropriateness of methodologies in order to achieve meaningful input from all affected stakeholder groups.

Transparency – Commitment to transparency and openness with stakeholders during the consultation processes will be maintained to foster good relationships and facilitate open communication.

Interactive approach – An interactive approach should be adopted that facilitates dissemination of information to stakeholders and meaningful input of information and comment by stakeholders. Through this two-way process of communication, the engagement process will enable this information to inform and influence the resettlement planning aspects of the Project.

4.2 Engagement and communication strategy

4.2.1 Key stakeholders

Many of the stakeholders identified will be directly involved or affected by economic and / or physical resettlement. They have been categorised into different groups that have a similar interest in the RAP, depending on whether or not they are directly affected by the Project. The stakeholders have also been analysed to determine their importance to the outcome of the RAP and their influence over the RAP.

'Influence' refers to the power the stakeholders have over a project, in controlling decision making processes directly, and facilitating or hindering a project's implementation.

'Importance' relates to the degree to which the project depends on the involvement of a given stakeholder group. Stakeholders who are important are generally those whose interests converge with the objectives of the project or whose involvement affects the project outcome.

Some stakeholders may be important, but may have little influence over a project.

The results of the analysis of stakeholders identified are summarised in Table 4-1.

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Table 4-1: Stakeholder analysis

Stakeholder group	Interest in the Project	Influence of Stakeholder 1 – 5 (No influence – very influential.)	Importance of Stakeholder 1 – 5 (No influence – very influential.)
GoSL Ministries including; Ministry of Works Housing and Infrastructure, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and the Environment, EPA and several other MDAs	MDAs with varying interest in the Project that could affect the Project positively or negatively	5	5
Joule Africa ESCO Seli Hydropower	Developers have a high interest in the success and running of the project.	5	5
IFIs DFIs	Financiers. Seek transparency and accountability in the implementation of the Project. Want value for money spent on the project Donor agencies / potential lenders to the project and to GoSL	5	5
NGOs GIZ (livelihoods) Plan International (Education) Streetchild International (homeless children) Care International (Health) Oxfam (WASH) Brot fur die Welt (Conservation in Diang)	Complement the efforts of government in development matters. Advocate and promote people's rights Neutral and non-political Development oriented Civil society entities	4	3
Provincial government offices Provincial Sec. Office District Office and office of the MP Resident Minister's Office	It is a government project so they represent the interest of government in project matters	4	4
Local Government District Council	Decentralised arm of government. Responsible for development in the Ward. Elected representative of the people. Prepare and administer District Development Plans to encourage a coordinated approach to interventions	3	3

Stakeholder group	Interest in the Project	Influence of Stakeholder 1 – 5 (No influence – very influential.)	Importance of Stakeholder 1 – 5 (No influence – very influential.)
MPs Constituency 66 - Bumbuna- Deceased Constituency 47 Fadugu-Hon. Mohamed Lamin. Constituency 43 Kondembaia -Hon. Kusan Sesay.	Elected representatives of the people. Are the policy/law makers. Should work in the interest of the people who elected them but also have an allegiance to President and higher level of government	3	3
Paramount Chiefs Kalansongoia Chiefdon (Now – Dasongoia Chiefdom) PC. A.Y. B. .Koroma II Kasunko Chiefdom -P.C.Lamina Boi Roman Serry II Diang Chiefdom- P.C.Sheaku Magba Koroma - II	Custodians of land in communities Key landowners Could be regional representative in parliament Chairman of the Ward Committee in the local council	5	5
Sub-chiefs All town and village chiefs	The community level on sight in the project implementation Liaise with project officials, CBOs, the Paramount Chief, land owners and the various groups Lowest level of local governance structures	3	3
CBOs directly and indirectly affected communities Women's group Youth groups	Complement livelihood efforts Serve as community advocates for justice Complement public education, awareness raising, conflict prevention, mediation and mitigation Serve as monitors of the RAP process in the interest of the various affected groups Pressurize for a right based approach	2	4
Community banks (osusu) in affected communities	Community level finance institutions Rotating savings and credit scheme for social enterprises Existing members indirectly or directly affected by displacement Capacity building for livelihood projects. Monitory mechanism for poverty reduction in communities	2	2
Religious leaders in affected communities	Information sharing and public education could be used in conflict prevention, mediation and mitigation	3	3
Men in affected communities	Potentially displaced, economically and or physically Have a presence in community leadership structures and secret societies	4	4

Stakeholder group	Interest in the Project	Influence of Stakeholder 1 – 5 (No influence – very influential.)	Importance of Stakeholder 1 – 5 (No influence – very influential.)
Youth in affected communities	Potentially displaced, economically and or physically Technical and vocational training opportunities Have a presence in community leadership structures	2	5
The aged in affected communities	Potentially displaced, economically and or physically Have a presence in community leadership structures and secret societies - Vulnerable group	3	3
Women in affected communities	Potentially displaced, economically and or physically Make up more than 50% of the population in communities, Vulnerable group	2	5
Children in affected communities	Potentially physically displaced Make up more than 50% of the population Education disruption/opportunities - Vulnerable group	1	5
Traditional Societies Bondo secret society Men's secret society	Ceremonial bush if it falls in the project area would need special ceremonies and requirements for movement Male and female youths link up as appropriate Capable of instituting disciplinary action on members who default or are disobedient Constitute community elders and all levels of the traditional governance structure	3	4

4.2.2 Engagement and communication strategy

Many of the stakeholders identified will be directly affected by the proposed resettlement and extensive consultation and information sharing will be necessary.

The different types of engagement will depend on the envisaged role of the stakeholders during the resettlement and will range from provision of information through to empowerment of stakeholders in terms of decision making. Throughout the resettlement planning, different forms of engagement are relevant. The engagement matrix illustrated in Table 4-2 describes these different forms.

At each level of engagement, the matrix distinguishes between the purpose of the engagement from the RAP perspective, the key message being shared with the stakeholder and the tools and methods that can be used to enable this. As the table moves from “inform” through to “empower”, there is a corresponding increase in the expectation for stakeholders to participate and impact upon RAP activity. This table will be used as a reference for the engagement types and tools required during the resettlement planning process.

All stakeholders will be informed and consulted with throughout the resettlement planning process. All of these engagements will be recorded and logged in a bespoke database. Engagements will involve use of data collection tools such as surveys and focus groups, provision of information in accessible formats, and recording of all concerns and issues raised. Public meetings will enable both affected and interested parties to be kept informed and to have their concerns and issues listened to.

4.2.3 Resettlement planning and engagement structures

Directly affected stakeholders will be involved, collaborated with, and empowered throughout the resettlement planning process through facilitated discussions via the establishment and/or utilisation of committee structures to discuss and agree the most appropriate actions related to the resettlement planning.

Committees and structures will only be established where it is deemed beneficial to the resettlement process and the affected people, and does not overlap or conflict with those already in place. SRK’s approach to engagement is to ensure that all structures established are both culturally appropriate and effective.

Because of the small size of these communities and the low numbers of affected households, three engagement structures will be utilised; a Technical Working Group, a Stakeholder Engagement Team and Village Resettlement Meetings, as illustrated in Figure 4-1. An overview of the engagement structures is presented in Figure 4-2

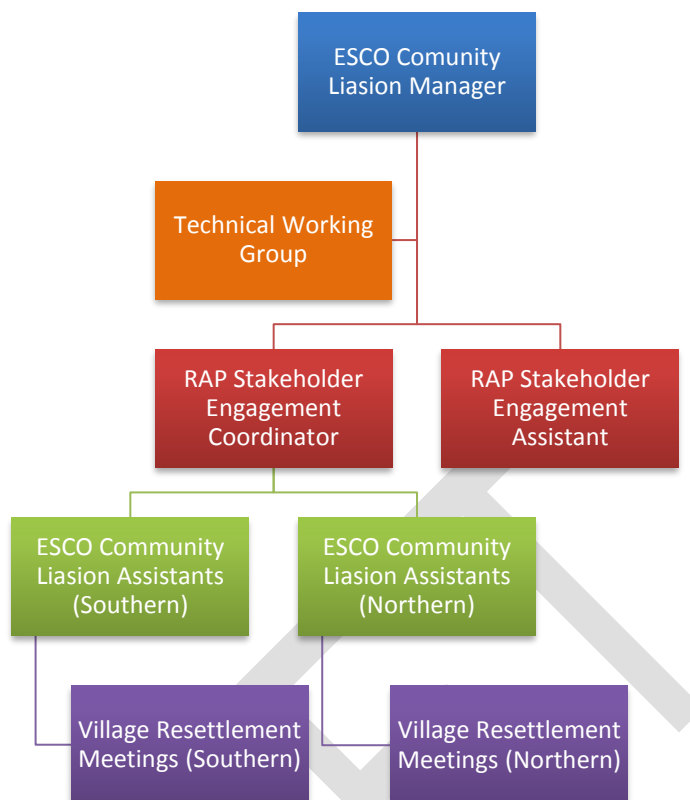


Figure 4-1: Stakeholder engagement organogram



Figure 4-2: Overview of the proposed engagement structures

Table 4-2: Stakeholder engagement matrix

	INFORM	CONSULT	INVOLVE	COLLABORATE	EMPOWER
Purpose:	To provide balanced, objective, accurate and consistent information to assist stakeholders to understand the project, the engagement process, and other relevant information.	To provide information, but also listen to stakeholders, obtain feedback, listen to concerns and answer questions.	To work directly with the stakeholders throughout the process to ensure their concerns and needs are consistently understood and considered.	To partner with the stakeholders including the development of alternatives, making decisions and the identification of preferred solutions.	To place final decision-making in the hands of the stakeholders.
Engagement:	To keep stakeholders informed of project development and information relevant to the stakeholder group.	To keep stakeholders informed, listen to and acknowledge your concerns and provide feedback on how your inputs influence decisions.	To work with stakeholders to ensure concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in alternatives developed and provide feedback on how their input influenced the decision.	To obtain direct advice and innovation from stakeholders to assist in formulating solutions and incorporate their advice and recommendations in the decisions to the maximum extent possible.	To implement what actions the stakeholder decides.
Methods and tools:	Fact sheets Posters Media interviews Maps Social and environmental reports Background information documents Newsletters, bulletins	Public meetings Focus groups Perception surveys Grievance log Individual meetings Interviews	Workshops Facilitated discussions Forums	Facilitated consensus building forums for deliberation and decision-making Participatory decision-making tools Working groups Committees	Facilitation of direct dialogue between stakeholders and power holders Local governance Joint planning Delegated decisions Working groups Committees
Lead:	ESCO/JOULE AFRICA/SELI Hydropower/ SRK/CEMMATS	CEMMATS/ESCO	CEMMATS/SRK	CEMMATS/SRK	Seli Hydropower ESCO/JOULE AFRICA

4.3 Record of Engagement

The resettlement planning process has been run between March 2017 and September 2017. A summary of the stakeholder engagement activities throughout the planning process is provided in Appendix 2.

The RAP team is maintaining a stakeholder engagement database that encompasses minutes and lists of engagements that have been undertaken; letters sent and received; verbal communications and communication materials distributed throughout the resettlement planning process. A summary of engagements reported in the database between January and September 2017, is illustrated in Figure 4-3. A more detailed breakdown including meeting details is included in Appendix 2.

The database is also being used to record and track the grievance mechanism described in the next section. It is anticipated that the database will continue to be maintained throughout the resettlement implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases.

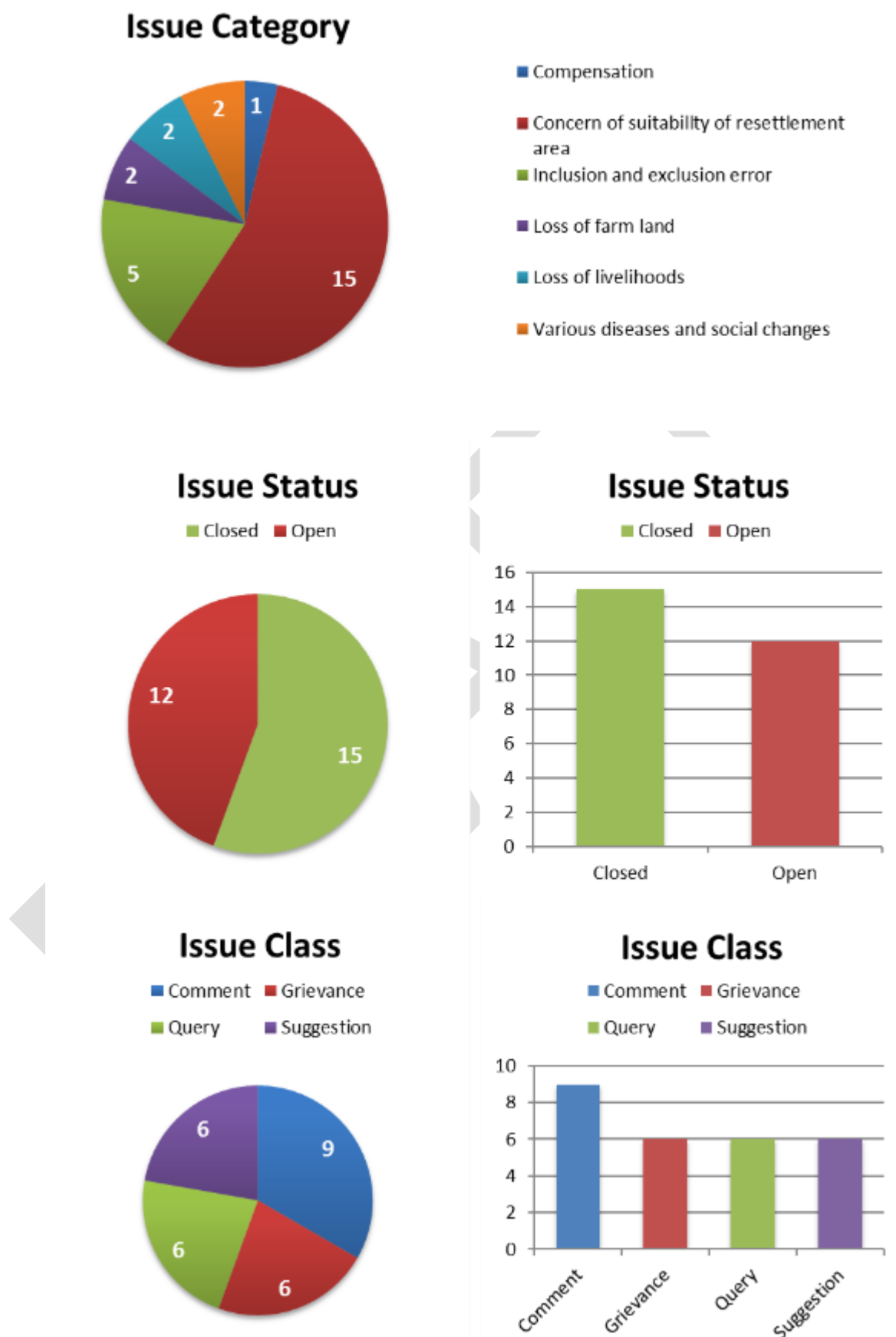


Figure 4-3: Summary of engagements between January and September 2017

4.4 Grievance Management

The goal of the Community Grievance Mechanism is to receive, assess, fairly and promptly respond and effectively resolve grievances. The Grievance Mechanism is not intended to prejudice a complainant's recourse to outside judicial or administrative remedies at any time.

The Grievance Mechanism has the following objectives:

- To promote awareness of ways to make a complaint amongst affected stakeholders.
- To provide affected stakeholders with access to a fair and transparent mechanism for making a complaint and obtaining redress or seeking resolution of any dispute that may arise due to Project activities, without cost or fear of reprisal.
- To endeavour to reach agreement with complainants on appropriate and mutually acceptable remedial actions collaboratively, using dialogue and negotiation.
- To promptly implement agreed remedial actions to minimize adverse impacts and prevent complaints escalating.
- To acknowledge receipt and keep the parties of any complaint informed about progress towards resolving it.
- To ensure that complaints are properly registered, tracked, and documented, with due regard for confidentiality.
- To monitor trends and patterns in complaints as a tool for assessing the effectiveness of Project environmental and social management plans and, where warranted, to initiate improvements.

4.4.1 Grievance management steps

The Grievance Management Procedure is illustrated in Figure 4-4 and has five steps:

1. Receiving, registering and acknowledging receipt of a complaint.
2. Screening and assessing the complaint.
3. Investigating, verifying and determining resolution options.
4. Providing feedback to the stakeholder regarding resolution and progress towards resolution.
5. Tracking and documenting actions and outcomes in the database and with the stakeholder.

Many members of host and affected communities are not able to read or write; consequently, particular attention will be paid to having face-to-face dialogue and direct interaction with complainants to ensure that processes, decisions, and outcomes are thoroughly understood. For complex matters, or where the parties are otherwise unable to reach agreement on an acceptable resolution, the appropriate Project representatives and the complainant may mutually agree to proceed to a third-party dispute resolution process.

Prompt redress is important for ensuring that complaints are not escalated. So far as feasible, the Project representatives will endeavour to process complaints within a defined timeframe as detailed in Table 4-3.

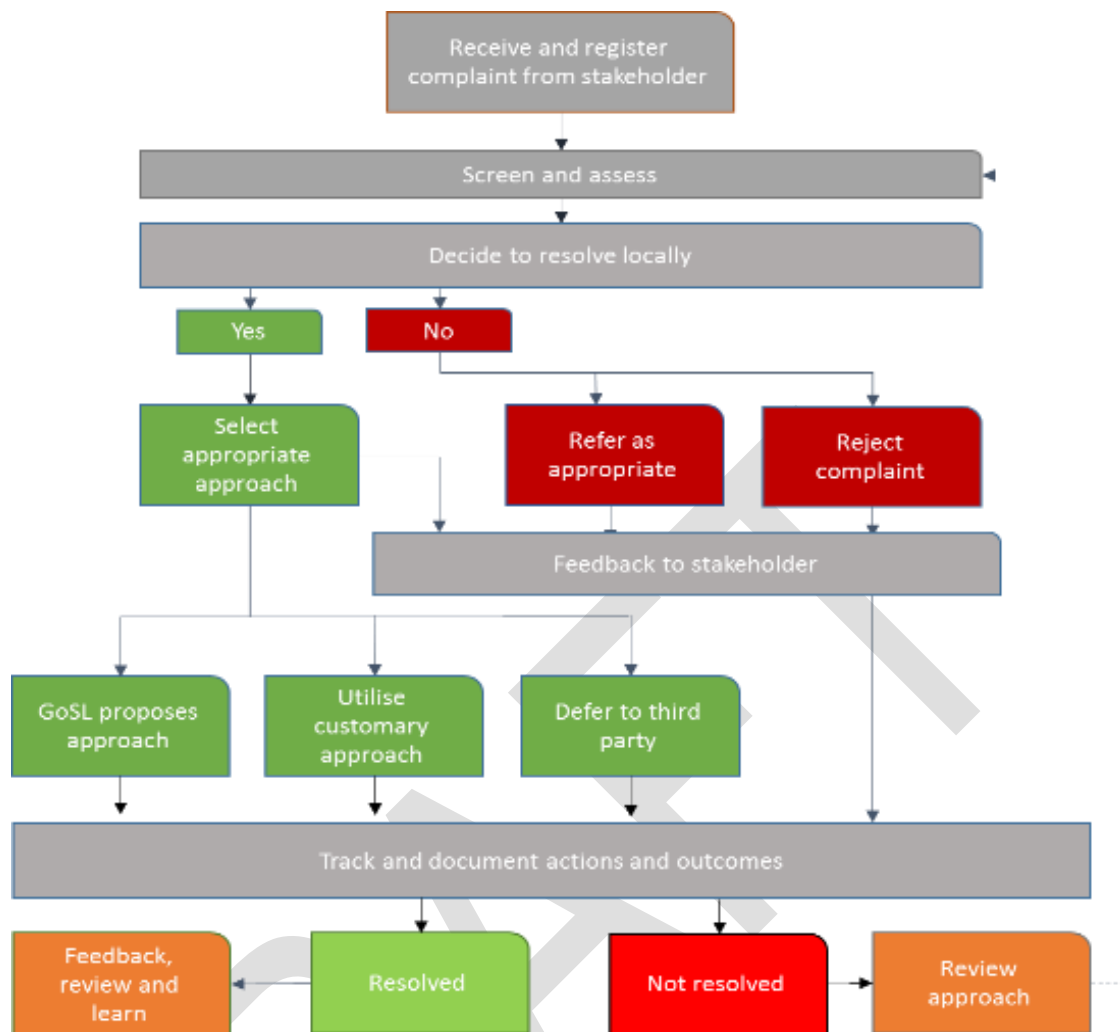


Figure 4-4: The grievance management steps

Table 4-3: Grievance process time frames

Process step	Targeted completion	Responsible Person
Acknowledgement of receipt	Within 7 days of the complaint being received	CLAs receive and forward to the RAP Stakeholder Engagement Coordinator, alternatively, aggrieved persons may use optional reporting channels including: a mobile phone call or send an SMS to a designated and well publicised number, send an email to a designated email address handled by a Grievance Officer / Designated Official at ESCO Head Quarters
Screen and assess and determine resolution approach	Feedback provided within 15 days of the complaint being received Joule Africa to provide no objection to determination within 5 days of proposal receipt from Community Liaison Manager	RAP Stakeholder Engagement Coordinator and ESCO's Community Liaison Manager investigate
Implementation of remedial action and close-out	Outcome decision provided within 30 days of the complaint being received	ESCO Community Liaison Manager, with input from an ESCO director if required.

5 PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY BASELINE DATA

5.1 Overview

This chapter presents a socio-economic baseline assessment of project affected households and communities in the Southern EWA and the Northern EWA. It focusses on the current socio-economic environment of both areas, drawing on some aspects of the broader regional analysis from the ESHIA for comparative purposes. This information has been used to inform compensation and entitlements, and livelihood restoration opportunities as well as providing a quantitative monitoring and evaluation baseline.

5.2 Data Collection Approach and Methodology

A mixed methods approach of quantitative and qualitative data collection at the household and community level was adopted. This was in part based on the premise 'The knowledge of people cannot be transmitted by statistics alone' (Salmen, 1989). The following methods were used:

1. **Household Survey:** A household survey was prepared and loaded onto 'rugged' tablets using 'Survey CTO', a field-tested data collection platform based on Open Data Kit (ODK). Quantitative data was collected at the household level from every household that would be physically displaced. A GPS function in the Survey CTO was designed and utilised to accurately measure the fields affected by the early works, linking them to the households where appropriate. The resultant household census and asset inventory was conducted by a team of local enumerators trained to use the tablet application. A total of 56 affected households were surveyed. Quantitative data included demographics, education, employment, health and income, which are presented in tables and charts with a brief narrative in Section 5.3. The full census and asset questionnaire are included in Appendix 3.
2. **Ecosystem Services and Livelihoods Assessment:** An ecosystem services and livelihoods assessment was carried out, guided by the Toolkit for Ecosystem Site-based Services Assessment (TESSA) developed by Birdlife International, IUCN and UNEP. This toolkit provides focussed guidelines on carrying out a site-scale assessment of the ecosystem services at an operational level using information collected by:
 - Remote sensing and ground truthing were used to determine land and natural resource use in the existing communities to be resettled as well as the potential host communities that have been identified. High resolution satellite imagery of both EWAs was analysed and ground-truthed using the ESRI Collector 'app' to gather information and images at predefined locations (points). This was used to prepare a classification scheme of vegetation and land use types through tonal variations to determine the character of the landscape.
 - A combination of participatory methods (such as focus group discussions, key informant interviews and observations) underpinned by the assets-based approach detailed in Section 1.3 were used to carry out a preliminary analysis of people's relationship with natural resources and the ecosystem services they depended upon for their livelihoods.

5.3 Social baseline of the affected households in the EWAs

5.3.1 Demography

Affected population and household size

The age and gender composition of the affected population is a key determinant of population change and dynamics. Age distribution is an important indicator of both current and future needs regarding education, health care for children and elderly, employment and provision of social services, such as pensions to those in need.

There are 24 affected households located in the Southern EWA and 32 in the Northern EWA. The average household size in the Southern EWA is 9, compared to 5 in the Northern EWA. This has resulted in a larger affected population in the Southern EWA (227 people) compared to the 168 people residing in the Northern EWA. In total, 395 people are affected by the physical displacement. Numbers of affected households by village are summarised in Table 5-1. The number of people who live in each household is illustrated in Figure 5-1 and Figure 5-2 for the Southern and Northern EWAs, respectively.

Table 5-1: Affected household numbers

Village Name	Number of Affected Households	Number of people
Southern EWA		
Kamathor	24	227
TOTAL: Southern EWA	24	227
Northern EWA		
Kamasorie	6	40
Kamaway way	14	88
Sawule 1 and 2	12	40
TOTAL: Northern EWA	32	168
Total Number of Affected Households for the EWAs: 56		
Total number of Affected People for the EWAs: 395		

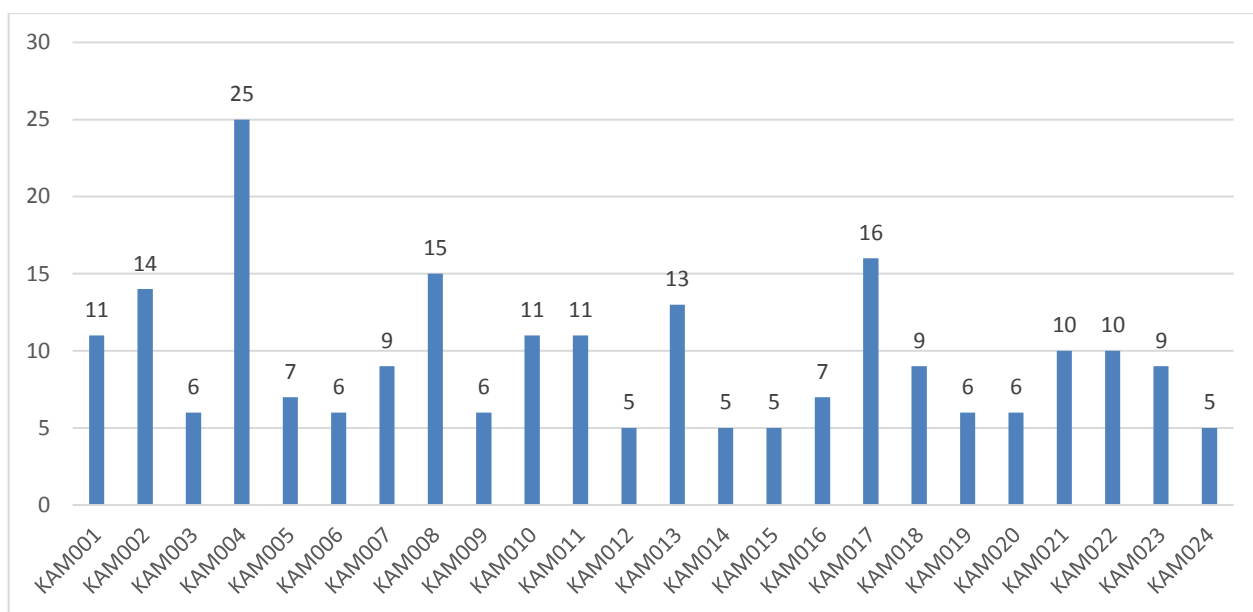


Figure 5-1: Number of household members in each household in the Southern EWA

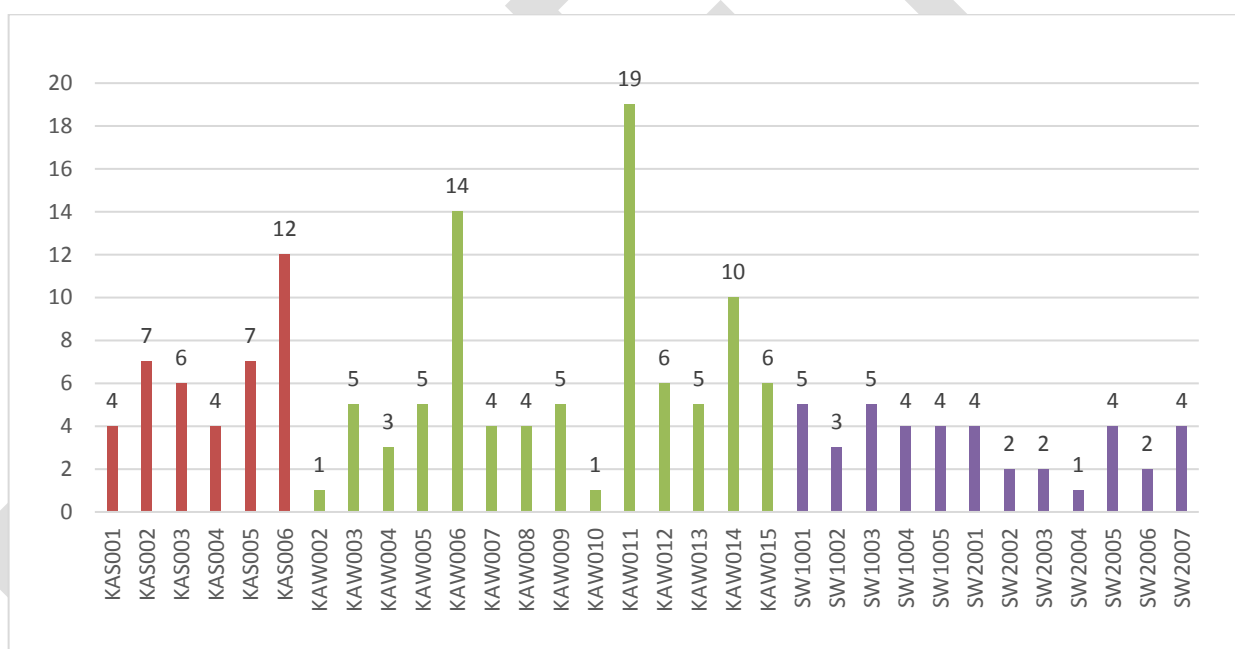


Figure 5-2: Number of members in each household in the Northern EWA

Population growth and movement

Length of residency is a good indicator of migration and stability of populations. It can also be an indicator of security of tenure. The length of residency in the villages is illustrated in Figure 5-3.

In the Southern EWA, many of the affected households have occupied their homes for less than 10 years, and almost all of the population have lived there for less than 20 years; 38% of the population have lived there for less than five years.

In the Northern EWA, people tend to have lived in their households for much longer, with the predominant length of residency being more than 20 years. In Sawule 1 and 2, the entire

population has lived there for at least five years. This could indicate that the population here is more stable and grows naturally and is likely to have well established, long term community relationships.

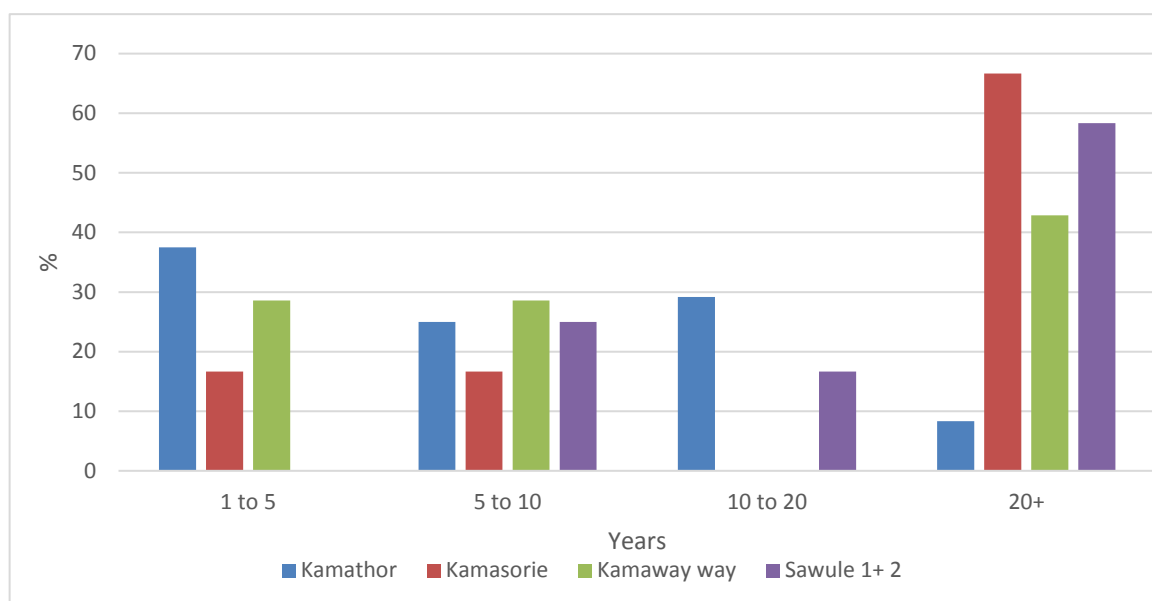


Figure 5-3: Household length of residency

Ethnicity

In Sierra Leone, the population is made up of a variety of tribal ethnic groups. The most common include Temne (35%), Mende (31%), and Limba (8%). Although Limba makes up a small percentage of the population in Sierra Leone, it is the most prevalent tribal ethnic group in the project area, as shown in Table 5-2.

