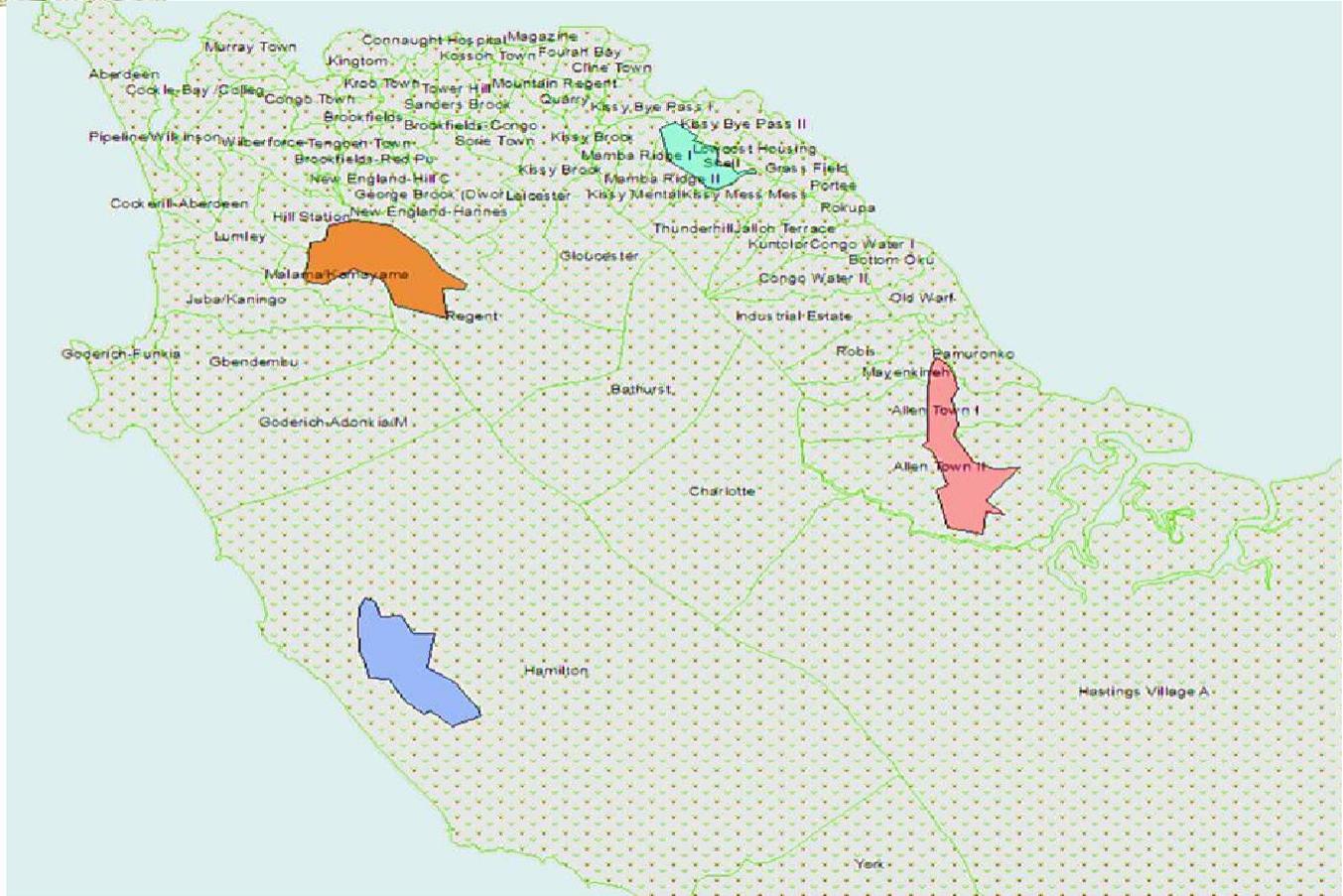




Funded by:

OPEC/OFID



FREETOWN WASH AND AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT REVAMPING PROECT

LOT 2B: DESIGN, SUPPLY, AND INSTALLATION OF DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

EXTENSION BY 45 KM IN FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

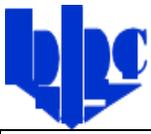


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	NAME	ROLE	CONTACT
PREPARED BY	Brunnenbau Conrad (SL) Ltd. 36 Main Motor Road Wilberforce, F/Town brunnenbausl@gmail.com +23277800111/+2327912101 3	Contractor	Abdul Razak Bah Chief Executive Officer bintasco@yahoo.co.uk +232 7912 1010
EDITORS	R.S. K S.B S.C A.K J.H. K B.F	Design Team	

REVISION NO: 2	Draft		
DATE	24.01.2024		
CHECKE D &	J.H K	Design Team	



APPROV ED		Leader	
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) through the Ministry of Finance (MoF), received a loan and grant from the AfDB and other financiers for the Freetown WASH and Aquatic Environment Revamping Project (FWAERP). The Guma Valley Water Company (GVWC) whose mandate is to provide water supply to the Western Area is the implementing agency for the Project. The overall objective of the FWAERP is to improve the water supply and sanitation services in the Western Area/Greater Freetown while ensuring the sustainability of surrounding vital aquatic and forest ecosystems. The FWAERP aligns with the AfDB's objectives by:

- Rehabilitating and expanding water treatment, transmission, storage, and distribution systems to ensure reliable and safe drinking water.
- Improving solid and liquid waste collection, treatment, and disposal services to enhance sanitation and hygiene.
- Promoting good sanitation, hygiene, and child nutrition practices among the primary beneficiaries.
- Ensuring the sustainability of vital aquatic and forest ecosystems in the project area.

This development also aligned with the Government of Sierra Leone's national development goals which include enhancing access to clean water and sanitation to improve public health and well-being.

- Supporting infrastructure development to boost economic growth and reduce poverty.
- Promoting community engagement and participation to ensure that the needs and concerns of different groups, including vulnerable populations, are addressed.
- Adhering to national policies and regulations related to environmental protection, land acquisition, and resettlement

This subproject for which the RAP is developed involves the design, supply, and installation of a 45 km distribution system extension within these communities. The pipelines will be laid within a narrow corridor of 4 meters, spanning throughout these areas. The sub-project will specifically target the following communities:

- Allen Town: Located in the eastern part of Freetown, characterized by its dense population and urban environment.
- Hill Station: Known for its relatively affluent residents and better infrastructure.
- Hooke Street: A densely populated area within the Kissy area of Freetown, known for its bustling market activities.



- Mambo: A peri-urban community located on the outskirts of Freetown, combining elements of both urban and rural environments.

The subproject involves the design, supply, and installation of a 45 km distribution system extension within these communities. The pipelines will be laid within a narrow corridor of 4 meters, spanning throughout these areas.

The sub-project, which is mainly funded by OPEC/OFID, entails the rehabilitation of critical water systems components including reservoirs, treatment works (Allen Town), pumps & rising mains, and water distribution systems. It was packaged in four (4) respective lots and awarded to four Contractors through a competitive bidding process. The scope of works includes designs, supply and construction of the facilities including related environmental, social and health and safety requirements.

Brunnebau Conrad (SL) Limited was awarded the Contract Lot 2B: Design, Supply, and Installation of Distribution System Extension by 45 km in Freetown, Sierra Leone, specifically for Allen Town Reservoir Supply Area, Hooke Street Reservoir Supply Area, Hill Station Reservoir Supply Area and Mambo Offtake Supply Area.

The scope of this work is to assess the nature and impact of the 45 km water distribution network extension in the communities, current concerns of PAPs, and potential mitigation measures. The project makes use of the existing infrastructure of the Guma Valley Water Company, much of which is long worn out. New distribution pipes will be laid within a 4-metre corridor spanning the four communities.

The identification of project affected persons was guided by a joint field exercise by the Contractor, BBC, GVWC, stakeholders including Headmen, Councilors, Chairmen and SLRA to identify the pipe route corridors, this was followed by an asset survey campaign conducted by the consultant. Some private structures were originally identified in the pipe route corridor that was previously defined, but a reassessment was made with a view of mitigating the impact as best as possible. This final assessment suggests that no private properties will be affected by the pipelaying route but pipes will be laid within the Sierra Leone Roads Authority's (SLRA) Right-of-Way (RoW), however, some residents and business operators have constructed fences, doorsteps and installed makeshift structures within these spaces and will be affected by the pipelaying route which would require immediate reinstatement after the pipe is laid. For structures that cannot be reinstated within 24 hours, the pipeline alignment will be diverted into the carriageway to avoid permanent impacts on project affected persons. This approach was in coherence



with the approved design and with prior consent by the design team and the Guma Valley Water Company who made further arrangement with SLRA. GVWC further affirmed SLRA's readiness to negotiate on the procedures for undertaking the reinstatement of roads and streets affected by the project, subject to the approval of the RAP.

This subproject is not expected to cause permanent relocation or economic displacement of households or businesses because all distribution lines will be laid underground within the RoW. Instead, the impacts will be limited to temporary disturbances to road users, entrances, pavements, and small temporal business structures during the short construction period. These disturbances will be addressed by the contractor BBC through timely reinstatement of all affected assets under the supervision of the Sierra Leone Roads Authority's (SLRA and GVWC), which plan will be included in this RAP. This approach will avoid permanent loss of property or relocation, and minimize physical disturbances and economic loss caused by the pipelaying

The socio-economic survey gathered responses from 104 participants across different locations in Freetown, Sierra Leone. The majority of respondents were from Hill Station (55.8%), followed by Mambo (20.2%), Kissy (15.4%), and Allen Town (8.7%). The demographic profile of respondents indicates a predominantly working-age population, with the largest segment (33.7%) falling within the 25-34 age group, followed closely by those aged 35-44 (30.8%). Most households reported having 7-8 members (14.9%), indicating relatively large family units.

Infrastructure assessment results highlight significant challenges in road quality and management. Half of the roads surveyed are unpaved, while only 27.9% have tar surfaces and 21.2% are concrete-paved. The Sierra Leone Roads Authority (SLRA) manages most of these roads (53.7%), though a notable 9.3% of areas report no clear management authority. Additionally, the survey uncovered important data about utility infrastructure, with 83.7% of roads lacking GVWC pipelines and varying impacts on electric poles and trees.

A notable aspect of the survey findings relates to gender distribution and its implications for the water project. The gender composition of respondents showed a relatively balanced representation, with 56.7% male and 43.3% female participants. Most households reported having 2-3 female members (39.2%), while 15.2% reported no female residents. The examination of household head patterns revealed persistent gender disparities, with male-headed households comprising 65.8% of the sample compared to 34.2% female-headed households. This disparity in household leadership roles may have implications for how water infrastructure decisions affect different household



types and suggest the need for targeted engagement strategies to ensure water infrastructure development adequately addresses the needs of both male and female-headed households.

These findings provide a comprehensive overview of the socio-economic conditions and infrastructure challenges faced by the project-affected communities, highlighting the need for targeted interventions to address these issues effectively.

The project has several positive socio-economic benefits to people in diverse ways including

1. **Improved Access to Clean Water:** The project aims to enhance the availability of clean water, which is crucial for the health and well-being of the community. This is particularly beneficial for women and children, who often bear the responsibility of fetching water
 2. **Infrastructure Development** the rehabilitation will improve the water infrastructure system.
 3. **Household Impact:** Most households reported having 7-8 members, indicating relatively large family units. Improved water infrastructure will directly benefit these households by providing reliable access to clean water, reducing the time and effort spent on fetching water, and improving overall household health
- **Economic Benefits:** Access to clean water can lead to economic benefits by reducing healthcare costs associated with waterborne diseases and improving productivity as residents spend less time fetching water and more time on economic activities.
 - **Community Engagement:** The project foster community engagement and participation, ensuring that the needs and concerns of different groups, including women and pedestrians, are addressed.

Due to the less severity of impact on the community infrastructure such as road and entrances, the main compensation plan will be through reinstatement of roads, drainages and doorsteps.

All grievances in this project will be addressed through the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) in the water sector which aims to strengthen system accountability and provide channels for stakeholders to offer feedback on project activities. It allows for the identification and resolution of issues such as safeguards-related complaints, staff misconduct, misuse of funds, and abuse of power, thereby increasing transparency and reducing the risk of negative impacts on beneficiaries. The GRM is accessible to all, including ethnic, religious, gender, and other special groups, and focuses on both receiving and resolving complaints, supported by an information campaign and training. The project includes a GRM for stakeholders to submit questions, comments, suggestions, or



complaints about all project-funded activities. Project beneficiaries, affected people, and the broader citizenry can use the GRM for feedback, including resettlement issues, at no charge. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established at the local level, comprising representatives from contractors, civil society organizations, and project social safeguards specialists. Multiple channels for complaints will be available, including email, letters, and verbal or written complaints to GVWC. The project ensures flexibility in complaint channels, confidentiality, and conflict of interest avoidance. Complaints may be made anonymously, and confidentiality will be maintained by removing the complainant's name and address from the grievance form. The GRM focal person at the local level will complete or provide the grievance form to the complainant and submit it to the Project Coordination Unit within 24 hours. Complaints will be collected and compiled regularly, sorted into categories, and forwarded to the Social Safeguards Specialist of the project. The monitoring will be done by different stakeholders including GUMA that will conduct regular in-house monitoring and supported by independent monitors to ensure complete transparency, accountability, and compliance with project standards.

**Compensation¹ Summary Sheet**

#	Variables	Data
A. General		
1	Region/Province/Department ...	Western Area
2	Municipality/District...	Western Area Urban and Rural
3	Village/Suburb ...	Kissy, Allen Town, Hill Station and Mambo.
4	Activity(ies) that trigger reinstatement	Pipe laying
5	Project overall cost	USD 3.5 Mil
7	Applied cut-off date (s)	-30/04/2024
8	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	10 & 11 Jan 2024, 7 th , 14 th & 19 th Feb 2025
9	Dates of negotiations for reinstatement rates / prices	14 th & 19 th Feb 2025
B. Specific information		
10	Number of people affected by the project (PAP)	29
11	Number of Physically displaced	0
12	Number of economically displaced	0
13	Number of affected households	0

¹ Mainly in the form of reinstatement of roads, foot paths and doorsteps.



14	Number of females affected	16
15	Number of vulnerable affected	3
16	Number of major PAP	0
17	Number of minor PAP	29
18	Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries	3
19	Number of households losing their shelters	0
20	Total area of lost arable/productive lands (ha)	0
21	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	0
22	Total areas of farmlands lost (ha)	0
23	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD)	0
24	Number of buildings to demolish totally	0
25	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 50%	0
26	Number of buildings to demolish totally at 25%	0
27	Number of tree-crops lost	0
28	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	0
29	Number of ambulant/street sailors affected	28
30	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	0
31	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	0
...		

RAP implementation cost

The tables below indicate the cost for reinstating the right of Way, entrances and corridors. Private areas were avoided as much as it could be and all socioeconomic and relocation issues are mitigated by reinstating as soon as possible any temporal structure and areas that would be affected.



Table 2: Estimated Costs to Implement reinstatement in Allen Town

No.	Street Name	Asset	PAP Category	L (m)	W (m)	Qty	Uni	Rate	Amount
ALLEN TOWN									
1	Pipeline Road	Concrete Road	Community	450	0.6	270	m ²	350	72900
2	Kamara Drive -1	Concrete Entrances	Households	50	0.6	30	m ²	350	900
3	Temne Town Road	Concrete Road	Community	210	0.6	126	m ²	350	15876
4	Dauda Sannoh Drive	Concrete Entrance	Households	50	0.6	30	m ²	350	900
5	Dr. Thomas Drive	Concrete Road	Community	200	0.6	120	m ²	350	14400
6	Didi Drive	Concrete Road	Community	160	0.6	96	m ²	350	9216
7	Barrie Drive	Concrete Road	Community	310	0.6	186	m ²	350	34596
8	Dele School Road	Concrete Road	Community	100	0.6	60	m ²	350	3600
9	Corner Kick Drive	Concrete Road	Community	344	0.6	206.4	m ²	350	42600.96
10	Mission Road	Concrete Entrances	Households	20	0.6	12	m ²	350	144
11	Old Road	Reinforced Concrete	SLRA	250	1	250	m ³	3500	62500
12	Old Road	Reinforced Concrete	Households	50	5	250	m ³	3500	62500
13	Dr. Conteh Drive	Concrete Road	Community	170	0.6	102	m ²	350	10404
14	Limbo Street	Concrete Road	Community	200	0.6	120	m ²	350	14400
15	Caritas Road	Concrete Road	Community	350	0.6	210	m ²	350	44100
16	Cemetery Road -2	Concrete Road	Community	252	0.6	151.2	m ²	350	22861.44
17	Ivan Drive	Concrete Road	Community	264	0.6	158.4	m ²	350	25090.56
18	Juldeh Drive	Concrete Road	Community	20	0.6	12	m ²	350	144
19	Jabaty Drive	Concrete Road	Community	140	0.6	84	m ²	350	7056
20	Kamarakan Drive	Concrete Road	Community	192	0.6	115.2	m ²	350	13271.04
ALLEN TOWN TOTAL									457,460.00



Table 3: Estimated Costs to Implement reinstatement in Hook street

HOOKE STREET SUPPLY AREA								
1	Hooke Street	Tarmac Road	SLRA	6	1	6 m ²	1400	36
2	Orange Street	Concrete entrances	Households	50	0.6	30 m ²	350	900
3	Nicol Street	Concrete entrances	Households	50	0.6	30 m ²	350	900
4	Davies Street	Concrete entrances	Households	50	0.6	30 m ²	350	900
5	Davies Street	Tarmac Road	SLRA	6	1	6 m ²	1400	36
6	William Street	Concrete Road	Households	25	0.6	15 m ²	350	225
7	Percy Street	Concrete Road	Community	25	0.6	15 m ²	350	225
8	Taylor Street	Concrete Entrances	Households	10	0.6	6 m ²	350	36
9	Quarry Road	Concrete Road	Community	143	0.6	85.8 m ²	350	7361.64
10	Lunar Street	Concrete Road	Community	100	0.6	60 m ²	350	3600
11	Newcastle Street	Tarmac Road	SLRA	768	1	768 m ²	1400	589824
12	Parsonage Street	Tarmac Road	SLRA	500	1	500 m ²	1400	250000
13	Arch Street	Concrete Road	Community	155	0.6	93 m ²	350	8649
14	Back Street	Concrete Road	Community	200	0.6	120 m ²	350	14400
15	Sankey Street	Concrete Entrances	Households	50	0.6	30 m ²	350	900
16	Blackhall Road	Tarmac Road	SLRA	1325	1	1325 m ²	1400	1755625
17	Rose Street	Concrete Entrances	Households	50	0.6	30 m ²	350	900
18	Rose Street	Tarmac Crossing	SLRA	6	1	6 m ²	1400	36
19	Thompson Street	Concrete Entrances	Households	20	0.6	12 m ²	350	144
HOOKE STREET TOTAL								2,634,697.64