In the Southern EWA, Limba, Mende, and Karonko tribes are represented in the affected households. The minority tribes of Mende and Karonko are likely a result of the inward migration that the Southern EWA has seen in recent times. In the Southern EWA, five households stated that they live in a mixed ethnicity household. There was even one household which contained four ethnicities; Limba, Themne, Kiro, and Karonko. This is a relatively good indicator that a level of acceptance and harmony exists between the ethnicities in the Southern EWA.

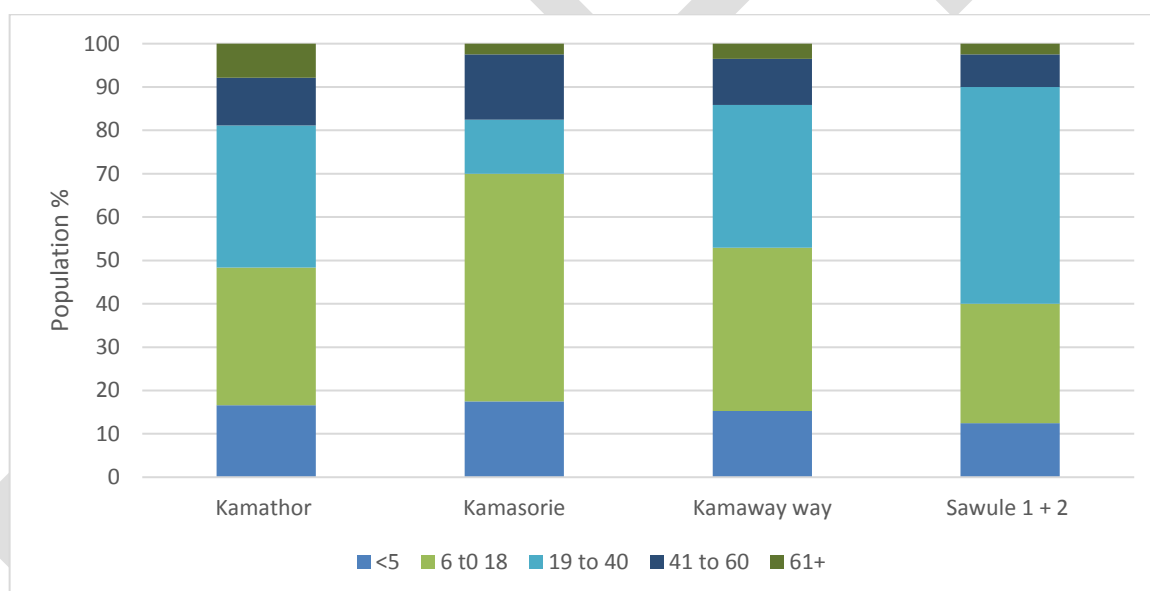
In the Northern EWA, Limba was the only ethnicity present within the four affected villages. While the Diang chiefdom is predominantly a Kuranko area, the four affected villages moved to the area from the Kassunko chiefdom. While they have resided in Diang for many years, their ethnic lines may pose some challenges during the resettlement process.

Table 5-2: Ethnicities to which households belong

Village Name	Tribe		
	Limba	Mende	Kuranko
Southern EWA Area			
Kamathor	19	1	4
Northern EWA Area			
Kamasorie	6	0	0
Kamaway way	14	0	0
Sawule 1 and 2	12	0	0

Age and gender

Attempting to understand the age differences and gender stratification within the affected villages is an important part of the RAP process. Certain age groups and genders, particularly the young, elderly and women are more vulnerable and therefore more susceptible to the potential stresses related to resettlement. The age profiles of each of the villages in the two EWAs are given in Figure 5-4.

**Figure 5-4: Age profiles of the affected villages in both EWAs**

In the Southern EWA there are more elderly people as a percentage of the population than in the other villages. There are also more infants present; in the Southern EWA 17% of the population are under 5 compared to 15% in the Northern EWA. The greater number of people in these vulnerable age groups indicates that health is better and life expectancy higher in the Southern EWA.

The average age of the population in each village is given in Table 5-3. The average age of the population in Kamathor village in the Southern EWA is 23 which is slightly higher than that in the average of the villages in the Northern EWA. The average age in individual villages however does vary, from 18 in Kamasorie to 24 in Sawule 1 + 2 villages.

Table 5-3: Average age profiles

Village Name	Average age
Southern EWA Area	
Kamathor	23
Northern EWA Area	
Kamasorie	18
Kamaway way	22
Sawule 1 and 2	24
Average: Northern EWA	21

These data are consistent with the average age structure across Sierra Leone where 61% of the population is under 24 years of age and only 4% is over the age of 65. (Life expectancy of Sierra Leone is 56 for males and 61 for females.

Infants are also a vulnerable group, Sierra Leone has an infant mortality rate of 70/1000 (CIA World Fact Book, 2016), while under 5 mortality rate in Tonkolili is 190/1000 and Koinadugu 202/1000. (Sierra Leone Demographic Health Survey, 2013).

Gender

Across both of the EWAs, there are more females than males; this could be due to men leaving the area to find work. In relation to gender specific roles, men are key household decision makers especially in polygynous households and in relation to economic decisions. Women in the area are the main drivers behind sending children to school, paying fees by selling farm produce. Gender ratios in the village are represented in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4: Gender ratio in the villages

Village Name	Female %	Male %
Southern EWA Area		
Kamathor	54	46
Northern EWA Area		
Kamasorie	50	50
Kamaway way	56	44
Sawule 1 and 2	59	41

5.3.2 Education

Education and literacy levels are key indicators of development in a population. Education attainment levels as well as access to education facilities are also important indicators.

At a national level, the literacy rate for males is 57% and for females is 38% in Sierra Leone. In 2016, primary completion rate for males was 67% and 65% for females. This decreases further with secondary school enrolment being 43.3%, of which 47% are female (World Bank, 2017).

The household survey asked about three levels of education amongst the affected people, namely, primary, secondary and tertiary levels. The household responses collated at a village level are provided in Table 5-5.

Table 5-5: Percentage of people with primary, secondary and tertiary education

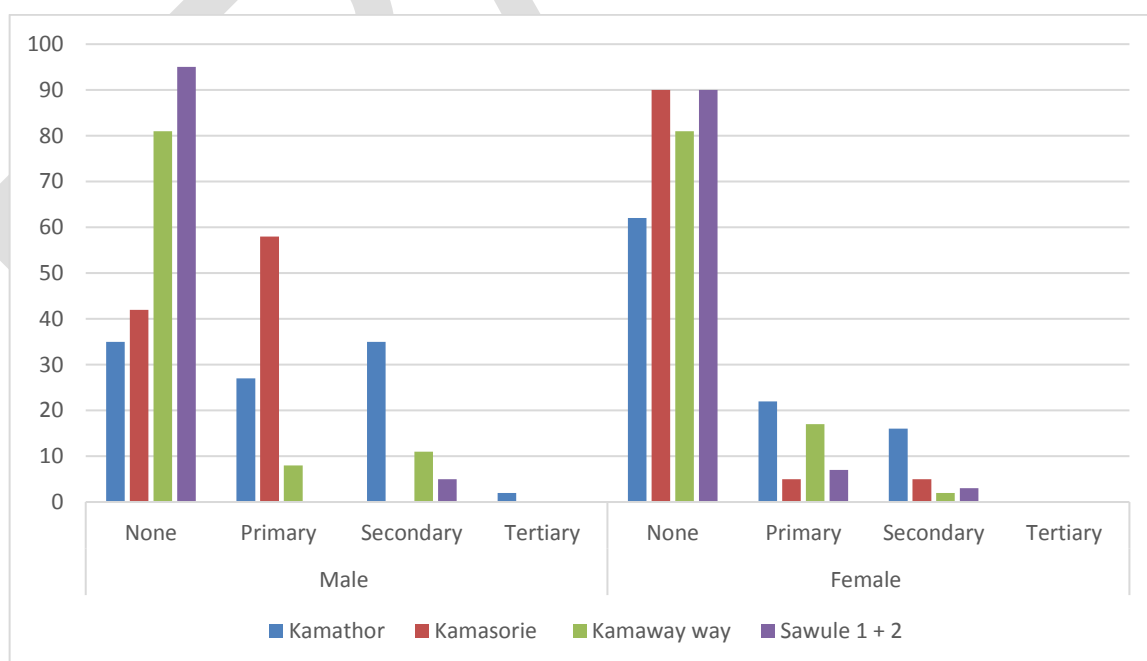
Village Name	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	None
Southern EWA Area				
Kamathor	25	24	2	49
Northern EWA Area				
Kamasorie	30	3	0	67
Kamaway way	13	6	0	81
Sawule 1 and 2	4	4	0	92

In the Southern EWA, 25% and 24% of affected people have received primary and secondary education respectively, with 2% receiving tertiary education. Almost half of the population have received no education.

In the four affected villages in the Northern EWA, an average of 80% of the population have received no education; nobody had received an education further than secondary level, with 14% of the population receiving primary education and 6% receiving secondary education.

The education levels of men and women in the affected villages is summarised in Figure 5-5. It is evident that most females have not received an education at all, particularly in the Northern EWA. A high percentage of men have also not received an education.

It is apparent that education levels are higher in the affected households in the Southern EWA than in the Northern EWA. There could be numerous reasons for this; however, the accessibility of schools plays a significant role. Schooling in the Southern EWA is easily accessible, while access in the Northern EWA is difficult, particularly in the rainy season. The location of primary and secondary schools are given in Figure 5-6:.

**Figure 5-5: Comparative education levels between men and women**

In the Southern EWA, all but three households stated that they used the local primary schools. This includes Agape Primary School, TDC Primary School Bumbuna, Baptist Primary School Bumbuna, and Kamankay Primary School. Fewer people stated the use of a secondary school, indicating attendance is reduced between the two levels of education; however, three establishments were named: St Martin Secondary School, Bumbuna; Kalathuba Memorial High School Kamankay; and Batch Memorial Makeni. All of these schools are accessed via either walking, car, or motorbike.

In the Northern EWA, 60% of respondents did not state a primary school, indicating that primary school attendance is not high among the affected households; however, the other 40% stated there is DEC Primary School in Kafogo and the Primary School in Yiben. Only four households stated a secondary establishment, Fudugu Secondary School. The low levels of attendance among the four affected villages, for both primary and secondary school, are directly attributed to accessibility issues. Primary schools in the Northern EWA are not always accessible due to the difficulty in crossing the river, while schools in Kafogo and Fudugu are more than 10 km from the Northern EWA villages.

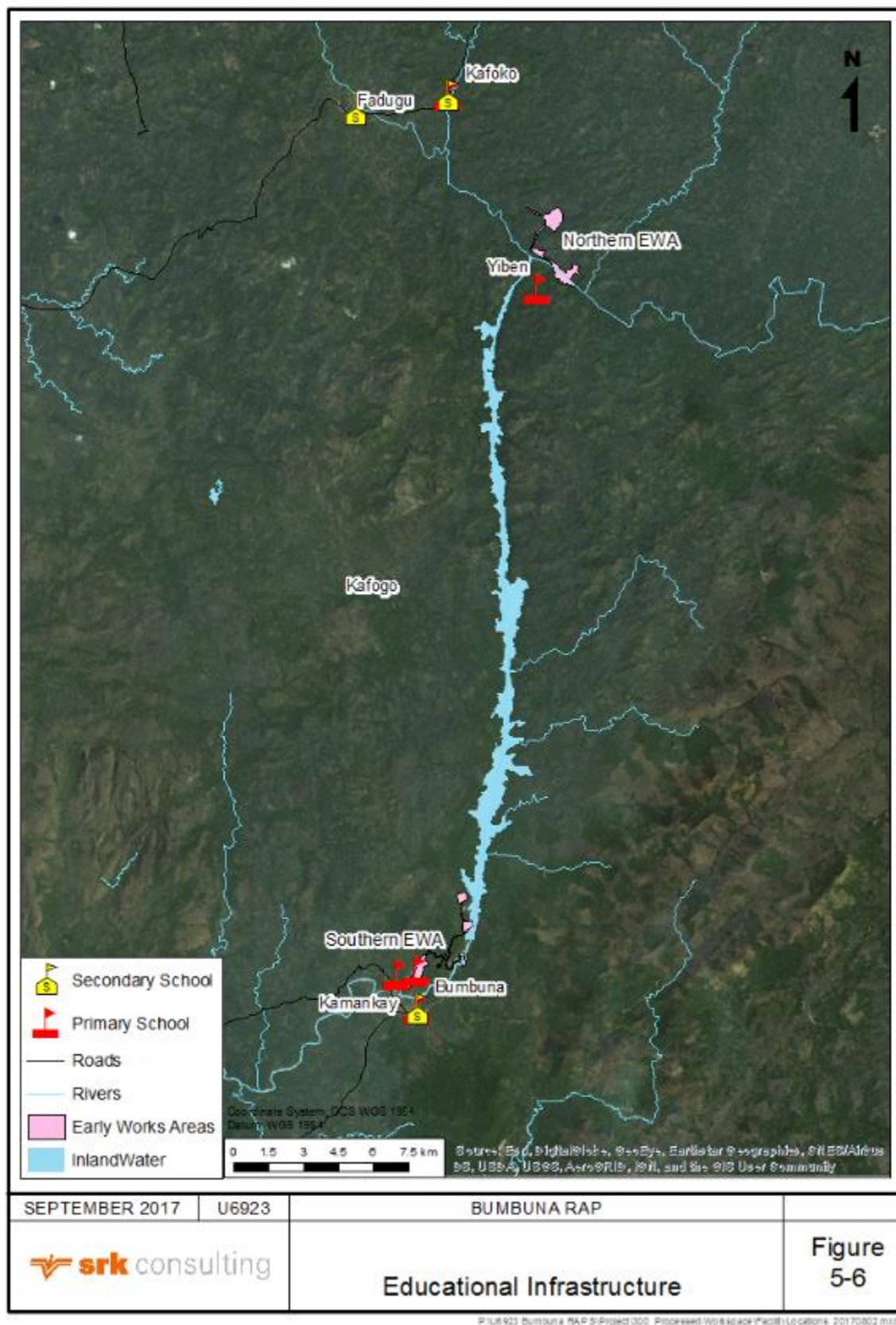


Figure 5-6: Educational Infrastructure

5.3.3 Housing and household structures

Household structures

During the household asset inventory, all structures impacted by the Project were recorded. This included both residential and ancillary structures such as toilets, kitchens, and animal enclosures. The number of structures and their purpose are summarised in Table 5-6.

In the Southern EWA, most of the structures are residential (Figure 5-7). The floors of those structures are usually made of sand/mud or with concrete screed. The walls are mostly fired clay bricks and the roof corrugated iron. On occasion, coconut leaf structures and stones/wood are used as structural walls and straw/thatching is used as a roof; however, this is less common (Figure 5-8). Window and doorframes are made by local carpenters from wood, and do not have glass. Some windows have wooden shutters.

Table 5-6: Household structure type and quantity

Village Name	Structure type				
	Animal enclosure	Kitchen	Residential (Multipurpose)	Sleeping	Toilet
The Southern EWA					
Kamathor	6	8	3	16	6
The Northern EWA					
Kamasorie	2	0	0	5	2
Kamaway way	6	0	3	11	0
Sawule 1 and 2	1	0	0	12	1



Figure 5-7: Examples of residential structures in the Southern EWA



Figure 5-8: Non-residential structures in the Southern EWA

In the Northern EWA, most of the structures are also residential; there are no kitchens and very few toilets (Figure 5-9). There are a number of animal enclosures in Kamaway-way, illustrative of the livestock rearing that occurs here (Figure 5-10). Structure floors are mostly made from sand/mud, roofs are straw/thatching and structure walls are made from either fired clay bricks, wattle and daub, stone/wood or coconut leaf structures. The majority of structures do not have formal window and doorframes.



Figure 5-9: Examples of residential structures in the Northern EWA



Figure 5-10: Examples of non-residential structures in the Northern EWA

Land access and tenure

Improved security of tenure is one of the key considerations and goals of the resettlement process. Land access and tenure in both the Southern EWA and the Northern EWA is customary in nature, with the Paramount Chief being the custodian of the land. This is discussed in more detail in section 2.4.

In the Southern EWA, 21% of the affected households reported that they had inherited their land and structures from family members. The remainder of the households, 79%, reported that they had purchased their land either from the Paramount Chief or other community members.

In the Northern EWA, occupancy of the land in the four affected villages has been passed down from previous generations and the land itself is not owned by the households. This reflects the length of residency, Figure 5-3. Land is passed down generations meaning people tend to live in the house their whole lives, accumulating family members and eventually passing the land on to the younger generation.

5.3.4 Employment and income

In Sierra Leone, the economy is heavily dependent on agriculture. The agricultural industry provides 71% of the country's GDP and supports 61% of the labour force. Nearly half of the working age population engages in subsistence agriculture (CIA World Fact book, 2016).

Employment

The methods of income found in the Southern and Northern EWAs are given in Figure 5-11, (note: approximately USD1 equals SLL7500).

A limited number of household members in the Southern EWA are formally employed. This is potentially due to locality and accessibility, but also due to the presence of large companies such as Salini and Tonkolili Mine. Formal employment makes up almost 30% of the employment sector within the affected households. Other major employment and income generating areas include the sale of crops and animal products, indicating the importance of

small scale agriculture and animal husbandry.

In the Northern EWA, no formal employment was recorded in any of the four affected villages. Animal husbandry and crop sales are significant cash earners, demonstrating people's dependency on their land based livelihoods. In addition, people in the Northern EWA are active in artisanal mining, 23% of the employment sector in the Northern EWA is represented by artisanal mining, showing a reliance on the natural river drainages and associated alluvial deposits. Furthermore, there were no 'other' forms of employment recorded, indicating few opportunities for income generation, a dependence on natural resources and limited economic diversification.

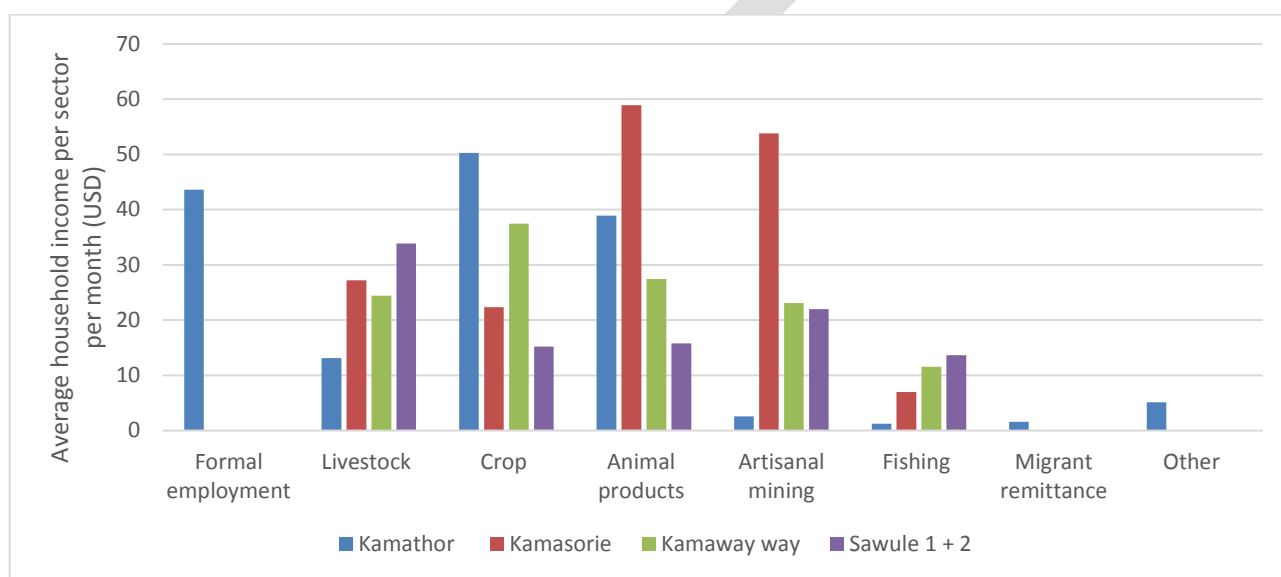


Figure 5-11: Methods of income generation

Income

As detailed in the previous section, there are greater levels and opportunities of formal employment in the Southern EWA. This diversification has led to higher household income compared to the Northern EWA. This could make the Southern EWA households less vulnerable to the impacts of the resettlement. The Northern EWA is more reliant on farming and artisanal mining which makes them vulnerable to risks associated economic displacement.

Household income levels are typically difficult to collect and interpret, particularly in rural environments, as households do not necessarily keep track of their income streams and it also often varies significantly from month to month and is often dependent on the season. The household survey revealed that monthly household income was greater in the Southern EWA than in the Northern EWA.

GDP per capita PPP in Sierra Leone is USD1700 (CIA Fact Book, 2016). As the figures calculated are given in Table 5-7 are per household, per capita they would be substantially lower, as this is divisible by the number of people (however clearly some residents are not of working age). Both the Southern EWA and the Northern EWA have a lower than average GDP.

Table 5-7: Household income levels

Village Name	Average monthly income per household per month (SLL)	USD conversion
Southern EWA		
Kamathor	1 374 792.00	183.00
Northern EWA		
Kamasorie	1 194 167.00	159.00
Kamaway way	649 285.00	87.00
Sawule 1 and 2	754 166.00	101.00
Average: Northern EWA	865 873.00	115.00

Seasonality of income

As mentioned previously, household income varies throughout the year, depending on the strategy used. This is particularly prevalent where agriculture and artisanal mining are the predominant income sources, both of which produce income in the dry season. Households were asked which seasons (wet or dry) provided high levels of income; the results are given in Table 5-8.

In the Southern EWA, most households stated that income was higher in the dry season; however, there is no substantial difference between the two, as many people stated that the wet season actually provided higher income. This could be due to people growing different crops, which thrive at different times of the year. Also, in the Southern EWA there is a greater diversification of employment activities which are likely to be impacted by different factors.

In the Northern EWA, a substantial number of people stated that high income is associated with the dry season. A cause for this is that access is restricted in the wet season, meaning selling produce becomes difficult. Additionally, artisanal mining is diminished when river levels are high in the wet season, as the activity takes place along the riverbed under low flow conditions. Income will be highly affected by the inundation project and people will have to find alternative income generators.

Table 5-8: Seasonal variation in income (% of respondents answers)

	Dry	Wet
Southern EWA		
Time of high income	57%	43%
Northern EWA		
Time of high income	69%	31%

5.3.5 Land Based Livelihoods

Livelihoods among the affected households are highly dependent on natural resources. Agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, and artisanal mining all contribute not only to income, but also to sustain the necessities of life.

Agriculture

Subsistence agriculture is the primary livelihood in all of the affected households. People typically have farms situated a reasonable walking distance from their village. Agricultural practises and crop type depend on the farm land under cultivation: riverine (typically perennial), swamp or hillside (typically slash and burn). Farming activities are governed by the seasons. All but two households across the entire area (both the Southern EWA and the Northern EWA) have farmland which they actively cultivate. Although livestock are kept by some households, crop farming and fruit trees dominate land use.

Crops

The variety of crops grown by different households in the EWAs are illustrated in Figure 5-12 and Figure 5-13. In the Southern EWA, cassava is the most popular crop, followed by rice and potatoes (Figure 5-14). In the Northern EWA villages, cassava is also the most popular crop, followed by rice and potatoes (Figure 5-15). Beetroot, cabbage, upland rice, broad beans and spinach are also grown here, but not in the Southern EWA. Both areas grow a selection of different crops however, the Northern EWA grows a wider selection. This could be due to the varying soil types and topography or availability of arable land.

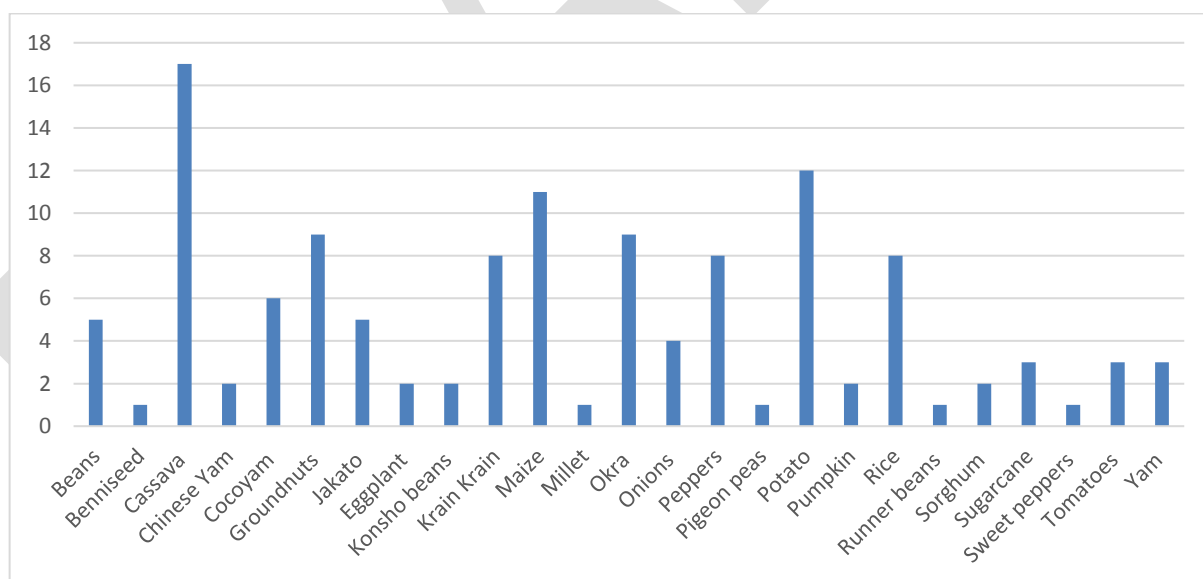


Figure 5-12: Different crops grown in the Southern EWA

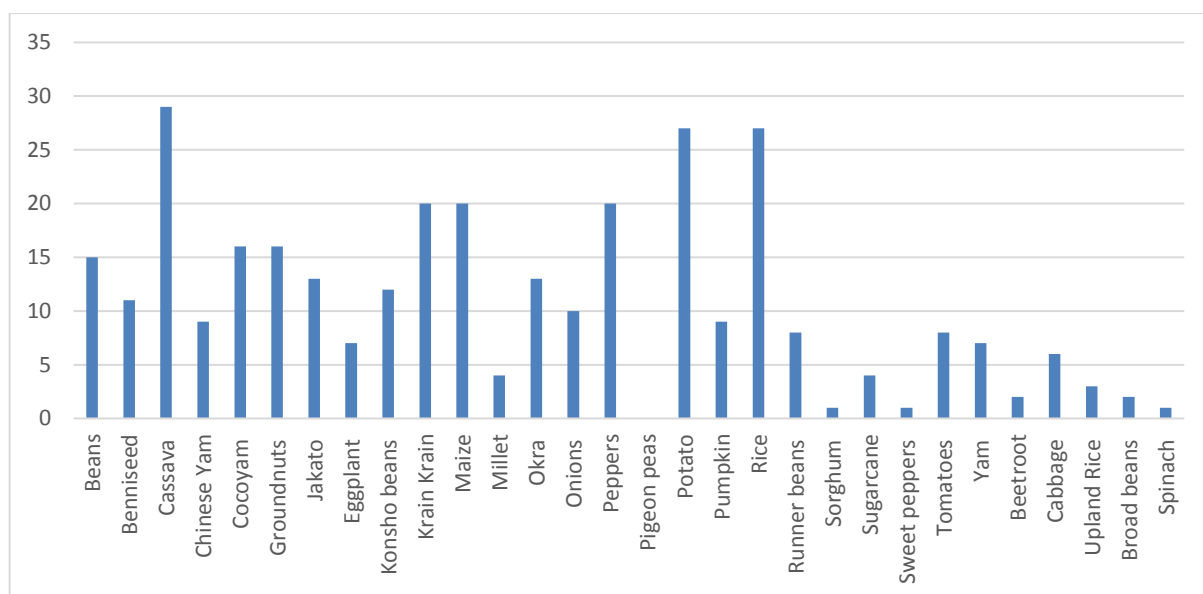


Figure 5-13: Different crops grown in the Northern EWA



Figure 5-14: Typical agricultural land in the Southern EWA

Fruit trees



Figure 5-15: Typical agricultural land in the Northern EWA

A variety of fruit trees are also grown in both areas. The most common are banana, mango and oil palm. Again, the Northern EWA has a greater variety of species, including African almond, black tumble, locust, and tamarind, which were not recorded in the Southern EWA. The different types of fruit trees and the households which grow them are illustrated in Figure 5-16 and Figure 5-18 for the Southern EWA and Figure 5-17 and Figure 5-19 for the Northern EWA.

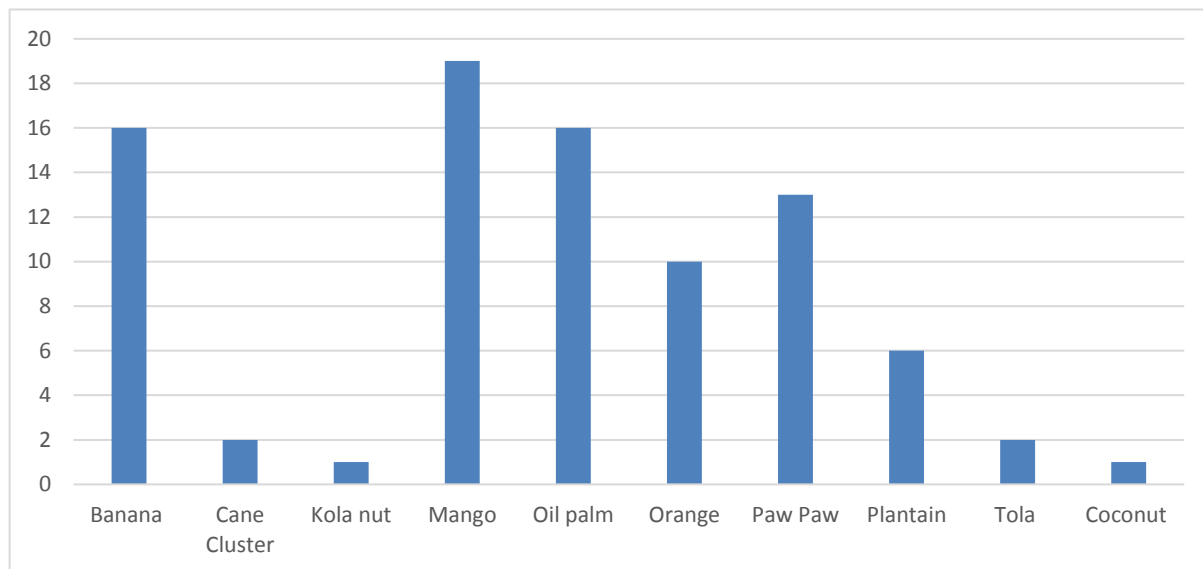


Figure 5-16: Fruit trees grown in the Southern EWA

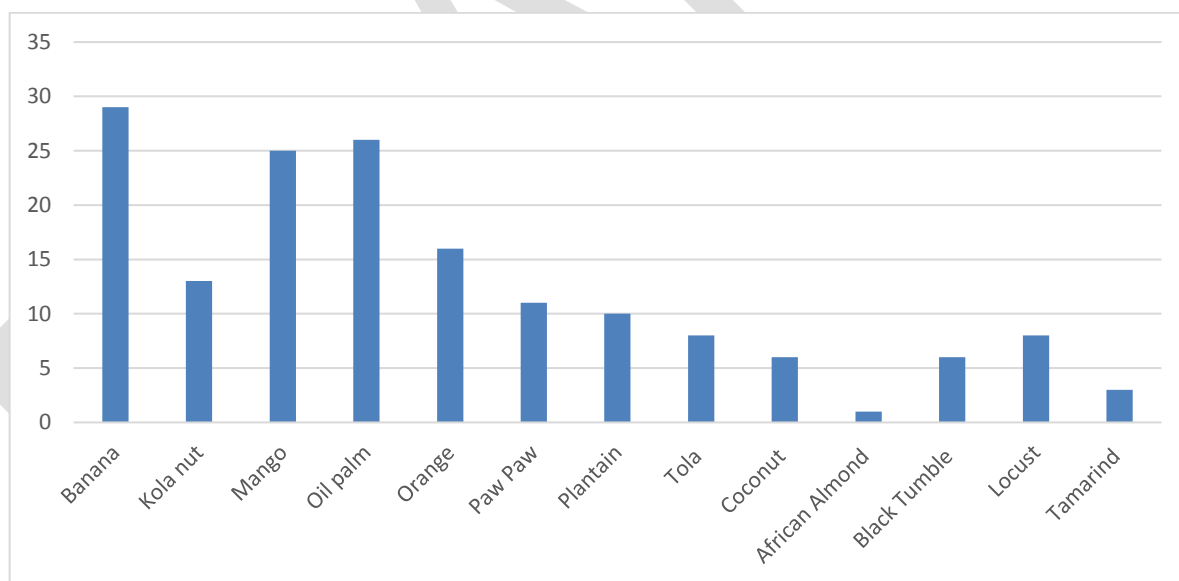


Figure 5-17: Fruit tree types grown in the Northern EWA



Figure 5-18: Examples of fruit trees in the Southern EWA



Figure 5-19: Examples of fruit trees in the Northern EWA

Animal husbandry

Animal husbandry was recorded as an important livelihood activity among both the Southern EWA and the Northern EWA. It is predominantly practiced on a subsistence level, with chickens, ducks and small ruminants, such as goats and sheep, being the more common type of livestock. Animals are generally free roaming; however, most affected households do possess some type of enclosure for their animals.

Livestock will not be affected by the resettlement process as they can be relocated with the affected household. What will be an important consideration is ensuring animal enclosures are replaced and suitable land available to allow for grazing and foraging.

Types of livestock and number of animals kept in the Southern EWA and the Northern EWA are shown in Figure 5-20

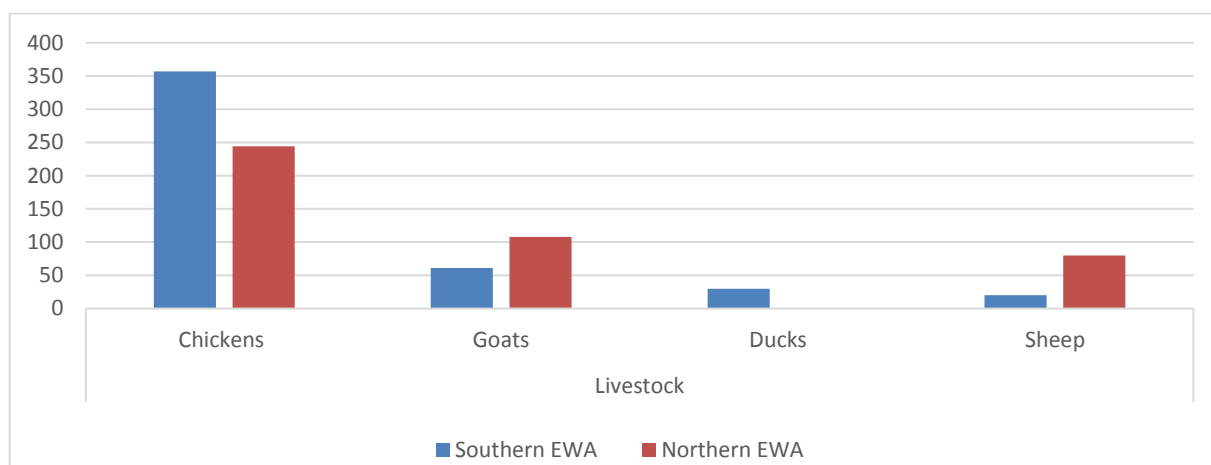


Figure 5-20: Number of livestock kept in each EWA

Artisanal mining

Information on artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) activities is typically difficult to obtain from households. While ASM is regarded as a primary livelihood activity throughout the province, only four households (17%) in the Southern EWA stated that artisanal mining was a livelihood activity; however, in the Northern EWA, 23 households (72%) stated they engage in the activity. This is possibly due to the greater opportunity of alternative livelihoods in the Southern EWA area and factors related to the topography and proximity to favourable locations for ASM. An artisanal mining and livelihood restoration study is planned for the Phase II Yiben Reservoir RAP and the Northern EWA communities will be included in this study.

Additional activities

Other livelihood activities, which are found in all five of the affected villages, include the collecting of firewood, medicinal plants and wild fruits, and hunting, fishing and charcoal production. Again, this reflects the reliance of the community on natural resources.

5.3.6 Access to services and facilities

Medical centres

Due to the lack of a health centre or clinic in the Southern EWA, the majority of people stated they visit the health centre in Kathombo. Additionally, one household mentioned they use the local clinic in Bumbuna. With regards to hospital access, either the Government Hospital in Bumbuna or Magburaka is used.

In the Northern EWA, all of the households stated the clinic in Fadugu and the Government Hospital in Kabala are used. Both of these medical facilities are difficult to access by the affected villages, making the people very vulnerable to even small medical issues and complications. Proximity of the project affected villages to health facilities is illustrated in Figure 5-21.

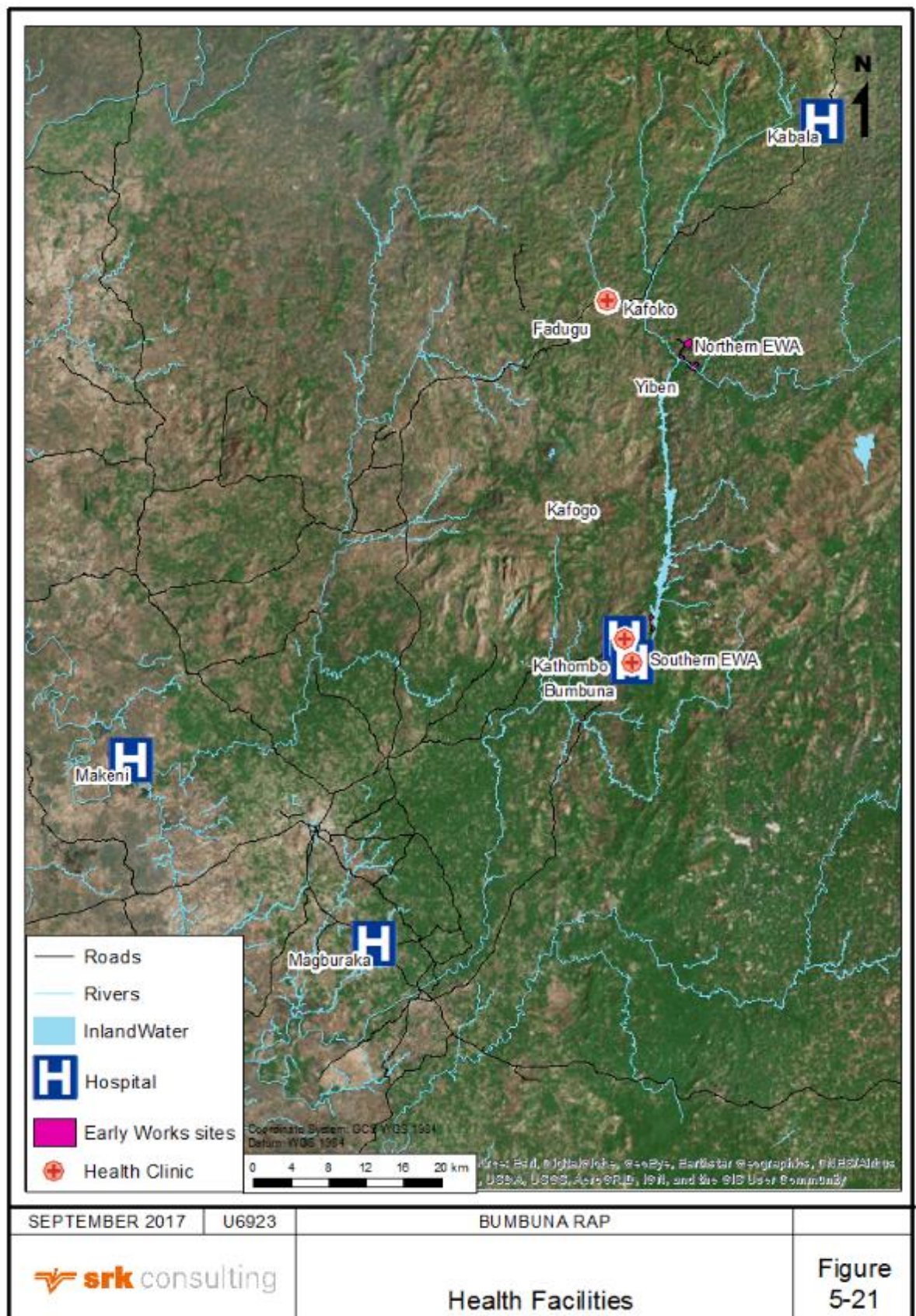


Figure 5-21: Health facilities used by the EWAs

Other health facilities

In addition to using government health centres, clinics, and hospitals, other facilities such as pharmacists, herbalists, relatives and local health care workers are also used in order to treat health problems as illustrated in Figure 5-22. Numerous responses of “don’t know” were also recorded. This is possibly due to respondent being uncertain of their predominant health treatment option, misunderstanding the question or being unwilling to disclose the information.

The use of herbalists and relatives was more common in the Northern EWA. This is possibly due to the difficulty in accessing formal health facilities.

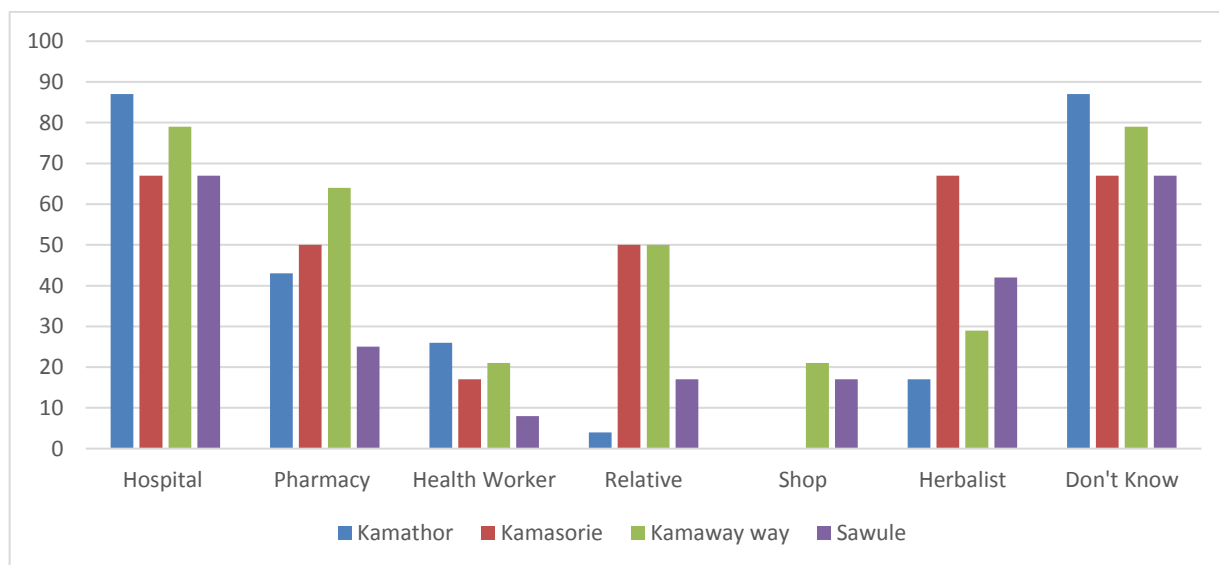


Figure 5-22: Number of participants (%) that would use different health treatment options

Places of worship

There were many places of worship that participants stated they attended. Christian and Muslim places of worship are present in both the Southern and Northern EWA. Religion is an important aspect of culture here as almost every household stated that they attend a place of worship.

Shops

Almost every household (excluding two) stated that they use the local shops. None of the affected villages have local shops and therefore people are required to travel to nearby towns. No traveling salesman selling goods such as soap, salt, oil etc. were identified.

The most frequently visited towns include Makeni, Fadugu, and Bumbuna. For the villages in the Northern EWA, Fadugu is approximately a 9 km journey. For the Southern EWA, Makeni is approximately 50 km away, should residents require services in a larger town

In addition to this, participants were asked what items they bought from the shops. Responses in all settlements were very similar. The three main items were food, clothing, and soap/washing powder. In addition to this, a few people from each settlement stated they bought building materials.

Energy sources

The energy sources that are used in the Southern EWA and the Northern EWA are demonstrated in Figure 5-23. In both areas, a torch is the most common energy source used for lighting purposes. In the Northern EWA, the only other source of energy used is wood, demonstrating the dynamic and useful nature of this resource. In the Southern EWA, 4 households use a solar torch and one had a solar panel.

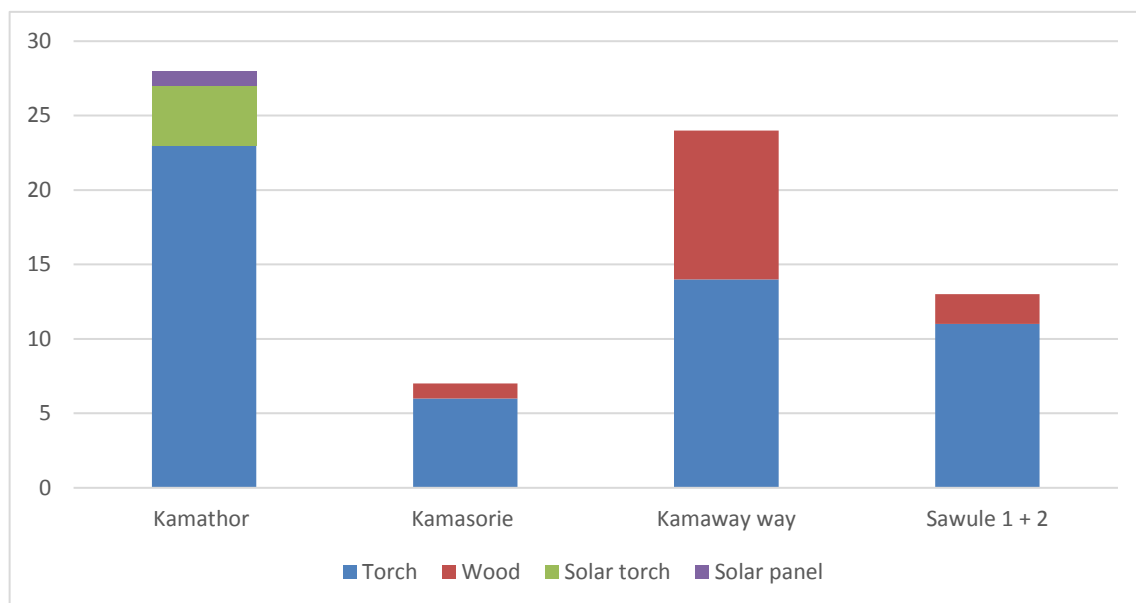


Figure 5-23: Energy sources used in the project area

Water

In both the Northern and Southern EWAs, water is predominantly obtained from a stream or river. All of the households in the Northern EWA collect water in this way, as do 67% of people in the Southern EWA. There is also a hand-dug well and a borehole pump in the Southern EWA.

Sanitation

In the Southern EWA, sanitation is better developed than in the Northern EWA; 74% of households use a pit latrine, whereas only 28% of households in the Northern EWA have access to one.

Transport

Households in the Southern EWA stated that there are three primary destinations that they travel to: Bumbuna, Fudugu, and Makeni. The main reasons for travel include shopping and visiting family and friends; however, one household stated they travel for banking purposes.

In the Northern EWA, people mainly travel to Fudugu; however, some also travel to Bumbuna and Makeni. Reasons for travel include shopping and visiting friends and family, as illustrated in Figure 5-24

In the Southern EWA, the main method of travel is using a taxi, closely followed by using a

motorbike, as demonstrated by Figure 5-25. Vehicles are more commonplace here, as the road infrastructure is better. In the Northern EWA, most people walk. This is due to the, lack of transport and suitable roads.

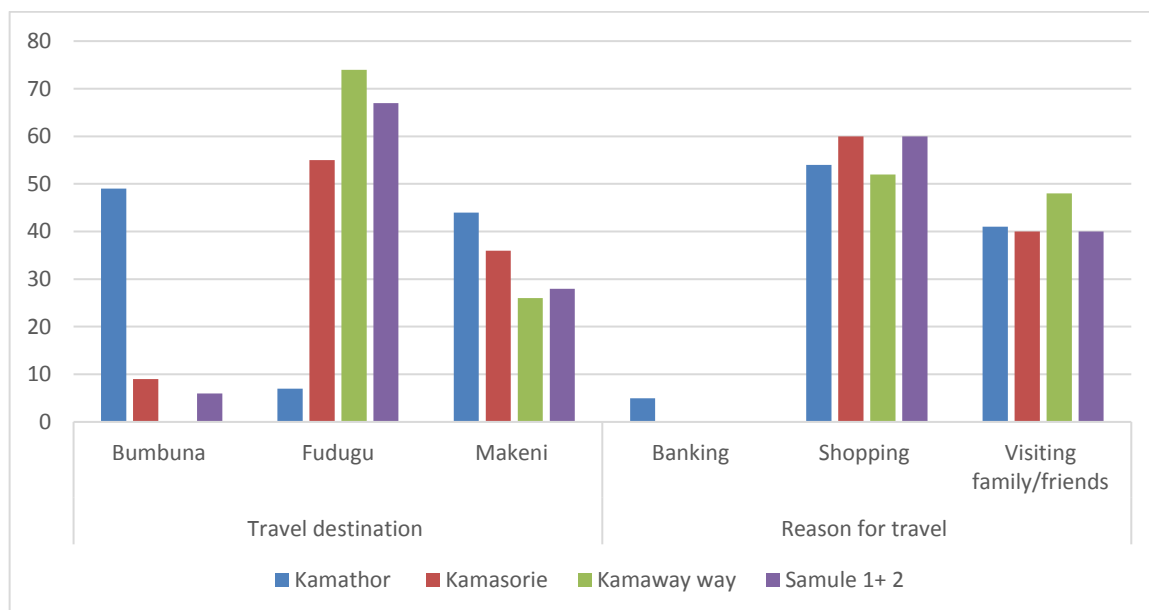


Figure 5-24: Travel destinations and reason for travel across the project area

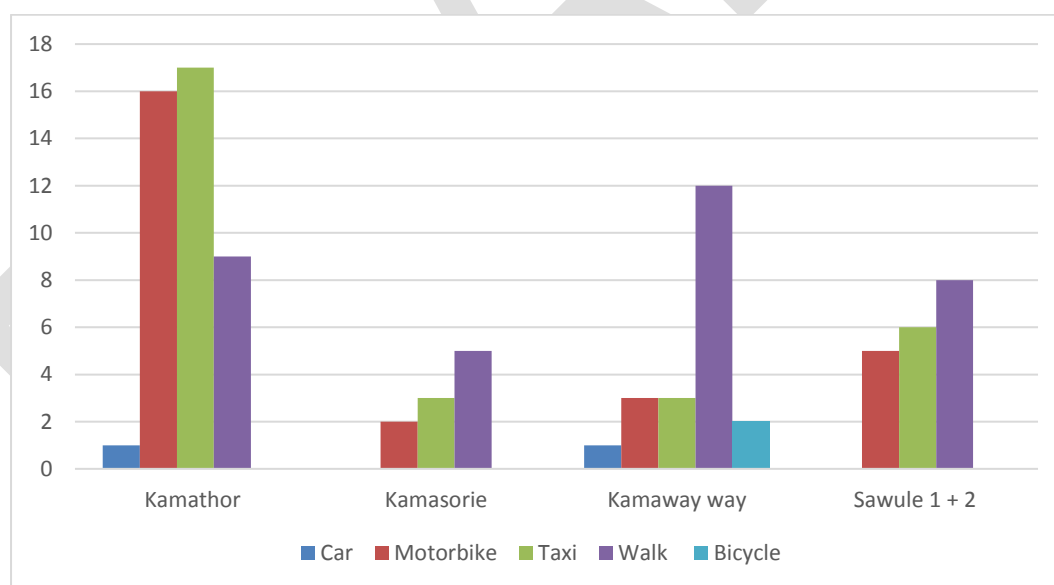


Figure 5-25: Methods of travel used

5.3.7 Health

Common ailments

In Sierra Leone, 11% of GDP is spent on health services. It is a country rife with infectious diseases such as malaria and yellow fever and thus the degree of risk is stated as “very high”. (CIA World Fact Book, 2016). The Ebola epidemic in 2016, which caused 11,310 deaths (WHO, 2016) was another example of the health issues the country faces.

Illnesses experienced over the past three months in the study area are given in Figure 5-26. In the Southern EWA, malaria was the most common illness experienced. Although globally malaria mortality rate fell by 60% between 2000 and 2015 (UNICEF, 2016), it is still an ongoing issue in Africa. Common illnesses such as colds and ear/nose/throat problems were also common; however, these are significantly less severe than malaria.

In the Northern EWA, trends in illnesses were similar. Malaria was again common, with illnesses such as colds, fevers and ear/nose/throat problems also being prevalent.

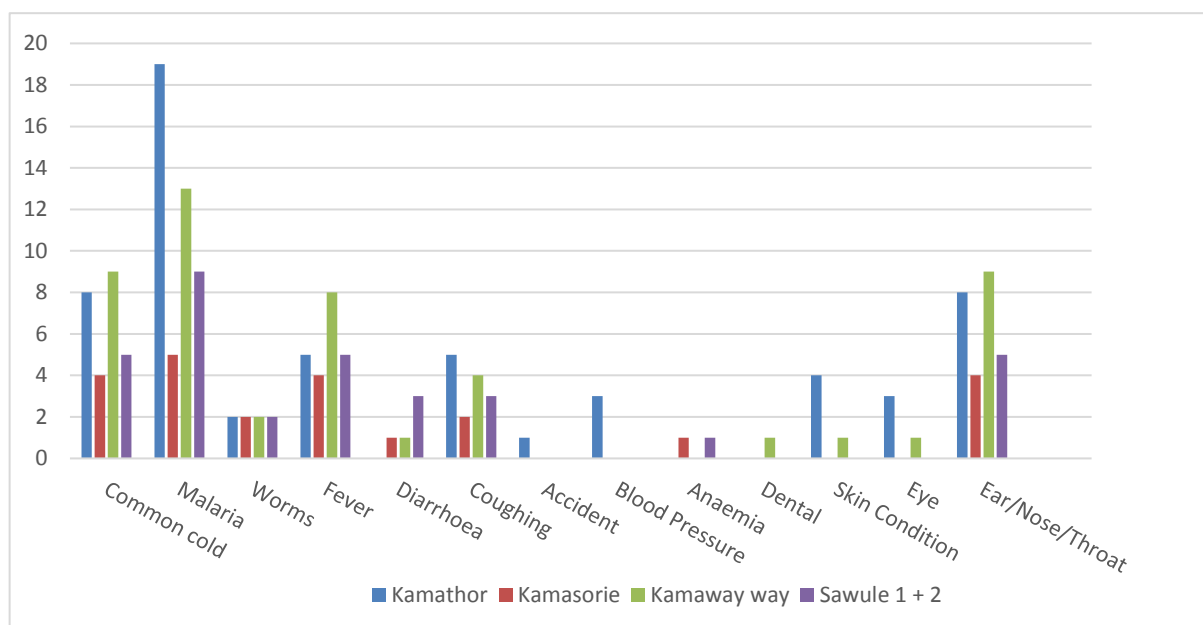


Figure 5-26: Common illnesses

Health issues associated with gender and age

Affected households were asked how many people, and what gender and age, in the household became sick in the past 3 months. Results are given in Table 5-9.

In the Southern EWA, 78% of the sick people were children. This illustrates their vulnerability. Although there is a gender disparity amongst sickness in adults, children were fairly even. Twice as many women than men were sick in the Southern EWA.

In the Northern EWA, more people fell sick than in the Southern EWA. Distance and access issues to health facilities and standard of living could contribute to this. Surprisingly, more adults than children were unwell in the Northern EWA. Additionally, although a similar number of boys were ill, there were significantly fewer ill girls in the Northern EWA.

Table 5-9: Number of sick people and associated age and gender profile

Village Name	Sickness	Boy	Girl	Man	Woman
Southern EWA					
Kamathor	55	22	21	4	8
Northern EWA					
Kamasorie	17	9	1	3	4
Kamaway way	34	10	11	6	7
Sawule 1 and 2	20	4	3	6	7

Births

The birth rate in Sierra Leone is remarkably high (36.7/1,000), reflected in the high fertility rate of 5. Contraceptive prevalence rate is low; 15%, likely due to lack of access, education and religious practises. This is leading to the rapid population growth in the country, putting high pressure on the already weak health system. Maternal mortality rate is 14/1000, infant mortality rate is 70/1000, death rate is 10/1000 and life expectancy is 58.2, which is representative of the health issues the country faces (CIA World Fact Book, 2016).

The number of households that have had a birth in the past 12 months, alongside where the baby was delivered, is given in Table 5-10.

In the Southern EWA, 10 of the 24 households had experienced a birth in the past year. This is a high value, particularly compared to the Northern EWA. The high number of births are likely to put increased stress on medical facilities, particularly as most women went to hospital.

In the Northern EWA, there were fewer births and only one person went to hospital. Causes for this include cost, quality of care, and distance. This creates a significant risk to both the mother and child, making them extremely vulnerable.

Table 5-10: Number of births and delivery location

Village Name	Given Birth	Hospital	Health worker	Relative	Traditional attendant	Other
Southern EWA						
Kamathor	10	8	0	2	0	0
Northern EWA						
Kamasorie	1	0	0	1	0	0
Kamaway way	1	1	0	0	0	0
Sawule 1 and 2	2	0	1	0	1	0

5.3.8 Community structures and support*Support*

Participants were asked what type of support they receive from the broader community. This is an important consideration in the resettlement process, if not properly preserved it will result in

the potential restructuring and/or loss of existing social support structures. Results are given in Figure 5-27.

In the Southern EWA, most participants stated that they rely strongly on neighbours and the broader community for advice and taking care of children; however, little support seems to be offered in terms on monetary aid, food and household items.

Levels and types of community support in the Northern EWA are more extensive. This is a strong indicator of strong community ties and reliance placing increased emphasis on the need to ensure these connections are maintained post resettlement.

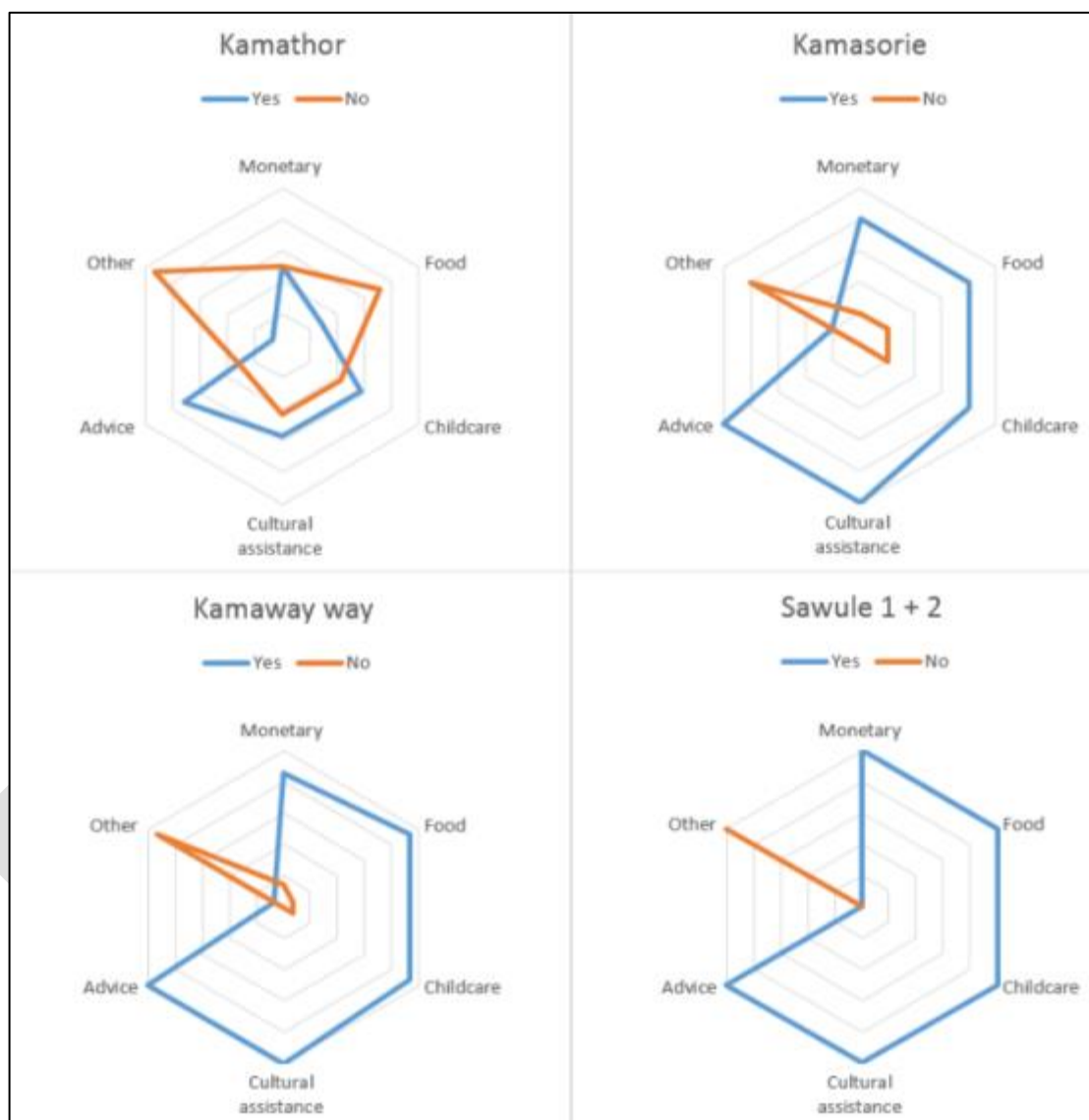


Figure 5-27: Levels of support villages receive

5.3.9 Community organisations

As with community support discussed in the previous section, community organisations are also an important factor to consider when relocating households. These organisations often provide important support, physically and emotionally, to households.

The various community organisations that affected household members belong to is presented

in Figure 5-28. Multiple organisations were found across the entire project area and was not a factor that differentiated the Southern EWA and the Northern EWA in a particular way. Many of the organisations are cultural/religious or are centred around a hobby/livelihood activity.

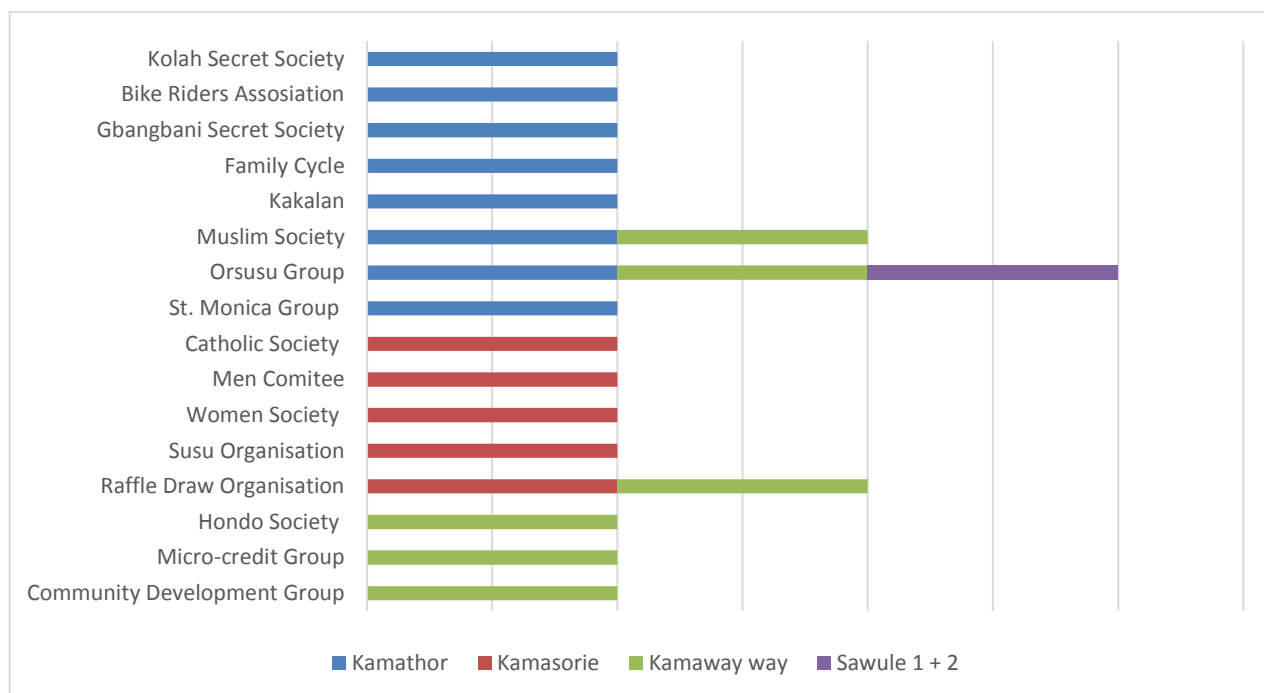


Figure 5-28: Organisations people belong to in each village

5.4 Perceptions and expectations

5.4.1 Awareness

Awareness and understanding of the resettlement is an important component of the process. It is an indicator of successful information dissemination and engagement, and ensures active participation and input. In the Southern EWA, 6 households stated they were not aware of the pending resettlement. When asked how they were informed about the resettlement program, only 42% of people in the Southern EWA stated that they were informed by a chief or someone they knew. The other 58% stated they were told by surveyors, or the team conducting the household survey.