Table 4: Estimated Costs to Implement reinstatement in Hill Station

HILL STATION									
1	Gbangbayila Road	Concrete Road	Community	200	0.6	120	m ²	1400	14400
2	Dr. Samba Drive	Concrete Entrances	Households	20	0.6	12	m ²	350	144
3	Pakai Drive	Concrete Road	Community	100	0.6	60	m ²	350	3600
4	Morgan Drive	Concrete Entrances	Households	10	0.6	6	m ²	350	36
5	Chinese Drive (44 Junction)	Tarmac Road	SLRA	150	1	150	m ²	1400	22500
6	Damaya Road	Tarmac Road	SLRA	300	1	300	m ²	1400	90000
7	Baila Leigh Drive (30 Junction)	Tarmac Road	SLRA	150	1	150	m ²	1400	22500
8	Sophia Basma Drive	Concrete Road	Community	580	0.6	348	m ²	350	121104
9	Al Shekh Crescent	Tarmac Road	SLRA	150	1	150	m ²	1400	22500
10	Sierratel Drive	Tarmac Road	SLRA	100	1	100	m ²	1400	10000
11	Regent Road Left	Concrete Road Shoul	SLRA	1172	0.6	703.2	m ²	1400	494490.24
12	Regent Road Right	Concrete Road Shoul	SLRA	1640	0.6	984	m ²	1400	968256
13	German Embassy Drive	Concrete Road	Community	100	0.6	60	m ²	350	3600
14	Jagiko Drive	Tarmac Road	SLRA	233	1	233	m ²	1400	54289
15	NATCOM Drive	Concrete Road	Community	290	0.6	174	m ²	350	30276
16	Foh Crescent	Concrete Road	Community	100	0.6	60	m ²	350	3600
17	Off Cemetry Road	Tarmac Road	SLRA	17	1	17	m ²	1400	289
HILL STATION TOTAL									1,861,584.24



Table 5: Estimated Costs to Implement reinstatement in Mambo

MAMBO									
1	Sillah + Conteh Drive	Concrete Road	Community	100	0.6	60	m ²	350	3600
2	Peninsular Road - Right	Stone Pitching	SLRA	200	0.6	120	m ²	300	14400
3	Peninsular Road-Right	Tarmac Road	SLRA	300	1	300	m ²	1400	90000
4	Yarteh Drive	Concrete Entrances	Households	20	0.6	12	m ²	350	144
5	Daboh Drive	Concrete Entrances	Households	20	0.6	12	m ²	350	144
6	Alicelim Drive	Concrete Road	Community	150	0.6	90	m ²	350	8100
7	Ismail Avenue	Concrete Road	Community	300	0.6	180	m ²	350	32400
8	Isaac Drive	Concrete Entrances	Community	149	0.6	89.4	m ²	350	7992.36
9	Mambo Avenue	Concrete Entrances	Households	20	0.6	12	m ²	350	144
10	Off Mambo Avenue	Concrete Entrances	Households	20	0.6	12	m ²	350	144
11	Nnaji Tunkara Drive	Concrete Road	Community	236	0.6	141.6	m ²	350	20050.56
12	Naved Green Drive	Concrete Road	Community	490	0.6	294	m ²	350	86436
13	Madette Avenue	Concrete Entrances	Households	20	0.6	12	m ²	350	144
14	Dar Es Salam Corner	Concrete Road	Community	327	0.6	196.2	m ²	350	38494.44
15	Crystal Clear Drive	Concrete Road	Community	150	0.6	90	m ²	350	8100
16	Idriss Drive	Concrete Road	Community	172	0.6	103.2	m ²	350	10650.24
17	Dabene Drive	Concrete Entrances	Households	20	0.6	12	m ²	350	144
18	Mohamed Luseni Drive	Concrete Entrances	Households	20	0.6	12	m ²	350	144
19	Dulluz Drive	Concrete Entrances	Households	20	0.6	12	m ²	350	144
20	Peninsular Road Left	Concrete Entrances	Households	20	0.6	12	m ²	350	144
21	Peninsular Road Left	Concrete Junctions	Community	50	0.6	30	m ²	350	900
22	Thomas Drive	Concrete Road	Community	140	0.6	84	m ²	350	7056
23	Sheriff Drive	Concrete Road	Community	20	0.6	12	m ²	350	144
	MAMBO TOTAL								329,619.60

SUMMARY REINSTATMENT COST									
COMMUNITY		TOTAL	Rates based on Table 4 in RAP Report						
ALLEN TOWN		457,460.00							
HOOKE STREET AREA		2,634,697.64							
HILL STATION		1,861,584.24							
MAMBO		329,619.60							
GRAND TOTAL		5,283,361.48							

**Summary table - Estimated Costs to Implement RAP and reinstatement**

No.	Activity	Time frame	Cost (USD)	Responsibility
1	Total reinstatement of all affected areas including ROW, households' entrances as in tables above	During pipe laying.	225 000	Constructor BBC
2	GRM implementation	Throughout pipelaying	3000	Contractor BBC
3	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monthly	500	Client -GUMA
4	Training	Every quarter	1000	Client - GUMA
	Total		229 000	
	Grand Total USD		229 000	



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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Anti-Corruption Commission
AfDB	African Development Bank
DFID	Department for International
Development EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
ESHIA	Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessment
FCDO	Foreign and Commonwealth and Development
FSU	Family Support Unit
FWASHAERP	Freetown WASH & Aquatic Environment Revamping Project
FWR	Freetown Water Rehabilitation
GBV	Gender-Base Violence
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRT	Grievance Redress Team
GVWC	Guma Valley Water Company
IFC	International Finance Corporation
LMC	Local Mediation Committee
MCC	Millenium Challenge Corporation
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoGCA	Ministry of Gender and Children's Affairs
MoSW	Ministry of Social Welfare
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
OP	Operational Policy
OS	Operational Safeguards
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PGC	Project Grievances Committee



PGF	Planning Green Future
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right-of-Way
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SLP	Sierra Leone Police
SLRA	Sierra Leone Road Authority
UK	United Kingdom
VAW	Violence Against Women
WAPNP	Western Area Peninsula National Park
WSS	Water Supply System

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Government of Sierra Leone through the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) and Ministry of Finance (MoF) has received a grant and credit facility from the African Development Bank Group (AfDB) to be used for the implementation of the Freetown WASH & Aquatic Environment Revamping Project (FWAERP). The Project is implemented by Guma Valley Water Company (GVWC).

The overall objective of the FWAERP is to improve the water supply and sanitation services in the Western Area/Greater Freetown while ensuring the sustainability of vital aquatic and forest ecosystems in the area. The project was prepared based on the Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) approach to address the prevailing challenges of the existing water supply and sanitation system in a holistic and integrated manner. The specific objectives of the project are to:

- Reinststate and expand water treatment, transmission, storage and distribution systems; Improve solid and liquid waste collection, treatment and disposal services.
- Provide infrastructure and services to enhance capacity for the effective regeneration and management of the Western Area Protected Forest/Watershed; and
- Promote good sanitation, hygiene and child nutrition practices of the primary beneficiaries while facilitating their gainful participation in the improvement of WASH services.

Under the FWAERP, concept designs were prepared by consultant(s) hired by GVWC for various work packages for water supply to some part of Kissy and Allen Town communities in the East of Freetown and Hill Station and Mambo communities in the west. This forms the basis for a design and build tender.

Within the FWAERP, it was proposed that the services of individual contractors be contracted for the design and construction of selected water supply systems components including related



environmental, health, social safeguards and stakeholder engagement requirements. The sub-project is funded by OFID/OPEC. The works are categorized in four lots as follows:

LOT 1A: Design and Construction of Mortem and Mongegba Weirs & associated Raw Water Pipelines in Freetown, Sierra Leone

LOT 1B: Design and Rehabilitation-Expansion of Allen Town Water Treatment Plant and Rehabilitation of Allen Town Reservoir in Freetown, Sierra Leone

LOT 2A: Design and Rehabilitation of Pumping Stations, Rising Mains and Reservoirs in Freetown, Sierra Leone

LOT 2B: Design, Supply, and Installation of Distribution System Extension by 45 km in Freetown, Sierra Leone

1.2 SCOPE OF WORK AND RAP

The scope of the RAP is to assess, evaluate and mitigate all the potential risks and impacts that will affect people within the areas affected by the 45km pipe network extension (Allen Town, Hill Station, Hooke Street, Mambo), based on specific data collection and analysis. The RAP also identifies and proposes the required mitigation strategies that will be effective, efficient, and practical to reduce and manage all risks and impacts associated with this project. The mitigation strategies will focus on PAP's displacement and involuntary resettlement to avoid economic, social and environmental risks. The RAP shall apply to all PAPs regardless of the total number affected, the severity of impact, and whether the Project Affected Persons have ownership rights. Since resettlement often disproportionately affects the most vulnerable and marginalized groups (economically, politically, and socially), the action plan shall be particularly sensitive to the effects which resettlement may have on these groups. Hence the main purpose of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) according to the African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguard (OS) 2023 is to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and identify potential development benefits. This RAP aims to establish the entitlements of all categories of affected people, document all compensation measures and relocation activities, guarantee fair processes for the affected people, and monitor and evaluate the implementation of resettlement plans to take corrective action as necessary.

This RAP aligns with AfDB OS5 through the following measures:



- Minimization of displacement by optimizing the water pipeline route to minimize physical and economic displacement where technically feasible
- Compensation and benefits by providing full replacement cost compensation for lost assets, ensuring affected persons can restore or improve their living standards
- Consultation and participation by conducting meaningful consultations with affected communities and incorporating their feedback into the RAP design
- Special attention and assistance measures for vulnerable groups, including female-headed households and elderly residents.

The RAP also adheres to the National Disaster and Involuntary Resettlement (NDIR) Act 2023 requirements, which include following prescribed procedures for land acquisition and compensation determination, establishing a multi-tier grievance redress mechanism accessible to all affected persons, implementing transparent compensation rates based on market valuations, and including programs to restore or improve affected persons' livelihoods.

Additionally, the RAP incorporates best practices from international standards such as World Bank ESS 5 and IFC Performance Standard 5, ensuring community engagement and sustainable development approaches.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Compliance Analysis: The RAP aligns with African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguard (AfDB OS 5) through the following:

- **Minimization of Displacement:** The water pipeline route has been optimized to minimize physical and economic displacement where technically feasible.
- **Compensation and Benefits:** Full replacement cost compensation is provided for lost assets, ensuring affected persons can restore or improve their living standards.
- **Consultation and Participation:** Meaningful consultations have been conducted with affected communities, incorporating their feedback into the RAP design.
- **Vulnerable Groups:** Special attention and assistance measures are included for vulnerable groups, including female-headed households and elderly residents.
- **National Disaster and Involuntary Resettlement (NDIR) Act 2023 Compliance:** The RAP adheres to the NDIR Act 2023 requirements through:
- **Legal Framework:** Following prescribed procedures for land acquisition and compensation determination.



- Grievance Mechanism: Establishment of a multi-tier grievance redress mechanism accessible to all affected persons.
- Fair Compensation: Implementation of transparent compensation rates based on market valuations.
- Livelihood Restoration: Inclusion of programs to restore or improve affected persons' livelihoods.

Consideration of additional International Standards Alignment: The RAP also incorporates best practices from:

- World Bank ESS 5: Addressing land acquisition, restrictions on land use, and involuntary resettlement.
- IFC Performance Standard 5: Ensuring community engagement and sustainable development approaches. The RAP implementation will be monitored and evaluated regularly to ensure compliance with these requirements and make necessary adjustments throughout the project lifecycle.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

This RAP has been prepared as a standard guiding document to provide information, mitigation measures, and monitoring procedures for addressing resettlement issues triggered by the project. It serves as an informed roadmap for the implementation and management of matters relating to displacement, livelihood disruptions, and reinstatement where applicable. The overall objective of this report is to set out the procedures and actions required to restore affected individuals through reinstatement measures, based on the ground-truthing exercise conducted in the four project communities to identify persons impacted (physically or economically) by the planned works. In achieving this, best efforts shall be made to:



- a. **Ensure compliance** with the African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguards (OS5), Sierra Leone’s legal and regulatory frameworks, and international best practices
- b. **Mitigate the negative impacts of displacement** by minimizing physical and economic displacement through optimized project design.
- c. **Identify and secure FWAERP benefits** for affected communities as part of the resettlement process.
- d. **Establish clear entitlements** for all categories of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), documenting compensation, reinstatement, relocation, and livelihood restoration measures.
- e. **Provide fair and transparent compensation** at full replacement cost to ensure PAPs can restore or improve their living standards.
- f. **Promote meaningful consultation and participation** by providing clear information on the FWAERP, managing expectations, and incorporating community feedback into RAP design and implementation.
- g. **Pay special attention to vulnerable groups**, including female-headed households, the elderly, and other at-risk populations, by providing tailored support.
- h. **Establish and operationalize a grievance redress mechanism** accessible to all PAPs for timely and fair resolution of disputes.
- i. **Coordinate RAP implementation** with civil works to ensure timely delivery of reinstatement, resettlement and compensation measures.
- j. **Monitor and evaluate FWAERP RAP implementation** to ensure compliance.

1.4 NO PROJECT ALTERNATIVE

This alternative depicts doing nothing to salvage the current situation of no year-round water supply in Freetown, particularly for the provision of water to the uncovered areas in the vicinity of identified water sources in the area. Even though the extension of the distribution networks would have some negative impacts on the environment, including air, noise, and water pollution during construction and installation; the movements of animals from their habitats; and the removal of



vegetation, some of these impacts are temporary and can be mitigated to develop the complete system supply components to meet the average daily demand which will be complemented with the implementation of distribution facilities in the project areas.

1.5 LOCATION ALTERNATIVES

According to the scoping report, feasibility and design studies, while several communities in the Western Area are either undeserved or under served, the four communities selected were considered to be in dire need of water and hence were prioritized. The proposed specific location of the pipelines along the road/street was determined to avoid significant negative impact on properties and minimal displacement of people's livelihoods. The pipeline will be laid within the Sierra Leone Roads Authority (SLRA) right-of-way, thereby avoiding encroachment on private land and minimizing impacts on Project Affected Persons (PAPs). This approach ensures compliance with AfDB safeguard requirements to minimize involuntary resettlement, reduces compensation and livelihood restoration needs, and helps maintain project efficiency. However, attention will still be given to identifying and addressing any informal users or activities within the right-of-way that may be affected, ensuring that where impacts occur, reinstatement measures are applied to restore their use and activities.

1.6 IMPACTS THAT GIVE RISE TO RESETTLEMENT

The specific pipeline route was determined from a detailed topographic survey carried out by the Contractor. While designed to be as direct as possible, the alignment passes sufficiently close to some existing perimeter fences and makeshift structures. The implementation of the FWAERP in Hill Station, Allen Town, Mambo, and Kissy communities in Freetown may give rise to resettlement-related impacts, primarily linked to the installation of pipelines. Where makeshift structures within the SLRA right-of-way can be removed and reinstated within 24 hours, they will be temporarily affected during works and promptly restored thereafter. However, where structures cannot be removed and reinstated within 24 hours, the pipeline alignment will be diverted into the carriageway, in line with the approved design and with the prior consent of Guma Valley Water Company (GVWC) and SLRA. This approach minimizes disruption, avoids unnecessary displacement, and ensures that affected assets and livelihoods are reinstated as part of the project's implementation.

2 PROJECTS DESCRIPTIONS AND AREA OF INFLUENCE

The proposed extensive rehabilitation of the existing water supply infrastructure is bringing in additional financing for FWASHAERP to support GVWC in delivering priority investments under the African Development Bank (AfDB) FWASHAERP project located at Allen Town, Hooke Street, Hill Station and Mambo respectively in the West and Eastern Areas of Freetown. Allen Town is situated at 13° 9' 6" West, Hooke Street 8°28'23.52" West, Hill Station 8° 27' 30" North, 13° 15' 19" West, Mambo 7° 11' 51" NORTH, 11° 32' 10" WEST in Freetown City's Western Rural and Urban Region. According to the design report, rehabilitation of the existing water supply infrastructure of the Allen Town, Hooke Street, Hill Station and Mambo water system, the proposed Water Supply System (WSS) will require the abstraction of water from two surface water sources located at high elevations in the eastern and western sector of the supply zone. In terms of the zone of influence and operational system, the FWAERP is directly impacted by the spatial boundaries of the water system project. The components of the project extend over many locations in the Western Area Province of Sierra Leone. The Western Area Province is split into two districts; the Western Area Urban which comprises the city of Freetown and The Western Area Rural. At the center of the Western Area Province is the Western Area Peninsula National Park (WAPNP), a chain of densely forested hills that are rich in biodiversity. The north and east of Freetown peninsula are densely populated developed areas. They are the main business and industrial districts. The remaining areas, especially to the west of the province are generally less densely developed. The project area map is shown in Figure 1.

2.1 PROJECT AREA OF INFLUENCE

The proposed installing or upgrading and rehabilitation works of water supply networks to ensure reliable and safe drinking water are expected to be carried out within four (4) communities within the western area urban and rural respectively. The communities to be affected are Hill Station, Allen Town, Hooke Street and Mambo Community. Pipes shall be laid within a narrow corridor of 4 m that will span throughout these 4 communities.