In the Northern EWA, everybody stated that they were aware of the project and the resettlement process. Most people stated they were told by their chief, relatives or friends. Some said they were also told by surveyors, but the consensus is that the community spread the knowledge.

5.4.2 Implications for resettlement

Resettlement impacts are not only associated with the loss of physical assets (structures, fields, trees), but the loss of well-established communities and societal structures. This understandably creates a lot of worry and distress within the communities so it is important to recognise what impacts they regard as most influential, what they require out of the plan and who they are likely to discuss problems with.

Resettlement impacts

In the Southern EWA, as Figure 5-29 shows, 70% of people believe the resettlement project

will impact their lives negatively; however, this may be due to the fact that some of the people being questioned had only recently been told about the resettlement, therefore it is understandable that their response was negative. Additionally, as the standard of living and income is higher in the Southern EWA, residents may worry that levels of facilities such as housing, sanitation and healthcare may not be as high in their relocated site.

In the Northern EWA, people were more positive about the effects of the resettlement project. In Kamasorie and Sawule, people were 50:50 about whether the impact would be positive or negative; however, in Kamaway way, 71% of the people thought it was going to have a positive effect.

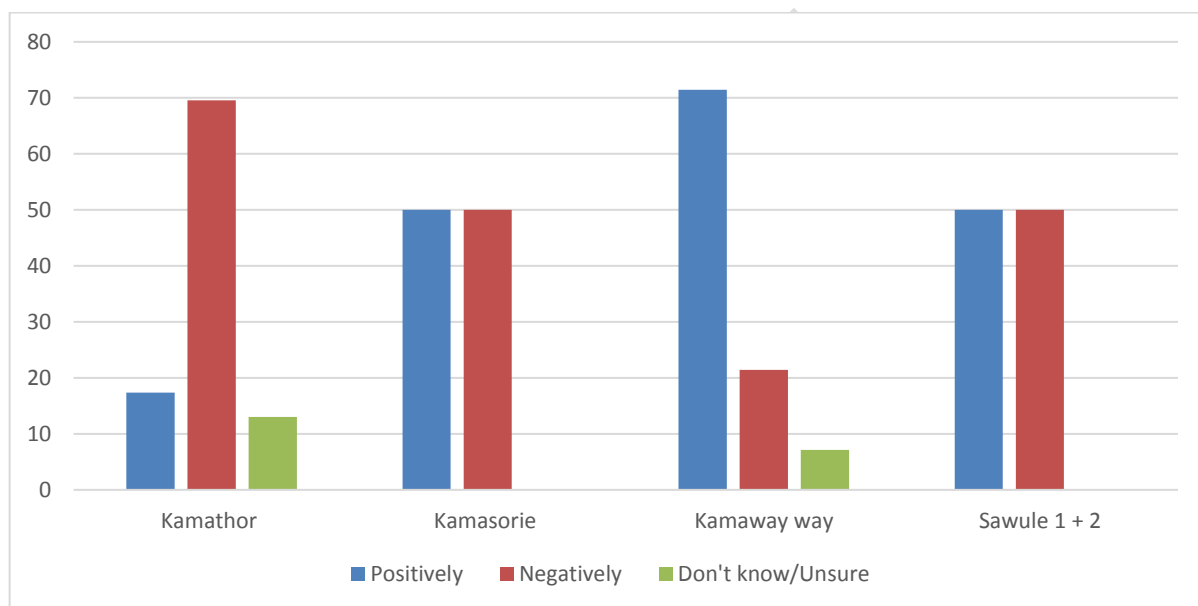


Figure 5-29: Resettlement effects

Resettlement preferences

PAP were asked what their preference would be in relation to a resettlement host site. The choices included:

- Relocation close to their existing site;
- Relocating to a new village;
- Relocating to a large town; and
- No particular preference.

The responses to this question are listed in Figure 5-30. These responses were used to both gauge the preferences of the PAP, but also to guide further discussions regarding relocation host sites.

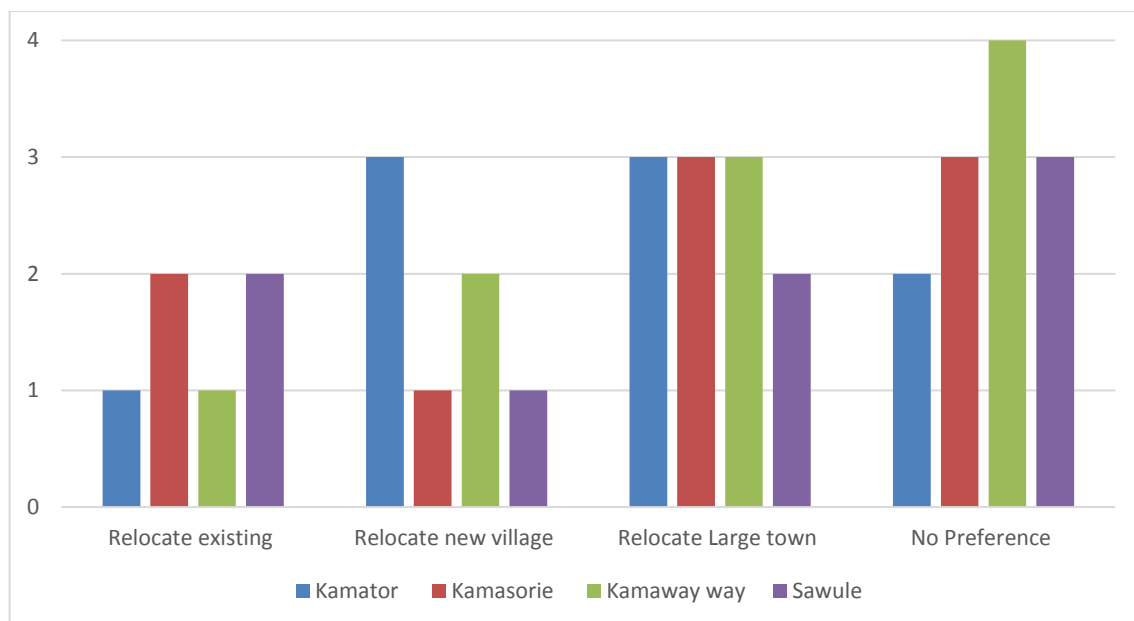


Figure 5-30: Ideal relocation situation

5.4.3 Reporting concerns

It is important to know how concerns are reported so that they are adhered to in the relocation process. Participants were asked who they would be most likely to report concerns to. Results are given in Figure 5-31.

In the Southern EWA, reporting to a chief or family/friends was the most common response. The town chief was most favourable; however, reporting to the paramount chief was also common. Reporting to a local government or a resettlement consultant was unfavourable; although this could be considered as an indicator of a lack of trust, it is more probably just a situation of familiarity.

In the Northern EWA, results are similar. Reporting to a chief or family/friends was the most favourable situation.

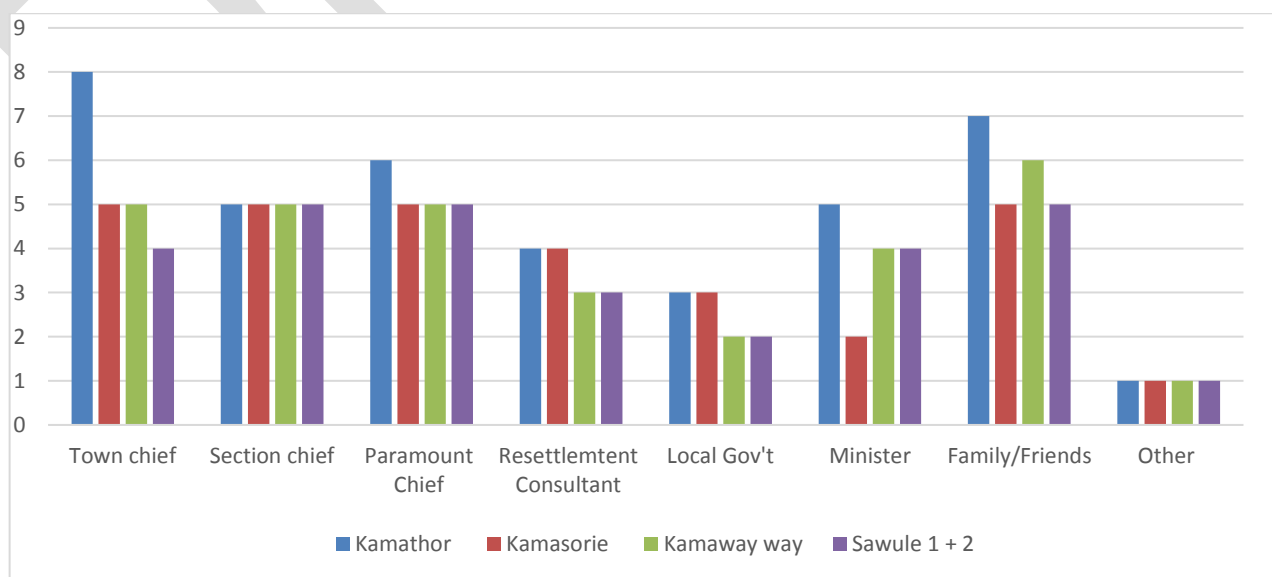


Figure 5-31: Preference of persons to report to regarding complaints

Participants were also asked for any further comments regarding the RAP. These have been divided into two main categories presented in Table 5-11: 1. Concerns regarding the resettlement; and 2. Requests for the resettlement.

Concerns in the Southern EWA were generally about welfare, business, and loss of livelihoods. These people are clearly worried about quality of life being reduced as the Southern EWA is a well-established settlement. They were also direct about what they wanted in the new settlement; features included electricity, schools, good houses and land.

In the Northern EWA, loss of land was a major concern, which relates to the importance of farming as a livelihood activity. This came across as both concerns and requests. Improved facilities and houses were also requested, particularly improved infrastructure. Some people seemed positive, stating they were happy about the program and many people stated they were going to pray for good health and a long life, indicating that they were accepting of the resettlement plan, but hoping for the best.

Table 5-11: Further comments regarding the RAP

Concerns	Requests
Uncertainty/unknown future	Facilities such as light, good drinking water and infrastructure
Loss of land/property	Welfare and needs adhered to
Loss of welfare/wellbeing	Children given good quality education
Loss of business/income	Agricultural support
Loss of relationships	Good quality structures and land
Fair compensation	

5.5 Ecosystem Services and Existing Livelihoods

Ecosystem services are the direct and indirect contributions of ecosystems to human well-being, in which an ecosystem is defined as a dynamic complex of plant, animal, and microorganism communities and the non-living environment, interacting as a functional unit. People are an integral part of ecosystems and ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include provisioning services such as food and water; regulating services such as flood and disease control; cultural services such as spiritual, recreational, and cultural benefits; and supporting services, such as nutrient cycling, that maintain the conditions for life. The development of the various infrastructure components associated with Phase 1 of the Project will lead to the loss of some valuable ecosystems which provide valuable services to the affected households.

In both of the EWAs, the communities' livelihoods depend on their access to natural capital assets and the ecosystem services they derive from them. Social capital is controlled by a defined patriarchal system, with access to and control of natural, financial and physical capital at a household level controlled mostly by men.

The EWA communities adopt livelihood strategies that are integrally linked to the full range of ecosystem services. This is demonstrated by their reliance on small-scale farming, extensive pastoralism, fishing, forest-based activities and artisanal mining. These strategies were all

associated with provisioning services underpinned by supporting and/or regulating service. Women, in particular, benefit widely from the use and sale of provisioning services, as do the young people since they have restricted human capital demonstrated by low education and skill levels and restricted access to financial capital.

There is some shared custodianship of provisioning and cultural ecosystem services in the communities particularly in relation to processing of palm oil and wine, and of the male and female secret societies. The shared custodianship does not equate to equal ownership and control, but it does provide recognisable stewardship of the resources in both the Bumbuna and Yiben communities. The ecosystem services and related livelihood strategies identified in these communities are summarised in Table 5-12.

Table 5-12: Ecosystem services and related livelihood strategies

Livelihood strategies/ Ecosystem services	Provisioning	Cultural	Regulatory	Supporting
Rain-fed shifting cultivation on crops	Crops grown		Slope destabilisation; sediment control	Nutrient cycling, ecosystem resilience
Wetland farming of cassava, legumes and vegetables	Crops grown, spawning ground for fish and aquatic	Natural wetland area not requiring irrigation	Buffering of flood flows, erosion control through water-land interactions and flood control infrastructure	Nutrient and water cycling, maintenance of water quality (natural filtration and water treatment)
Livestock and poultry production	Livestock	Cattle rearing – traditional/cultural practise of nomadic groups		Grassland habitats, nutrient cycling from livestock droppings
Collection and/or transformation of wild foods/NTFPs	Farm trees, woodland	Sacred bushes		Woodland habitats, biodiversity
Collection and sale of water	Water quantity and quality for consumptive use	Cultural sites	Affected by deforestation, drains hills and controls floods	
Woodcutting and charcoal production	Woodland, farm trees		Maintenance of water quality (natural filtration and water treatment)	Woodland habitats, biodiversity
Production of palm wine	Palm trees (wild and cultivated)	Use in recreation		Cultivable land, biodiversity
Production of palm oil, soap production	Palm trees (wild and cultivated)			Cultivable land, biodiversity
Fishing	Rivers	Fishing community of people	Control of aquatic species and population	Rivers and riparian habitats, biodiversity
Hunting	Wild game	Hunting society	Control and maintenance of terrestrial plant and animal species	Woodland habitats, biodiversity
Weaving and artisanal crafts	Bamboo	Mats for ceremonies and communion		Woodlands and wetlands habitats

Brick making	Clay, sand			Uplands and wetland habitats, rivers
Petty trade	Products	Markets and house trade		
Artisanal mining	Gold	Artisanal mining groups and associations	Sedimentation of rivers	Rivers and riparian habitats

Source: SRK ecosystem services and livelihoods assessment, 2017

5.5.1 Provisioning services

Of all the ecosystem services, provisioning services are most evident in the EWA. Here, the residents use many natural products as part of their livelihood activities and daily transactions in their homes and in the wider community. Provisioning services are generally accessed by all of the community through a range of artisanal activities undertaken using natural capital in the project area. These include carpentry, weaving of fishing nets (*baimbay*), winnowers, and different types of mats, *gara* dying, wood carving of mortars, traditional medicine pestles and ladles, blacksmithing, and soap making. Clay soils, stones and sand are quarried and used to make air dried bricks for buildings. Almost all of the buildings in both of the EWAs were constructed from either these bricks or from wattle and daub, with a few houses in Southern EWA being constructed from concrete blocks.

5.5.2 Cultural services

In the EWA, cultural ecosystem services are related primarily to the creation of sacred spaces in which rituals and spiritual activities unique to their tribes, traditions, and cultures are conducted. These spaces are known as “secret spaces” or bushes, and are formed in specially designated, forested areas identified by the elder men and women and approved for use by the Chief. Some cultural ecosystem services overlap with provisioning services, since the communities also use a variety of plant material and ornamental products to perform these practices. The use of traditional medicine also tends to be linked to the secret societies that govern these spaces.

Cultural, spiritual, and aesthetic services in the communities strengthen social capital in the communities through the social networks that support and sustain production. Sacred secret places are also important for knowledge sharing and social cohesion, which often promote cooperative efforts and actions to improve community productivity and resilience. The designation of these sacred spaces is the purview of the Chief and elders. Relocation activities in the Early Works areas should not downplay their importance for community spirit and cohesion.

Cultural ecosystem services also include recreational facilities and aesthetic spots. These are not yet sufficiently developed in the EWA such that the communities derive regular economic benefits from them, there is currently minimal (if any) tourism related products in these communities.

5.5.3 Regulatory services

Regulatory systems are both local and global natural occurrences. At the local level, the impact and benefits of regulatory services are closely linked to the status of land cover. For the EWAs,

the status of land cover can influence water availability and quality, erosion and disease regulation as well as pollination.

The EWA communities currently benefit from regulatory services through their access to water, described. They also impact on the effectiveness of these services through their land use. For the EWAs, their ability to manage flooding and water levels has been critical to secure their continued access to provisioning services and cultural services.

Floods, for example, can disrupt market and school access as well as limit movements in and out of the communities. Landscape change is also visible in both of the EWAs and there are areas in these communities where substantial strips of land have been cleared, through slash and burn, for cultivation and deforestation for firewood and timber.

5.5.4 Supporting services

Supporting services include the benefits from natural systems that enable rainfall, wetland provision, soil quality, habitats and biodiversity that support livelihoods and buffer the community from shocks. Mostly invisible at the community level, this ecosystem service buttresses all the other ecosystem services.

The dependency of livelihood strategies on access to natural capital demonstrates the importance of access to factors such as suitable land and water supply.

The usage of various natural resources is given in Figure 5-32. It is evident that resources such as wood, water, wild fruit and medicinal plants are commonly used with 100% of the people in all villages using these. Therefore, the streams and forest area is crucial for livelihoods.

In the Southern EWA, charcoal production and clay building is less prominent, however sand mining is more common. Hunting is also practised less; however, this is a very common practise in Kamasorie and Sawule 1 and 2.

In the Northern EWA, natural resources are used widely. There are only two livelihood strategies which are less common: charcoal production; and sand for building. Although these are both highly marketable assets, this could be due to accessibility issues to markets.

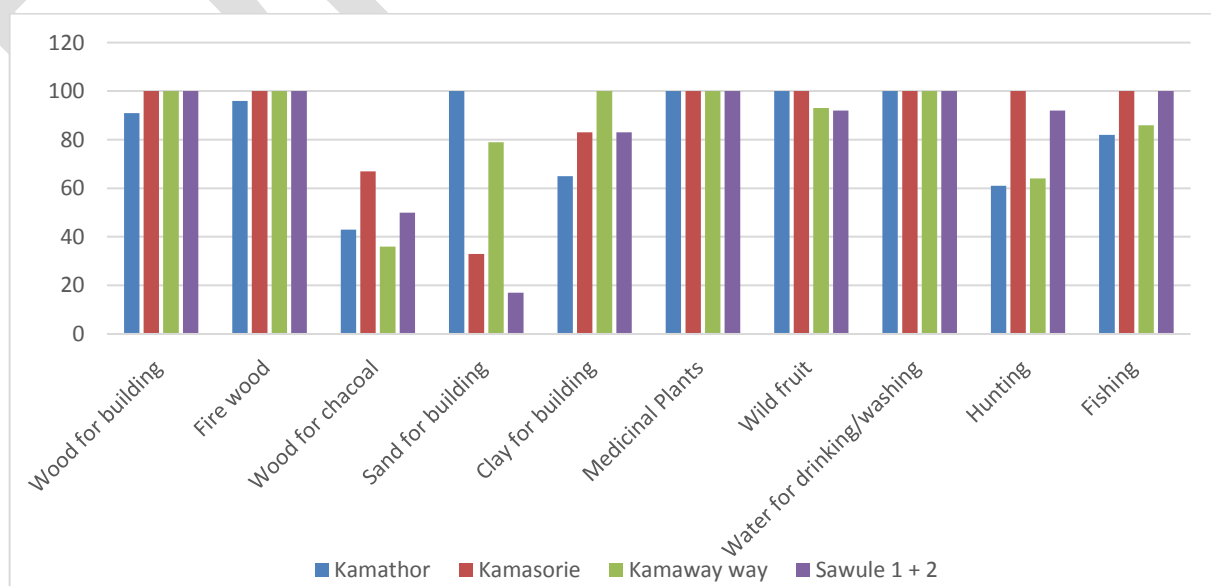


Figure 5-32: Natural resource use in the project area

6 ELIGIBILITY, ENTITLEMENTS AND COMPENSATION

6.1 Eligibility

Determining who is eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance is a key component of the RAP process. The eligibility criteria applied to the process for the EWA RAP has been undertaken in close consultation with affected people, community leaders and local government.

Under the IFC PS5, displaced persons in the following groups (refer to Figure 6-1) are entitled to compensation for loss of land or other assets, such as dwellings and crops.

All affected people and assets included in the early works resettlement are eligible to benefit from the compensation process based on either customary legal rights to the land and/or who have a valid claim by virtue of occupation or use of natural assets affected by the project.

Table 6-1 provides an overview of the eligible groups within the Project area.

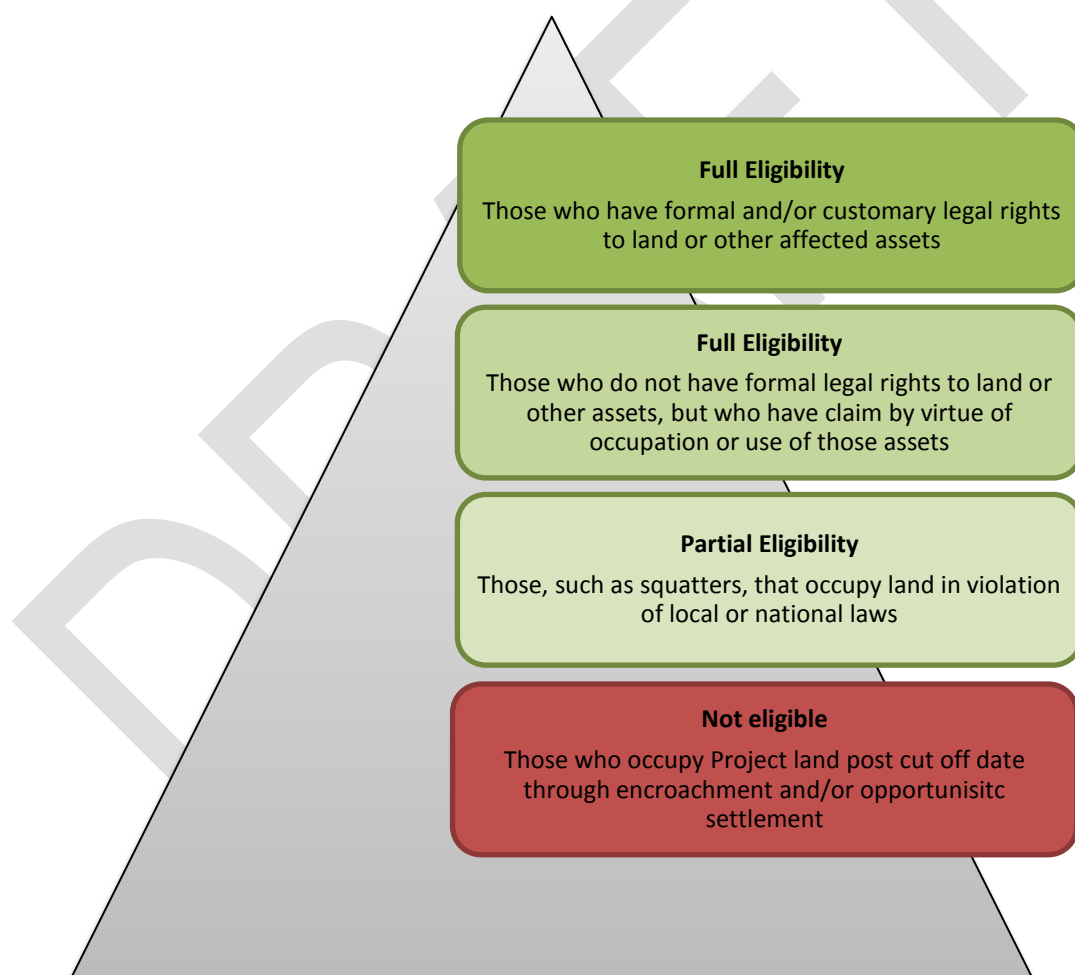


Figure 6-1: Eligibility criteria

Table 6-1: Eligible groups as per the eligibility criteria

Group / Individual	Eligibility Criteria	Description	PAP
House owners (household-level unit encompassing husband and wife/wives) or House Owner (if single parent household) ⁷	Customary Right of Land Occupancy Occupation and usage of the asset	Inhabited houses within the directly affected area on plots that they are recognised as owning under the customary land tenure system.	24 households in the Southern EWA 32 households in the Northern EWA
Tenant Home or Business Occupiers	Occupation and usage of the asset	Tenants may reside in residential buildings or may lease building used for businesses.	None
Agricultural land users	Customary Right of Land Occupancy	May be resident within or outside the directly affected area. Recognised as holding a customary right of occupancy and usage over agricultural land.	All farmers currently cultivating land within the footprint of the Southern EWA infrastructure
Users of communal land	Usage of the asset	Use of areas of land allocated for use by the whole community.	No communal land within the footprint of the project infrastructure
Sharecropper households (tenant farmer)	Usage of the asset	Does not have formal land ownership rights under customary land tenure system. Generally from outside of the community/family grouping. Tend to be allowed to work the land in return for a share of their crops	All tenant farmers currently cultivating land within the footprint of the Southern EWA infrastructure
Households dependent on communally held services / assets	Usage of the asset	Those who access and benefit from services shared in the community such as a health centre, mosque, school, church, secret societies, and communal grazing land.	None
Business owners	Customary right of land occupancy	Those who own small businesses inside the directly affected area such as shops, market stalls	None
Artisanal miners	Usage of the asset	Those involved in legal artisanal mining activity during the dry season.	Predominantly households involved in ASM activities in the Northern EWA

(7) This accounts for the polygamous nature of households in the Study Area, whereby many women may inhabit a given dwelling. It acknowledges the ownership rights of women/wives over the house they inhabit, in addition the ownership right of the husband or male head of the household.

6.1.1 Cut-off dates

A cut-off date is determined by the completion of the census and the assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying or migrating to the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance.

“The client is not required to compensate or assist opportunistic settlers who encroach on the project area after the cut-off date” IFC PS5 Paragraph 23

Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.

A cut-off date not only helps with the management of encroachment and opportunistic settlement, it is also important to establish a fixed quantification of affected people and assets to assist with the planning and budgeting for implementation.

The cut-off dates for the early works census and asset inventory was set at following the completion of the census and asset inventory. This date, and the implications associated with it, was communicated to the Paramount Chief and the PAP. The cut-off dates are as follows:

- Southern EWA: 19 May 2017;
- Northern EWA: 26 May 2017,

Should a person believe that they have a legitimate claim and should have been included in the resettlement process, they will have the opportunity to submit their claim through the grievance mechanism or report it to one of the CLAs who will assist with channelling the claim through the grievance mechanism.

Validity Period

The cut-off date is representative of a ‘snapshot’ in time when the census and asset inventory are complete. It is assumed that ‘organic’ change related to on-going development over time, whether planned or unplanned, will continue after the cut-off date. It is recognised that PAP cannot be expected to put life and development plans on hold and it is therefore necessary to set a validity period for the cut-off date.

The validity is the period from the cut-off (start) date to the displacement and relocation date (end date). The validity of the Project resettlement cut-off date has been set at 2 years. If there are significant delays to the relocation date, an update survey will need to be conducted to account for the development improvements that have happened in the area.

6.2 Entitlements

Based on the findings of the census and asset inventory, an entitlement matrix, see Table 6-2, has been developed which outlines the compensation principles for replacing affected assets. The objectives of the entitlement matrix are to identify:

- All categories of affected people, including property owners and land right holders, tenants, squatters, sharecroppers, grazers, nomadic pastoralists and other natural resource users, shopkeepers, vendors and other service providers, communities, and vulnerable groups.
- All types of loss associated with each category, including loss of physical assets; loss of

access to physical assets; loss of wages, rent, or sales earnings; loss of public infrastructure, and elements of cultural significance.

- All types of compensation and assistance to which each category is entitled, including: compensation for or replacement of land and natural resources; compensation for structures, assets, wages, rent, or sales earnings; moving assistance and post-resettlement support.

The compensation measures presented in the entitlement matrix will be provided to eligible people as described in Section 6.1. Specifically, the compensation and associated provisions shown in Figure 6-2 will be provided to households affected by physical and economic displacement.

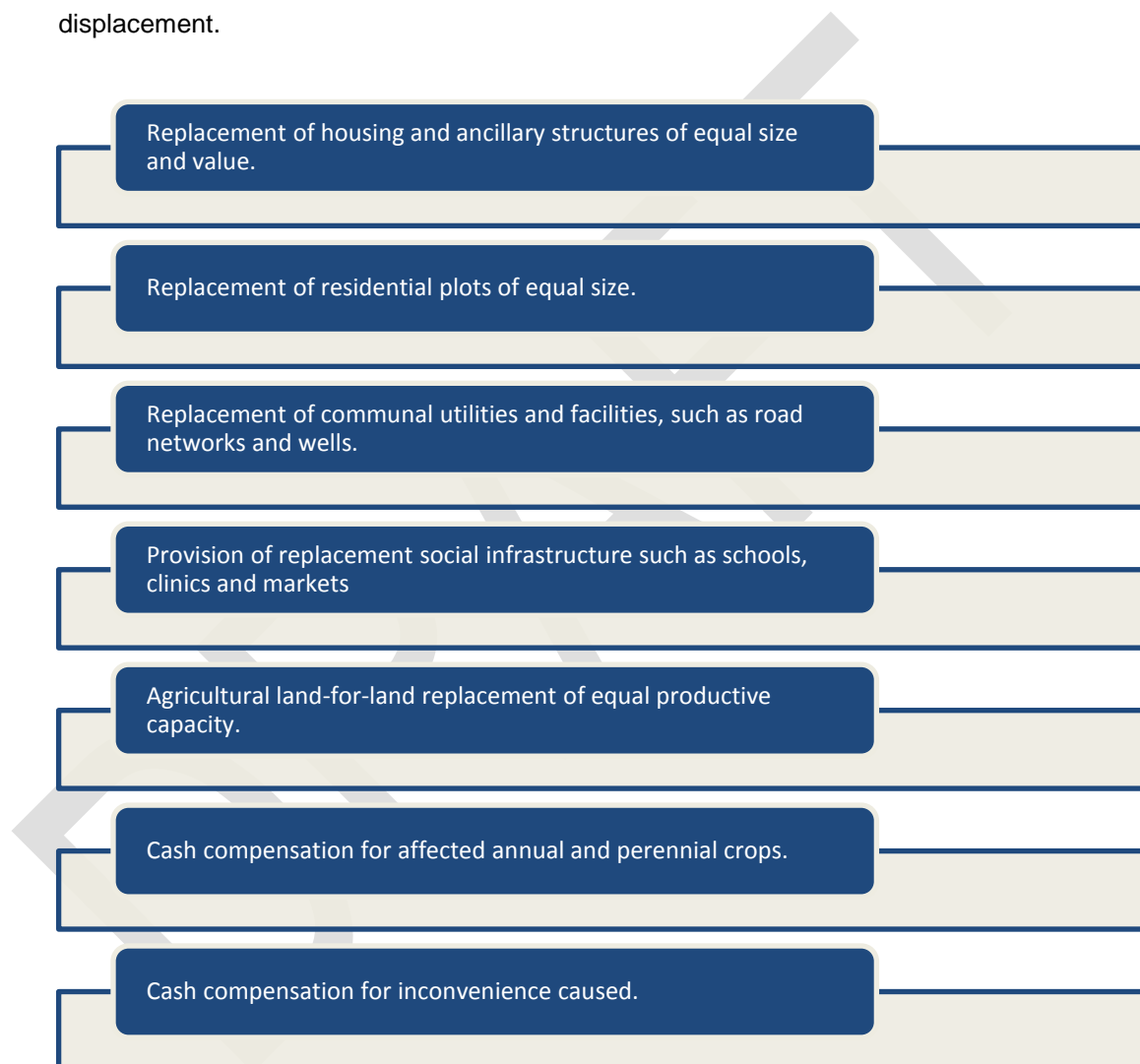


Figure 6-2: Compensation measures

6.2.1 Cash versus In-Kind Compensation

International good practice is strongly in favour of in-kind compensation over cash compensation, particularly when land-based livelihoods are affected. In recognition of the fact that many affected households may find it challenging to utilise a one-off cash compensation to sustainably re-establish their livelihood, the entitlement and compensation process will adopt this preferred approach where possible.

6.2.2 Salvaging

Affected households will be allowed to salvage any moveable material from their existing homesteads such as corrugated iron and wood, prior to the demolition of their houses. The Project will allow affected households one-month post-resettlement, prior to demolition activities, to salvage material. Timelines and dates will be communicated to the PAP prior to the commencement of the salvaging process.

6.2.3 Removal Services

All costs associated with resettlement will be covered by the Project. This will include the cost of transporting household goods and items to the new host site. All affected households should be provided with free removal services.

6.2.4 Inconvenience/Moving Allowance

Prior to relocating to their new houses, each affected household will receive a once off cash inconvenience/moving allowance. While the household will be able to spend this at their own discretion, the intended purpose is to assist with the moving process.