Investigations carried out by the Consultant in charge of the RAP data consolidation and



corroborated by stakeholders including, Headmen, Councilors and Chairmen indicated that, most of the affected areas are right of way but People have constructed fences and installed makeshift structures for business purposes, which may be temporarily affected during the project and reinstated thereafter where feasible.

Non-Technical Project Details: The FWAERP water supply infrastructure rehabilitation project spans multiple locations in Freetown:

- **Allen Town:** 13° 9' 6" West
- **Hooke Street:** 8°28'23.52" West
- **Hill Station:** 8° 27' 30" North, 13° 15' 19" West
- **Mambo:** 7° 11' 51" North, 11° 32' 10" West

Infrastructure Development: The project involves comprehensive water supply system rehabilitation with the following key components:

- Water abstraction from two surface water sources at high elevations in eastern and western sectors
- Installation and upgrading of water supply networks across four communities
- Implementation of a 4-meter corridor for pipe laying spanning all communities

Impact Assessment: Investigations conducted by the RAP Consultant and verified by key stakeholders including Headmen, Councilors, and Chairmen have revealed that:

- Most affected areas are within the right of way
- Some existing structures include fences and temporary business structures
- Findings confirmed by Sierra Leone Roads Authority (SLRA) and community leaders during stakeholder engagement. The project spans both Western Area Urban (Freetown city) and Western Area Rural districts, with the Western Area Peninsula National Park (WAPNP) at its center. The northern and eastern areas of Freetown peninsula comprise densely populated business and industrial districts, while western areas are less developed.

This was also confirmed by Sierra Leone Roads Authority (SLRA) and opinion leaders of all the community



consulted during the stakeholder's engagement and the property impacts assessment exercise

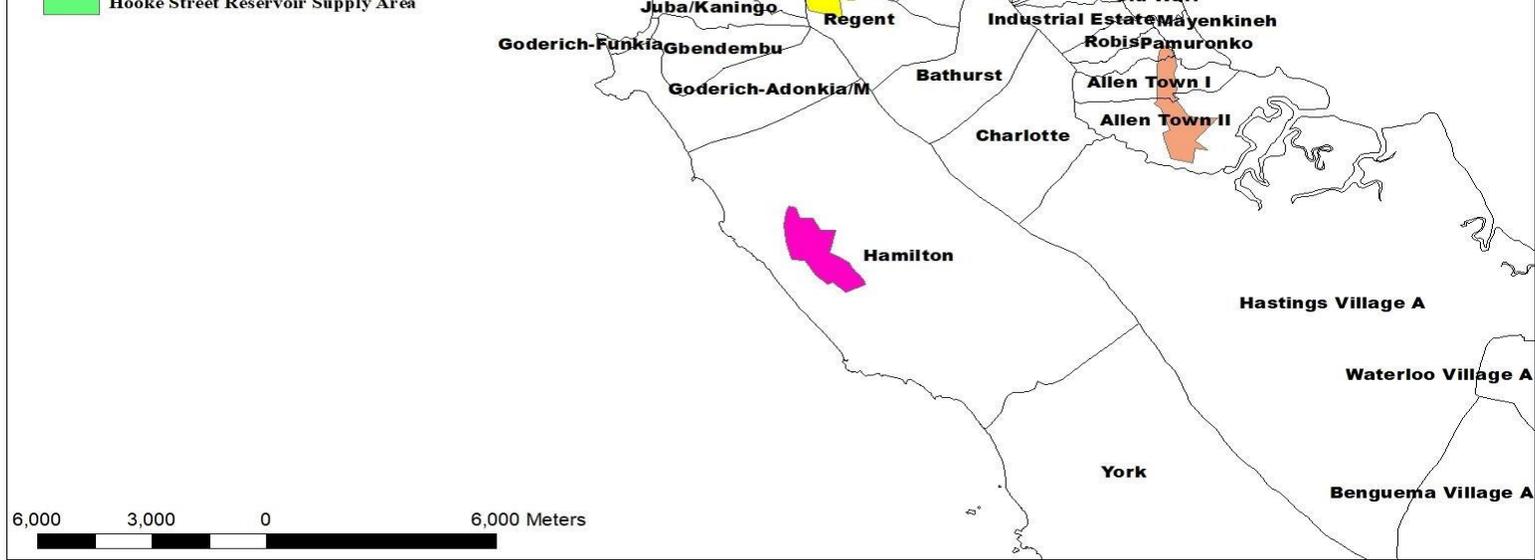


Figure 1: Map of Project Locations (Source: Design Report)



2.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENT

The project component related to this assignment is the laying of distribution networks. The public receives treated water through a distribution network of pipes. It's important to prevent corrosion and pollution of these pipes. Maintaining the finished water's pH at a slightly alkaline level and adding sodium hexametaphosphate or another chemically related substance are the common methods for controlling corrosion. The water treatment facility must typically supply enough free chlorine residual to keep a residual level throughout the system in order to prevent contamination. Long lines could cause the residual to diminish, necessitating remote booster chlorination to ensure ongoing disinfection. From the design study, the overall supply area for the proposed FWARP Sub-Project comprises the following communities.

- i. Hooke Street
- ii. Allen Town
- iii. Hill Station
- iv. Mambo

2.3 LAND REQUIREMENTS /RIGHT-OF-WAY

The pipes are going to be laid in developed communities and within the SLRA Right-of way. Part VI (1) of the SLRA Act confers all land in the right-of-way to the Authority. The Right-of-Way is a demarcated portion of land that spans 30 meters from the centre line to either side of the road for major highways, 20 meters for Urban township roads, 6-10 meters for rural roads. A portion of the right-of-way is usually used for the installation of other services/utilities including electricity, telephone and water.



3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES OF AFFECTED AREAS

3.1 POPULATION CENSUS OF THE AFFECTED AREA

As of the latest available data from the mid-term census, precise population figures for specific communities like Allen Town, Hills Station, Hooke Street and Mambo in Freetown, Sierra Leone, may not be readily accessible. Population statistics are typically gathered at the city or district level rather than for individual communities. However, based on estimates and general trends, here is an outline; Allen Town is a densely populated suburb located in the eastern part of Freetown. Hill Station is known for its relatively affluent residents, better infrastructure, and less dense population compared to other parts of



Freetown like Allen Town or Kissy. Mambo is one of the many communities within the greater Freetown area, with its own unique demographic and infrastructural characteristics. Hooke Street is a densely populated area located in the eastern part of Freetown, known for its diverse residential and commercial activities.

However, Western Area Rural has a population of **662,056** with **331,334** males and **330,722** females and **Western Area Urban** has a population of **606,701** with **289,938** males and **316,763** females (Mid-Term Census provisional report, Statistics Sierra Leone, 2021).

3.1.1: Findings from Socio Economic Survey

A detailed analysis of the socioeconomic survey data reveals several significant patterns and insights about the infrastructure, demographics, and community characteristics in the project affected areas. The survey, which gathered responses from 104 participants, shows a diverse representation across different locations, with Hill Station comprising the majority at 55.8%, followed by Mambo (20.2%), Kissy (15.4%), and Allen Town (8.7%). This geographic distribution provides a broad perspective of infrastructure conditions across various urban areas.

The demographic profile of respondents indicates a predominantly working-age population, with the largest segment (33.7%) falling within the 25-34 age group, followed closely by those aged 35-44 (30.8%). This age distribution suggests that the survey captured the perspectives of residents who are likely to be actively engaged in community activities and dependent on local infrastructure. The survey also revealed interesting patterns in household composition, with most households reporting 7-8 members (14.9%), indicating relatively large family units in the surveyed areas.

Infrastructure assessment results highlight significant challenges in road quality and management. Half of the roads surveyed are unpaved, while only 27.9% have tar surfaces and 21.2% are concrete-paved. The Sierra Leone Roads Authority (SLRA) manages most of these roads (53.7%), though a notable 9.3% of areas report no clear management authority. Additionally, the survey uncovered important data about utility infrastructure, with 83.7% of roads lacking GWWC pipelines and varying impacts on electric poles and trees.



A notable aspect of the survey findings relates to gender distribution and its implications for the water project. The gender composition of respondents showed a relatively balanced representation, with 56.7% male and 43.3% female participants, providing a fairly equitable perspective across gender lines. Most households reported having 2-3 female members (39.2%), while 15.2% reported no female residents.

The examination of household head patterns revealed persistent gender disparities, with male-headed households comprising 65.8% of the sample compared to 34.2% female-headed households. This figure denoted a significant consideration for women headed household during RAP implementation as they are part of the vulnerable groups. This disparity in household leadership roles may have implications for how water infrastructure decisions affect different household types and suggest the need for targeted engagement strategies to ensure water infrastructure development adequately addresses the needs of both male and female-headed households.

3.2 HUMAN SETTLEMENT PATTERN IN THE AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

The spatial distribution of settlements reveals a dense type of population distribution. Small settlements are in close proximity to each other, at an average distance of 5m apart. The pipe route avoided residential compounds but passing in some cases very close to perimeter fences and entrance to residential compounds, some within very close distances of 0.3m as indicated in the PAP list. Below are some of the descriptions of the production systems, household organization, baseline information on livelihoods and standards in the affected communities.

3.2.1 HILL STATION

Hill Station community exhibits a mix of urban and peri-urban characteristics, and it is influenced by its unique geographic, socio-economic, and cultural characteristics. In Hill Station, the household production system is characterized by a balance between self-sufficiency and leveraging financial resources to enhance the quality of life. The community's relatively affluent status allows for investment in modern amenities and services, making the production system efficient and well-organized:



Hill Station is located at a higher elevation (Figure 2), it's enjoying a cooler climate, and less humidity compared to the lower parts of Freetown. The area is characterized by its hilly terrain and greener environment. The community is relatively affluent, with a mix of well-established middle to upper-class households. The infrastructure is more developed, with better access to utilities and services compared to other parts of Freetown.



Freetown WASH and Aquatic Environment Revamping Project Resettlement Action Plan

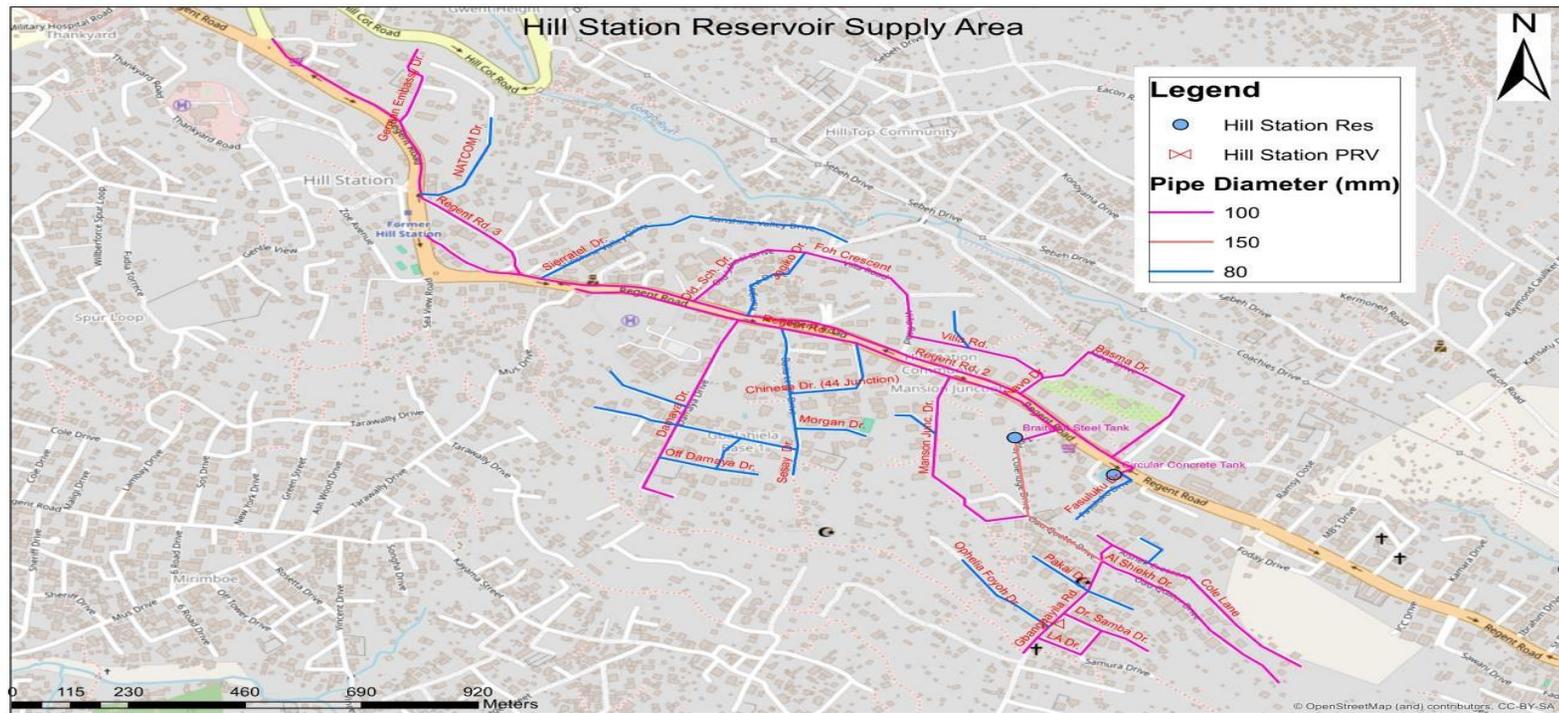


Figure 2: Map of Hill Station Reservoir Supply Area and distribution network (Source: Design Report)

Access to clean water is inconsistent, many households rely on community boreholes, wells or purchase water from vendors. Electricity supply is irregular, with frequent outages, some households use generators or alternative energy sources.

3.2.2 ALLEN TOWN COMMUNITY

Allen Town community (Figure 3) is shaped by its distinct geographic, socioeconomic, and cultural factors. It is in the eastern part of Freetown, characterized by its dense population and urban environment. The area has limited green spaces and is more susceptible to the challenges of urban living. The community is predominantly lower to middle-income households, infrastructure development is uneven, with some areas lacking basic utilities and services.



Figure 3: Map of Allen Town Reservoir Supply Area and distribution network (Source: Design





The proximity to local markets provides access to essential goods and raw materials and challenges include deforestation from fuelwood use, construction limited access to clean water, and pressures from urbanization. Many residents are engaged in informal employment, such as petty trading selling goods such as food items, clothing, and household goods in local markets and on the street, small-scale businesses, and manual labour. Many homes are constructed from basic materials such as corrugated iron sheets, wood, and mud bricks and overcrowding is a common issue. Access to clean water is limited, many households rely on community taps, wells, or purchase water from vendors. Allen town community is known for its strong community ties; their groups and associations play a crucial role in social cohesion. Amidst all these significant challenges faced in terms of livelihood and living standards, there are opportunities for development and improvement that can enhance the well-being and quality of life for its residents

3.2.3 HOOKE STREET COMMUNITY, KISSY

Hooke Street is a community within the Kissy area of Freetown, Sierra Leone, is influenced by its specific geographic, socioeconomic and cultural context. It is known for its dense urban environment, bustling market activities and densely populated urban community. The area is characterized by narrow streets, compact housing and limited green spaces (Figure 4), it is predominantly lower to middle-income households. The community faces challenges related to infrastructure, such as irregular electricity supply and limited access to clean water. The community faces various socioeconomic challenges but also exhibits resilience through community networks and informal economic activities. Access to clean water is inconsistent as many households rely on shared community taps, wells or purchase water from vendors

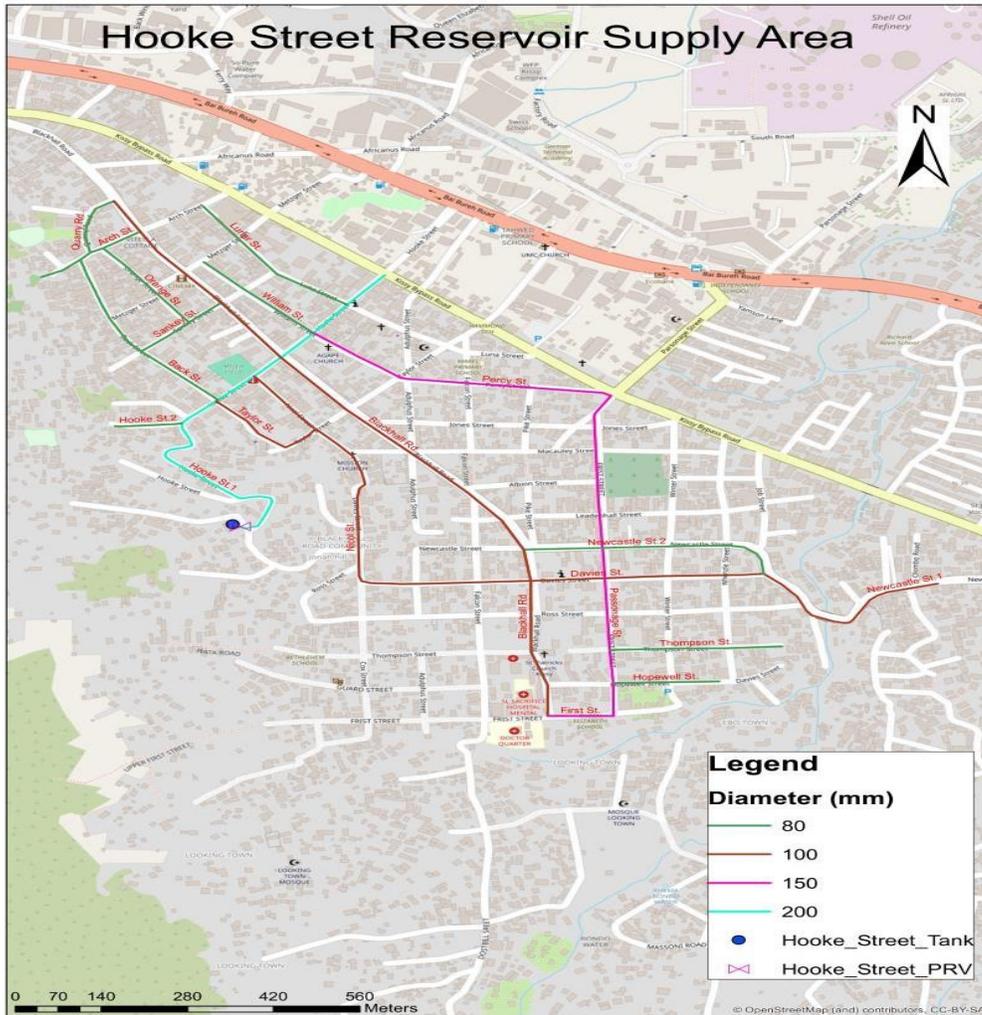


Figure 4: Map of Hooke Street Reservoir Supply Area and distribution network (Source: Design Report)



3.2.4 MAMBO COMMUNITY

Mambo is a peri-urban community located on the outskirts of Freetown (Figure 5), combining elements of both urban and rural environments. The area includes residential zones, small-scale farming plots, and natural landscapes. The community consists mainly of middle to lower-income households. Infrastructure development varies, with some areas having better access to utilities than others.