It is anticipated that household may want to purchase new furniture and finishes for their houses, conduct cultural ceremonies, and/or customise their new houses to their individual taste.

The payment of this allowance will occur approximately 2 months prior to relocation to ensure that households have sufficient time to utilise the payment. Payment will be made to the household head as per customary practices.

Table 6-2: Entitlement Matrix

Affected Asset or Right	Eligibility Conditions	Eligible Person/Group	Entitlements		
			Compensation (in kind)	Cash compensation	Livelihood Restoration Assistance
Physical Assets					
Inhabitable residential structures	Permanent loss of residential structures and ancillary structures such as animal enclosures, toilets, store rooms.	Owner of the structure and their spouse if relevant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide the opportunity to recover assets and to salvage materials from structures.• Provide replacement plot of equivalent size and characteristics.• Provide equivalent or improved alternative housing structures and other assets and services (such as sanitation and water supply, fences etc.).• Provide free removal services. Provide vulnerable households with additional assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide a nominal inconvenience grant (once-off lump sum per household).• The inconvenience payment will be utilised at the household's discretion to assist with transition process.	Household will be eligible to participate in the LRP should they also be economically displaced.
		Verified tenant in the affected household	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support and assistance with identifying and securing alternative accommodation should they not be relocated with the house owner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rental allowance based on an average calculation of three months' rent of comparable accommodation.	Not applicable
Non-inhabitable residential structure (e.g. incomplete / burnt / ruined).	Permanent loss of structure	Owner of the structure and their spouse if applicable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide the opportunity to recover assets and to salvage materials from structures.• Provide replacement plot of equivalent size and characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cash compensation for the non-inhabitable house.	Household will be eligible to participate in the LRP should they also be economically displaced.
Existing houses in Kamayege Village (Host community) ⁸	Housing structure in Kamayege village	Owner of the structure and their spouse if relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide the opportunity to recover assets and to salvage materials from structures.• Provide replacement plot of equivalent size and characteristics.• Provide equivalent alternative housing structures and other assets and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide a nominal inconvenience grant (once-off lump sum per household).• The inconvenience payment will be utilised	Household will be eligible to participate in the LRP should they also be economically displaced.

⁸ The 10 existing houses in Kamayege village (Northern EWA host site) will be eligible for relocation to avoid creating jealousy and resentment within the host community.

Affected Asset or Right	Eligibility Conditions	Eligible Person/Group	Entitlements		
			Compensation (in kind)	Cash compensation	Livelihood Restoration Assistance
			(such as sanitation and water supply, fences etc.). • Provide free removal services. Provide vulnerable households with additional assistance.	at the household's discretion to assist with transition process	
Economic Assets					
Standing annual crops	Permanent loss of crops.	Recognized by the local community and/or traditional authorities as the bona fide owner of an affected agricultural field and crop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance in securing suitable alternative land (identification, agronomic survey (if necessary), assistance in negotiation with relevant stakeholders – owner, chiefs). Opportunity to harvest the crop prior to any construction activities. 	Cash compensation calculated at replacement value of the crop (as per the Compensation Framework).	Owner will be eligible to participate in the LRP
		Tenant of affected agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance in securing suitable alternative land (identification, agronomic survey (if necessary), assistance in negotiation with relevant stakeholders – owner, chiefs Opportunity to harvest the crop prior to any construction activities. 		
Standing perennial crops (cash trees).	Permanent loss of crops.	Owner of the perennial crop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity to harvest any fruit and wood products prior to the loss of the tree. 	Cash compensation calculated at replacement value of the tree based on its maturity (as per the Compensation Framework)	Owner will be eligible to participate in the LRP
Uncultivated agricultural land	Permanent loss of access and usage of land	User of the land as granted by the Paramount Chief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement land of same or better productive potential, where possible of the same type (e.g. swamp for swamp) and previously prepared for cultivation (land clearance, provision of inputs etc.) 	• None	Owner will be eligible to participate in the LRP
Communal Assets					

Affected Asset or Right	Eligibility Conditions	Eligible Person/Group	Entitlements		
			Compensation (in kind)	Cash compensation	Livelihood Restoration Assistance
Social Infrastructure (markets, wells, meeting places, educational and medical facilities).	Permanent loss of infrastructure or loss of access to infrastructure	Users of schools, health posts and health centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of replacement facilities or upgrade of existing facilities at resettlement sites to provide for increased population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	Increasing the size of both of the host communities will require construction of additional social infrastructure
Cultural Heritage (churches, mosques, grave yards, sacred sites and bushes)	Permanent loss of infrastructure or loss of access to infrastructure	Users of cultural heritage sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of replacement places of worship or upgrade of existing facilities at replacement sites. Support to realise rituals and other assistance to relocate or mark respect for other sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	Increasing the size of both of the host communities will require additional communal assets, mosques and churches to be constructed

6.3 Compensation Framework

6.3.1 Overview

The RAP compensation framework specifies all forms of asset ownership or use rights among the population affected by the Project and the Project's strategy for compensating them for the partial or complete loss of those assets.

'All affected people and households should be compensated for loss of physical assets, revenue, and income resulting from economic displacement or physical relocation whether these losses are temporary or permanent'

6.3.2 Objectives and Principles

The overall objective of the compensation framework is to set out a process for fair and transparent compensation of displacement losses, including the mobilisation of initiatives to improve the livelihoods and living standards of those experiencing such losses. Key principles in the development of this framework are illustrated in Figure 6-3.

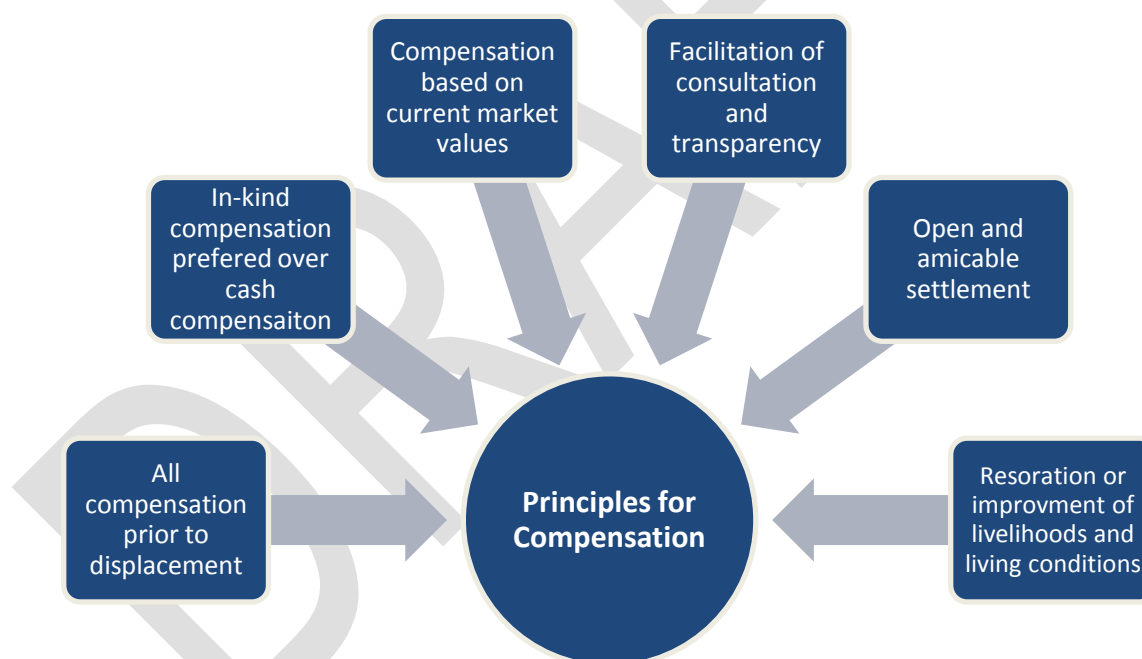


Figure 6-3: Principles informing the compensation approach

6.3.3 Compensation methodology

Compensation for Standing Crops

As demonstrated in the entitlement matrix in Section 6.2, cash compensation for standing crops will be provided using the replacement value for each individual asset. This provides a fair, like-for-like replacement. In addition to cash compensation for the loss of crops, or access to crops, affected people will also be provided with seedlings and/or cash for new seeds in order to effectively restore livelihood opportunities.

Two separate calculations were formulated to work out the value of each crop; one for standing annual crops and another for standing perennial crops. The calculations are methodical and provide a transparent way of compensating for lost economic assets.

Standing Annual Crops

Annual, or temporary, crops are those which are typically sown and harvested during the same agricultural year, sometimes more than once. The value of compensation will be calculated assuming a one-year impact on the crop production. The methodology is as follows:

1. The area of land utilised for each crop produced (AC) per household/individual⁹ was surveyed and recorded; this was undertaken in the household surveys and data will be verified with PAPs. The assessment process and methodology was approved by the relevant government agencies and will be verified by licensed surveyors if necessary.
2. The average yield per hectare (Y) for each crop was established using a combination of GoSL information, which was supplemented with data from the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Tropical Agriculture Association (TAA).
3. The Potential production of a particular crop was established by multiplying the area utilised for that crop (AC) by the average yield of the same crop per hectare (Y).

$$\text{Crop production per individual (CP)} = \text{AC} \times \text{Y}$$

4. The price of the crop per kg/g/cup/bag/unit was established through the analysis of existing government rates and supplemented with current local market prices in Fudugu, Bumbuna and Kabala, and FAO crop prices. The price of the crop per kg/g/cup/bag/unit was then multiplied by the total production expected from that particular crop (CP) to get the value of that crop (VP)

$$\text{Value of crop (VP)} = \text{CP} \times \text{P}$$

5. Given that one individual might have different crops the grand total value is a simple addition of all the GTVCs for each crop.

Standing Perennial Crops

Perennial, or permanent, crops are sown or planted once and will not be replanted after each annual harvest. The main source of perennial crops in the project area are fruit trees. Mature trees are considered more valuable, due to their increased yield, which was taken into consideration in the calculations. In addition, to account for the potential loss of income during the period it takes for a new tree to mature, the amount has been multiplied by number of years to maturity.

The methodology is as follows:

⁹ Some fields were recorded per household in which case the head would receive the compensation; others were recorded per individual household members.

1. The yield per tree (Y), in hectare grams (hg) was determined and then converted to yield per tree in kilograms (kg)
2. The yield per tree is multiplied by the compensation cost per kg; this determined the compensation payment per tree.
3. Given that permanent crops take longer to achieve the full production stage, these “maturing years” must be taken into account as lost production, assuming that if the tree was not destroyed, it would be producing for those years. Therefore, the cost per tree has been multiplied by the age to maturity (AM)

Tree compensation = Yield (Y) x Market Value (kg) x Age to Maturity (AM)

3. Given that one individual might have different trees (in the same or different plots), the grand total per individual is:

Tree A + Tree B + Tree C

6.3.4 Replacement Housing

This section provides the initial overview of replacement housing options; however, the final decision on design and construction methodology will be made in consultation with both the affected households and local leadership during the inception phase of the implementation.

Community or self-built houses are often better accepted and more tailored to the resettlers' needs than contractor-built housing. World Bank.

As per GIIP the affected households will be provided with replacement structures of equal or greater size¹⁰ and improved construction methodologies and quality. Many of the houses, particularly in the Northern EWA, are constructed using traditional methods and materials. All new houses will be constructed to a minimum standard utilising modern methodologies and materials. During consultations all of the PAPs stated a preference for ‘corner houses’, which is Krio for houses with corners constructed from blocks instead of wattle and daub. However should a house owner specifically request a traditional replacement house, they will be accommodated. Final house design and construction methodology will need to fulfil the following criteria:

¹⁰ A minimum house size of 41.76 m² will be applied to all replacement houses.



Figure 6-4: House design and construction criteria

Initial designs, building material and construction costs have been developed by a local architect familiar with the contextual and cultural requirements; this will advise both the indicative implementation budget and the engagements with the affected households during the inception phase of the RAP implementation. In addition to the house construction, additional amenities such as kitchens and toilets have also been designed and costed.

Table 6-3 provides an overview of the household types. Tentative floor plans and elevations are included in Appendix 4; these will be reviewed and amended during the inception phase of implementation. The minimum size of a replacement house will be approximately 42m². The current assumption in the proposed designs is that each replacement dwelling will have a minimum of three bedrooms to enable parents, male and female relatives to sleep separately. The cultural construction requirement for polygamous households will be considered during the inception phase.

Table 6-3: Summary of proposed replacement housing

House Type	No. of Bedrooms	Dimensions		Area (m²)	Average Cost (USD)		
		Length (m)	Breadth (m)		Mudbrick	Stabilised Soil Bricks	Sandcrete blocks
2 Bedroom House							
Type 1	2/3 Bedroom	10.6	4.35	46.11	████████	████████	████████
Type 2	2/3 Bedroom	4.35	9.6	41.76			
Type 3	2/3 Bedroom	6.45	6.9	44.51			
3 Bedroom House							
Type 1	3 Bedroom	7.65	8.95	68.46	████████	████████	████████
Type 2	3 Bedroom	7.65	7.8	59.67			
Type 3	3 Bedroom	8	7.8	62.4			
4 Bedroom House							

Type 1	4 Bedroom	7.60	8.25	62.74			
Type 2	4 Bedroom	9.9	8.25	81.67			
Type 3	4 Bedroom	10.8	8.25	89.10			
5 Bedroom House							
Type 1	5 Bedroom	7.2	11.4	82.08			
Type 2	5 Bedroom	10.5	8.25	86.62			
Type 3	5 Bedroom	16.8	7.8	131.04			
Additional Amenities							
Kitchen	-	4.01	2.1	8.42			
Toilet	-	2.85	2.1	5.99			

Construction technology for replacement houses

As a component of the replacement household design and construction methodologies, the Project is also exploring the potential use of a modular brick construction methodology. Some examples of this methodology are highly efficient and cost saving and allows for localized production and construction.

In addition to having the blocks produced on site with local material, there is also the possibility to incorporate construction skills into the livelihood restoration programme and to incorporate experiential technical and vocational training into the construction of replacement dwellings and associated infrastructure. This is of particular interest in the Northern EWA and potential alternative livelihood opportunities associated with the Phase II Yiben RAP. Figure 6-5 below provides an overview of a typical 45 m² modular brick house.

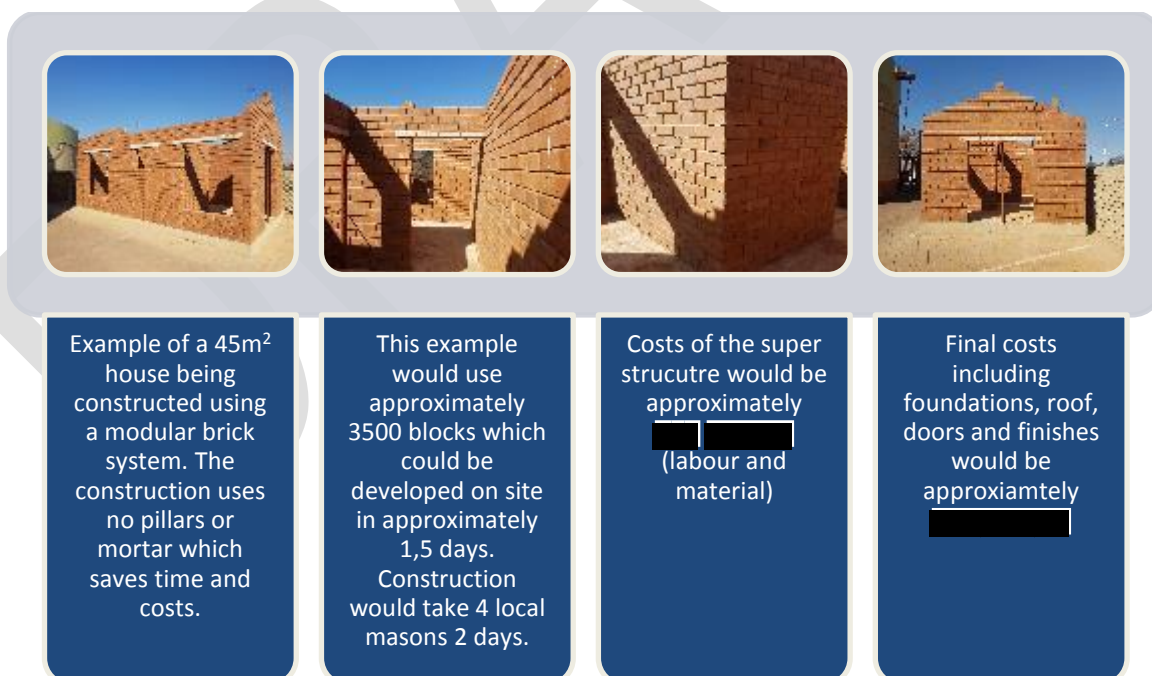


Figure 6-5: Overview of modular brick building methodology and costs

6.3.5 Social Infrastructure

The host communities were included in the visioning process for their new community in order to facilitate development of shared values and vision for coexistence post resettlement. The community mapping detailed in Section 8.4 will inform final decisions made during the Inception Phase.

Construction activities in both the Southern and Northern EWAs will not directly impact on any existing social infrastructure such as schools, churches, markets etc.; however, as the relocation of the affected households may put additional strain on existing infrastructure, the Project will consider the construction of additional infrastructure in the two host communities.

Resettlement may provide opportunities to improve housing, public infrastructure, and services that contributes to the long-term development objectives. IFC Resettlement Handbook

No social infrastructure will be directly impacted in the Southern EWA and the size of the current community will not increase; therefore, it is not anticipated that there will be any additional strain on existing infrastructure. Despite this, current infrastructure is limited and the RAP process does provide the opportunity for some improvements. Through the social mapping and visioning process, PAP and the host community identified water wells, drying floors and solar lighting as key infrastructure requirements. These will be considered during the relocation process.

In the Northern EWA, the host community of Kamayege will increase in size from 10 households to approximately 42 households. This will put additional strain on the limited infrastructure and hence new infrastructure will be required. In particular, a church, mosque, water wells, market and Court Barray will be required. The potential of contributing to construction of a primary school will be discussed with the relevant MDAs. This has not been included in the current budget.

Additional information on the requirements and consultations around social infrastructure within the host communities is included in Section 7.4.

Table 6-4 provides an overview of the social infrastructure construction costs.

Table 6-4: Overview of replacement social infrastructure

Type	Dimensions		Area (m ²)	Cost (USD)
	Length (m)	Breadth (m)		Sandcrete blocks
Church	17.4	9	156.6	██████
Mosque	16.9	11	185.9	██████
Court Barray	17.4	10	174	██████
Market	10	9	90	██████
School (3 classroom)	8	30	240	██████
Solar Street, Lights complete with battery	-	-	each	██████
Water Well with Hand Pump	-	-	each	██████

6.3.6 Management of Perceptions and Expectations

Legacy issues from previous RAPs in the Southern EWA have resulted in distrust and dislike of modular block construction. This is largely due to the utilisation of poor construction methodologies and not a reflection on the modular block system. Previous contractors did not create a suitable sand/concrete mix and therefore many of the blocks are beginning to crumble.

To overcome this perception, it will be necessary for a 'show house' to be constructed to demonstrate both design options and proposed building methodologies. The construction of the 'show house' will be done on the chosen host site, as detailed in Section 7, and utilised as either one of the replacement houses or possibly a community hall. The show house will be important to demonstrate proposed building materials, methodologies and designs. The perceptions of women towards the final designs will also be considered.

The same perceptions and dislike of the modular system do not exist to the same extent in the Northern EWA, noting the fact that such houses have not been constructed in the vicinity of the Northern EWA, unlike the Southern EWA where modular housing systems are constructed under various previous resettlement schemes; however, it is also recommended that 'show houses' be constructed in the host community.

7 LAND TENURE AND HOST SITE SELECTION

7.1 Principles Informing Host Site Selection

International good practice guidelines require that replacement land is identified and secured as a component of the RAP planning process. This process must be completed through extensive consultation with the affected people.

The most critical concern in the selection of replacement land is location and community preservation¹¹. The selection of resettlement sites that provide people

The two most critical concerns in selection of a resettlement site are location and community preservation.

with reliable access to productive resources (arable and grazing land,

water, and woodlands), employment, and business opportunities is key to the restoration of livelihoods. Resettlement options should avoid breaking up communities, because the maintenance of the social networks linking members of the affected communities may be critical to the successful adaptation of those communities to their new circumstances. It should be noted that in both the Southern and Northern EWAs social cohesion and existing community structures and relationships were emphasized during the livelihood mapping process, people want to maintain existing neighbours and community structures.

As detailed in IFC PS5 Paragraph 22, the selection of host sites, particularly in urban areas, may involve trade-offs. For example, improved security of tenure may result in slightly smaller plots reducing land based livelihood opportunities. The availability of replacement land, particularly in the Southern, more urban, EWA, is not a concern. Households will be provided with plots of equal size.

During the replacement land identification and consultation process, Figure 7-1 illustrates the principles, which informed the process from the onset.

¹¹ Though community preservation is a primary concern, some members of a community may have other settlement preferences, including a preference *not* to remain part of the affected community. For this reason, all community members have been consulted and provided with appropriate options for resettlement.



Figure 7-1: Host site selection principles

7.2 Overview of Proposed Sites

7.2.1 Southern Early Works area

The identification and assessment of the host site in the Southern EWA was conducted in close consultation with the PAP, host community, traditional leadership and local government. Following the census survey, the replacement land (Figure 7-2) was proactively identified by the PAP for the purposes of relocation. The site was subsequently endorsed by both the paramount chief, section chief, town chief, and local government representatives.

A comprehensive suitability assessment of the land in terms of soil stability for construction as well as agricultural purposes will be conducted during the inception phase of the implementation. In addition, a professional land surveyor will assess the site. Table 7-1 provides an overview of the assessment criteria.

Table 7-1: Southern Early Works - host site selection assessment

Selection Criteria	Kamankay Village
Description	The site is an area of approximately 6.5 ha located in the neighbouring village of Kamankay. It is between 200 m – 600 m from the existing locations of the PAP with access to the main road and existing agricultural fields.
Endorsed by the PC and Section Chief¹²	Yes, the PC endorsed the site as long as the correct engagements were undertaken with the host community.
Endorsed by local government	Yes, local government were present at the community meeting where the site was agreed upon
Endorsed by the affected people	Yes, this was the site identified by the affected people.
Supported by the host community	Yes, the host community of Kamankay have been included in the engagement process and are supportive of the site.
Sufficient land for the construction of new households	Yes, approximately 6.5 ha for 24 households.
Capable of maintaining livelihoods (i.e. suitable arable land)	Yes, the site is in close proximity to existing fields and an area of swampland to the North –east. Additional assessments will be conducted during the inception phase of the implementation.
Access to social services	Yes, the location would allow continued access to local facilities as well as services located in Bumbuna.
Continuation of social structures and relationships	Yes – all affected households will be relocated to the same site within the same section and chiefdom as requested.
Possibility of improved security of tenure	Yes, discussions with the PC and local government have indicated that there is a possibility of securing individual title deeds.

¹² The site was originally endorsed by PC Kalansongia and following the de-amalgamation by the regent chief of Kalanthuba.

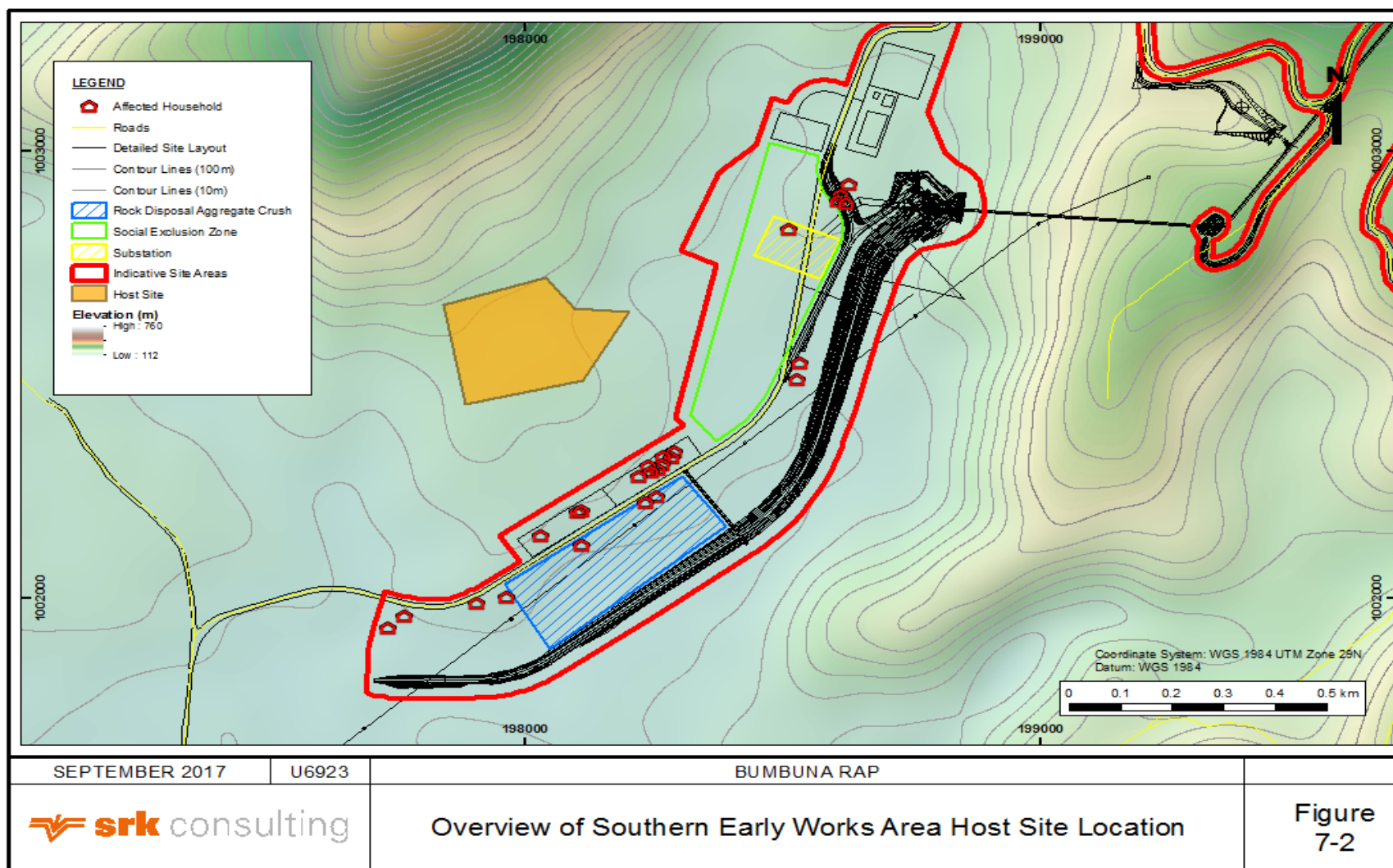


Figure 7-2: Southern EWA host site location

7.2.2 Northern Early Works area

During the identification and assessment process for host sites in the Northern EWA, three potential sites were identified. The first was a site preferred by the Paramount and Section chief, the second recommended by the resettlement team, and the third a preferred site of the affected people. Following discussions with the traditional leadership, local government, and the PAP, the village of Kamayege (the option preferred by the PAP) was chosen as the relocation site.

During the community mapping activities, the four Northern EWA villages expressed a desire to be relocated along the track between Kamayege and the access road. Kamayege was recently visited by the RAP team and Figure 7-4 illustrates this area. Kamayege village is located well outside the proposed Bumbuna II inundation area and will not be subject to future physical and economic displacement.

As with the Southern EWA, the selected host site will be subject to soil suitability studies as well as an assessment by a local professional land surveyor. These assessments will confirm both the suitability for construction of houses as well as future agricultural activities.

Table 7-2: Northern EWA host site selection assessment

Selection Criteria	Chiefdom Land	Yiben Village	Kamayege Village
Description	An area approximately 4 km north of the affected villages. The site has no road access.	An existing village approximately 1.7 km south of the affected villages. The school is currently utilised, however, is difficult to access in the wet season.	An existing village approximately 4.5 km north-west of the affected villages. The village is located on the main access road to Fadugu.
Endorsed by the PC and Section Chief and local government	Yes, this was the PC's preferred site.	No	Yes, the PC agreed to this site as it is also in Diang Chiefdom
Endorsed by the affected people	No, the affected people did not support this site	No, the affected people did not support this site	Yes, this was the site requested by the affected people.
Supported by the host community	No host community	Uncertain, the host community were not consulted.	Yes, the host community were extensively consulted and included in the process.
Sufficient land for the construction of new households	Yes	Yes	Yes
Capable of maintaining livelihoods (i.e. suitable arable land)	Uncertain	Yes, Yiben is surrounded by sufficient arable land and in close proximity to the river.	Yes – there is sufficient arable land around Kamayege, however, artisanal miners would be moved further away from the river.
Access to social services	No – the site is very inaccessible making access to social services difficult	No – access to existing schooling would be easier, however, Yiben becomes very isolated during the wet season.	Yes – Kamayege is located on the main access road and closer to Fadugu than the existing villages.
Continuation of	Yes – all four villages would be relocated to	Yes – all four villages would be relocated to	Yes – all four villages would be relocated to the same

social structures	the same site.	the same site.	site.
Possibility of improved security of tenure	Yes, the site was endorsed by the PC of Diang who is the custodian of the land.	Uncertain	Yes, the site was endorsed by the PC of Diang who is the custodian of the land.

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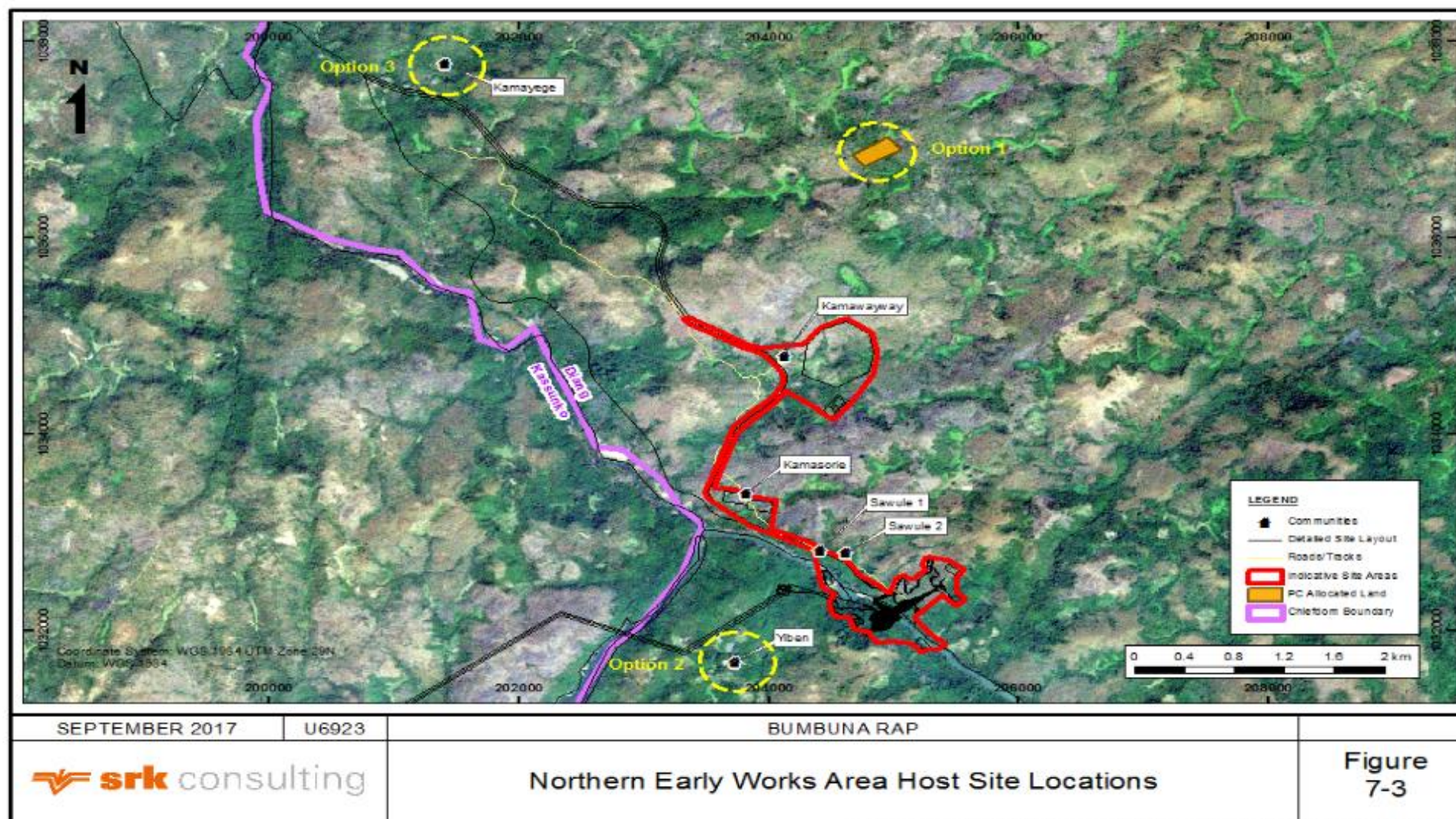


Figure 7-3: Northern EWA host site locations

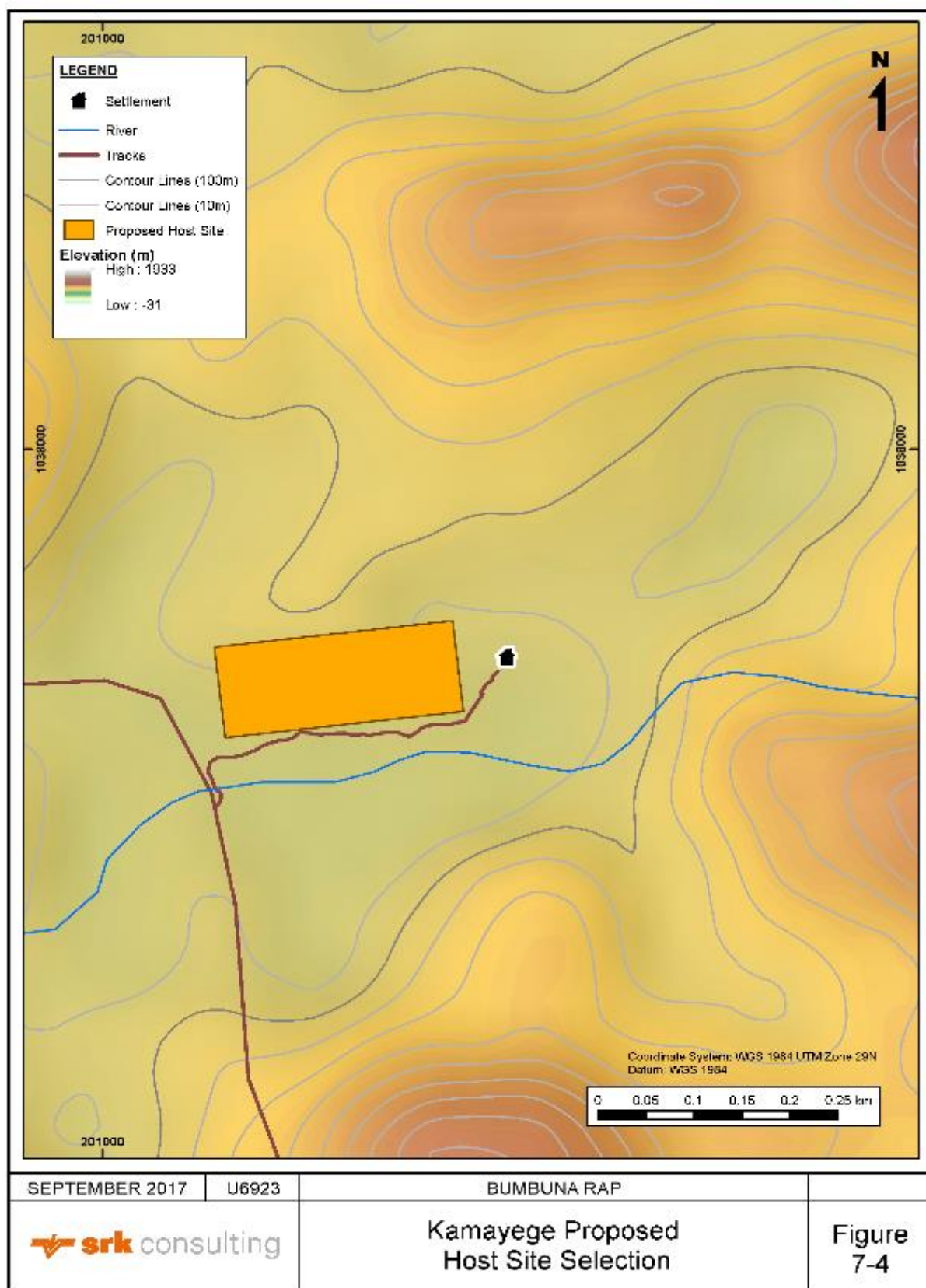


Figure 7-4: Northern EWA relocation site (Kamayege Village)

7.3 Tenure options

7.3.1 Current situation

As the Project falls within the Northern Province of Sierra Leone, the land tenure system is governed under customary law. The two applicable pieces of legislation here are *The Provinces Lands Act 1927* and *The Local Government Act, 2004*. A summary of these two pieces of legislation can be found in Section 2.2.1.

Through discussions in both Koinadugu and Diang, it was apparent that these systems of customary land tenure are not uniform across the province and vary from locality to locality. Customary tenure, however, is generally controlled by Paramount Chiefs who can allocate land-use rights to extended families for their further division among households.

In principle, the Paramount Chiefs hold the land in trust for those within their chiefdom and future generations and no significant land-related decision is final until the principal members of the families and the Paramount Chief approves.

Paramount Chiefs maintain total rights over land including:

- right to access land;
- right to transfer use;
- rights to lease land to small farmers (sharecropping); and
- rights to rent, donate and sell land.

A Paramount Chief can also allocate land to a Section /Village Chief who may in turn allocate it to his extended family or households. In practice, much of the land is under the daily control of Section Chiefs and land owners from the founding families who settled long ago. The section/village chiefs have most of the above rights except for the right to rent, donate or sell land (which remains under the authority of the Paramount Chief).

Families or households who have been granted rights of access can use, and transfer land by lease. Land transfers mostly occur through male/ patrilineal inheritance or lease within a family or community, and are not recorded or documented. Women typically have no direct land rights except through their husbands and male relatives. In most regions, customary law prohibits the sale of chieftaincy land to non-family or non-community members. Land transfers are typically subject to approval of all family members and the Paramount Chief.

Land tenure is typically not documented through title deeds. If the land is unused or the buyer leaves the area, the land will return to the original owner.

As discussed in Section 5, the majority of the affected households in both the Southern and Northern EWAs have resided in their current homes for at least 10 years. In the Southern EWA, 21% of the affected households are inherited; the majority are bought. This reflects the fact that most residents have lived in the area less than 10 years. This land was not passed down through generations, but bought by people moving to the area with the ability to own land.

In the Northern EWA, occupancy of the land in the four affected villages has been passed down from previous generations, it is, however, not owned. Land is passed down generations meaning people tend to live in the house their whole lives, accumulating family members and

eventually passing the land on to the younger generation.

7.3.2 Proposed approach

A common approach towards securing, and where possible improving, security of tenure for the affected people in both the Northern and Southern EWAs will be adopted. Despite this, following discussions with the respective paramount chiefs and local government departments, there are differences in the tenure system in the two areas.

In the Southern EWA, local government will grant title deeds to the individual households with the support of the Paramount Chief. In the Northern EWA, following discussion with the Paramount Chief and local government representative, individual title deeds do not seem to be a possibility, and therefore security of tenure will be customary in nature i.e. granted by the Paramount Chief. Ethnicity is a significant factor in the Northern EWA land tenure process. Figure 7-5 details the respective processes.

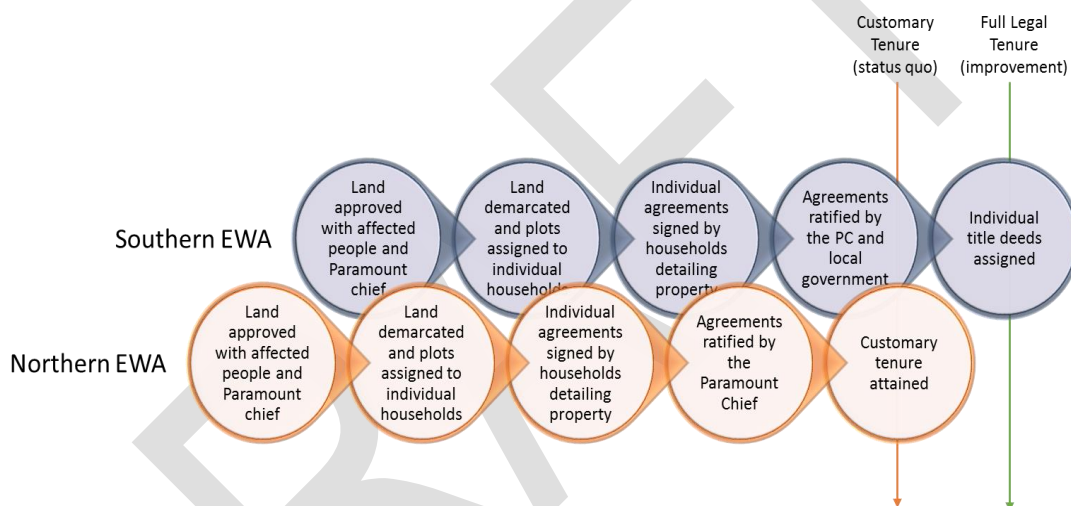


Figure 7-5: Land tenure processes

7.4 Host community integration

Integrating the affected households and communities into the respective host communities is a consideration that has been accounted for throughout the site selection process and subsequent engagements and consultation.

The project must mitigate any adverse impacts on the host community that are associated with resettlement.

Both the host community of Kamankay in the Southern EWA and Kamayege in the Northern EWA have been included in all engagements including discussions on site selection and livelihood restoration.

The communities of Kamathor and Kamankay are closely aligned, both physically and through social and community networks. Impacts on the host community of Kamankay will be limited as they currently utilise the same land and social services as the affected households. As the

overall community will not increase in size, it is not anticipated that any additional stress will be placed on the existing infrastructure. Despite this, it is recommended that some additional infrastructure, including water wells, solar lighting, and drying platforms, are constructed¹³. The affected households from Kamathor will fall under the town chief of Kamankay, which has been discussed, and will not be an issue. In addition, the quality of housing in Kamankay is relatively good, therefore, the risk of resentment and jealousy arising over the newly constructed houses is low.

In the Northern EWA, the four affected villages will move to the village of Kamayege. This community has provisionally consented to host the new households and offered to provide replacement agricultural land where necessary. The four affected villages are closely linked to the proposed host village through ethnicity, family, and social networks. An additional 32 households in Kamayege may put additional stress on already limited social infrastructure, which will be mitigated through the RAP implementation process. The quality of houses in the Kamayege is poor, with only small traditional structures present. To manage the risk of resentment and jealousy towards the new houses, the host community will also be provided with new houses as per the Entitlement Matrix.

¹³ These facilities were requested during the livelihood and mapping and visioning process held with the PAP and host community.

8 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

8.1 Introduction

The previous chapters in this report have detailed the extent of physical and economic displacement anticipated by the early works required for the development of the Bumbuna II hydropower project. This chapter focuses on the restoration of livelihoods of the people and households being resettled, as well as the existing inhabitants of their host communities, whose livelihoods will also be disrupted.

For the purposes of livelihood restoration, both the displaced and the hosts are regarded as PAP.

A common starting point in the development of a livelihood restoration plan is to identify a community's needs, deficiencies, and problems through the conduct of needs assessment and creation of a plan. In contrast, as discussed in Section 1.3.1, a sustainable livelihoods visioning approach has been adopted to support the development of this RAP.

Major challenges associated with rural resettlement include restoring livelihoods based on land or natural resource use and the need to avoid compromising the social or cultural continuity of Affected Communities, including the host communities to which the displaced population may be resettled. - IFC Performance Standard 5, Paragraph 11.

This alternative approach, drawing on best practice from the development field, combines asset based approaches to community development with community visioning through collaborative way of strategic and action-oriented planning. While some aspects of a livelihood restoration plan could be developed from the two initial studies, in line with SRK's approach, engendering a sense of ownership in the livelihood restoration process amongst the PAPs was a key priority. This was achieved through a series of multi-stakeholder workshops, focussing on existing strengths and access to capital assets to develop a series of sustainable change goals that are culturally appropriate and practicable.

The process starts with the identification and mapping of a household's and/or a community's livelihood assets. The approach identifies the resources that they have control or ownership of, as well as resources that they can access. The process then focusses on the people being resettled and host community's combined ideal future and expresses a local consensus about the fundamental preconditions for sustainability.

Focussing on capital assets and the resources that PAPs draw on, access and value in relation to their livelihoods, and then on significant changes they had experienced, and the changes they would like to see, reorients PAPs towards opportunities, locating solutions, and driving long term sustainable change for the community's development. This approach also enables developers to understand what is of value and of importance to enable the social and cultural continuity of PAPs through the resettlement process.

A range of participatory tools have been utilised to engage and include PAPs in the development pathway towards their livelihood restoration. Through this livelihood restoration pathway, the process seeks to enhance and build on PAPs strengths, and ultimately their adaptive capabilities as they transition towards their new circumstances. To facilitate this process information has been drawn from:

- The household survey data and the ecosystem services and livelihoods assessment of the Northern and Southern EWAs, detailed in section 5; and
- A series of planning workshops focused on landscape visioning and sustainable change goals, planning workshops with PAPs from both the people being resettled and host communities.

The expectation is that this methodologically robust approach will improve and restore livelihoods and the standard of living of displaced persons and their hosts in accordance with IFC performance standard 5 and GIIP.

8.2 Existing Livelihood Context

Drawing on the household census, the ecosystem services, and livelihoods assessment, the socio economic and livelihood contexts of the Southern EWA and the Northern EWA, while similar in some respects, are distinct.

The Southern EWA is situated on the outskirts of Bumbuna town and affects part of two communities, physically and economically displaced households in Kamathor and the host community of Kamankay.

These two neighbouring communities, with a common physical boundary, share the same ethnicity, both being from the Limba tribe and both situated between the mountainous Bumbuna Conservation Area, the reservoir of the Bumbuna I Hydro Power Project and the grounds of the Salini camp (Salini Impregilo being current operators of the Bumbuna I hydroelectric dam).

Both communities are rural and depend mostly on agriculture for their livelihoods, practicing shifting cultivation of the forested hillsides and perennial use of inland valley swamps.

Economic displacement from the early works footprint will remove access to a large inland valley swamp area that is currently cultivated for both subsistence and commercial crop production. This, in turn, will increase shifting cultivation practice, putting pressure on the forested hillsides.

Household data related to the livelihood context of the people being resettled, suggests high levels of illiteracy, with 35% of men and 62% of women stating no education or ability to read or write. Youth unemployment is high, with young people lacking employability skills other than those required for manual labour. The number of youths who have obtained secondary school level education in the Northern and Southern EWA are 14% and 62%, respectively.

Restoration and improvement of livelihoods often may include many interconnected assets such as access to land (productive, fallow, and pasture), marine and aquatic resources (fish stocks), access to social networks, access to natural resources such as timber and non-timber forest products, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds, grazing and cropping areas, fresh water, as well as employment, and capital. IFC PS5 paragraph 11

Due to their proximity to the town, people from Kamathor and Kamayege have access to physical capital assets such as market, health provision, and schools, with primary schools in both communities and a secondary school in Bumbuna and Kamankay, less than a mile from the proposed relocation site.

Proximity to the Bumbuna I HEP project as well as the Tonkolili iron ore mining project in the district have exposed the Southern EWA PAPs to two poorly implemented resettlement

projects. This has resulted in a degree of suspicion among the project affected communities regarding this RAP and its proposed outcome. Subsequently, there are implications for the physical and economic resettlement aspects and the livelihood restoration planning process with regard to relationship management and deliverables.

In the Northern EWA, the livelihood context of the four communities being resettled, Kamasorie, Kamawayway, Sawule 1 and 2, and the host community of Kamayege, can also be defined as rural. These communities, however, are more isolated than those in the Southern EWA, their livelihoods are dependent on subsistence level shifting cultivation and ASM, with around 23% of all households stating ASM as an alternative livelihood activity. Construction of the dam near Yiben will result in alteration to the natural seasonal flows in the Seli River with a more constant year-round flow regime imposed downstream of the dam. This will affect the communities' access to the Seli river bed during the dry season to engage in ASM. The increase and constancy of flow may also result in the confluence becoming a continuous flood plain. The impact of this on existing livelihoods in the Northern EWA will be incorporated into an ASM and alternative livelihoods study being carried out as part of the Phase II Yiben Reservoir RAP.

The ethnicity of the PAPs in the Northern EWA is also Limba. These communities are, however, not originally from Diang and do not share the same ethnicity as the majority of the Chiefdom, who are Kuranko. Land tenure in the Northern EWA is bound by customary law, explained in Section 2.4, and the PAPs are not able within customary law to own land in the Diang Chiefdom. They are, however, permitted to have long land leases.

The communities being resettled in the Northern EWA have to travel in excess of 8 km, or cross a river, to access a market, health or education services. Illiteracy rates are very high, with less than 15% of women and only 25% men able to read or write. The nearest primary school is in Yiben, 4 km on the other side of the river or 8 km in Kafugu along a poorly maintained track and river crossing. Relocating to Kamayege will increase access to education and health provision, as well as markets. It will, however, reduce access by the PAPs being resettled to their existing fields, not affected by the Project.

Both of the Southern and Northern EWA communities adopt livelihood strategies that are integrally linked to the full range of ecosystem services. This is demonstrated by their reliance on small scale farming, extensive pastoralism, fishing, forest-based activities and artisanal mining. The benefits people obtain, such as the use of natural resources for food, livelihoods and habitation, are referred to as 'provisioned services'.

These strategies, all associated with provisioning services, are underpinned by supporting and/or regulating ecosystem services, such as the water cycle and the biodiversity of both EWAs. Dependency on the natural resource base and the high degree of deforestation suggests that current livelihood strategies are not sustainable in their current form.

Women in particular benefit widely from the use and sale of provisioning services, as do the young people, having little alternative given they have restricted human capital, demonstrated by their low education and skill levels. They also have restricted access to financial capital. Social capital is controlled by a defined patriarchal system, with access to and control of natural, financial and physical capital at a household level controlled mostly by men.

There is some shared custodianship of provisioning and cultural ecosystem services in the communities. This is mainly in relation to the processing of palm oil and wine, and collective

action within the male and female secret societies and associated networks of obligation.

The ecosystem services and livelihoods assessment emphasised the importance of adopting a sustainable, and relevant livelihood restoration approach that develops and builds on the existing capital assets without depleting the natural resource base upon which the PAPs currently depend upon. Based on the discussions and observations during this assessment the following livelihood restoration activities were recommended:

- support to the local artisanal mining sector to improve health, safety and environmentally responsible practices in the Southern EWA;
- use of local saprolite (clay) and sand, currently under-utilised by-products of artisanal mining, in the construction of replacement housing in the Northern EWA;
- building on the existing skills base, using skills transfer through technical and vocational training in the Northern and Southern EWAs;
- supporting current agricultural practice to move away from shifting cultivation to more sustainable and productive practices in the Northern and Southern EWAs; and
- supporting female literacy and youth vocational skills to broaden alternative livelihood choices that offer alternatives to natural resource use in the Northern and Southern EWAs.

8.3 Livelihood visioning and planning change

Livelihood visioning is as much about the quality of the process as about the quality of the outcome. Local ownership of the vision is the first ingredient for success, and can only be achieved through an inclusive visioning process. Every community has unique qualities that should help to define and shape the community's vision.

For many participants, this is the first time they have been involved in such a collaborative process. The anticipation is that many of the participants will stay involved in the further planning and implementation process contributing to a local culture of participation. As much as a successful visioning process is a potential and powerful leverage for changing the culture of participation, so can a vision generate a powerful momentum for changing and improving the quality of life in the host communities.

8.3.1 Methodology

Participatory visioning and planning techniques were used as an inclusive and appropriate way of including PAPs in the development of sustainable livelihood goals to inform the livelihood restoration process. Participants were engaged in a “deliberative dialogue” about their present situation and their vision for their future. Deliberative dialogue is a structured conversation with small groups to ensure that all voices are listened to and heard. The participatory process built the confidence and motivation of stakeholders to contribute towards shaping their anticipated change pathways.

The multi-stakeholder workshops were facilitated with stakeholder representatives in the two EWAs to determine a series of sustainable change goals, which were then reviewed and validated by the project affected communities through a series of focus group discussions. Representatives of the resettler villages from the EWAs, the proposed host community, the Chiefdom Council, and MDAs were present at the workshops and took part in the activities. The findings were then verified with all of the affected communities to ensure consensus and

agreement amongst all PAPs.

The workshops had three parts. To understand:

1. The capital assets that people valued.
2. The significant changes they had witnessed and/or experienced to date.
3. The changes they would like to see to support restoration of their livelihoods.

Community visioning workshops were also run with men, women and youth separately from the people being resettled and host communities to map the existing structure of the host communities and to reach consensus on what changes they would like in a shared vision for their community post-resettlement.

The findings from these multi-stakeholder workshops with men, women and young people from the people being resettled and host communities are summarised in the following sections.

8.3.2 Livelihoods and capital assets

Capital assets identified were grouped into five categories: natural, social, physical, financial and human, as described in Section 1.3.1. The notion of capital assets was explained to the workshop participants by asking them what they have access to that they valued and used in relation to their livelihoods. Working in groups (men, women, youth and community leaders) participants responded and worked with group facilitators to prepare the asset pentagons shown in Figure 8-1 and Figure 8-2. Each pentagon represents the extent of access to the different capital assets that participants' groups had. The scale is notional from insufficient at the centre of the pentagon to sufficient at the outer edge, based on their respective perspectives. The resultant shapes for each group of participants is represented by a different coloured line, as indicated in the key.

Capital assets in the Northern EWA

Participants in the Northern EWA stated they had access to many social resources which they could use in pursuit of their livelihoods (social capital made up 29% of the asset pentagon). They have a substantial amount of social capital, suggesting community structures and relationships are strong. Participants did not seem to have access to as many physical assets (physical capital assets only made up 13% of the pentagon). Community leaders have the most access to capital assets, women had the least.

Natural capital includes many of the resources that participants utilise for their subsistence livelihoods. Ecosystem services which are derived from natural capital are particularly important in this setting. As expected, participants stated they had access to many provisioning services, which are profoundly related to typical livelihood activities.

Men, women, and community leaders indicated they have access to many natural capital assets; however, the youth group stated substantially less. This is potentially due to less control and ownership over assets such as fields and livestock.



Figure 8-1: Northern EWA Existing Assets

Both the men and women stated minimal access to physical capital, indicating the lack of infrastructure or ability to utilise it. Access to certain types of infrastructure, such as roads, is key to sustainable livelihoods as it provides integration into remote areas and allows the movement of people and trade. Furthermore, without access to services such as water and energy, human health can deteriorate, leaving people less productive and livelihoods to suffer. The community leaders had greater access to physical capital, suggesting more assets are available to them.

Social capital was the most accessible asset category in the Northern EWA; however, access to social capital assets was not equal between the community groups. Community leaders and the youth group seemed well endowed with social capital. Men and women did not indicate such social wealth. Women had the lowest social capital, providing their lack of inclusion in community meetings as an example.

The lack of access to human capital demonstrates the limited access to high levels of education, skills, ability to work and health. Human capital is seen as a building block towards achieving livelihood outcomes, a necessary means to building a sustainable livelihood. Women stated the lowest access to human capital assets, which is reflected in lower levels of education and health indicated in the household surveys.

Men and community leaders have the most access to financial capital. This illustrates flows as well as stocks and indicates men and community leaders have access to the financial assets to achieve their livelihood objectives. Youth and women had limited access to financial capital indicating they have limited access or control over financial assets, thus demonstrating the importance of other types of capital to them.

Capital assets in the Southern EWA

Similar to the Northern EWA, access to social capital assets was prevalent (social capital assets made up 35% of the pentagon). Physical capital assets were the least (only 9% of the asset pentagon). From the household survey data, the Southern EWA has access to physical assets,

but this appeared to be valued less than the other capital assets they had access to.

Access to natural capital was perceived as abundant, although women's access is reportedly significantly less. Provisioning ecosystem services provided a number of resources to which the groups have access. The youth group cited natural capital as the most valued, extending this group to include the seasons and the supporting ecosystem services provided by the sun and rain and the seasonal changes in helping their crops grow. These common resources, which are freely available for people to access, do provide an intrinsic value to livelihoods if people have the skills to utilise them for this purpose.

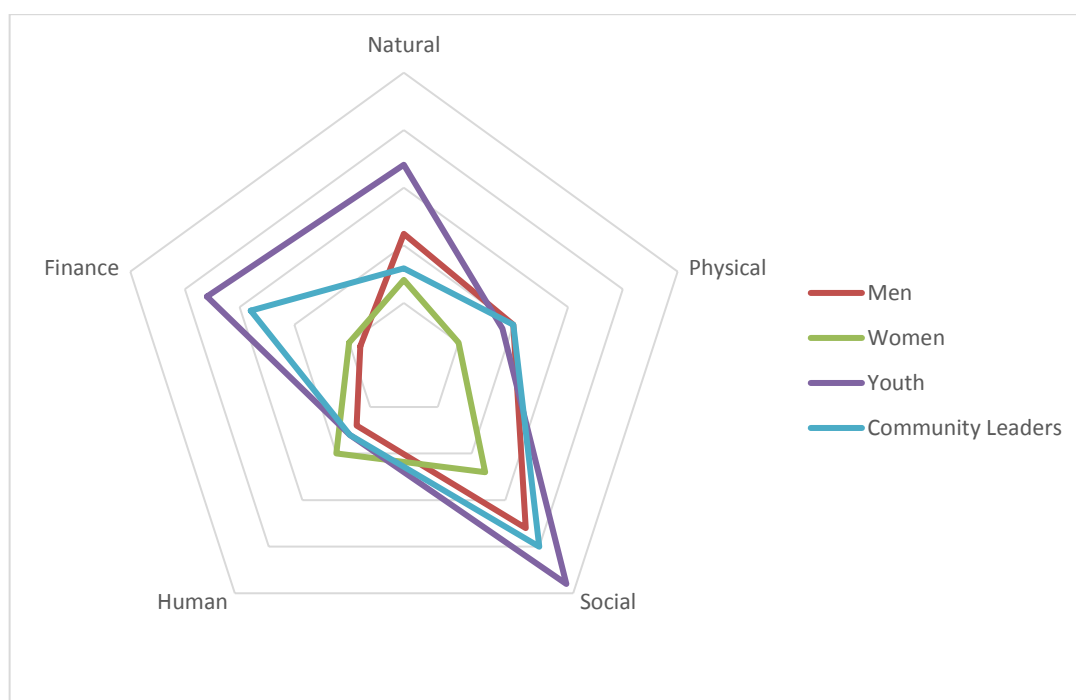


Figure 8-2: Southern EWA Existing Assets

Men, youth and community leaders all stated access to a lot of physical capital. They stated they had access to numerous assets such as housing, infrastructure, and schools; however, women seemed to have less access to physical capital. Given the disparity between men and women's access, socio-cultural factors could be restricting women's access.

Men, youth and community leaders regarded social capital assets as the most abundant of the five. Although women had less access to social capital than the other groups, it was their greatest asset assemblage. This demonstrates that this form of capital is important to women's livelihoods; however, they do not have the same amount of access as other groups.

Access to human capital, like the Northern EWA, was low. Every group stated limited access to the resources required to have good human capital. Surprisingly, the women's group indicated the highest number of human capital assets, due to having access to skills such as mat making and weaving. Overall, all groups demonstrated a lack of access education and skills to work.

The youth and community leaders had the most access to financial capital. They appeared to have assets associated with employment and income generation. The women and particularly men had very few financial capital assets. They do have access to certain employment, such

as tailors, ASM and carpentry; however, this may not generate sufficient financial resources to sustain their livelihoods. There is not a disparity between gender, indicating poor access overall; however, if there is little opportunity for men to build financial capital, there is likely less opportunity for women.

Similarities between the two EWAs include women having less access to most types of capital, resulting in them being more vulnerable. Overall, social capital was the most abundant, indicating good networks, communications, and trust. Human and physical capital was poor, demonstrating that there is a severe lack of access to improving skills, education, and health, which are the underlying necessities to livelihoods. Lack of human and physical capital has meant that natural capital has become even more relied upon for livelihood activities.

8.3.3 Determining significant changes in the communities

Creating a space for the participants to reflect and then 'vision' a future scenario enables a discussion about what people really want to achieve, and how; focusing the notion of change away from less-valued directions toward more fully shared visions and explicitly valued directions. Participants were asked about positive and negative significant changes they had witnessed in the community over the past 5 years. The resultant 'Community Vision' describes the community's ideal future and expresses a local consensus about the fundamental preconditions for sustainable change.

What is important is the patterns and perceptions of significant change rather than specific values. The charts in this section illustrate the prioritised and or preferred change areas. The changes illustrated in Figure 8-3 and Figure 8-4 are based on the participant groups perceptions of change and the number of responses. Changes identified have then been grouped according to capital asset type, to illustrate perceived significant changes and priorities moving forwards.

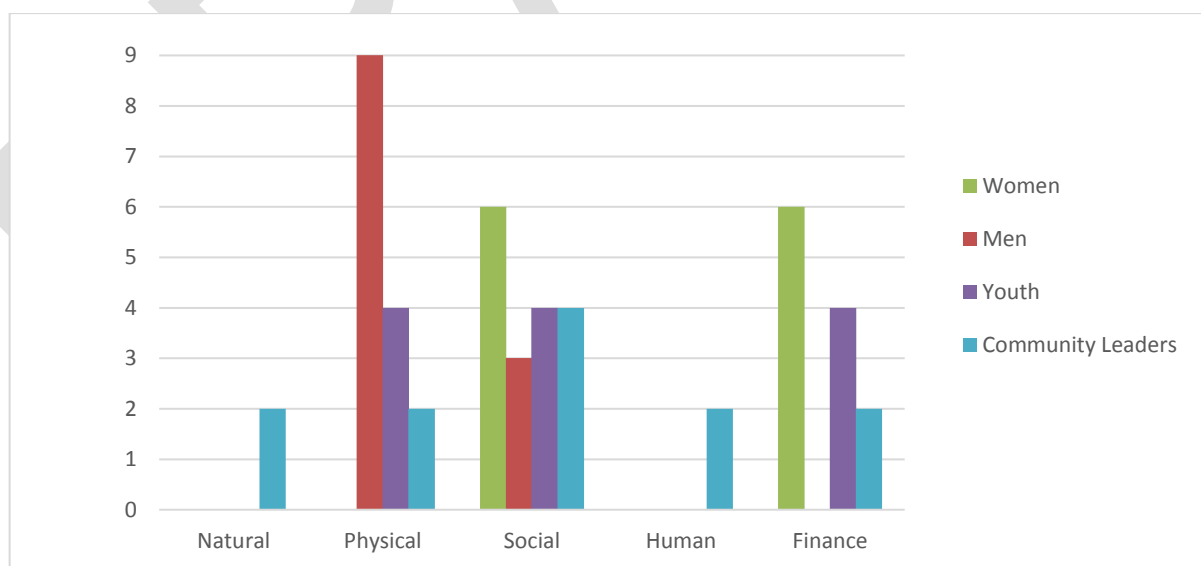


Figure 8-3: Northern EWA Positive Changes

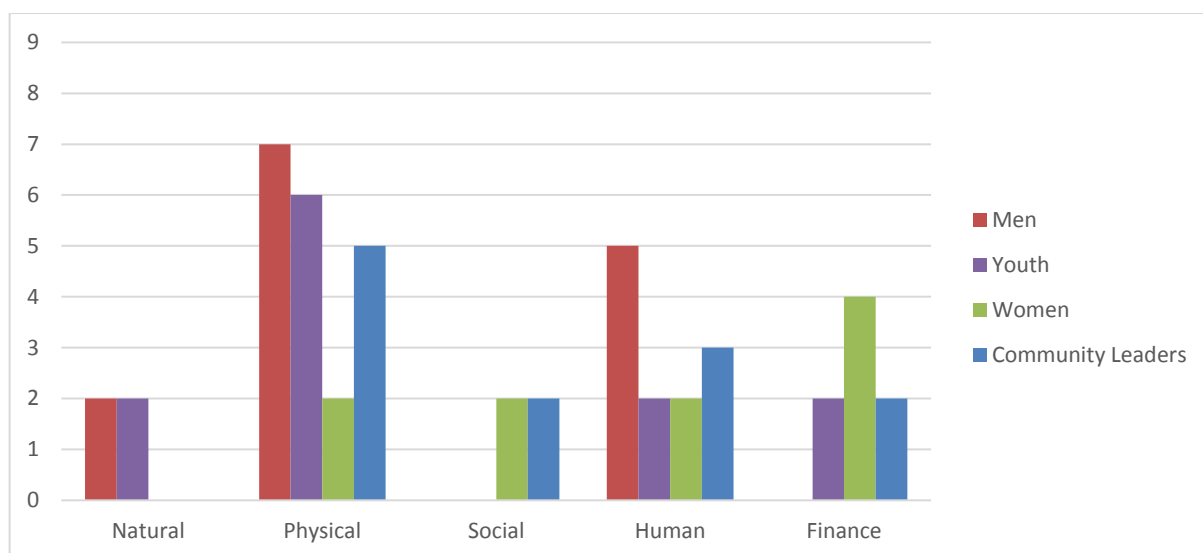


Figure 8-4: Southern EWA Positive Changes

Positive Changes in the EWAs

Overall, through facilitating participatory discussions, each of the community groups agreed that change in access to natural capital in both EWAs was minimal. Mapping of capital assets indicated that both EWAs perceive themselves to have access to natural capital, with only youth in the Southern EWA acknowledging this as a major asset, despite the communities in both EWAs relying on natural capital for their livelihoods. The community leaders in the Northern EWA acknowledged positive change, with the forests as an asset. The men and youth in the Southern EWA referred to aquaculture and fishponds as a positive change in this area.