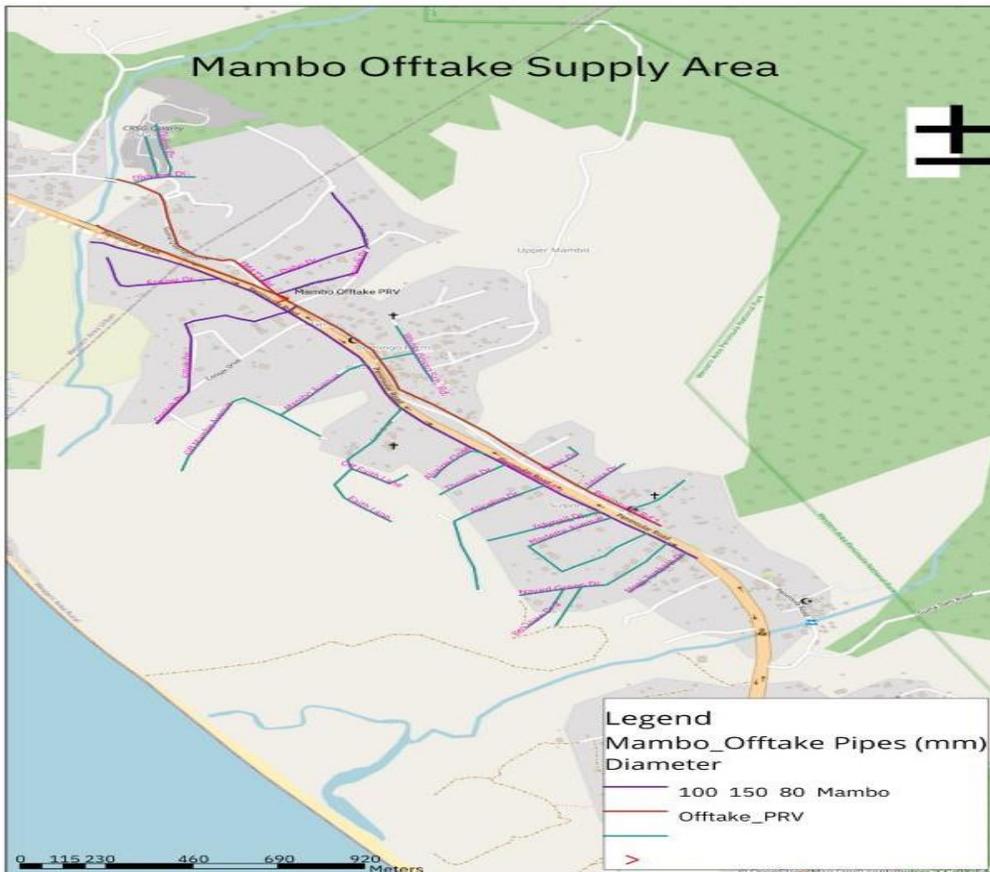




Figure 5: Map of Mambo Offtake Supply Area and distribution network (Source: Design Report)



Many residents engage in petty trading, selling goods such as food items, clothing, and household necessities in local markets and roadside stalls. Mambo has a dam constructed but access to clean water or pipe born water remains a very huge challenge, many households rely on community taps, wells, or purchase water from vendors.

3.3 LAND TENURE SYSTEM

The land tenure system in these communities is complex, reflecting broader trends in land ownership and use in the western area. It is characterized by a mix of customary, statutory, and informal practices. The state owns and manages certain lands in Freetown, which are often allocated for public use or leased to individuals and organizations and even sold. The state land can be used for infrastructure development, public facilities, and other government purposes. It can also be leased out to private entities. Conflicts over land ownership and use are prevalent, driven by overlapping claims, unclear boundaries, and inconsistencies between customary and statutory systems in the western area. Rapid urbanization in Freetown has led to the growth of informal settlements, where residents occupy land without formal recognition or legal titles. Informal settlers often build makeshift housing and lack access to basic services and infrastructure. The land tenure system in Allen town, Kissy, Hill Station and Mambo communities are complex and multifaceted, reflecting the city's diverse historical, cultural, and socio-economic context. Efforts to harmonize and streamline land tenure practices continue to be crucial for sustainable urban development and improved tenure security.

3.4 CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

There is limited available data on climatic conditions relating specifically to individual communities in the project area. However, based on the information available, climatic and other data for western area urban and rural areas covered by the project have been used to represent the generic climate for the project area. During the period of the ESIA and RAP field work, none of the climatic stations in the project area were seen to obtain recent climatic indications. The climate of the project area generally is described as wet tropical monsoon, characterized



by two distinct wet and dry seasons each year. The dry season generally prevails from mid-November to April. This period is characterized by very little or no rain. Within the period of December and January, the area is affected by the north-easterly trade winds, referred to as the Harmattan winds, they come with cold, hazy and dusty attributes,



causing dried lips and noses.

The wet season is between May and mid-November. It is characterized by humid conditions, rainfall, lightning and storms. The greater part of the rain is experienced by mid-May to June. The wettest month is August. During the wet season, the western area experiences the heaviest rainfall, with an average annual rainfall of 3000 mm. This is obviously due to its proximal influence by the south-western monsoon trade winds originating from the Atlantic Ocean and the hilly nature of Freetown.

4 METHODOLOGY/ APPROACH

Technically, the approach used to prepare this document was based on the field visits that were done from May 2024 to May 2025. The team carried out field and physical observation at locations where the project activities will be carried out using the Geo-referenced map provided by the engineering consulting firm to collect information on potential affected households and properties. To determine the reality that existed in the project delineated areas, the following methods and approaches were used:

4.1 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY TO THE PROJECT AREA

After the initial research, visits were made to the project sites in the affected communities. The visits afforded the team the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the environmental and socioeconomic conditions in the project area. It also enabled the team to identify the stakeholders who would be involved or affected as a result of the implementation of the projects.

4.2 DESK REVIEW

Although the primary review took place before and during the entire studies, it was continuous throughout the planning phase. Reviews of various national documents, international policies, project documents, and best practices were all a part of this. Before beginning the fieldwork, thorough literature research relevant to this project was conducted to help with the comprehension



of the exercise and the creation of thorough data collection methods. Among the documents examined were some of the following:

- a. National policy documents
- b. Project Document: Freetown WASH Aquatic Environment Revamping Project (FWASHAERP) scoping report.



- c. EPA Act 2022,
- d. NPAA Act 2012.
- e. National Water Resources Management Agency Act 2017
- f. Development of Water Supply Investment Projects for the Short to Medium Term
- g. Guma Valley Water Company: Angola Water Supply System RAP
- h. Guma Valley Water Company (GVWC) – on efforts to protect water catchments and potential areas of collaboration with NPAA
- i. AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS)
- j. World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

4.3 GENERAL PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

Consultations play a major role in identifying the potential impacts of the proposed pipeline installation, this was done through engaging with the community as it is essential for identifying stakeholders and understanding their concerns. This includes consultations with local leaders, community members, and other relevant parties. The RAP emphasizes the importance of meaningful consultations and incorporating community feedback into project planning and implementation.

Stakeholders were identified based on their interest and vulnerability in the water sector in the Freetown and specific the project locations. This includes understanding how the project impacts them and what they stand to gain or lose. For instance, the government agencies including the Guma Valley Water Company (GVWC) were identified as a key stakeholder as it is the implementing agency responsible for providing water supply to the Western Area; the water management and environmental protection Agency (EPA); other stakeholders include local communities, (headmen, chairmen and chair ladies), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved Women's Network for



Environmental Sustainability (WoNES) local authorities involved Councilors, and Members of parliament. Vulnerable groups were identified based on their economic disadvantaged such as women, children, and the elderly individuals. The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) highlights the importance of paying special attention to these groups to ensure that their needs are met and that they are not disproportionately affected by the project.

Impact Assessment: for potential impacts of the project on different stakeholders was crucial during the RAP preparation. The process assessed how the project will affect the Project Affected persons' livelihoods, access to resources, and overall well-being. Through socio economic survey. The RAP outlines various socio-economic impacts and the need for targeted interventions to address these issues effectively.

An assessment during the public consultations and site visits was done separately to avoid any risk of apprehension associated with this project like the problem of destroying certain plantations, crops, flora and fauna in the project area. This method in the project will protect trees along where the pipe will be laid. The proposed steps below were used when consulting the people to ensure smooth implementation of the project:

- Site visitation
- Consultation with the Chairmen and other stakeholders of the identified street where pipes will be laid.
- Consultation with Sierra Leone Roads Authority (SLRA) to identify the right of way of all affected street.

Information obtained made it possible to make the inventory of the existing infrastructures and to collect related relevant information including:

- Demography (Religion, ethnic groups)
- Education (education level, education type, census of the schools)



- Major economic activities
- Medical health (life expectancy, mortality, infrastructures)

Secondly, the consultations afforded the opportunity for the team to dialogue with the stakeholders to collect and collate their views and expectations on the project. And overall, the stakeholder consultations formed part of the public/community participation process on the project. The Stakeholder discussion was based on the following topics.

- ✓ Access road/ Right of Way
- ✓ Environmental and social concerns.
- ✓ Effects of the projects on supply of utilities.
- ✓ Historical or Cultural areas of concern; and
- ✓ Resettlement reinstatement and compensation issues.

4.3.1 REASONS FOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Stakeholders were engaged, throughout, as part of the PAPs survey program in communities for the design, supply, and installation of distribution system extension by 45 km in Freetown, Sierra Leone for the following reasons:

Full Participation and Involvement: The purpose of engaging stakeholders was to ensure that they were fully informed about the proposed development, that they had the chance to express their ideas and concerns, and that their concerns had an impact on project decisions.

Expectation Management: Stakeholder's consultation served as a mechanism for understanding and managing stakeholder and community expectations, by disseminating accurate information in an easily understandable manner.

Scoping and Management of Issues: Consultations with stakeholders aided in the issue scoping, impact assessment, and management processes.

Information Dissemination: Stakeholder's consultation also plays an important role in providing local



knowledge and information to all the community people.

Strengthening of interaction: A positive working relationship between the consultant, Guma, and community stakeholders will be established and maintained with the support of open communication and involvement with stakeholders. Overall, this will strengthen Guma's interaction with project community stakeholders going forward.

5 LEGAL FRAMEWORKS: POLICIES, REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES

This chapter describes the applicable international standards and relevant Sierra Leonean regulatory framework that set the context within which the Project will operate. There are many laws, ordinances, and rules governing the purchase of land and the unlawful ownership of land for public use, particularly when building public amenities. These various acts, policies and regulations are primarily focused on the implementation of responsible land tenure and management systems that will improve equitable land distribution among Sierra Leoneans with provisions for forced and involuntary possession of land for the good of the country. The AfDB Integrated Safeguards System and Sierra Leone's current laws and regulations governing the purchase and use of land will both be followed in the design, implementation, monitoring and review of this RAP. In addition, the project will continue to seek the appropriate guidance of relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as necessary.

5.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATIONS

5.1.1 NATIONAL CONSTITUTION OF SIERRA LEONE 1991

The constitution of Sierra Leone is the overarching legal instrument that promotes the protection of the rights of individual's private property and sets principles under which citizens may be deprived of their property in the public interest as described in section 21 of the Sierra Leone Constitution. The Constitution establishes guidelines for how citizens' property may be taken away in the public interest, as stated in Section 21, while simultaneously making provisions for the



protection of individual rights to private property for the purposes of development activities. No property of any kind may be taken into possession forcibly, and no interest in or title to any kind of property may be gained forcibly, unless the following conditions are met:

(a) the taking of possession or acquisition is required for reasons related to town and country planning, public health, morality, public safety, public order, and defense; furthermore, any property must be developed or used in a way that improves the welfare of Sierra Leoneans as a whole.

(b) Because of this, there is a basis for the prospective hardship that is justified. The law is designed to govern that taking of possession or acquisition and guarantees access to the court or another impartial and independent authority for anyone with an interest in or right over the property to have that interest or right determined, as well as the legality of the taking of possession or acquisition of the property, the interest or right, and the amount of any compensation to be paid to anyone with an interest in the property.

5.1.2 GUMA VALLEY WATER COMPANY ACT (2017)

The Act establishes the Guma Valley Water Company's continued existence, ensures a sustainable supply of water for both public and private uses, and addresses other relevant issues in the Freetown Urban and Rural Districts, respectively. The GVWC Act of 2017, which also handles other pertinent concerns and guarantees a consistent supply of water for both public and private users, will continue to govern how the Guma Valley Water Company operates. The parts of this law that are most important are as follows: In accordance with Section 22: "Authority to Break Open Street," the Director of Public Works is required to generate the least amount of commotion and to repair any damage in the event of a dispute. Sub-Section

(4) of the GVWC Act 2017 provides additional compensation requirements for pipe-laying activities by the Authority. Producing, distributing, and conserving water within supply constraints and in other areas as the National Commission for Privatization may establish are the Company's primary responsibilities. Specific features consist of: -

Construct, reconstruct, rehabilitate, repair and maintain waterworks, buildings and other



infrastructure of the Company.

Lay main and service pipes in any street or other public place within the limits of supply.

Enter into a performance agreement with the National Commission for Privatization at the start of each fiscal year or within any other time frame that the Commission for Privatization may determine. The agreement should include performance targets in areas like system and consumer expansion, revenue collection, decreasing illegal connections, and unaccounted revenue in the designated area outlined in the First Schedule, among other things.

5.1.3 NATIONAL WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AGENCY ACT 2017

Establishing the National Water Resources Management Agency 2017 providing a Water Basin Management Board and Water Catchment Area Management Committees for the management of the water resources and other related matters, and providing an equitable, beneficial, efficient, and sustainable use and management of the nation's water resources are the goals of the Act. It established the National Water Resources Management Agency responsible to ensure that the water resources of the country are controlled in a sustainable manner considering: (1) Adopting natural river basin and aquifers boundaries as the basic units of management of water resources. (2) protecting water resources for the sustainability of resources and protection of aquatic systems and recognizing the polluters pays principal. (3) providing for existing customary uses of water and avoidance of significant harm to other users. (4) promoting the efficient and beneficial uses of water resources in the public interest. (5) promoting community participation and gender equity in the public interest. (6) promoting conservation and recognizing the economic water value resource. (7) reducing and preventing pollution and degradation of water resources. The Agency is charged with the following functions:

- ✚ Regulate, utilize, protect, develop, conserve and generally manage water resources throughout Sierra Leone.
- ✚ Propose comprehensive plans and strategies for the utilization, conservation, development



and improvement of water resources.

- ✚ Initiate, control and coordinate activities concern with the development and utilization of water resources including the supervision and regulation.
- ✚ Grant water rights and collect raw water charges.
- ✚ Collect, collate, store and disseminate data on water resources in Sierra Leone in collaboration with other relevant institution.
- ✚ Monitor and evaluate programs for the operation and maintenance of water resources.
- ✚ Advise the minister of water resources on any matter likely to have adverse effects on the water resources of the country.
- Advise pollution control agencies in Sierra Leone on matters concerning the management and control of pollution of water resources.
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5.1.4 SIERRA LEONE ROAD AUTHORITY (SLRA) AMENDMENT ACT

Part I, 5 (1) of the act states that; ‘the objective for which the Authority is established is the control, development, maintenance, efficient planning and reliable management of the national road network to provide safe, reliable and sustainable means of transport.

Relevance of the Serra Leone Roads Authority (SLRA) Amendment Act, 2010 to the RAP is SLRA has a leading role in the development and implementation of the designs and standards for the construction/rehabilitation of the road/street/bridges and culverts that would be affected through the distribution network activities in all the components of the Freetown Water Rehabilitation/ WASH & Aquatic Environment Revamping Project.

5.1.5 THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY ACT 2010 AS AMENDED IN 2022

5.1.6 The EPA Act 2010 as amended 2022 is the legislation governing the protection of the environment in Sierra Leone. The Third Schedule (under Section 26) of the Act describes the content of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and admonishes that the EIA must report on the communities, interested parties and Government ministries consulted and by extension issues consulted on. In terms of information disclosure, a requirement of AfDB’s Operational Safeguard



Standard Ten (OS-10), Section 27 (1) of the Environment Protection Agency Act, 2008 stipulates that the Agency upon receiving the draft EIA report shall circulate it to professional bodies, associations, ministries and governmental organizations for their comments. Under Section 27 (2) the Agency is also required to openly display the EIA report in two consecutive issues of the Gazette as well as in the newspapers to allow for public viewing. The proponent is expected to address the comments from the public as received through the Executive Director within fourteen (14) days upon receipt of the comments.

5.1.7 NATIONAL LAND POLICY 2015

As provided in the Constitution of Sierra Leone, the National Land Policy, 2015 makes provision for the compulsory acquisition of land in public interest. The principles of this policy include:

- *Compensation to be paid for lands acquired through compulsory government acquisition will be fair and adequate and will be determined, among other things, through negotiations that take into consideration government investment in the area.*

No interest in or right to any land belonging to a person or family may be transferred without the owner or current occupant's consent.

No interest in or right to any land belonging to a person or family can be compelled acquired without payment of fair and adequate compensation within a reasonable amount of time.

As provided in the Constitution of Sierra Leone, the National Land Policy, 2015 makes provision for the compulsory acquisition of land in public interest. The principles of this policy include:

- Compensation to be paid for lands acquired through compulsory government acquisition will be fair and adequate and will be determined, among other things, through negotiations that take into consideration government investment in the area.
- No interest in or right over any land belonging to an individual or family can be disposed of without consultation with the owner or occupier of the land.
- No interest in or right over any land belonging to an individual or family can be *compulsorily acquired without payment, in reasonable time, of fair and adequate*



compensation.

Relevance of the National Lands Policy, 2015

In line with this, this RAP has been developed to guide the process leading to the acquisition of such property through continuous stakeholder (property owners) engagement and negotiations that will lead the compensation process and address subsequent grievances that may arise.

5.1.8 PUBLIC LANDS ACT CAP 116, 1958

This Act established the processes for the government's acquisition, possession, or repossession of land, as well as the subsequent compensation of impacted parties. Part I, paragraphs 6 and 7, state that the Director of Surveys and Lands may access the property, set out, appropriate, and take the amount of the property mentioned in the said warrant once twenty-one days have passed from the publication of the relevant warrant in the Gazette. To lay out, appropriate, and take the land stated in any such warrant, the Director of Surveys and Lands must first mark out the area and issue a notice.

PART II, 15 (Compensation)

All parties interested in any land that may be appropriated, taken, or entered upon as mentioned above, including its owners and occupiers, shall be entitled to and receive compensation for the value of the land so be taken and appropriated, as well as for any damages sustained by these parties as a result of the exercise of the powers granted by this Ordinance with regard to such Public Lands. The precise amount of compensation will be decided upon.

Relevance of the Public Lands Act Cap 116, 1958 to the RAP

In order to implement the compensation plans recommended in this RAP, Guma will engage in inclusive dialogue with land/property owners and the appropriate government agencies provided there is going to be any loss of land by any person or group of individuals/institution for the purpose of implementing the WASHEARP project.



5.1.9 SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT, 2012

The Sexual Offences Act of 2012 criminalizes non-consensual sex between persons, including spouses. The Act increased the consensual age from 13 years, under the Prevention of Cruelty Against Children Act (CAP 31) to 18 years. Section 19 of the Act introduces the concept sexual penetration, which replaces Unlawful Canal Knowledge and increases the organs involved in sexual penetration to include the mouth and anus. The Act further provides that any object used for penetration satisfies the act of sexual penetration. The Act is gender neutral, technically including sexual acts between same sexes. Marriage is not a defense for perpetrators under this Act. The confidentiality of victims (survivors) during investigation and prosecution are guaranteed under the Act. The Act also provides for medical assistance for survivors. The Act explicitly set out sanctions for offenders including jail terms.

5.1.10 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT OF 2004 AMENDED IN 2022

This Act addresses the creation and management of local councils across the nation to provide significant decentralization and devolution of government responsibilities. It stipulates that a local council shall be the highest political authority in the locality and shall have legislative and executive powers to be exercised in accordance with this Act or any other enactment. As per the provisions of this Act, the Local Councils hold the highest political authority in the town or city and are entrusted with legislative and executive responsibilities. Communities, including districts, towns, and cities, are established by this Act under Section 2 of its First Schedule. The duties assigned to Local Councils are outlined in the Third Schedule.



Relevance of the Local Government Act, 2004 To The RAP

GUMA acknowledges that the communities that own the property in the areas where the proposed development will take place are under their jurisdiction.

5.1.11 The National Development-Induced Resettlement Act, 2023 and its application

The National Development-Induced Resettlement (NDIR) Act of 2023 provides a comprehensive legal framework for managing resettlement activities in development projects across Sierra Leone. For the GUMA pipeline laying project, this legislation establishes several critical requirements:

- **Compensation Framework:** Mandates fair and adequate compensation for affected properties, assets, and livelihoods based on current market values.
- **Public Consultation:** Requires thorough engagement with affected communities throughout the resettlement planning and implementation process.
- **Grievance Resolution:** Establishes a structured mechanism for addressing complaints and concerns from Project Affected Persons (PAPs).
- **Vulnerable Groups Protection:** Provides special considerations and additional support for vulnerable populations affected by the project.

The Act specifically requires the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to include:

- Detailed socio-economic surveys of affected populations
- Comprehensive asset inventory and valuation
- Clear timeline for compensation disbursement
- Monitoring and evaluation framework

For the GUMA pipeline project, compliance with the NDIR Act ensures legal protection for both the project implementers and affected persons while promoting sustainable development practices.



5.2 INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION

5.2.1 OPERATIONAL SAFEGUARDS OF THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (AFDB)

Any AfDB-funded projects that require the relocation of people through force are covered by this safeguard. In order to improve their standard of living, ability to generate income, level of production, and overall means of subsistence, it ensures that people who have been relocated are treated fairly, equitably, and with consideration for their social and cultural backgrounds; that they receive compensation and resettlement support; and that they are given a fair opportunity to benefit from the project that will result in their resettlement.

The involuntary resettlement policy's goals are to:

- ✓ Reduce the impact of resettlement when it becomes apparent that forced relocation is unavoidable after all viable other project concepts have been taken into consideration.
- ✓ Ensure that displaced people receive significant resettlement assistance under the project so that their standard of living, ability to earn an income, level of production, and overall means of living are improved beyond the pre-project level.
- ✓ Ensure that displaced people are meaningfully consulted and given opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement programs.
- ✓ Prevent poorly drafted and executed resettlement plans by establishing a system for tracking the effectiveness of involuntary resettlement programs and addressing issues as they occur.

5.2.2 LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT,

IFC PS5's overarching objective is to ensure that affected livelihoods are restored to pre-project levels and, if feasible, enhanced as thus below: avoid or at least minimize forced resettlement;



improve or at least restore displaced people's standards of living and livelihoods; and give displaced people opportunities for rehabilitation. IFC PS5 requires the development and implementation of a comprehensive RAP. To mitigate resettlement impacts, a comprehensive action plan needs to be included to the RAP. It should specify the actions and procedures that will need to be taken to mitigate the project's adverse impact, compensate for losses, and provide developmental benefits to those who will be uprooted or relocated because of the project. The project sponsor will be solely in charge of the resettlement process. The Guma Valley Water Corporation will ensure that planning and consultations regarding land surveying and compensation include the relevant government line ministries involved in land acquisition, zoning, and the implementation of resettlement and compensation measures. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and a Grievance Redress team will oversee and coordinate the project's compensation plan's implementation. Meetings will be held on a regular basis to discuss relevant compensation-related matters, resolve conflicts, monitor the implementation of compensation, and create practical answers to unfinished business.



Table 1: IFC/AFDB Safeguard Policies on resettlement and compensation

TITLE	SUMMARY	APPLICATION
<p>IFC/AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT</p>	<p>If appropriate measures are not carefully planned and executed, involuntary resettlement may result in severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage. These factors lead to the following overarching goals for the Bank's involuntary resettlement policy: (a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.</p> <p>(b) Resettlement should be planned and carried out as sustainable development programmes when it is not possible to prevent it. This way, enough funding will be provided so that those who have been relocated by the project can benefit from its positive impacts. People who have been relocated ought to be actively consulted and given the chance to contribute to the development and execution of resettlement initiatives.</p>	<p>The proposed construction activities have been carefully designed with consideration to these policies. The designs provided were subjected to thorough review to avoid as many houses and community infrastructure as possible.</p> <p>The proposed construction activities will enhance sustainable development and improve access to water for domestic and businesses and improve health care etc.</p> <p>In line with these guidelines, all project affected persons will be duly compensated and where applicable displacement benefits and livelihood restoration programs will be implemented.</p>



	<p>(c) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels</p>	
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TITLE	SUMMARY	APPLICATION
	or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.	
National Development-Induced Resettlement Act, 2023"	Provides a comprehensive legal framework for managing resettlement activities in development projects across Sierra Leone	Ensure legal protection for both the project implementers and affected persons while promoting sustainable development practices

5.3 GAP ANALYSIS

There are some notable disparities between the GoSL compensation/resettlement regulations and those of IFC PS 5, AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS-5),. Table 3.2 below provides a summary of these variations. The AfDB and IFC policies advise using the stricter provision when there are discrepancies.

Table 2: Comparison of Sierra Leonean Regulations with IFC/AFDB Policies

Topic	Sierra Leonean Legislation Requirement	IFC/ AFDB policy requirement	Proposed Gap Filling Procedures
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Timing of compensation payment	National Development-Induced Resettlement Act, 2023 requires prompt compensation	Prior to displacement	If necessitated, compensation payments are to be done prior to relocation/displacement and before the commencement of the physical activity.
Calculation of compensation	Fair and adequate as per National Development-Induced Resettlement Act, 2023	Full replacement cost	The Full Replacement Cost Approach will be adopted for the calculation of compensation. No depreciation will be considered.



Topic	Sierra Leonean Legislation Requirement	IFC/ AFDB policy requirement	Proposed Gap Filling Procedures
Encroachers after cut-off date	National Development-Induced Resettlement Act, 2023 and Land Acquisition and Compensation Act 1963 set provisions for cut-off dates	Persons who encroach onto the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any form of resettlement assistance. Those who have not been formally informed of a cut-off date and who are in a ROW are entitled to compensation for assets, excluding land.	Persons who make claims after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation.
Livelihood restoration	National Development-Induced Resettlement Act, 2023 includes basic provisions for livelihood restoration	To restore the standard of living and preferably improve livelihoods. Compensation for lost assets can be monetary, in-kind, or both.	It is necessary to develop detailed Livelihood Restoration Plans with measurable outcomes



<p>Crops on lost land or encumbered land or land submitted to limitation of use with titles</p>	<p>Valuation based on reasonable loss per National Development-Induced Resettlement Act, 2023</p>	<p>Entitled to cash compensation to the value of standing crops at current market value, and transition allowance that makes provision for loss in potential income while replacement crops mature.</p>	<p>Compensation for crop loss no matter the land entitlement.</p>
<p>Squatters</p>	<p>No provision in Land Acquisition and Compensation Act 1963 for PAPs with no claim whatsoever to land. They are deemed not to be eligible and therefore not entitled to any compensation</p>	<p>Squatters are to be provided resettlement assistance and compensation for lost or damaged structures, and trees or crops</p>	<p>Squatters are to be provided with resettlement assistance and compensations for crops, trees and structures (but no compensation for land).</p>



Topic	Sierra Leonean Legislation Requirement	IFC/ AFDB policy requirement	Proposed Gap Filling Procedures
	eligible and therefore not entitled to any compensation	they planted (but no compensation for land itself)	trees and structures (but no compensation for land)
Resettlement options and alternatives	National Development-Induced Resettlement Act, 2023 offers limited options	PAPs are to be informed about their options and rights, consulted, offered choices, provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement	Best practice is to inform PAPs about their options and rights.
Land Tenants	Entitled to compensation based upon the number of rights they hold upon land under relevant laws per Land Rights Act 2022	PAPs are entitled to full, fair, and prompt compensation, either cash or in-kind, and other relocation assistance.	Land tenants attract compensation irrespective of the legal recognition of their occupancy
Property under dispute for ownership	Land Rights Act 2022 establishes resolution mechanisms	Disputed or unclear ownership to be resolved by courts or ministries	No works to proceed on disputed or unclearly-owned land until resolved by competent body



Land Users	In some cases, land users have some form of secured tenure extended to them under Land Rights Act 2022. In other cases, land users are not entitled to compensation for land but are entitled to compensation for crops and any other economic assets.	Entitled to compensation for crops, may be entitled to replacement land and income must be restored to pre-project levels at least.	Provisions are almost the same
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Topic	Sierra Leonean Legislation Requirement	IFC/ AFDB policy requirement	Proposed Gap Filling Procedures
	land but are entitled to compensation for crops and any other economic assets.		
Treatment of vulnerable persons	There are several acts that protects the rights of women, children, physically challenged persons, and the dignity of all Sierra Leoneans include aged people, etc. in Sierra Leone. These laws however, are not specific to the treatment of vulnerable person in the process of resettlement. in Sierra Leone (Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Act 2022, Persons with Disability	Particular attention to the specific needs and concerns of vulnerable groups. May require specific measures and/or assistance during the RAP implementation process. Specific approach to ensure they have access to consultation process and complaints management mechanism.	Vulnerable persons will be given due consideration and granted all entitlements. However, the national regulations do not have provisions for livelihood restoration



	Act 2011		
Grievances	According to the National Development-Induced Resettlement Act, 2023 Recourse to legal channels	A grievance mechanism that is appropriate and can be used without fear or favor is a requirement.	Establish project-specific GRMs with multiple access points as noted in gap analysis



Topic	Sierra Leonean Legislation Requirement	IFC/ AFDB policy requirement	Proposed Gap Filling Procedures
Planning Resettlement activities	In consultation with the Environmental Protection Agency Act 2008 although not fully explained under the requirement	Explicit requirement to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Restoration Plan to specifically address the nature of displacement and plan for remedial actions.	Develop comprehensive RAPs and LRPs that meet international standards.
Consultation	The laws of Sierra Leone make provision for negotiations, dialogue and redress. This is implied in the area of stakeholder's consultation it explained in the National Development-Induced Resettlement Act, 2023 and Environmental	Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.	There is no standard process to guide the process of consultation. It is suggested to implement robust stakeholder engagement plans with documented consultation.



Forms of payment	Usually, cash according to National Development-Induced Resettlement Act, 2023 but this required more information and verification	Compensation for lost assets can be monetary, in-kind, or both. When land taken is the primary source of income and livelihood or residential land, PAPs should be provided with land (land for land).	To offer both monetary and in-kind compensation options where applicable.



6 PROJECT RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS EVALUATION AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

The RAP team carried out consultations with the headmen, Members of Parliaments, Councilors and other officials of the various communities on the 10th and 11th January, 2024. Sensitization meetings were held in respective project communities and aimed to disclose and explain the RAP study, valuation process and how it is conducted according to Legislation and Policies of Sierra Leone as well as safeguard requirements of AfDB and other multilateral financiers. During sensitization meetings, the project planning schedule was disclosed, cut-off for eligibility explained and rights of PAPs and grievance procedures outlined. All meetings were chaired by the respective community Local headman/chairpersons and aimed to create awareness about the RAP; quell any apprehensions PAPs might have about resettlement thus enabling them to provide true household and personal information during the survey. Further details on stakeholder engagement will be provided in the Stakeholders engagement report.

During the phases of pipe laying and operation, the project is expected to generate both positive and negative impacts as shown below:

6.1 POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS

The FWAERP project may have some positive effects, including:

- **Employment creation:** Short-term job opportunities will be available during the implementation phase.
- **Boost in local trade:** Project workers will expand the pool of potential buyers, supporting petty trading, food sales, and the supply of granite and dimension stones from community quarry sites.
- **Improved water access:** Reduced distance and time spent by residents to fetch water, leading to increased water supply for both target and adjacent communities.
- **Health and education benefits:** Access to cleaner drinking water will lower waterborne diseases and improve school attendance, as children, particularly girls will spend less time fetching water. This is also expected to reduce risks of teenage pregnancies associated with water collection errands.



- Community well-being: The project infrastructure will improve the physical appearance of the area, eliminate leakages in the existing network, and reduce surface runoff and flooding.



6.2 Anticipated Project Impacts



Impacts on Assets

The principal impacts on physical assets are associated with the pipe laying process:

- **Boundary walls, pavements, and drainage structures:** Some may be dug up during pipeline installation, with perimeter fences and makeshift commercial structures potentially affected. These structures will be removed and reinstated within 24 hours. Such disturbances will be immediately restored. Where they cannot be reinstated within 24 hours, the pipeline alignment will be diverted into the carriageway, in line with the approved design and with the consent of GVWC and SLRA.
- **Roads and driveways:** Distribution network works will affect roads and driveways, which will require reinstatement in line with SLRA standards after pipe laying.
- **Utility infrastructure:** Electricity poles and trees may be affected in limited instances and will require relocation, protection, or diversion of alignment to minimize impact. The affected communities will be consulted before commencement of works through the grievance committees

Social Impacts

Social impacts may arise during project implementation, including:

- **Gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual harassment:** Risks include potential targeting of women and girls in host communities by project workers.
- **Child protection risks:** Possibility of violence, abuse, or exploitation of children.
- **Security concerns:** Increased project-related population may heighten risks of theft or other criminal activity.
- **Construction-related disturbances:** Noise, vibration, dust, and temporary traffic congestion or obstruction during pipe laying. Where diversion into the carriageway is required, appropriate traffic management will be applied in consultation with SLRA.

Livelihood Impacts

Potential livelihood impacts are expected to be minor, temporary, and largely related to the right-of-way (RoW):



- **Economic displacement:** Temporary disruptions to roadside businesses and road users during installation. These will be minimized through community consultations, sensitization, and engineering design that incorporates reinstatement and diversion where necessary.
- **Income loss:** Owners of makeshift business structures along the RoW may experience short-term disruptions. Where such structures can be reinstated within 24 hours, they will be promptly restored, where not, diversion into the carriageway will be applied with SLRA’s approval to avoid permanent income loss.
- **Employment opportunities:** Temporary job creation during the implementation phase will support local livelihoods.
- **Access to clean water:** Improved access will enhance household productivity, reduce healthcare costs from waterborne diseases, and create broader economic benefits.