Access to physical capital has increased, according to men, youth, and community leaders in the Northern EWA. This was attributed to the construction of the access road, albeit incomplete, that had increased access between communities, making travel to Fadugu easier. This increase in access to physical capital demonstrates some development in the area. In the Southern EWA, the biggest change was access to physical capital. This is characterised by improvements in basic infrastructure that people rely on, such as health facilities and road infrastructure. Men stated improved access to communication and electricity, whilst women mentioned increased availability and access to schools and health clinics.

There had been positive change in access to social capital in the Northern EWA, illustrated in Figure 8-3 and demonstrated by the number of social capital assets the groups stated they had access to. Men, youth, and community leaders cited peace, which can be regarded as a reference to the civil war that ended in 2002. In the Southern EWA there had been no positive change in relation to access to social capital; however, as indicated in their asset pentagons, this capital asset was regarded as being in plentiful supply, suggesting a strong sense of community and also a good relationship between the people being resettled and the hosts.

In the Northern EWA, only the community leaders identified positive change in relation to human capital. This can, in part, be attributed to their focus on the wider chiefdom and district, whereas the other groups were focussing on their communities, none of which has a school. This hypothesis is supported by the high illiteracy and low school attendance rates that were recorded in the social baseline. Access to human capital in the Southern EWA was a positive change, relating this to improved access to health and education provision. Women also

mentioned access to a training centre and acquiring of new skills such as soap-making.

Increased access to financial capital was stated by everyone but the men in the Northern EWA. Financial capital is sourced from regular flows of money and was attributed to factors such as increased mining and the trade of gold. During the ecosystem services and livelihoods assessment, all of the women in the Northern EWA were keen to show the gold they had panned in the last week. Women in the Southern EWA identified a positive change in access to financial capital resulting from a vocational skills project. Additionally, to this point, donation of money was stated by the Southern EWA youth group, which is a source of financial capital. Community Leaders in both EWAs cited increased prosperity, whereas men in both EWAs did not state that financial capital availability had improved or changed over the past five years.

Negative Changes in the EWAs

There appears to be a reduction of access to natural, physical and financial capital assets, as illustrated in Figure 8-5 and Figure 8-6 .

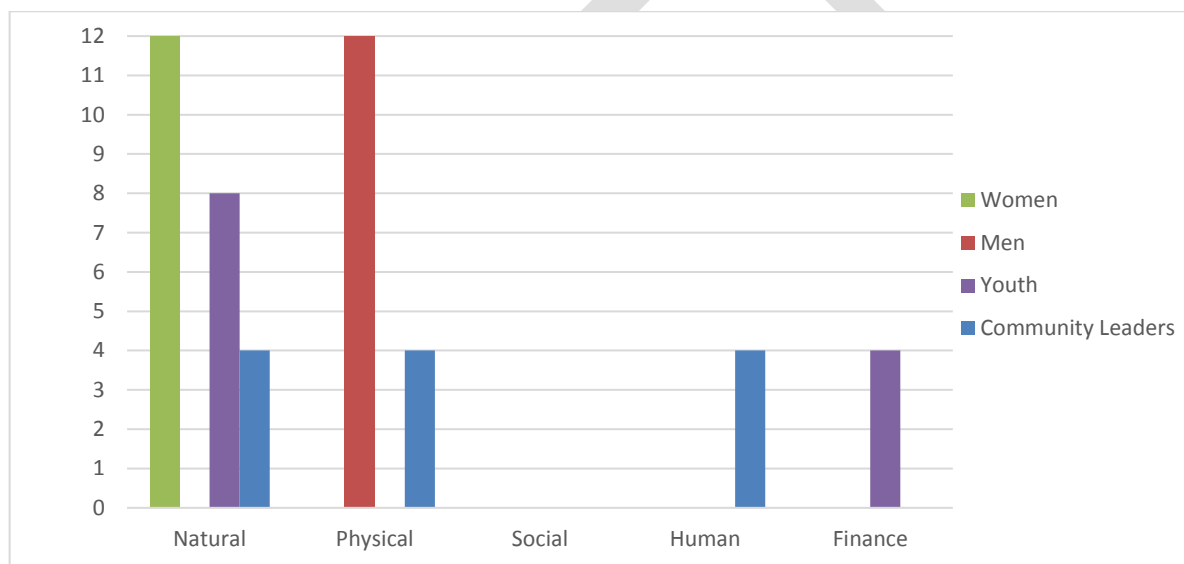


Figure 8-5: Northern EWA Negative Changes

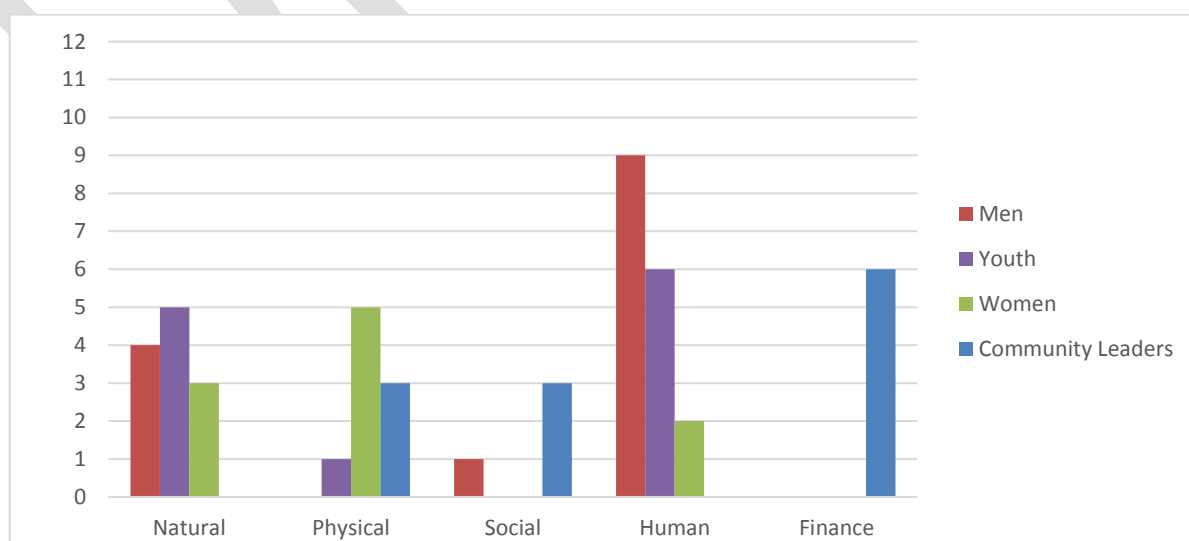


Figure 8-6: Southern EWA Negative Changes

Access to natural capital was markedly negative, given the rurality of both EWAs. Reasons given by women, youth, and community leaders in the Northern EWA were that land availability and agricultural productivity had been compromised through crop invasions, pest infestations, poor harvests, and deforestation. In the Southern EWA, access to natural capital was a negative change for men, youth, and women with concerns about access to land and agricultural productivity. These issues are leading to people struggling to sustain their livelihoods, worried about issues such as food security. Community leaders in the Southern EWA did not cite access to natural capital which suggests their livelihoods are less dependent on them.

Access to physical capital in the Northern EWA was an important change for men and community leaders, contrasting with their mentioning of it as a positive change. While the new access road was appreciated, their responses emphasised the degree of isolation and lack of infrastructure. Ebola was mentioned and the loss of life through other diseases where they could not travel to the health clinics in Fadugu. In the Southern EWA, women saw physical capital as a negative change and a positive change, suggesting while they appreciated improvements they still saw negative changes in relation to education provision. Community leaders also stated negative change related to access to physical capital and availability of education facilities.

Access to social capital was only perceived to have changed negatively in the Southern EWA, by community leaders and men. Community leaders' concern was the number of early marriages while men were concerned by the lack of support structures for grief related to the Ebola outbreak.

Access to human capital has changed negatively in the Southern EWA and even more so than in the Northern EWA. Community leaders in the Northern EWA stated a reduction in access to human capital assets. Poor health over the past five years, namely the Ebola outbreak and the restriction of movement, has driven this. Limited access to human capital makes pursuing livelihoods and gaining other forms of capital difficult. Human capital is an asset category which is particularly difficult to gain access to in Sierra Leone where there are numerous health problems, high mortality rates, and low life expectancy, as indicated in Chapter 5.3.1.

Access to financial capital had not changed for the most part in either EWA. The youth group in the Northern EWA mentioned reduced access to financial capital through a local tax for women. This was only mentioned once and appeared to be a chieftom tax, but may require further clarification. Although a tax system could strengthen financial capital for the wider community, it is unclear how this tax system works and whether it is gender equal. The practical aspects of collecting and redistributing resources equitably, raised through local taxation, gives rise to a number of concerns. This tax appears to be a quasi-state device which women, being relatively powerless in society, are unlikely to benefit from.

Access to financial capital in the Southern EWA was a concern of community leaders. Concerns over paying for schools, which results in reduced access to education, and no farming co-operative, which could buffer the access issues to natural capital, were mentioned.

8.3.4 Sustainable change visioning

Upon learning about existing skills and strengths within the community and understanding some of the changes they have managed over the last five years, participants next focused on the

future.

Shared creation of a vision focuses on hopes and aspirations, framing livelihood restoration and setting priorities. The vision describes where participants would like to see themselves in the future, in terms of the key areas relating to their quality of life: education, employment prospects, or infrastructure. The vision goals for sustainable change reflect the commonly held values of the community and have been used to guide the remainder of the visioning and planning process.

The concept of inclusive visioning refers both to the ‘inclusiveness’ of the project-affected people and to the expected outcome in terms of an inclusive host community. Without active engagement in a visioning process, the community will end up with someone else’s vision of their community. This exercise demonstrated the value of starting the visioning session with determining what participants had and had access to that they valued.

Using 2025 as a goal, participants were asked to describe the landscape and the different capital assets they would ideally like to have access to, control and/or ownership of. Each group discussed what they like best about the various features and were questioned about how their visions could be made a reality. Each group collated their discussions, and then shared the collective visions. Each participant was then asked to identify the goals they felt most in favour of, as illustrated in Figure 8-7 (the method used sticky notes with dots to indicate preferences).



Figure 8-7: Discussing and prioritising sustainable change goals

Sustainable change goals in the Northern EWA

The sustainable change goals that the Northern EWA felt would provide positive future change are summarised in Figure 8-8.

Improving access and availability of education would greatly increase human capital within the community, leading to increased capacity to improve livelihood sustainability. Improving agriculture could mean the community could utilise their natural capital more sustainably, increasing production or diversifying, becoming more sustainable. Increased production could also provide improved access to financial capital.

Women particularly favoured adult literacy and primary education, indicating their desire to gain

increased access to human capital, for them and their children. The youth group also followed this trend, favouring Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET). Men thought improving agriculture was important, which is linked to the issues of accessing natural capital which described in section 8.3.2.

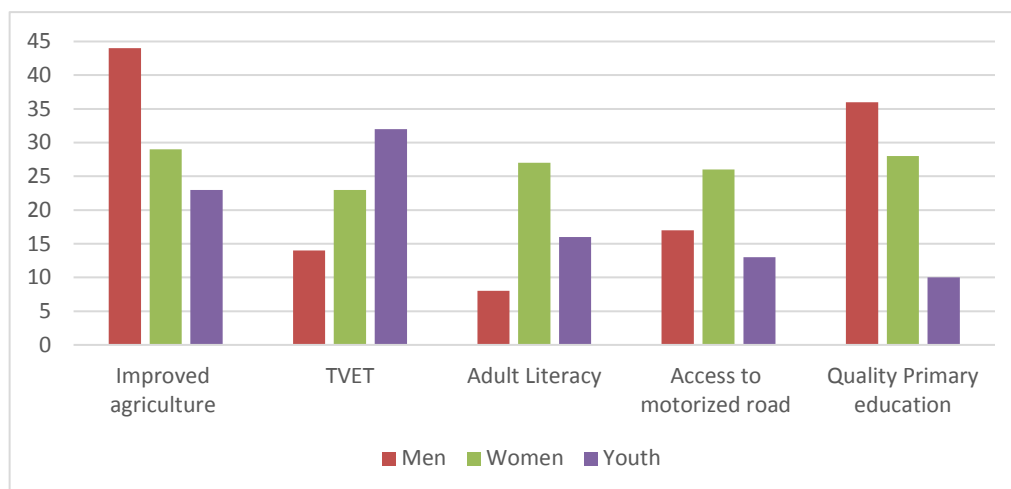


Figure 8-8: Northern EWA Prioritised Goals

Sustainable change goals in the Southern EWA

The Southern EWA has similar sustainable change goals to the Northern EWA, with an addition of access to electricity (refer to Figure 8-9). This additional goal indicates improving access to physical capital is required.

Men felt improved skills and education were the main priority, improving access to human capital. Men did not state employment as a priority. Women also stated improved skills and education as the highest priority and did not state employment at all, perhaps thinking along the same lines as the men. Young people felt strongly about prioritising primary education, TVET, access to electricity, and employment.

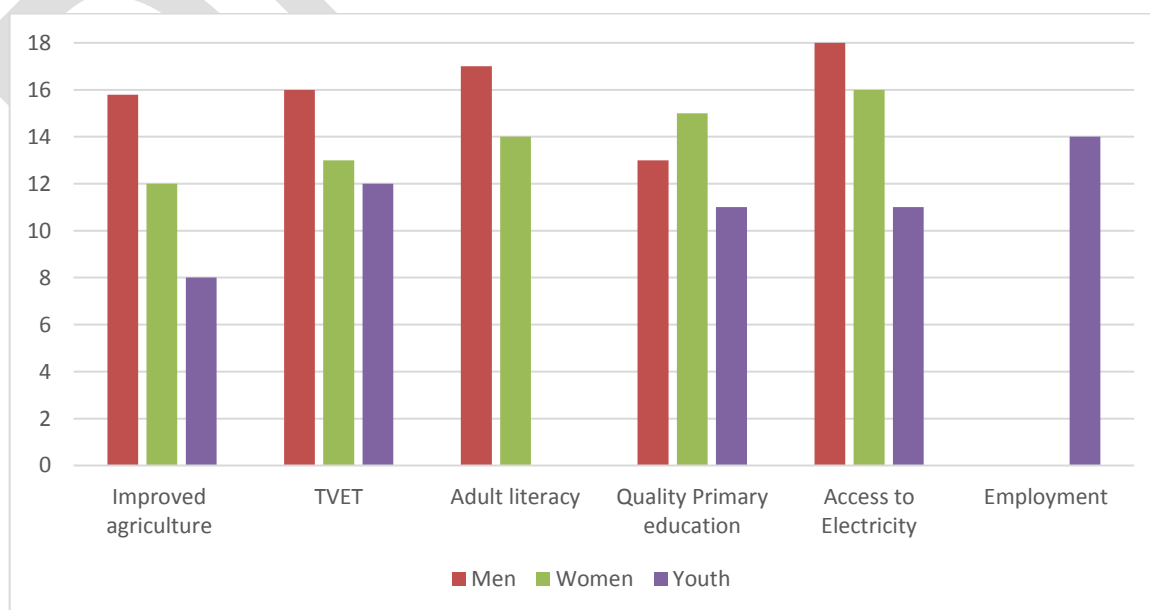


Figure 8-9: Southern EWA Prioritised Goals

The differences between the two EWAs suggest a requirement for area-specific livelihood restoration plans. While there are some commonalities, the geographical nature and degree of access to the different capital assets in both localities are very different. The host communities are also different. While both have familial links to the people being resettled, the Northern EWA host community Kamayege will be accommodating the populations from four distinct, albeit small, settlements. In the Southern EWA, the host community, Kamankay, shares a boundary with Kamathor and the people being resettled will be literally moving from one side of their community to another. How this affects the community boundary and identity of these people being resettled will be managed during implementation.

8.3.5 Community verification

Once all the data had been collated, posters were produced illustrating the five highest ranking goals from the Southern and Northern EWAs, respectively. The poster illustrations were graphically-designed icons representing the prioritised sustainable change goals to increase accessibility and inclusion, based on the high levels of illiteracy amongst the PAPs. The posters were shared with the people being resettled and host communities and all of the PAPs. The goals were explained and agreement of the selection was sought through use of sticky dots, as illustrated in Figure 8-10.

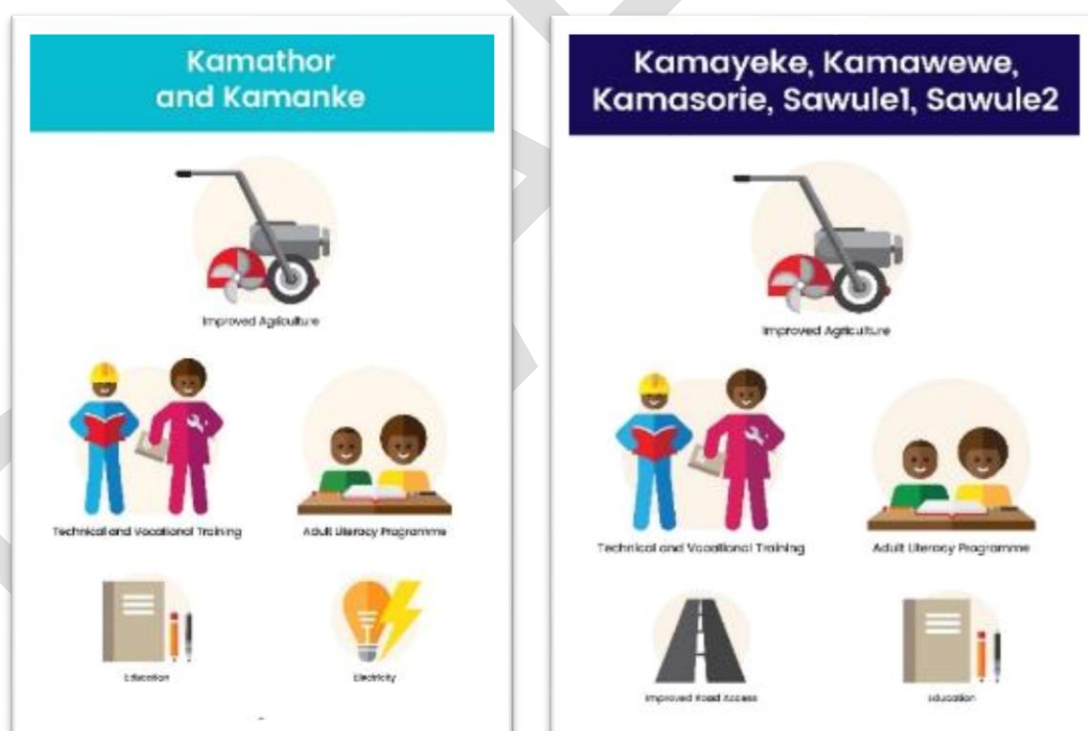


Figure 8-10: Sustainable goals community verification posters

The sustainable change goals that the groups identified were later verified, see Figure 8-11. Participants were asked to put coloured dots on their favoured change goal, demonstrating which goals each group valued. The only addition was the young people in the Southern EWA who replaced adult literacy with employment opportunities.



Figure 8-11: Verified sustainable change goals

8.4 Community vision and mapping

The community mapping exercise was consensus-based, so participants were encouraged to discuss and agree upon an idea before it was placed on the map. Groups of men, women, and youths were facilitated to consider the location of existing land uses and facilities to determine if these need to be revised, expanded, or improved to better serve future needs.



Figure 8-12: Community vision mapping

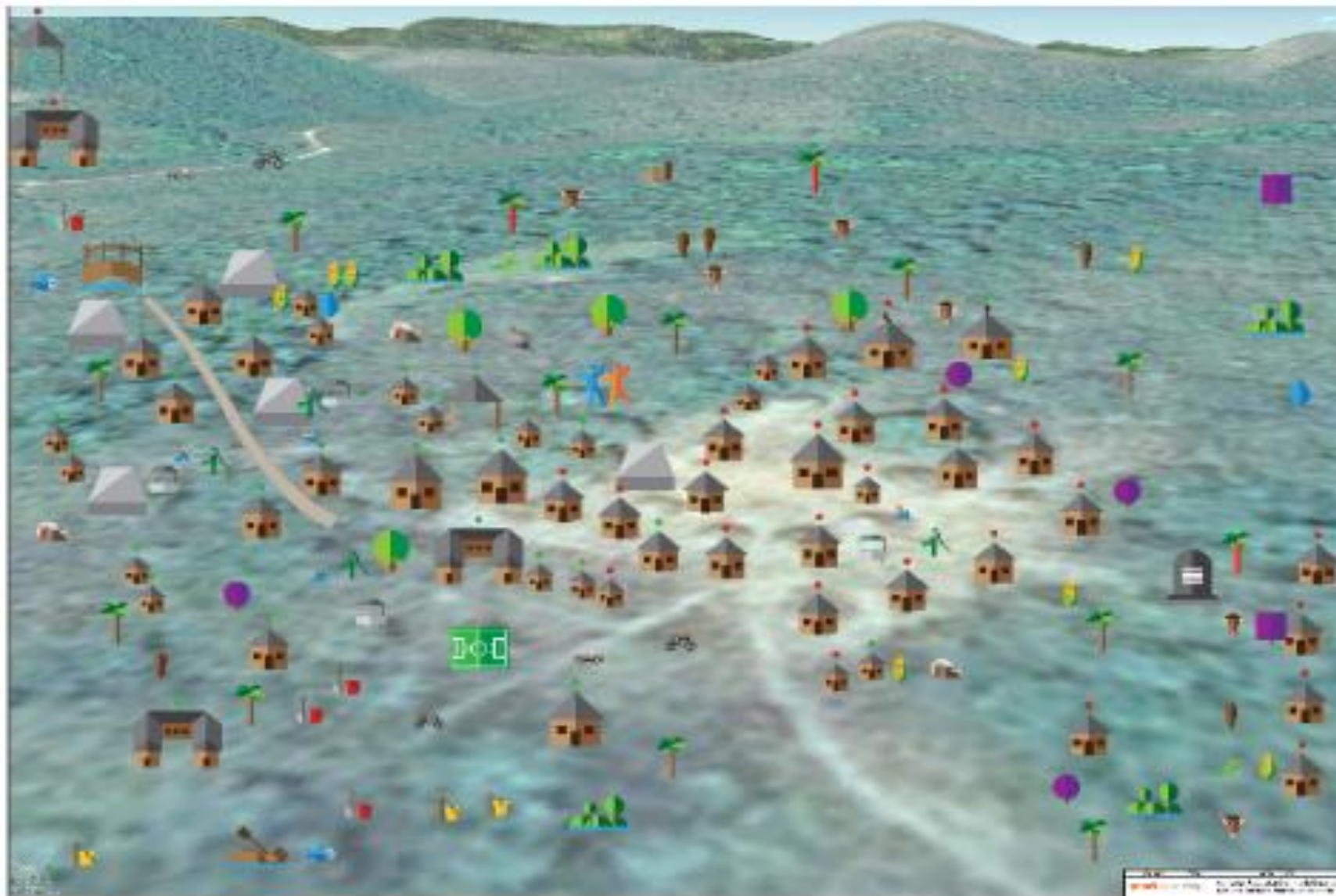
Once prepared, the PAPs used icons to depict a future scenario regarding where people should live and the social and physical infrastructure required by them and the host community that will improve the quality of all affected people's lives. At the end of the idea-generating session, each group was asked to identify its "Big and Bold Ideas". These ideas were what the group considers to be their best or most influential in defining the future of their community.

The process of developing a shared understanding of the existing situation between new host community members and the people being resettled is highly significant. PAPs in both communities are subject to project impacts and the new relationships that will develop are likely

to have a significant influence on securing resolutions. Facilitating collaboration as early on as possible in the process through a joint mapping exercise involving the people being resettled and the host communities establishes a dynamic that requires ongoing communication among all parties. Each group understanding the parameters of each other's communities, through actively participating in the community mapping, is very useful in the creation of a shared vision and spatial solution to where the people being resettled should live. Significantly, the host population representatives are also a feedback mechanism to the wider host population about the process.

The consolidated maps of the Northern and Southern EWAs are given in Figure 8-13. The red dots indicate existing features and the green dots represent new features.

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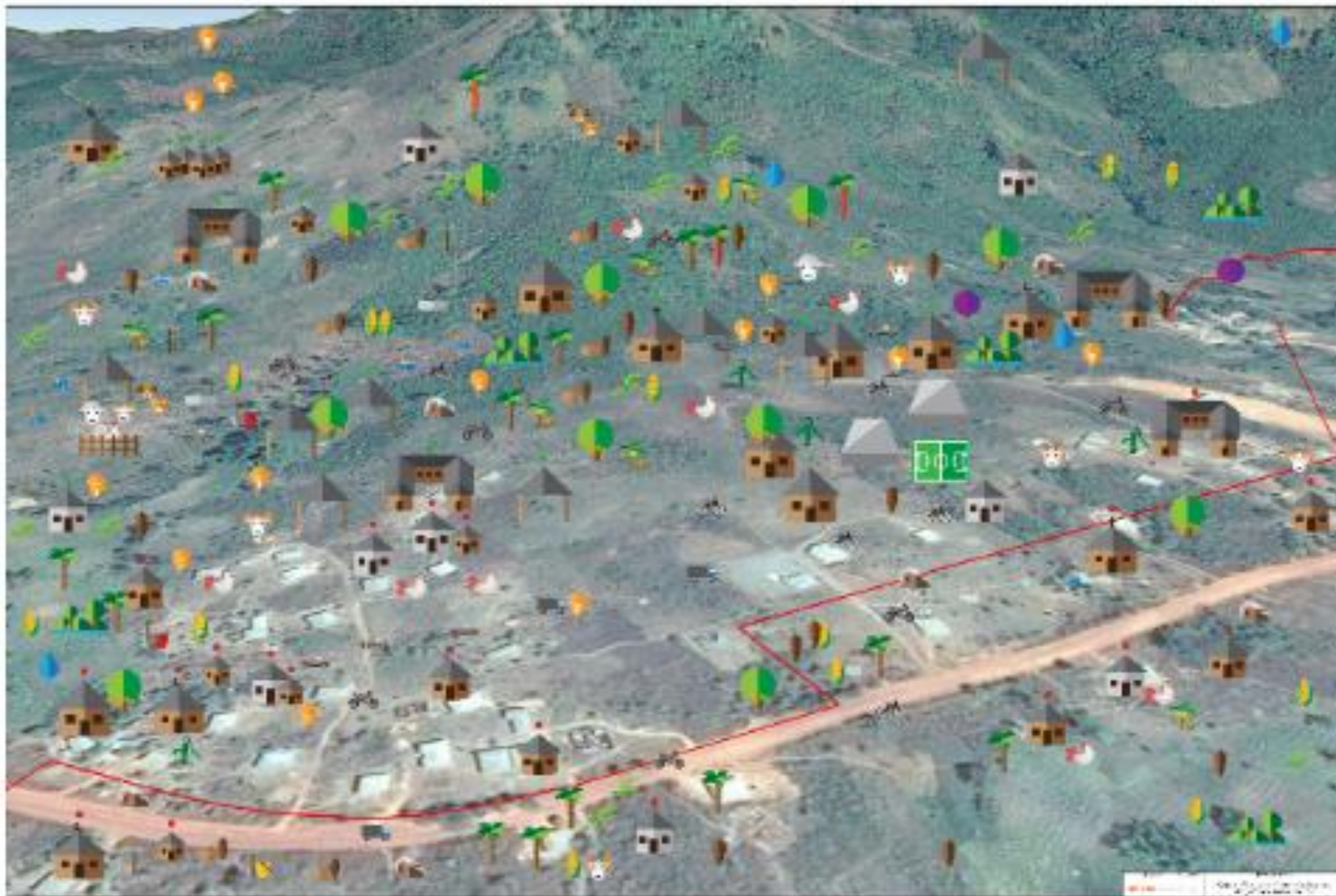


Figure 8-13: Consolidated community maps for the Northern and Southern EWAs

The changes between the 'existing' and 'new' maps were digitally recorded and taken back as posters to the PAPs in the Southern and Northern EWAs for verification. The agreed changes have been summarised in Table 8-1 and Table 8-2, respectively. In the Northern EWA, women and youth worked together in one group, with men in a separate group. In the Southern EWA, men women and youth were in separate groups.

Table 8-1: Detailed changes to the Northern EWA

Northern EWA		
Features	Men	Women/Youth
House type	Brick houses with tin roofs washroom for every house Solar electricity	Brick houses with tin roofs More outhouses
House location	Close together Close to road, market, village hall, church, mosque	Along road. Close to other communities, water and farmland
Social infrastructure	Village hall Market School Health clinic Shrine Football pitch Rice mill	Youth recreation area Graveyard Church Sacred places Village meeting places Communal washing areas Rubbish tip Better access to education
Physical infrastructure	Improved road access to Fadugu	Permanent bridge across the Mwakola river Solar lighting in communal areas
Livelihood support	Improved access to water Improved farmland and practices Alternatives to ASM	Water pumps Improved farmland and practices Skills training for young people

Table 8-2: Detailed changes to the Southern EWA

Southern EWA			
Features	Men	Women	Youth
House type	Concrete block houses Electricity More outhouses	Concrete block houses with kitchens that are attached Outhouses Electricity Solar panels	Concrete block houses More outhouses Electricity
House location	Together Close to road, water, farmland, church, market, school, health clinic	Houses together but slightly back from the road. Close to school, health clinic and farmland.	Near current houses, close to water pump, market, school, football pitch, and health centre.
Social infrastructure	Church Market Mosque Village hall Football pitch Rubbish tip	Market, Village hall Secondary school Health clinic Water pump Mosque	Rubbish tip Market School Health clinic Church Mosque

		Sacred places Rubbish tip	Drying floor Football pitch
Physical infrastructure	Increased vehicles – infrastructure to accommodate	Increased vehicles – infrastructure to accommodate	Accessible routes to school/ road
Livelihood support	Electricity Water pumps Improved farmland	Electricity Solar panels Water pumps Improved farmland ASM	Electricity, water pumps Improved farmland Access to water Skills training

8.5 Livelihood restoration pathway

The livelihood restoration pathway draws on the recommendations from the ecosystem services and livelihoods assessment and the livelihood change visioning process and focuses on the transition from being resettled to the restoration of livelihoods. This early works pathway provides the incremental changes in practice and behaviour required to improve the standard of living of the PAPs in the Southern and Northern EWAs.

The rurality of both of the EWAs sets the context for the livelihood restoration. Access to and the sustainable use of natural resources have been identified as critical to achieving existing and visioned livelihoods. Shifting cultivation as the prevalent form of agriculture, contributes significantly to forest loss and is the main cause of land degradation. The traditional land practices, exacerbated by poverty and associated with a lack of technical knowledge, is the main cause for the continuation of unsustainable shifting cultivation. An intensive land management alternative to sustainably manage the remaining forest resources, could potentially provide better economic returns and significantly reduce rural poverty. Acknowledgment of existing constraints in relation to soil capability and the practice of shifting cultivation has inspired the desire for improved agricultural practice. Men in particular claimed that improving yields was more important than having replacement land of an equal size. The Southern EWA, in particular, acknowledged potential issues related to land availability and were keen to be able to utilise appropriate technologies and knowledge to improve how they farmed. Livelihood restoration can be supported by increasing land productivity. This can be obtained by increasing the investment in the production inputs, or in the development of more intensive farming systems and the use of appropriate techniques of planting and cultivation for each tree and crop species. Use of improved technologies to process crops grown and harvested would also contribute to better economic returns, through reduced spoilage and improved product for sale and or use.

Across Sierra Leone and in both EWAs the detrimental impact of poverty on educational outcomes remains a critical challenge which, when linked to high unemployment and limited economic growth, provides young people with even fewer opportunities for work or further study. Young people in the Northern EWA identified alternative skills development through TVET as an alternative to ASM; women identified TVET in food processing and the use of appropriate technologies as part of their vision for sustainable change. In the Southern EWA, young people wanted to be employable and also saw TVET as a route to making this happen. Construction of the resettlement villages, the dam and associated infrastructure, will provide a series of semi-skilled employment opportunities. Provision of the skills required, through TVET, to participate would present an opportunity for economically active PAPs in the Southern and Northern EWAs.

to benefit from potential employment opportunities. The skills gained would be transferable and could enable further employment and engagement in income generating opportunities across the respective Chiefdoms and districts.