Impact, Mitigation and Responsibility Matrix

Impact	Proposed Mitigation / Reinstatement Measure	Responsibility
Damage to makeshift commercial structures, pavements and driveways during pipe laying	Reinstate within 24 hours to avoid economic loss and inconvenience.	BBC (implementation), GVWC & SLRA (approval & oversight) MoP community supervision
Damage to boundary walls, fences, pavements, or drainage structures during pipe laying	divert alignment into the carriageway in line with the design and with GVWC & SLRA supervision	BBC (implementation), GVWC & SLRA (approval & oversight) MoP (Supervision)
Temporary obstruction of driveways and road crossings	Provide safe alternative access; reinstate road surface in line with SLRA standards after pipe laying	Contractor, SLRA (monitoring)



Disturbance to roadside businesses / makeshift structures along RoW	Reinstatement of structures within 24 hours; if not feasible, diversion into carriageway to avoid economic loss	Contractor (execution), GVWC & SLRA (approval, monitoring) community supervision
Loss of utility infrastructure (electricity poles, trees, small installations)	Coordinate with utility providers; relocate or protect assets; divert alignment where necessary	Contractor (coordination & execution), GVWC & SLRA (supervision)
Temporary disruption to traffic flow during diversions into carriageway	Traffic management plan developed in consultation with SLRA; signposting, alternative routes, and safety barriers provided	Contractor (execution), SLRA (approval & oversight)
Noise, vibration, dust, and other nuisances during pipe laying	Apply dust suppression, controlled working hours, proper disposal of spoil, and noise control measures	Contractor, GVWC (monitoring)
Risk of GBV, SEA/SH, or child protection violations	Enforce Code of Conduct for workers; implement grievance redress system; community sensitization on GBV risks	Contractor (implementation), GVWC (oversight); Independent Safeguards Team (monitoring)
Security risks (e.g., theft, community tensions)	Engage local authorities; employ licensed security personnel; community engagement and grievance management	Contractor (execution), GVWC (oversight)
Economic displacement of informal traders/users	Minimize disruption through consultations and engineering design that prioritizes reinstatement or diversion; ensure businesses return to normal operations after reinstatement	Contractor (execution); GVWC (community liaison); SLRA (approval)
Employment generation (positive)	Recruit locally where possible; ensure fair wages and equal opportunities	Contractor (execution); GVWC (monitoring)
Improved access to clean water (positive)	Ensure effective testing, commissioning, and community sensitization on proper use	GVWC (implementation & monitoring)



6.3 MITIGATION MEASURES TO MINIMIZING RESETTLEMENT: PROJECT IMPACT

This project uses technology and adaptability to minimize its negative effects on the environment and its users. The recipient communities would require little property for the distribution pipes, and there might only be minor disruptions to roads, culverts, drainages, and temporary relocation of PAPs. To prevent surface disturbances, the majority of the distribution pipes would be buried.

The land required for the installation of the distribution pipelines would only be a small portion of the affected land/assets, and the remainder would still be economically viable to the PAPs. This is because most of the distribution pipes would be buried to prevent surface disturbances. To avoid the purchase of private land and lessen its effects on people and the environment, suitable alternatives were also investigated.

7 GENDER AND VULNERABLE PERSONS IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MEASURES

7.1 WOMEN AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Women in the project area work in the informal economy, which does not provide a secure or adequate income to cover their needs at home, making them exposed to various types of physical and mental abuse that may lead to different types of gender-based violence. The majority of the trade that these women were seen doing along the roadway involved local goods and cooked cuisine. The trading activities give relatives the opportunity to work for themselves as unpaid family members. Many factors, including cultural views, the history of conflict, and the political climate, influence violence against women in Sierra Leone. These factors have an impact on the various forms of violence that women in Sierra Leone experience, many of which are related.

In 2008, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender, and Children's Affairs devolved some Local Councils, including Sexual Based Violence, but the Local Councils and targeted communities are limited and challenged with resources to implement programs related to the many issues



arising from gender-based violence, and the situation is getting worse. In a typical Sierra Leonean family, the father oversees the women and the kids and exercises control over them.

When it comes to employment, women should be offered the same opportunities as men. They ought to be hired for unskilled jobs as well as skilled jobs where the woman may show competence. Notwithstanding the likelihood that women will find employment, gender-based violence against women still poses a threat.

Community men who are reluctant to partake in the construction work are likely to intimidate and instigate their counterparts that are involved in the digging process thereby provoking violence. Additionally, parents have the option of sending their children to work as laborers or even working alongside them which result in child abuse.

IFC defines vulnerable persons as those who, “by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status, may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits”. For the purposes of this RAP, vulnerable persons are defined in accordance with the above IFC definition

7.2 PROPOSED MEASURES

In order to reduce gender-based violence within these communities, it is proposed that communities hold a meeting with Traditional Authorities, Sierra Leone Police (SLP,) Women's Organizations, Youth Groups, and community people to discuss concerns of violence against women (VAW) and reach a consensus on how to handle cases of VAW. Instances of GBV should be reported to the Women's Networks set up to follow up on the cases as well as the Family Support Unit of the Sierra Leone Police. To work with the FSU and MoSW, MoGCA officers to obtain data from their records on early warning signs of VAW that will be examined to educate their communities about conflict avoidance.

Men will be taught as part of the sensitization effort that it is unlawful to use violence of any kind against their wives (these are related to physical or economical abuse). Communities will also get



education about the project's policy against using child labor. To confirm that each lady chose to work voluntarily and uncomfortably, interviews should be conducted with each one of them.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

A detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Statement (ESIA) report has therefore been prepared for the project and this report provides information on the potential environmental impacts of the associated resettlement issues. It is expected that the project shall involve an influx of workers into the project area which has concomitant impacts on both the environment and the resettlement program. The methods adopted in identifying the impacts to be associated with the proposed project, and its assessment were based on information gathered during community meetings, surveys, analysis and results of the biological, physical and socio-economic and cultural data and consultations with stakeholders.

The project is expected to have diverse socio-economic impacts in the four selected communities. It needs to be stressed that, being a project that cuts across streets within the communities (with careful selection of the route) entire communities will not be affected thus occasioning resettlement. To ensure that, the impacts on individuals are minimized, GVWC instituted several measures to address the extent of the effect of the project on the communities. This section provides information of the assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage the involuntary resettlement impacts.

8.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The National Development-Induced Resettlement (NDIR) Act of 2023 provides a comprehensive legal and institutional framework for managing resettlement activities in development projects across Sierra Leone. The Ministry of Planning and Economic Development have established a department to coordinate and handle resettlement matters and resettlement related issue, carry out the following function:

Monitor and ensure the compliance of the development induced resettlement with applicable laws and regulations.



Received application for resettlement license, assess and approve resettlement management plan in respect of qualifying project and issues resettlement license.

Coordinate the activities of bodies concerning with the technical and practical aspect of resettlement and serve as channel of communication between these bodies and the ministry.

Issues notices in the form of directives procedures to ensure compliance with the Act

The responsibility for the management and protection of the environment presently lies with the Environmental Protection Agency and the Ministry of the Environment. The administrative head of the Ministry of Environment is the Permanent Secretary who is responsible for coordinating the functions of the Ministry and correspond with other Ministries, Agencies and Departments. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) through the Environment Protection Agency Act of 2008 as amended in 2022, has autonomous authority over the governance of the Environment in Sierra Leone. Prior to the creation of the Ministry of Environment, the EPA operated under the direct supervision of the Office of the President.

The EPA-SL is headed by an Executive Chairperson, who serves as the Administrative Head of the Agency and Secretary to the Board. However, the Board is comprised of stakeholders in the various

line ministries and departments. The Agency in collaboration with other stakeholders has also prepared various environmental regulations and Policies with very clear goals, objectives and strategies to enhance environmental compliance and sustainability.

In the context of resettlement management, the EPA's role includes ensuring that all environmental and social safeguards are adhered to during the implementation of projects. This involves monitoring the management of environmental and social issues, including resettlement, to ensure compliance with the approved conditions and standards .



9 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS, OPINIONS EXPRESSED

The consultations formed part of strengthening community participation in the project. Two Stakeholder engagements were conducted during the preparation of the RAP. The first involved a one-on-one dialogue with persons in the various affected communities during the reconnaissance visit on 10th and 11th January 2024. All the issues raised were responded to by the Consultant. The summary of issues and concerns raised during the stakeholder engagement is herewith annex 1.

- ✚ Proposed water project
- ✚ Environmental and social concerns
- ✚ Effects of the projects on shelters
- ✚ Land use planning and zoning
- ✚ Historical or Cultural areas of concern
- ✚ Resettlement issues.

10 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

Based on the issuance of an environmental permit from EPA-SL, the proponent may then go ahead and acquire the right-of-way in compliance with all laws, regulations, operational directives and guidelines. PAPs and asset inventory, valuation, and compensation were set up under an entitlements and compensation eligibility framework formulated in compliance with AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 and Sierra Leonean legislation. The fundamental tenet of the AfDB safeguard is that poorly prepared/planned involuntary resettlement can have long-term adverse consequences and that physical and economic displacement of PAPs if not mitigated, can result in serious economic, social and environmental risks and impacts and therefore PAPs should be supported in their efforts to enhance their standard of life, ability to earn a living and productivity, or at the very least, to get them to their pre-project state, with the understanding that a person's lack of legal title does not bar them from receiving rehabilitation assistance or compensation. The land lying within the Right of Way (RoW) will be subject to provisions of the RoW Regulations, in the Sierra Leone Road Authority Act 2010 which prohibit



several activities in the RoW, including mining, construction of buildings and cultivation or farming. Persons whose properties fall within the RoW have been identified through consultations with local authorities, chiefs/chairmen, community members. If there are any vulnerable PAPs, the consultant shall develop a strategy to support such PAPs during RAP implementation and will define the compensation mechanism for any vulnerable PAPs and support engagement of these PAPs in a manner that is consistent with AfDB policies and relevant local legislations. We will take into consideration the fact that Special assistance should be provided during movement especially during transporting salvaged materials. Upon identification of vulnerable groups mainly women, children and elderly people, consultation and participation was key to ensure meaningful consultations with these groups to understand their concerns and incorporate their feedback into the RAP. Contractors are encouraged to employ women, specifically female headed households, who are fit and willing to work and shall be paid duly. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is established to address all grievances and it is made accessible to all, including ethnic, religious, gender, and elderly group.



10.1 RELEVANT LEGISLATION IN SIERRA LEONE CONCERNING INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

Table 3: List of relevant legislation in Sierra Leone Concerning Involuntary Resettlement Act 2023

Law/Legislation	Responsible Authority	Application
1. Public Lands Act Cap 116	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Country Planning	Make provision for the compulsory acquisition of tenant for use in public works for the benefit of the Western Area
2. Concessions Act Cap 121	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Country Planning	Regulation of the concession rights with respect to land to Natives and the constitution of a concessions Court
3. Local Government Act 2004 reviewed in 2022	Ministry of Local Government and Community Affairs	Provides for the decentralization and local administration
4. Constitution of Sierra Leone 1991	Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Country Planning	Provides for compensation for the compulsory acquisition of property
5. Environment Act 2022	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change and EPA-SL	Environmental Issues & Regulation
6. The National Commission for Social Action Act	Ministry of Development and Economic Planning	Resettlement and developmental programs
7. GUMA Act	Ministry of Water Resources and sanitation	Provision of safe and clean drinking water
8. National Development-Induced Resettlement Act, 2023	Ministry of Planning and Economic Development	Implementation of project affected compensations



9. The Sierra Leone Roads Authority Act, 1992 (As amended by the Sierra Leone Roads Authority (Amendment) Act, 2010)	The Sierra Leone Roads Authority (SLRA)	These Acts give the SLRA authority to control and clear land within the Right of Way for road development.
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Sierra Leone has a dual system of land law. In the provinces, land laws are administered predominantly as part of customary law. A more general land law, consisting mainly of received English Law, applies exclusively to land in the Western Area.

10.2 REINSTATEMENT AGREEMENTS

Compensation agreements in Sierra Leone are structured at different levels:

- Individual/household compensation – provided to persons or households who must be physically relocated or whose privately-owned assets lie outside the Sierra Leone Roads Authority (SLRA) Right of Way (RoW).
- Community compensation – applied to communally-owned land or assets, with replacement or improvements benefiting multiple households or neighborhoods (e.g., access roads, water supply).

For this sub project, all affected assets identified during surveys fall within the SLRA RoW.

Consequently, the project will adopt a reinstatement approach rather than direct cash compensation.

Under this approach:

- Makeshift structures that can be removed and reinstated within 24 hours will be carefully taken down during pipe laying and fully restored within that same period.
- Structures that cannot be removed and reinstated within 24 hours will be avoided, and the



pipeline alignment will be diverted into the carriageway, subject to the consent of the SLRA and the client (Guma Valley Water Company).

- All reinstatement works will be carried out in coherence with the approved engineering design, SLRA authorization, and Guma's oversight.
- Temporary diversions will be provided to ensure uninterrupted access for communities, households, and businesses during pipe-laying activities until full reinstatement is completed.

Cash compensation will only be considered in exceptional cases where privately-owned assets outside the RoW are inadvertently damaged during project implementation.



10.3 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The affected person here is defined as an individual or household who is directly affected by the loss of residence, business, other fixed assets (such as wells), land rights, economic trees, and economic livelihood. Ownership refers to the rightful owner of the affected property and associated assets. A property owner herein must be in possession of a site plan, which is issued by the government town planner/surveyor of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Infrastructure.

All Project Affected Persons (PAPs), including those without formal legal claims to the land they occupy, are entitled to assistance in line with the African Development Bank's Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5) on Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation.

- **PAPs Eligible for Reinstatement (Assets within the SLRA Right of Way):**

These include individuals, households, or communities whose entrances, pavements, water connections, or makeshift structures fall within the SLRA RoW. Their affected assets will be physically restored to pre-project condition or better immediately after pipe laying.

- **PAPs Eligible for Compensation (Assets outside the SLRA Right of Way):**

These are PAPs who legally own private land or assets located outside the RoW that are directly impacted by the project. Such PAPs are entitled to cash compensation at full replacement cost.

Based on the approved pipe route design, all 29 PAPs identified have their affected assets within the RoW and are therefore eligible for reinstatement rather than cash compensation.

PAPs who encroach into the RoW after the cut-off date are not eligible for reinstatement, compensation, or resettlement assistance. However, they will receive advance notice to vacate the area and remove any structures before works begin.

The notification will clearly state the implications of continuing to occupy the project area after the established cut-off date. When the first valuation study and related deadline were announced on 30th April 2024, all parties recognized as impacted were considered eligible for compensation. A Socio-economic survey was carried out to identify the persons who will be affected during the course of



laying the pipes upon approval of the design which clearly showed the route of the pipe, The completion of the census and the Environmental Social Impact Assessment therefore marked the final and second cut-off date for eligibility for entitlement on n 30th April 2025. Those who will come into the area or built any makeshift structure after the cut-off date will not be eligible for reinstatement or any form of compensation .

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

- The owners whose entrance the pipe will be laid, and entrance paved
- Communities/streets who have paved their roads with concrete
- Business people who have built makeshift structures along the right-of-way (RoW)
- Those people/communities that have exiting pipe connection that would be disconnected or distorted during the laying for new pipes.

10.4 ENTITLEMENTS

Maintaining, at a minimum, pre-project living standards, and ideally improving the livelihoods of households and individuals affected by project implementation, is a fundamental requirement of resettlement under AfDB Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5).

Compensation or assistance for lost assets may be provided in different forms:

- Monetary payments (for eligible privately-owned assets outside the RoW).
- In-kind measures such as reinstatement of entrances, pavements, or water connections within the RoW.
- Other forms of assistance, depending on the level and nature of impact.

For the Design, Supply, and Installation of the 45 km distribution system extension in Freetown, Sierra Leone, the entitlements are detailed in Section 10.3 (Eligibility Criteria):

- PAPs experiencing temporary disturbances (e.g., at compound entrances or access routes) will



receive reinstatement immediately after pipe laying.

- PAPs with legally owned assets outside the RoW, if affected, will receive cash compensation at full replacement cost.
- PAPs with makeshift structures or improvements within the RoW will be entitled to reinstatement of these assets by the project at no cost.

The majority of PAPs affected by the distribution line works will therefore benefit through full reinstatement of affected assets, as all 29 identified PAPs fall within the SLRA RoW.

This framework is based on the principle that reinstatement, compensation, relocation, or rehabilitation measures must restore, and ideally improve, the pre-project living conditions of PAPs while ensuring their meaningful participation in project benefits.

The following are the possible entitlements for project-affected people, depending on their eligibility and the reinstatement measures applicable under this RAP:

1. **Reinstatement of Affected Property** – Any boundary walls, fences, pavements, or makeshift structures within the SLRA Right-of-Way (RoW) that are impacted during pipe laying will be reinstated to their original or improved condition.
 - Structures that can be removed and restored within 24 hours will be carefully dismantled and reinstated within that period.
 - Structures that cannot be reinstated within 24 hours will be avoided, and the pipeline will be diverted into the carriageway, with prior consent from SLRA and Guma Valley Water Company.
2. **Temporary Access Measures** – Where reinstatement is ongoing, temporary diversions will be provided to ensure that residents, businesses, and road users retain access during construction.
3. **Business Continuity Support** – For small businesses (e.g., makeshift kiosks, roadside sellers) affected during pipe laying, reinstatement will ensure that business structures are restored promptly. Where temporary disruption is unavoidable, the Contractor will minimize downtime through phased works and community sensitization.
4. **Exceptional Damages Outside RoW** – If privately owned assets outside the SLRA RoW are inadvertently affected during construction, replacement or cash-based reinstatement will be considered on a case-by-case basis.



10.5 CUT-OFF DATE

The cut-off date for the compensation was officially announced to PAPs and community leaders during the updated census and identification process. The public consultation has been held since January 2024 with the launching of information and sensitization campaigns conducted by the consultant in the various communities affected. We slated 30th April 2024 as the cut-off date. The completion of the census and Environmental social Impact Assessment public disclosure therefore established 30th April 2025 as the final and second cut-off date for determining eligibility, on two occasions the sign posts were erected and the consultant repeatedly announced the date in stakeholder consultation and public disclosure meetings. And during socio economic survey, this date was repeatedly announced to community members and stakeholders in the various communities at any given opportunity the consultant had to visit those communities. The consultant announced that illegitimate PAPs will not be compensated if they move into project-affected areas after the deadline. But before the plan is implemented, these PAPs will be formally notified to ask them to leave the area and remove any impacted structures.