The low levels of functional literacy in the Northern EWA were acknowledged as a constraint that needed addressing for any vision to be viable. Literacy is regarded as functional when reading writing and calculation skills can be used for an individuals or a community's development. Literacy was regarded as a means to improving livelihoods. From a development and livelihood restoration perspective, functional literacy enables utilisation reading and writing to improve health, wellbeing, and income generation. The existing lack of education is a constraint to the farmers' capability of embracing new cultivation techniques. Poor education also accompanies the lack of awareness of family planning, which results in increasing population pressures on the land. It also results in low levels of environmental consciousness. Functional literacy, as part of the livelihood restoration support could support increased understanding of the relation between the forest loss and natural disasters such as soil erosion, of the importance of maternal and child nutrition, and provide indirect motives for PAPs to change or adapt their existing cultivation practices

During the multi-stakeholder workshops, issues related to environmental stewardship and gender equity were also raised and discussed. While they did not reach the 'top five' sustainable change goals, they align with the ecosystem services assessment and are internationally acknowledged as key development objectives for sustainable livelihoods.

8.5.1 Existing institutional priorities

Understanding how the livelihood restoration pathway aligns with national and district development priorities is also an important consideration. Sierra Leone's current Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) (Agenda for Prosperity), Tonkolili and Koinadugu District Development Plans (DDPs) guide bilateral and NGO development initiatives within Sierra Leone and could, if complementary, provide an enabling environment of institutional and additional support for the livelihood restoration pathways. Consequently, the current PRSP and DDPs have been reviewed against the determined sustainable change goals, in Table 8-3.

Table 8-3: Comparison of sustainable change goals and district and national strategic poverty reduction plans

Sustainable change goals to improve living standards by	Ecosystem services recommended interventions	Tonkolili and Koinadugu DDP priority areas	Sierra Leone PRSP (2013-2018) Prosperity Pillars
Improved agriculture: land and technologies.	Supporting current agricultural practice to move away from shifting cultivation to more sustainable and productive practices	Improved agricultural practices and utilisation of land in a sustainable manner.	Managing Natural Resources; Diversified Economic Growth.
Technical and vocational education and training.	Supporting youth vocational skills to broaden alternative livelihood choices Building on existing skills base, using skills transfer through technical and vocational training	Technical and vocational education and skills training for young people.	Accelerating Human Development.
Improved adult	Supporting female literacy	Provide improved	Accelerating

literacy		social services.	Human Development; Gender and Women's Empowerment.
Employment opportunities. (Youth, Southern EWA)	Support to the local artisanal mining sector to improve health, safety and environmentally responsible practices		Labour and Employment.
Improved access to education.		Provide improved social services.	Accelerating Human Development.
Increased access to electricity (Southern EWA).		Provide reliable power for major towns by exploiting the hydro potentials in the district.	
Improved road access (Northern EWA)		Enhance transportation to provide for durable roads.	

The commonalities between the sustainable change goals identified at a community level with the ecosystem services recommendations and the district and national priorities presents an encouraging starting point for the livelihood restoration pathway.

A number of sustainable change goals from the multistakeholder workshops are associated with infrastructure development, specifically road access, electricity and access to schools. These, while considered and acknowledged as important in terms of supporting and improving livelihoods, will be addressed within the physical resettlement component of the RAP and the transition from being displaced to being resettled.

8.5.2 Livelihood restoration goal, objectives and priority areas

Livelihood restoration goal

The overarching livelihood restoration goal will be to enable livelihoods of project-affected people to become sustainable, secure and resilient.

Livelihood restoration will contribute to improved management and conservation of the natural resource base and the orientation of technological and institutional change in its sustainable use to increase agricultural and fisheries production and productivity - including safe and nutritious foods - and to enhance diversification of the district economy and livelihoods of project affected people.

Objectives

In pursuit of the livelihood restoration goal there are four key objectives:

1. To improve yields and income through adoption of sustainable agricultural practice and value addition;
2. To equip young men and women with technical and vocational skills required for employment, meaningful work and entrepreneurship;
3. To increase the functional literacy of men and women in the project-affected areas;

and

4. To support the use of the Bumbuna and Yiben reservoirs as a resource for diversifying livelihoods.

8.5.3 Proposed interventions

The achievement of these objectives will involve collaboration with a number of implementation partners, in line with the sustainable change goals identified through the livelihood visioning workshop consultations. A number of proposed or suggested interventions have been identified that will contribute to the sustainable change goals and are in line the livelihood with national and district development priorities, as summarised in Table 8-3.

Intervention 1: Improved sustainable agricultural practice

Specific Objective 1.1: To enhance soil management and rehabilitate degraded environments through soil conservation, reduction of weeds and plant pests and diseases.

Expected Outputs

- Agronomist assessment of soil packages and appropriate restoration techniques;
- Extension programme implemented;
- Extension of farming inland valley swamp(IVS) through engineered irrigation in SEWA;
- Locally owned strategy for plant health and environmental management.

Suggested Activities

- Provide households with agricultural inputs and support to work collaboratively in agriculture extension activities;
- Provide training and technological transfer to the EWA communities in of appropriate soil enrichment techniques;
- Research and development of artificial and extended wetlands for agricultural purposes in the Southern EWA;
- Work with the EWA communities to prepare crop protection and land management plan addressing pest and disease management.

Specific Objective 1.2: To increase use of appropriate technologies and equipment in farming and food processing by men and women.

Expected Outputs

- Increase access by communities to appropriate agriculture mechanisation;
- Increased crop yields and adoption of new technologies promoting soil health;
- Locally based repair and maintenance systems in place supporting mechanized agriculture;
- Food processing technologies adopted and value added to crops;
- Preservation and processing of nutritious food products.

Suggested Activities:

- Provide agriculture extension support to communities on deploying appropriate technologies effectively and sustainably;
- Develop and implement mechanisms for supporting communities to access and use new types of equipment;
- Provide training and skills transfer to community for the repair and maintenance of new equipment;
- Livelihood food processing technologies introduced to communities.

Specific Objective 1.3: To improve the availability and production of nutritious food at a household level.**Expected Outputs**

- A more diverse range of nutritious foods are produced by communities;
- Improved access to a variety of nutritious food Access to potable water prioritised at a household level;
- Communities' understand the health importance of particular types of food.

Suggested Activities:

- Provide agriculture and livelihood extension support to communities on appropriate technologies;
- Provide Water pumps and borehole for the EWA communities;
- Develop and deliver health and nutrition awareness programme to communities;
- Deliver community planning programme focusing on food security planning.

Intervention 2: Technical and vocational training of young men and women**Objective 2.1: To improve knowledge, skills and abilities of young men and women through appropriate technological and vocational education and training(TVET).****Expected Outputs**

- Increased appropriate livelihood and vocational skills in the host communities;
- Increased opportunities for income generation in both host communities.

Suggested Activities:

- Opportunities assessment linked to other livelihood restoration outcomes and RAP implementation;
- Engage with implementing partners to develop TVET provision for deliver in both EWAs;
- Deliver vocational training in appropriate predefined skills areas;
- Provide work placements with implementation partners to expose trainees to new technologies and supported in work placements.

Objective 2.2: To increase the social and economic capacities of young men and women

through enterprise skills development.

Expected Outputs

- New formal and informal enterprises will be created;
- Increase in household income;
- Access to community based credit and savings facility.

Suggested Activities:

- Provide vocational training for target groups with placements/supported engagement with employers;
- Facilitate access to microfinance too support business creation and growth;
- Deliver business development and support services at a local level;
- Expansion/creation of USUSU (rotating credit and savings scheme) to support enterprise start up central guaranteed loan facility.

Objective 2.3: Enable young people (men and women) to access transferable skills required for employed involvement in RAP implementation and the Project development.

Expected Outputs

- Attainment of construction related skills;
- Attainment of industrial and construction site health and safety certification;
- Increased income through employment in construction related sector;
- Improved access to decent work opportunities.

Suggested Activities:

- Provide TVET and experience in appropriate construction skills related to the RAP implementation;
- Provide TVET and experience in associated areas such as bore hole and solar electricity installation;
- Liaise with RAP implementation contractors to provide placements and apprenticeship opportunities.

Intervention 3: Functional literacy support for men and women

Objective 3.1: To encourage acquisition and use of knowledge, skills and attitudes in reading, writing and numeracy based on men and women's livelihoods and community roles.

Expected Outputs

- Increased literacy and numeracy levels in the host communities.
- Increased capacity of men and women to use literacy and numeracy in improving their health and income generating activities

- Improved understanding of treatment and prevention of maternal and child health issues in the host communities
- Increased community incomes with better record keeping and sales

Suggested Activities:

- Develop livelihoods based literacy and numeracy awareness raising programme;
- Link with implementation partners to develop and run community based adult literacy provision;
- Provide agricultural extension literacy training;
- Provide health awareness nutrition and medicinal literacy and numeracy training;
- Run literacy programmes linking learning with community finance and enterprise

Objective 3.2: To increase men and women's ability to make informed decisions.**Expected Outputs**

- Increased involvement of women in community and livelihood decision making;
- Community groups established to support food security and environmental management;
- Establishment of two EWA Participatory Inquiry Committees to monitor and evaluate the LRP.

Suggested Activities:

- Use agriculture extension as a platform to develop knowledge systems, formal networks and decision making skills;
- Use vocational training as a platform to develop knowledge systems and decision making skills;
- Use business support and access to finance to develop knowledge systems and decision making skills;
- Establishment and training of Participatory Enquiry Committee to collect data and input into progress reports.

Intervention 4: use of the reservoir to diversify livelihoods

The reservoir has been identified as a valuable natural resource that can be utilised to diversify livelihoods, increase access to markets, between Fadugu, Yiben and Bumbuna and to host sustainable aquaculture. Three specific objectives are proposed:

Objective 4.1: To develop ecologically-appropriate sustainable aquaculture in the reservoirs;

Objective 4.2: To upskill men and women in sustainable and responsible fishing and fish processing practices;

Objective 4.3 To create an enabling environment for sale of fresh and processed fish.

These will be expanded on to determine a range of suitable interventions and activities through a designated study, during the inception phase of the RAP implementation.

8.5.4 Expected Results

Adopting the pathway approach to restoring the livelihoods of the PAPs means that, while the key and specific objectives define the project outcomes and outputs, they will develop and may change as the project proceeds and lessons are learned. The framework, included in Appendix 10, expands on the livelihood objectives and outputs to include tentative indicators which, once finalised and quantified, where possible, will form the basis of the monitoring and evaluation plan. The proposed time frame for livelihood restoration is five years. The first three years will focus on the initiation, development and refining of each of the restoration pathways, with a further two years support to ensure their sustainability and continuity, without additional financial support. This will also be in line with the monitoring and evaluation timeframe.

It is expected that PAPs will be included in the refining of the livelihood restoration plans during the inception phase of the RAP implementation. This will involve a number of specialist studies determining the suitability of land and appropriate means of agricultural extension, determining the priority focus of technical and vocational training and the context for functional literacy training provision. The inception phase will also include a feasibility study to determine aquaculture and fish processing opportunities as a potential alternative to artisanal mining, for the Northern EWA communities. Once completed, these studies will inform a series of output targets and milestones to quantify the indicators in the Monitoring and Evaluation framework in Appendix 10.

During implementation, it is also expected that PAPs will participate in the design, implementation and evaluation of the restoration interventions along the pathway. Furthermore, through the reflexive monitoring and evaluation approach will be bi-directional, with a continuous learning and reviewing of effectiveness, efficiency, and impact along the livelihood restoration pathway, as detailed in Section 10, it is anticipated that knowledge and awareness arising from consultations with implementing partners and PAPs will enable the expected results or outputs to be modified accordingly.

8.6 Implementation partnerships

It is anticipated that suitable and appropriate institutional, development agency, and NGO partners will be identified to become implementation partners in the livelihood restoration pathway. These will be drawn from across GoSL, development agencies, NGOs and with public institutions mandated with support to agriculture, fisheries, natural resources management, rural development, food and nutrition security, adult literacy and TVET, as well as the private sector, farmers, farmers' associations, livestock owners, fishermen and rural women and youth.

Partnerships will be established and supported depending on available development expertise and experience in the same geographical or interest area, with the Project providing financial support to expand their remit accordingly. SRK carried out an initial review of potential Sierra Leone based implementation partners during the stakeholder analysis. This will inform preparation of a short list, during the inception phase, of suitably qualified and experienced potential partners to be invited to present intervention plans that expand on all or specific outcomes defined in this document, with detailed targets that can be used to measure performance. The final selection of implementing partners will be determined based on the criteria summarised in Figure 8-14. The resultant agreements will provide the framework within which all parties confirm their mutual commitment to undertake all possible endeavours to pursue the defined goals on the basis of jointly agreed priorities and interventions.

Sector specific experience	Geographical experience	Intervention design
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Agricultural extension and appropriate technologies•TVET and youth enterprise development•Functional literacy training programmes•Sustainable aquaculture development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Small state and or Sierra Leone•Working in post conflict settings•Rural and isolated communities•Credible track record	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Comprehensive, flexible, responsive, and persevering•Incorporates asset based approach to development•Utilises collaborative and participatory monitoring and evaluation•Clearly defined theory of change with measurable targets

Figure 8-14: Implementation partner criteria

9 IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN

9.1 Overview

The implementation of the Early Works RAP will take place over two stages; namely, the Inception Phase and the Implementation Phase:

- The Inception Phase, work will focus on finalising of the relocation sites through a series of studies to confirm their suitability. Final agreement on housing and infrastructure design will also be sought through a participatory consultation process. The livelihood restoration plan will be finalised through discussions and agreements with appropriate implementation partners with appropriate technical and geographical experience. Stakeholder engagement will continue throughout.
- The Implementation Phase, as the name suggests, will focus on the physical and economic resettlement with construction of replacement housing and infrastructure, compensation of the displaced households and the initiation of the livelihoods restoration plan. The monitoring and evaluation programme will be implemented at this phase.

Figure 9-1 provides an overview of the key components in each phase. A detailed breakdown of components objectives, tasks and activities is included in the overall Action Plan in Appendix 9.

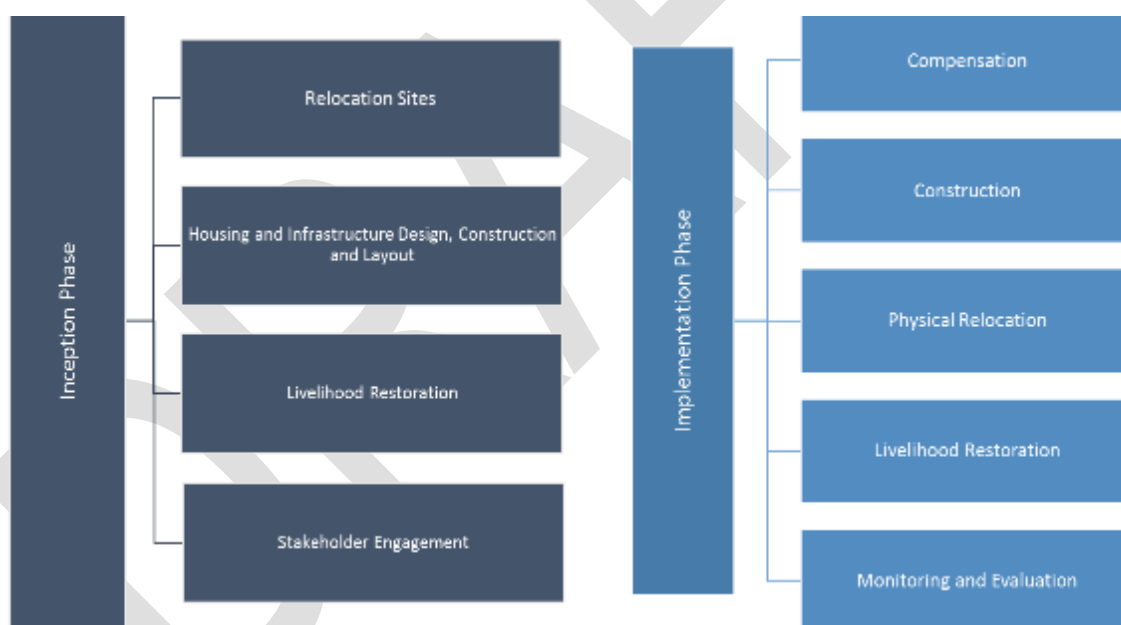


Figure 9-1: Overview of the Inception and Implementation Phases

9.2 Roles and Responsibilities

“resettlement and development planning require specialized expertise. It is essential that the project sponsor engage the services of qualified and experienced personnel to design and implement resettlement action plans. However, it is equally important that sponsors engage themselves in the RAP design process. Sponsor participation in the process is instrumental to coordinating resettlement activities with the project implementation schedule. IFC experience indicates that the success of a RAP is related directly to the level of sponsor involvement in its implementation.”

Seli Hydropower will oversee the tasks required for the completion of the RAP implementation, as detailed in the Action Plan. While it is important that the Project maintain ownership of the process to ensure continued long-term support of the PAP, an experienced consultant will help ensure that the implementation is completed to the highest standards and the requirements detailed in the RAP understood and undertaken. Table 9-1 provides an overview of the pros and cons of the various approaches towards roles within the implementation process.

Detailed roles and responsibilities during both the inception and implementation phase have been detailed in the Implementation Action Plan included in Appendix 9.

Table 9-1: Pros and cons of RAP implementation options

	Pros	Cons
Internal option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simplified coordination Overt demonstration of commitment and accountability Potential for company-community relationship building Detailed understanding of the resettlement process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure on limited capacity, with potential for delay. Cost of capacity development Many tasks not the core business of the project sponsor Potential for disputes requiring external arbitration
External option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation agent can provide all necessary skills Agent can adopt and maintain a neutral stance Services and capacity tailored to tasks. Services reduced or terminated when no longer required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joule/ESCO/Seli Hydropower may be seen to be uncaring or distant Company distant from the implementation process, with limited skills development in this context Complexity of defining and procuring services
Joint option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roles can be distributed according to the capacity and strength of the company and the implementing agent Compromise between company ownership and agent neutrality Opportunity to build capacity in Joule: ESCO:Seli Hydropower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complexity of defining roles and responsibilities Potential for confusion among stakeholders and affected people (need to communicate role definition very clearly).

9.3 Budget

Table 9-2 provides a summary of the overall RAP implementation budget. A comprehensive budget has been included in Appendix 7.

9.4 Schedule

Figure 9-2 provides a high-level overview of the proposed implementation timelines. A detailed MS Project Gantt chart has been included in Appendix 8.

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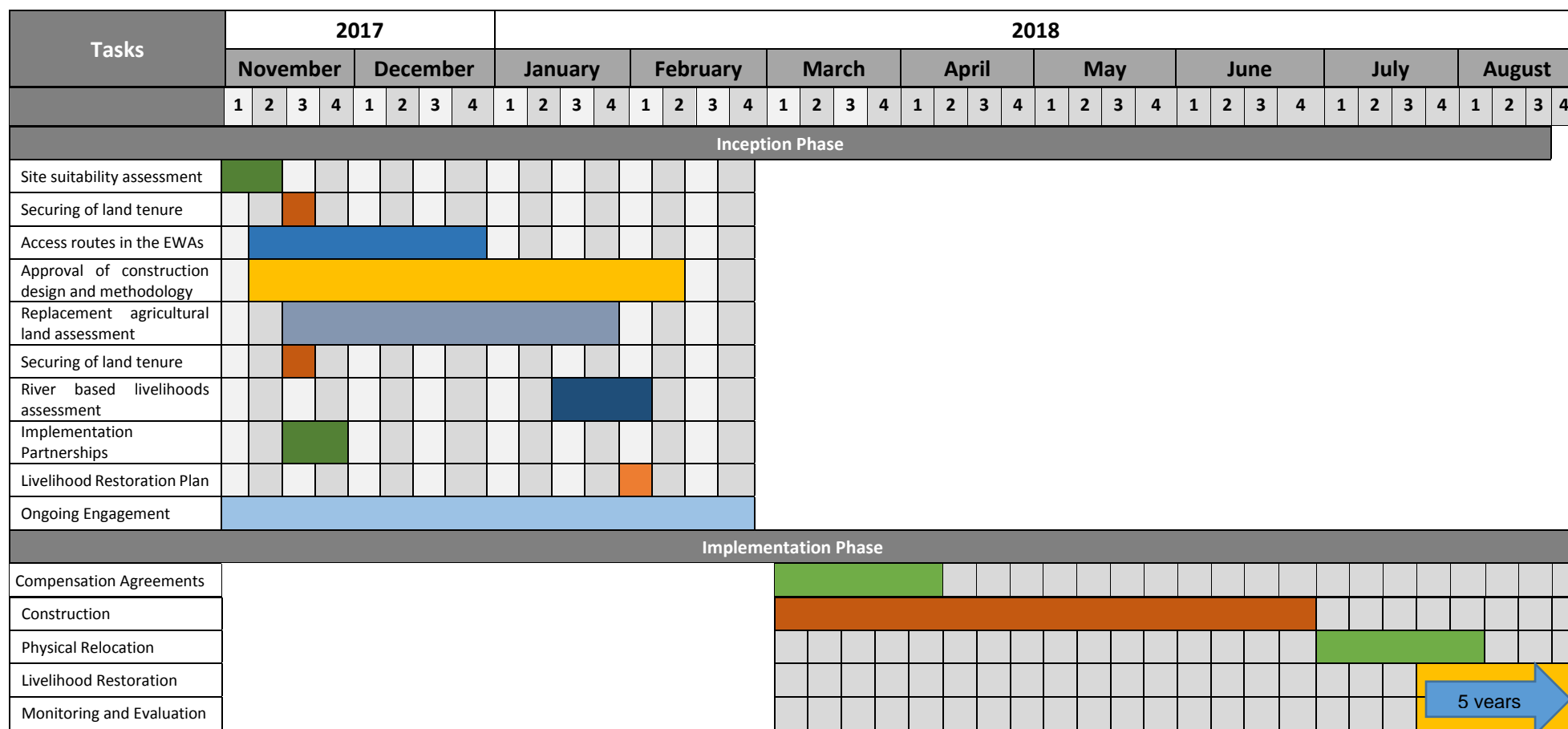


Figure 9-2: RAP Implementation timelines

10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation (ME) will enable project managers and investors to assess the effectiveness of the implementation of both the physical resettlement of PAPs and the restoration of livelihoods of PAPs economically displaced. The objectives of the ME programme will be to:

- assess if compensation and rehabilitation measures are adequate;
- monitor if the timelines are adhered to;
- identify emerging or potential problems or issues affecting implementation; and
- identify methods of responding efficiently to mitigate the problems.

10.1 Approach

Implementation of the RAP will utilise a reflexive ME approach. Reflexive ME provides a way to measure and improve implementation in parallel. Learning and adaptation are embedded into assessment so that identification of potential issues can be combined with mitigation measures where required, as summarised in Table 10-1 and Figure 10-1.

Table 10-1: Reflexive ME

Reflexivity	Circular relationship between cause and effect: plan do review adapt cycle illustrated in Figure 10-1
Monitoring	Monitoring refers to the routine monitoring of project resources, activities and results, and analysis of the information to guide project implementation
Evaluation	Evaluation refers to the periodic (mid-term, final) assessment and analysis of an on-going or completed project
Reflexive Monitoring and Evaluation	The process through which information generated from M&E is reflected upon and intentionally used to continuously improve a project's ability to achieve results



Figure 10-1: Plan Do Review Adapt cycle

10.2 Measuring Impact

RAP outputs and activities will be compiled against a series of indicators and targets to assess impact. This will provide a framework for the RAP implementation team to review progress and to document what has changed, when, where and how it affects the respective outcome will be documented. Three key performance indicators will be used to track and monitor the overall progress of the RAP implementation:

- Number of physically displaced persons whose living conditions have been improved through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites.
- Number of people who have been provided with compensation for loss of assets at replacement costs.
- Number of displaced people whose livelihoods has been restored or improved.

Responsibility for ME data collection, summarised in Table 10-2, will be:

- internally by the RAP implementation team;
- externally by independent consultants; and
- through participatory inquiry by key stakeholders.

The systematic and objective assessment of the RAP implementation and results will be guided by the five OECD Evaluation Criteria summarised (OECD, 2006) in Table 10-3.

Table 10-2: ME data collection responsibilities

Internal ME

Responsibility of the RAP implementation team to monitor and record assistance provided to the affected households, number of affected households, infrastructure facilities allocated, compensation payments, assistance provided to PAPs and all grievances raised. Regular progress reports shall be prepared and summated to ESCO and Joule Africa within a predefined time frame.

External ME

The project will provide a budget to facilitate involvement of an external consultant to meet the accountability and transparency criteria. The external monitoring will purposely validate the work done by the RAP implementation team monitoring to ascertain that the targets are met and the objectives of the RAP are adhered to. The consultant will particularly review the implementation of the land acquisition follow-up on implementation of the resettlement, livelihood restoration and that no grievances are over-looked. It is important for the exercise to be carried out during and after the life of the project, quarterly in the first two years and then six monthly until a close out audit is performed.

Participatory

Participatory Inquiry focuses on the active engagement of key stakeholders The PAPs will be involved and informed through participatory meetings in the evaluation and monitoring of the RAP implementation through a process of participatory inquiry. This will involve establishment of two RAP review groups, one in each EWA comprised of stakeholders at various levels, trained to engage in monitoring and evaluating of the programme, share control over the content, the process and the results and identifying corrective actions

Table 10-3: OECD Evaluation Criteria

Relevance	Are we doing the right thing? How important is the relevance or significance of the intervention regarding local and national requirements and priorities?
Efficiency	Are the objectives being achieved economically by the development intervention? How big is the efficiency or utilisation ratio of the resources used?
Effectiveness	Are the objectives of the development interventions being achieved? How big is the effectiveness or impact of the project compared to the objectives planned?
Impact	Does the development intervention contribute to reaching overall objective? What is the impact or effect of the intervention in proportion to the overall situation of the target group or those effected?
Sustainability	Are the positive effects or impacts sustainable? How is the sustainability or permanence of the intervention and its effects to be assessed?

Relevant questions will be answered through the reflexive monitoring and evaluation process illustrated in Figure 10-1, through a combination of internal, external, and participatory inquiry. These six monthly: plan do review adapt cycles will be repeated for the duration of the livelihood restoration pathway.

Efficiency will be measured through ongoing record keeping and monitoring of RAP implementation activities, internally by the RAP team.

Effectiveness impact and sustainability will be assessed through six monthly cycles through a combination of internal, external and participatory inquiry activities as detailed in Table 10-4 and expanded on in the Evaluation and Monitoring Framework and Plan in Appendix 10.

Table 10-4: RAP Implementation Evaluation Framework

Question area	Learning Questions	Approach	Data collection
Relevance	Are the livelihood restoration plan outputs relevant and well-conceived in the context of IFC PS5?	This question will be answered through a combination of activities including focus group discussions with PAPs as well as specific questions on relevance included in the monitoring of the activities RAP Implementation Team.	Internal ME; Participatory Inquiry
Efficiency	Have the outputs and related activities been implemented in a timely and cost effective manner? Have resources been utilised cost effectively? Do the quantitative and qualitative results justify resources used?	Administrative data will be collected for all RAP activities, including contracts, travel, logistics, etc. to quantify the numbers of organisations, institutions and people reached and at what cost. Records will be kept of those attending and completing training provided. Overall costs per individual for changes in the outputs and related activities will be disaggregated and tracked.	Internal ME External ME
Effectiveness	What changes in resettlement behaviour, relationships or activities of the key service providers and PAPs is the project generating? To what extent have the RAP outputs been achieved and are contributing to these changes? What barriers and constraints have affected the outputs? What can be learned from this to date and what improvements could be made and by whom?	These questions will be answered through a combination of guided key informant interviews and focus group discussions on significant changes. These will be administered with all PAPs and with representatives of the host community, Chiefdoms and key stakeholders at the district level (MDAs). They will provide data on overall changes in the livelihood and income generation capacities and behaviours related to the objectives of IFC PS5 and guided by the evaluation and monitoring framework output indicators. They will also enable identification of unexpected consequences that can be attributed directly or indirectly to the RAP. The data collected and analysed will be compiled into quarterly progress reports, that are reviewed and reflected upon to inform any adjustments in the RAP implementation approach. Direct contributions to gender equity and women's empowerment will also be considered in answering these questions	Internal ME, External ME Participatory Inquiry,
Impact	In what ways has resettlement and livelihood interventions and investments lead to sustainable livelihood restoration? To what degree have community development activities lead to improvement in the welfare of project-affected persons, households and communities? Are there any broader positive or negative impacts on the resettlement communities, if so what are they? Is there collaboration on issues related to land access?	The answers to these questions and will involve a summation of the RAP approach, the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness questions about the outputs. These will also provide the measures for the output indicators The RAP will be evaluated and monitored according to the output areas, through review of internal progress reports, follow up focus group discussion and key informant interviews at fixed intervals of 6 months to assess changes and outcomes. These questions will also frame the close out audit to assess the RAP impact.	External ME
Sustainability	To what extent is the intervention contributing to improved livelihoods, assets enhancement and income generation capacity of PAPs in the context of integration in the resettlement community?	Answers will come from a combination of RAP evaluation, project level outcome and output monitoring by the RAP implementation team and external consultants. The PAPs will be included in all stages of data collection and feedback provision and data will be disaggregated to reflect various groups including women, children, and youth.	External ME

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For and on behalf of SRK Consulting (UK) Limited

Cathryn MacCallum,
Principal Consultant (Social),
Project Manager
SRK Consulting (UK) Limited

Tony Rex,
Corporate Consultant (Hydrogeology),
Project Director
SRK Consulting (UK) Limited

Abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
ARP	Abbreviated Resettlement Plan
ASM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
CAD	Computer-Aided Design
CBO	Community Based Organization
CLA	Community Liaison Assistant
DDP	District Development Plan
DFI	Development Finance Institution
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EDSA	Electricity Distribution and Supply Authority
EGTC	Electricity Generation and Transmission Company
ESCO	Energy Services Company
EP	Equator Principles
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
ESHIA	Environmental, Social & Health Impact Assessment
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
EWA	Early Works Area
FAO	Food and Agricultural Association
FRP	Full Resettlement Plan
HEP	Hydro-Electric Power
HSAP	Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Protocol
HSAC	Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoSL	Government of Sierra Leone
IA	Implementation Agreement
I&AP	Interested and Affected Parties
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFI	International Financial Institutions
IHA	International Hydropower Association
IR	Infra-red

IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LIDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LoCASL	The Local Councils Association of Sierra Leone
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
ME	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MoE	Ministry of Energy
MoL	Ministry of Lands
NaCSA	National Commission for Social Action
NEC	National Elections Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIR	Near Infra-Red
NPA	National Power Authority Agency
OARG	Office of Administrator and Register General
ODK	Open Data Kit
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PADC	Project Area Development Council
PAP	Project Affected Person
PC	Paramount Chief
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PS	Performance Standards
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RF	Resettlement Framework
RFP	Request for Proposal
RGB	Red-Green-Blue
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
TAA	Tropical Agriculture Association
TBC	The Biodiversity Consultancy
TESSA	Toolkit for Ecosystem Site-based Services Assessment
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNOHCHR	United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VDC	Village Development Committee

WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WBG	World Bank Group

Units

MW	Mega-Watts
M	Meters
Km	Kilometers
USD	United States Dollars
SLL	Sierra Leone Leone
Ha	Hectare
Hg	Hectare gram

Appendix 1: SRK Scoping Report: Early Works RAP

Appendix 2: Stakeholder Engagement Summary

Appendix 3: Household Census and Asset Inventory Questionnaire

Appendix 4: Indicative House floor plans and elevations

Appendix 5: Crop and Tree compensation calculations (from spreadsheet)

Appendix 6: Detailed replacement housing and infrastructure costs (from spreadsheet)

Appendix 7: Detailed implementation budget (from spreadsheet)

Appendix 8: Detailed implementation schedule (from MS Project schedule)

Appendix 9: Implementation Action Plan (from spreadsheet)

Appendix 10: ME Framework

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APPENDIX

1 SRK SCOPING REPORT: EARLY WORKS RAP

APPENDIX

2 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY

APPENDIX

3 HOUSEHOLD CENSUS AND ASSET INVENTORY QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX

4 INDICATIVE HOUSE FLOOR PLANS AND ELEVATIONS

APPENDIX

5 CROP AND TREE COMPENSATION CALCULATIONS (FROM SPREADSHEET)

APPENDIX

6 DETAILED REPLACEMENT HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS (FROM SPREADSHEET)

APPENDIX

7 DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET (FROM SPREADSHEET)

APPENDIX

8 DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE (FROM MS PROJECT SCHEDULE)

APPENDIX

9 IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN (FROM SPREADSHEET)

APPENDIX

10 MONITORING EVALUATION FRAMEWORK