10.6 GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE REINSTATEMENT AND COMPENSATION

Principle	Reinstatement (SLRA RoW Assets)	Compensation (Outside RoW Assets)
Eligibility	PAPs with assets (e.g., fences, pavements, makeshift structures, kiosks) located within the SLRA RoW.	PAPs with privately-owned assets outside the RoW that are directly and inadvertently affected.
Form of Entitlement	- Structures that can be removed and restored within 24 hours will be dismantled and reinstated. - Structures that cannot be reinstated within 24 hours will be avoided and the pipeline diverted	Cash compensation at full replacement cost, without depreciation, for any damaged assets outside the RoW.



	into the carriageway, with SLRA and Guma consent.	
Deductions	No costs or deductions to PAPs for reinstatement works.	No deductions for salvageable materials, registration fees, or taxes.
Consultation	PAPs consulted on reinstatement methods to ensure restoration to pre-project condition or better.	Compensation rates disclosed and benchmarked against prevailing market values.
Movable Assets	Temporary relocation and reinstatement of movable assets (e.g., kiosks, stalls, water taps) where feasible.	Moving allowance provided for the safe transfer of belongings or equipment.
Timing	- Reinstatement carried out immediately after pipe laying in each affected section. - 24-hour reinstatement applied to temporary/makeshift structures.	Compensation must be fully paid before clearance or displacement begins.

10.7 PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

The Project Affected Persons (PAPs) for the pipe-laying works include all individuals, households, or communities identified as being directly affected by construction activities. These are:

- **Property Owners within the RoW:** Persons whose structures, pavements, or other assets located in the SLRA Right of Way (RoW) are partly or wholly affected, either permanently or temporarily.
- **Households with Affected Entrances:** Persons whose residential compound entrances will be disturbed during pipe-laying and will require reinstatement after works are completed.



- **Communities with Paved Streets:** Streets or neighborhoods that have paved their roads with concrete, which will be cut during pipe installation and reinstated immediately after construction.



10.8 Valuation Method

Reinstatement of SLRA Right-of-Way (RoW) Assets

All affected assets located within the SLRA RoW — including entrances, pavements, water connections, makeshift kiosks, boundary walls, fences, and other minor structures, will be physically restored or rebuilt immediately after pipe laying.

- Assets that can be dismantled and reinstated within 24 hours will be carefully removed and restored within the same period.
- Where structures cannot be reinstated within 24 hours, the pipeline alignment will be diverted into the carriageway, with the consent of the SLRA and Guma Valley Water Company, to avoid unnecessary disruption.
- Reinstatement works will aim to return assets to their pre-project condition or better, using equivalent or improved materials and workmanship.

Replacement Cost Valuation (For Record-Keeping and Exceptional Cases Outside RoW)

While reinstatement is the primary approach under this RAP, replacement cost valuation has been undertaken for record purposes and to guide exceptional compensation cases outside the RoW:

- The valuation of affected structures follows the replacement cost method, consistent with AfDB OS5 and Sierra Leone's legal framework.
- Replacement cost reflects the current cost of reconstructing a structure or facility with equivalent functionality and standard, using prevailing materials and techniques.
- Each structure was measured by its components (foundation, reinforcement, roofing, finishes) and priced using current construction rates.
- A sample open-market valuation was also conducted to cross-check replacement cost estimates.

Measurement Basis

- Floor areas were calculated as Gross Floor Area (GFA), measured from the external wall faces.
- The cost of land was excluded, as pipelines will be installed within the SLRA RoW, which does not require additional land acquisition. This was explained to PAPs during consultations.



Timing of Reinstatement and Compensation

- Reinstatement works will be undertaken immediately after pipe laying in each section, with the 24-hour rule applied to temporary/makeshift structures.
- In the rare event of cash compensation for privately owned assets outside the RoW, payment will be made at least one month before works commence in the respective area.

Assumptions

The valuation assumes that property titles are valid and free from encumbrances.

Table 4: Classification and valuation of assets

No.	Asset Category	Cost Per m ² or m ³
1	Corrugated Sheet Structures	80 NLe /m ²
2	Tarmac Road	1400 NLe/m ²
3	Concrete Road	350 NLe/m ²
4	Reinforce concrete structures	3,500 NLe/m ³
5	Block Fence	300 NLe/m ²
6	Crops (backyard garden) and Economic Trees	Varies (depending on type and age of tree)

The consultant identified and evaluated all persons, assets and crops that are likely to be directly affected by the project. The consultant valued all private property (assets and crops) affected by the project and recommend appropriate reinstatement and adequate compensation for them. The consultant evaluated the PAPs to determine whether there are any that may need to be resettled and make adequate recommendation to the client.

10.9 IDENTIFICATION OF THE VULNERABLE



Vulnerable PAPs are individuals or groups who may require special attention or additional support during reinstatement or compensation activities. These include, but are not limited to:

- Persons with disabilities or severe physical illnesses.
- Elderly persons (65 years and above) or those who are physically weak.
- Widows or female heads of households.
- Minors heading households.
- Persons living with chronic illnesses.
- Migrants or refugees with limited social support.

Special measures will be taken to ensure that these vulnerable groups are not disproportionately affected by project activities and receive the assistance needed to restore or maintain their pre-project living conditions.

Reinstatement Action Plan for Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

1. Objective

To restore or improve pre-project living conditions of PAPs whose assets are affected within the SLRA Right of Way (RoW) during the design, supply, and installation of the 45 km distribution system extension.

2. Scope

- **Assets covered:** Entrances, concrete pavements, boundary walls, water connections, makeshift structures, and other minor structures within the RoW.
- **Beneficiaries:** All 29 identified PAPs within the RoW, including households, business operators, and communities with affected streets or entrances.
- **Exclusions:** Land costs, as the pipelaying strip is minimal. Cash compensation applies only for assets outside the RoW.

3. Key Principles

- **Restoration before use:** All affected assets will be reinstated immediately after pipe laying.
- **Quality standard:** Reinstatement must meet or exceed pre-project conditions, using equivalent



materials and workmanship.

- **Stakeholder consultation:** PAPs will be informed and consulted on reinstatement methods, timing, and progress.
- **Safety:** Works will be conducted safely, with work sites barricaded and, where feasible, Sunday operations scheduled to reduce disruption.
- **Vulnerable PAPs:** Special measures for elderly, disabled, minor or female-headed households, chronically ill etc.

4. Implementation Steps

Step	Activity	Responsible Party	Timeline	Notes
1	Verification of PAPs	BBC (Contractor)	Prior to construction	Confirm all eligible PAPs; update records.
2	Detailed Asset Survey	BBC (Contractor)	Pre-construction	Document affected assets and measure gross floor area for reinstatement planning.
3	Consultation	GUMA, MoPED and BBC (Contractor)	Pre-construction	Explain reinstatement plan, timing, and safety measures to PAPs.
4	Preparation of Work Sites	BBC (Contractor)	During construction	Barricade sites, mark affected structures, schedule Sunday and night or off-peak works if needed.
5	Pipe Laying	BBC (Contractor)	As per project schedule	Minimize disruption; temporarily protect movable assets where feasible.



6	Reinstatement of Affected Assets	BBC (Contractor)	Immediately after pipe laying in each section	Restore entrances, pavements, boundary walls, water connections, and makeshift structures to pre-project condition or better.
7	Quality Inspection	GUMA, MoPED and Supervision Consultant	Post-reinstatement	Verify reinstatement meets specifications and is satisfactory to PAPs.
8	Documentation & Handover	BBC (Contractor)	After reinstatement	Record all reinstatement works, receive PAP confirmation/sign-off.
10	Grievance Redress	GUMA, MoPED Supervision Consultant and BBC (Contractor)	Ongoing	Address PAP concerns or disputes promptly.

5. Monitoring and Reporting

- **Internal monitoring:** GUMA, MoPED and Supervision Consultant will conduct regular in-house inspections.
- **Independent monitoring:** Third-party monitors will verify the quality and timeliness of reinstatement.
- **Reporting:** Monthly reports on reinstatement progress will be submitted to project management and shared with community representatives.

6. Budget Considerations

- Costs for reinstatement will include materials, labor, and supervision but exclude land costs.
- Contingency provisions should cover vulnerable PAP support and minor adjustments due to unforeseen construction impacts.



- Reinstatement cost by whom

7. Grievance Mechanism

- PAPs can report dissatisfaction with reinstatement quality or delays.
- Complaints will be addressed within 14 working days and documented.
- The process is free of charge and accessible to all PAPs, including vulnerable groups.

8. Conclusion

This Reinstatement Action Plan ensures that all affected assets within the RoW are restored to pre-project or improved conditions, minimizing disruptions to livelihoods and maintaining compliance with AfDB OS5 and Sierra Leone regulations.

11 RAP INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

11.1 RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

The project's involuntary resettlement activities would be carried out by different governmental organizations and authorities. The Project Implementation Unit at Guma Valley will oversee coordinating the various organizations and agencies and, if required, will draft a formal contract with the agencies requiring them to supply their services on time in accordance with the project timeline and/or the implementation schedule. The roles of the various institutions are listed below.

11.1.1 MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (MOWR)

On behalf of the government, the Ministry of Water Resources (MWR) will have primary responsibility for reviewing and approving the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and all associated documentation. This oversight ensures full accountability and compliance with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) at the Guma Valley Water Company (GVWC) will directly manage all aspects of land acquisition and



resettlement processes under their Land Acquisition mandate. Their key responsibilities include:

- Ensuring adequate and timely funding is available for RAP implementation
- Managing and tracking all RAP-related expenditures
- Coordinating with relevant stakeholders throughout the implementation process
- Maintaining detailed documentation of all resettlement activities

This structured approach will ensure efficient implementation while maintaining proper financial oversight and accountability throughout the resettlement process. The completion audit will assess whether RAP objectives have been achieved and if any corrective actions are needed.

11.1.2 GUMA VALLEY WATER COMPANY (GVWC)

For each of the program's sub-projects, the GVWC will designate a social safeguard specialist with the appropriate training and expertise to oversee and coordinate all activities regarding the implementation of resettlement. This covers cross-agency cooperation as well as the planning, carrying out, and financing of all land acquisition (where applicable) and resettlement activities. They will exercise their functions through their social safeguard officer who will be responsible for the general management of the planning and implementation of all the land acquisition and resettlement tasks which include:

- Screening the projects and ensuring that the RAP is properly prepared and sent to AfDB for review as required.
- Supervising the consultants that prepare the RAP and assist in implementation.
- Ensuring proper internal monitoring.
- Offer direction and support to the NGOs and CBOs involved in the project for the execution of the public information dissemination, stakeholder consultation, and participation process.
- Review and determine the required RAP budget.



- Monitor the development and execution of RAP.
- Keep an eye on the procedure of paying compensation.
- Support the resolution of complaints about RAP operations.
- Work together with other ministries and relevant government agencies.
- Compile the consultant's RAP and send it to the funding authority.

11.1.3 THE MAIN CONTRACTOR/BBC

BBC would serve as a supervisor overseeing the work of the RAP sub-consultant. BBC is required to:

- Facilitate the RAP Consultants.
- Enforce environmental and social protocols in the **Environmental and Social (Health and Safety) Management Plan**.
- Ensure all program partners use the Grievance Redress Mechanism.
- Integrate social inputs to the engineering design.
- Integrate the land access clearance on completion of resettlement by the RAP Consultants to the sub- contractors work program.

11.1.4 THE RAP CONSULTANT

The RAP Consultants shall:

- Undertake community consultation throughout the project.
- Prepare a comprehensive action plan for resettlement.
- Complete the household census surveys and the asset loss inventory.
- Create a Grievance Redress Mechanism that will be used by all project participants and overseen,
- Assist the project-affected persons in protecting their rights and preparation of the documents required for the registration of the land to be acquired.
- Carry out appraisals for AfDB OS 5 and IFC PS 5 compliance compensation.



- Reach agreements about easement usage and land use.
- Help PAPs finish the agreement forms.
- Help GVWC complete the official land acquisition procedure.
- Plan a relocation scheme and compensation payments.
- Set up initiatives to restore livelihoods
- Supervise and monitor all social impact mitigations.
- Manage the release of access to land for contractors in collaboration with local community leaders.

11.1.5 THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

All funds for cash compensation and allowances during RAP implementation will be provided by the Government of Sierra Leone through the Ministry of Finance (MoF). GVWC will obtain the budget approval from the MoF for cash compensation for land acquisition and resettlement and allocate in advance the funds for the implementation of RAP. Implementation-related costs will also include specialist consultants and contractors as well as monitoring and evaluation costs.

11.1.6 THE SIERRA LEONE ROAD AUTHORITY (SLRA)

The Sierra Leone Road Authority shall aid with the effective planning and implementation of resettlement through the facilitation of repair of road/street that would be excavated for laying of pipes.

11.1.7 MINISTRY OF LANDS AND COUNTRY PLANNING (MLCP)

The Lands Ministry shall aid with the effective planning and implementation of resettlement through the facilitation of land transfer (where applicable) from PAPs to Guma Valley or contractor and assisting with the land survey and valuation process.

11.1.8 COMMUNITY LEADERS

Throughout the RAP implementation process, community leaders, council members, parliamentarians, religious leaders, and other elders will all play a crucial role in community participation and negotiations. They will aid in coordinating, informing, guiding, and



supporting their community members' interactions with the project. They will either ensure effective involvement or drive the community away from collaboration.

11.1.9 COURT

In case of expropriation, GVWC will rely on the court, which based on due legal process will have to review the expropriation cases, carry out a hearing and decide whether the land can be expropriated and at what price, in order to expedite the expropriation process GVWC will need to negotiate with the courts a fast-tracked action plan.

11.1.10 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AGENCY

The Environmental Protection Agency is a statutory agency for the protection of the environment and for other related matters. With reference to the water project, the EPA has the overall responsibility of approving and monitoring the project's compliance in line with the Approval Conditions as well as other standards relating to environment. It is further empowered to identify projects, plans and policies for which environmental assessment was necessary and ensure that the same is done in line with the provisions of EIA regulations. Its responsibilities include managing the EIA process, making decisions and ensuring that management occurs in accordance with the decision. As such, EPA approves the terms of reference for project assessments, reviews reports including the project brief, EIA and follow-up, monitoring reports. The Agency shall carry out quarterly monitoring of the management of E&S issues of the project including RAP implementation.

FREETOWN CITY COUNCIL

The FCC has direct jurisdiction for land administration, valuation, verification and acquisition. To confirm the surveys and the asset valuations carried out by the RAP Consultants the FCC will allocate an officer(s) to be established in the location where RAP is to be implemented.

11.1.11 INDEPENDENT ASSET VALUATORS

These might be necessary to persuade PAPs that values have been completed in an open and honest manner. These will be design consultants or accredited private firms that the GVWC hires to evaluate the impacted assets.

11.1.12 BANK



The banks shall assist with the compensation payment process. Among other things, they shall assist with:

- The opening of bank accounts for PAPs for the payment of compensation
- The preparations of cheques in the names of PAPs
- The issuing out of compensation to PAPs

11.1.13 key Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities

The successful implementation of the RAP requires coordinated efforts from multiple stakeholders:

- **Resettlement Department, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development:**
 - Reviews and approves the RAP documentation
 - Monitors implementation progress and compliance with national regulations
 - Provides oversight on compensation procedures
- **Third-party Independent Monitor/Witness NGO:**
 - Conducts independent verification of RAP implementation
 - Documents consultation processes and outcomes
 - Monitors grievance resolution procedures
 - Provides quarterly monitoring reports to stakeholders
 - Ensures transparency and accountability in the resettlement process
- **Contractor:**
 - Implements construction activities in accordance with RAP guidelines
 - Coordinates with RAP implementation team on construction scheduling
 - Ensures minimal disruption to affected communities during construction
 - Adheres to social and environmental management plans
 - Reports any additional impacts during construction
- **Community Representatives:**
 - Facilitate communication between project team and affected communities
 - Participate in grievance resolution committees
 - Assist in verification of affected persons and assets
 - Monitor compensation distribution process
 - Provide feedback on implementation effectiveness



- Help identify and address community concerns

11.1.13 The Resettlement Department at the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

The Ministry of Planning and Economic Development (MoPED) plays a pivotal role in the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Freetown WASH and Aquatic Environment Revamping Project. As the primary oversight body, MoPED is responsible for ensuring that the RAP is executed in compliance with national regulations and international standards. The Ministry's key responsibilities include:

- **Review and Approval:** MoPED reviews and approves all RAP documentation to ensure that it aligns with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and other relevant guidelines.
- **Monitoring and Compliance:** The Ministry monitors the progress of RAP implementation, ensuring that all activities are carried out according to the established timeline and that the rights and needs of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are adequately addressed.
- **Oversight on Compensation and Reinstatement Procedures:** MoPED provides oversight on the compensation procedures to ensure that all PAPs receive fair and timely compensation for their losses.
- **Stakeholder Coordination:** The Ministry coordinates with various stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and community leaders, to facilitate smooth implementation of the RAP.
- **Reporting and Accountability:** MoPED ensures transparency and accountability in the resettlement process by documenting all activities and providing regular reports to relevant stakeholders.
- The Ministry of Planning and Economic Development ensures that the resettlement process is conducted in a fair, transparent, and efficient manner, ultimately contributing to the successful implementation of the Freetown WASH and Aquatic Environment Revamping Project.



11.3 MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION

Both the RAP consultant and the PIU safeguards consultants shall be responsible for monitoring the progress of RAP implementation against all indicators identified in the RAP and any other recommendations on monitoring activities identified in the RAP to ensure that RAP implementation is carried out in accordance with prescribed activities and schedules as provided in Table 5 above. They will provide an update on the status of each indicator's development each month and arrange for follow-up activities to address unresolved issues. When it comes to any additional effect monitoring that could be necessary, the RAP consultant will collaborate with the Social Safeguards Specialist. Important thought will be given to:

- Physical progress of resettlement and rehabilitation activities.
- Number of informed and consulted PAPs about the entitlements.
- The effectiveness of public consultation and participation activities,
- The disbursement of compensation,
- Number of agreements signed with PAPs.
- Number of complaints and the effectiveness in dealing with them.

12 MONITORING, EVALUATION, LEARNING AND REPORTING

12.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVES FOR MONITORING & EVALUATION

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



are part of the whole program under the Guma Valley responsibility/obligations. The Guma Valley Water company will be operating the transmission facilities after commissioning which allows for various evaluations and monitoring actions to be undertaken over a sufficient period

a. Transparency

Policies, procedures and regular updates on the GRM system, the complaints made and resolved, will be available online, as well as on local/ministerial notice boards and other permanent displays. They will be updated quarterly.

b. Regular internal monitoring and reporting

The Project Coordination Unit will assess the functioning of the GRM and undertake spot checks during regular supervision visits. The Project Coordination Unit will work with Social Safeguards Officer to:

- Ensure accurate entry of GRM data into the management information system or other system. Produce compiled reports to the format agreed with the Project Coordinator.
- Provide a monthly/quarterly snapshot of GRM results (as set out below) including any suggestions and questions, to the project team and the management.
- Review the status of complaints to track which are not yet resolved and suggest any needed remedial action.

During Project Coordination Unit meetings, the project team shall discuss and review the effectiveness and use of the GRM and gather suggestions on how to improve it.

c. Reporting in monthly E&S Implementation progress report respectively **submitted to the Bank** should include a GRM section which provide updated information on the following contained in a comprehensive grievance register:

- Status of establishment of the GRM (procedures, staffing, training, awareness building, budgeting etc.).
- Quantitative data on the number of complaints received, the number that were relevant and admissible, and the number resolved
- Qualitative data on the type of complaints and answers provided issues that are unresolved
- Time taken to resolve complaints
- Number of grievances resolved at the lowest level, raised to higher levels.



- Satisfaction with the action taken
- Any issues faced with the procedures/staffing or use
- Factors that may be affecting the use of the GRM/beneficiary feedback system
- Any corrective measures adopted

d. Oversight and review

The status of the development of the GRM, the levels of use by beneficiaries/ citizens, the challenges of implementation etc., will be discussed in Project Implementation Committee (PIC) meeting. The Project Coordination Unit will discuss with the Bank during implementation support missions any corrective measures that may be needed.

An independent review/audit of the GRM, will be conducted during the Annual E&S Performance Audits to assess the effectiveness and use of the mechanism, and recommend introduce improvements as necessary

12.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROCEDURES

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

12.3 MONITORING

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

To identify affected persons who might get into specific difficulties because of the Compensation/Resettlement process.

To provide a safety mechanism and appropriate responses addressing these situations.

12.3.1 PARAMETERS TO BE MONITORED SHALL INCLUDE:



- Socio-Economic/Cultural Issues Traditional and religious background
- Identifying all affected persons
- Assessment of compensation
- Payment of compensation (adequate amounts, timely payments)
- Displacement/relocation
- Reinstatement
- Installation of barrier tape

The monitoring teams shall produce a monthly progress report with the implementation of the RAP and submit them to GVWC. It will document all meetings and consultations with minutes and will submit these to the GVWC together with progress reports. GVWC will distribute these reports according to their information management system.

The cost of monitoring will be taken care of by the individual implementing agencies or stakeholders as part of project operating expenses. A final report will be developed and submitted to GVWC and agencies when all land acquisition has been completed and all impacts successfully mitigated.

Internal monitoring of the resettlement/rehabilitation operations will also be undertaken by MLCP, EPA, FCC and MoF following the schedules in the RAPs. The AfDB as part of their supervision will also review the implementation progress and advice on implementation issues.

12.4 EVALUATION

The objectives for the evaluation of the resettlement program are.

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



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

12.4.1 REFERENCE DOCUMENTATION FOR THE EVALUATION WILL BE THE FOLLOWING:

- This updated Resettlement Action Plan, including possible amendments required as a result of the final consultation process.
- The 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone
- The ADB Safeguard Policies

12.5 INVOLVEMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS IN MONITORING ACTIVITIES

The M&E activities will focus on input, processes, and outcomes. Given the strong alignment between the proposed project's indicators and those to be used to monitor the implementation and measure the impact of the Government's program, monitoring of these indicators will be incorporated into GVWC and will be tracked as part of standard monitoring under the technical supervision and support of the Directorate of Planning.

Monitoring processes are adopted, and that information flow is smooth reaching the relevant stakeholders on time. Steps will be taken to ensure that each feedback mechanism established under the project can provide timely data to the local-level stakeholders. The project will maintain a strong GRM given the project's reliance on community inputs for effective implementation and achievement of project outcomes. The Project Coordination Unit will ensure a timely response to any grievances received



12.6 Third Party Independent Monitoring

A Third-Party Independent Monitoring Organization (TPIMO) will be engaged to provide objective oversight of RAP implementation. The TPIMO's key responsibilities will include:

- Regular monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation progress
- Verification of compliance with RAP requirements and standards
- Assessment of compensation delivery and livelihood restoration measures
- Independent review of grievance resolution processes
- Quarterly reporting to project stakeholders on RAP implementation status

The TPIMO will maintain independence from the Project Coordination Unit and will have direct reporting lines to the AFDB and relevant GUMA. This arrangement ensures transparency and accountability in RAP implementation.

The TPIMO will be selected through a competitive bidding process, with an estimated budget allocation of \$ 12,000 per year for monitoring services. This includes:

- Field visits and data collection: \$5,000
- Stakeholder consultations: \$3,000
- Report preparation and documentation: \$2,000
- Administrative costs: \$2,000

13 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM FOR PAPS

There is currently a clearly defined GRM reporting system in the water sector. This strengthens system accountability and key outcome of the project. The project will henceforth strengthen accountability for beneficiaries and provide channels for project stakeholders to provide feedback on project activities. The GRM provides mechanism that allows for the identification and resolution of issues affecting the project, including safeguards related complaints, misconduct of staff, misuse of funds, abuse of power, and other improper behavior. By increasing transparency and accountability, the GRM aims to reduce the risk of the project negatively affecting citizens/beneficiaries and serves as important feedback and learning mechanism that can help improve project impact.

The GRM established under the project would be accessible to all, including ethnic, religious,



gender, and other special groups. The mechanism focuses not only on receiving and recording complaints but also on how complaints are resolved; and will be supported by an information campaign and training. While feedback would be handled at the level closest to the complainant, all complaints would be registered and follow the set procedures.

13.1 GRM SCOPE AND USE

a) **Scope:** The project would include a GRM that will be available for project stakeholders to submit questions, comments, suggestions and/or complaints, or provide any form of feedback on all project- funded activities.

b) **Who Can Use The GRM?** Project beneficiaries, project affected people (i.e. those who will be and/or are likely to be directly or indirectly affected, positively or negatively, by the project), as well as the broader citizenry can use the GRM for the purpose of making complaints or providing feedback. Project affected people include those who will be affected in resettlement issues. There would be no charge for making a complaint or conveying comments or suggestions.

13.2 PROCEDURES

a. Establishment of Grievance Redress Committee/Body

The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at local level shall be established in consultation with other relevant parties to the project. The membership of the GRC shall comprise of representatives from the following:



- a. Contractors
- b. CBOs/Civil society Organization
- c. Project Social Safeguards Specialist

b. Channels to make complaints

It is suggested that the project will establish the following channels through which citizens/beneficiaries can make complaints regarding project activities.

- d. A dedicated email address [EMAIL] Letters sent to [ADDRESS]
- e. Verbal or written complaints to GVWC (directly or through project meetings).
- f. Constitution of Grievance Committee members (which include women)

c. Confidentiality and conflict of interest

The project shall ensure flexibility in the channels available, make sure that different contact points are available for a person to make a verbal complaint, and that complaints addressed to the wrong person or entity are redirected to the Project Coordination Unit.

d. Confidentiality and conflict of interest

Complaints may be made anonymously, and confidentiality will be ensured in all instances, including when the person making the complaint is known. To maintain anonymity and confidentiality, the name and address of the complainant will be taken out from the grievance form. To ensure this, multiple channels to make a complaint have been established and conflicts of interest will be avoided.

e. Collection/receipt of complaints

The GRM focal person receiving the complaint at the local level, will complete a grievance form (see Annex 1), or make the form available to the complainant to fill out directly, and submit it without delay (within 24 hours) to the Safeguards Officer of the who is responsible Project Coordination Unit for GRM. The complaints for the project will be collected and compiled by the Project Coordination Unit on a regular basis.

f. Sorting/categorization

Once complaints are received and filed, using the following classification, the local level GRM focal persons will sort the complaints/feedback into the following categories, before



forwarding them to the Social Safeguards Specialist of the Project:

**Table 6: Categorization of Grievances**

Category No.	Classification
Category 1	Safeguard considerations include risks of disputes regarding reinstatement obligations, difficulties with land allocation, and potential delays in implementing reinstatement works.
Category 2	Grievances regarding violations of policies, guidelines and procedures
Category 3	Grievances regarding contract violations
Category 4	Grievances regarding the misuse of funds/lack of transparency, or other financial management concerns
Category 5	Grievances regarding abuse of power/intervention by project or government Officials
Category 6	Grievances regarding Project Coordination Unit staff performance
Category 7	Reports of force majeure
Category 8	Reports on discrimination by gender or disability status
Category 9	Reports on GBV - SEA/ SH”
Category 10	Suggestions

g. Recording/logging

Once the complaints have been categorized and submitted to the Project Coordination Unit, the Gender, Livelihood and Community Development Technical Assistant logs the details regarding the complaint into the tracking system. GRM files would be stored in a secure setting (password protected IT database or locked storage cabinet for hard copies).

For grievances that cannot be resolved at the local level, once a complaint has been logged and sorted, the Project’s Social Safeguards Officer will work closely with Social Project Coordinator in determining the following:

The person responsible to investigate the complaint.

The timeframe within which the complaint should be resolved.



The agreed course of action (e.g. investigation, reply not requiring investigation, etc.).

Generally, the investigation process will assume three stages and determined based on the nature and gravity of the complaint. However regardless of type/category of complaints, all complainants would be assured of receiving feedback within 10 business days. For resettlement-related complaints,



regardless of the complexity of the case, the Social Safeguards Specialist with the Project Coordination Unit will be involved in the conduct of the investigation.

Stage one

For local level complaints, the investigation will be conducted by assigned GRM focal persons with the support of the GRC within five days. Using the findings of the investigation, the GRC will decide on a resolution and inform the complainant of the outcome. The GRM focal person will inform the Project Social Safeguards Specialist of the decision and outcome, for documentation purposes.

Stage two

For complex complaints that fall into multiple categories or beyond the capacity of the local GRM focal persons, the investigation will be jointly conducted with the support of the Project's Social Safeguards Specialist and officials of the GVWC within 10 days.

Stage three

In circumstances where grievances cannot be investigated and resolved by the GRM focal persons, they will be referred to the Project Coordination Unit where a GRC made up of the following representatives will investigate and decide on a resolution:

- g. Local Contractors
- h. CBOs
- i. Councilors
- j. Project Coordinator
- k. Project Environmental Social Safeguard Specialist
- l. Any other persons or group that may be relevant to the resolution of the grievance.

When determining who will be the investigating officer, the Project Coordination Unit will ensure that there is no conflict of interest, i.e. all persons involved in the investigation process should not have any material, personal, or professional interest in the outcome and no personal or professional connection with complainants or witnesses.



Once the investigation process has been established, the person responsible for managing the GRM records and enters this data into the logbook.



The number and type of suggestions and questions will also be recorded and reported so that they can be analyzed to improve project management and communications.

h. Notification to the complainant

If the complainant is known, the Project Coordination Unit will communicate the timeframe and course of action to her/him by phone, email or mail, within two weeks of receipt of the grievance². If the complainant is not known then the course of action will be logged in the logbook, but no effort will be made to find out the complainant. Where the complainant's address is available, this will be provided in writing with a tracking number and the deadlines by which they will hear back from the GRC or Project Coordination Unit (see Annex 3 Notification Form).

i. Investigation

The person responsible for investigating the complaint will gather facts to generate a clear picture of the circumstances surrounding the grievance. Verification normally includes site visits, review of documents, a meeting with the complainant (if known and willing to engage), and a meeting with those who could resolve the issue (including formal and informal village leaders, or other leaders).

With regards to resettlement and grievances related to valuation of assets, revaluation by an independent valuer may be undertaken at the expense of the project. In case negotiations through the project GRM fail to reach an agreement, the case will be referred to other administrative bodies such as the Ministry of Labor, Office of the Ombudsman and other options available to complainants including the legal system.

There will be special procedures for managing GBV complaints including confidential reporting with safe and ethical documenting of such cases, given the need to ensure a survivor-centered approach to resolution. Therefore, complaints will not be investigated and resolved by the GRC, but through special arrangement put in place that will link survivors with specialized NGO service providers, procured under the project to manage GBV cases. Survivors will also be linked to other service providers such as the Ministry of Gender and

² This two-week timeframe assumes the number of grievances is relatively small. The time service standard will be adjusted if the volume of grievances increases beyond a manageable level.



Children's Affairs' One-Stop-Centres, where appropriate. The results of the verification and the proposed response to the complainant will be presented for consideration to the GRM committee of the GVWC. Once the decision has been made on the course of action and on the response to provide to the complainant, the Project Coordination Unit describes the actions to be taken in the grievance form (see Annex 1), along with the details of the investigation and the findings and enters it into the MIS.

j. Response to complainant

If the complainant is known, the Project Coordination Unit communicates the proposed action to her/him via letter, email, verbally, as received within 10 days. The complainants will also be informed to whom and how s/he can appeal the action decided in the initial case.

The Project Coordination Unit will request feedback from the complainant as to whether s/he deems the action(s) satisfactory, and this will be recorded along with the details of the complaint and the response taken.

k. Possibility to appeal

In the event the complainant is satisfied with the response, discussions will be held in group or individually to further clarify the positions at stake. Senior management will take part in these meetings and a final decision on the action(s) will be made.

The Project Coordination Unit will form a Grievance Committee that will hear appeals. The Grievance Committee shall be comprised of staff from the Project Coordination Unit and persons who are independent from the project implementing authorities and the government. The terms of reference of the Grievance Committee will be agreed prior to its format.

The complainant is not precluded from appealing outside the project/ Project Coordination Unit GRM if they are not satisfied with the proposed response³. The Project Coordination Unit will include information provided on the scope of the GRM, the eligibility criteria to make a complaint, the procedure to make a complaint (where, when and how), the investigation process, the timeframe(s) for responding to the complainant, as well as the principle of confidentiality and the right to make anonymous complaints.

³An alternate dispute mechanism such as a court of elders or to the formal legal system.

**b. Proactive advertisement/regular public information campaigns**

Information campaigns will be designed by the Project Coordination Unit before project commencement to encourage the use of the GRM. The campaigns will use local media (e.g. TV, newspaper, radio). When organizing and conducting these campaigns, special efforts shall be made to reach vulnerable groups. The campaigns would include information on the scope of the GRM, the eligibility criteria to make a complaint, the procedure to make a complaint (where, when and how), the investigation process, the timeframe(s) for responding to the complainant, principle of confidentiality and right to make anonymous complaints. Information on complaints received and resolved will be reported as part of the project's routine quarterly reporting. Also, a summary of implementation of the grievance mechanism will be provided to the public on an annual basis, after removing identifying information on individuals to protect their identities.

The Project Coordination Unit will manage GRM in house. These will be documented in the progress reports and kept updated.

- Overall management of the GRM system
- Developing and maintaining awareness-building
- Collection of complaints
- Recording/logging of complaints
- Notification to the complainant
- Sorting/categorization of complaints
- Investigation
- Decision-making based on the investigation results
- Processing appeals
- Publishing responses to complaints
- Organization and implementation of information materials and awareness campaigns
- Budgeting of the GRM
- Reporting and feedback on GRM results



The indicative cost for information disclosure activities related to the GRM is estimated at \$1 650 broken down as follows:

No	Activity	Cost (USD)
1	Media campaign costs (TV, radio, newspaper advertisements)	\$,500
2	Production of communication materials (brochures, posters, leaflets):	\$500
3	Community outreach sessions targeting vulnerable groups:	\$ 300
4	Translation services for local languages:	\$ 200
5	- Contingency (10%):	\$150
	Ground total	\$1 650

This budget is part of the overall RAP implementation costs and will be reviewed and adjusted based on actual needs during implementation.

c. Capacity-building

Training for all relevant staff and relevant stakeholders will be held annually, or as otherwise agreed. New staff will receive training as a regular part of the onboarding process. The training will include all aspects of the GRM set out in this chapter. All trainings should include information on the GRM principles and procedures. The training will have an emphasis on accountability to the complainant. A key focus at the outset will be shifting from informal complaint resolution to the logging of all complaints/feedback into this system.

Dedicated trainings should be provided to staff directly engaging with beneficiaries, those handling the system, and those involved in the management and oversight of the system.

14 PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPS) AND AFFECTED ASSETS

14.1 INVOLVEMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS IN MONITORING ACTIVITIES



The proposed design, supply, and Installation of distribution system extension by 45 Km in Freetown, Sierra Leone by virtue of its scope covers four (4) communities

1. The Offtake Supply Area and distribution network at Mambo community
2. Reservoir supply Area and distribution network at Hooke Street
3. The Reservoir Supply Area and distribution network site at Allen town
4. The Reservoir Supply Area and distribution network at Hill Station

To identify project affected properties, a joint visit was made by SLRA, GVWC, Contractor and community Leaders. Previously some structures were identified within the pipe laying route but after exercising due caution to mitigate impact as best as possible, the pipe laying routes were redefined which eliminated all previously identified affected properties. However, the Contractor will have to reinstate SLRA roads or private driveways affected by pipelaying.

The list of all roads along which pipes will be laid, with other detailed information is shown in Table 7 A - Table 7 D. Costs of road reinstatement has not been included as SLRA has confirmed in a meeting of 11th December 2024, that they are the mandated authority to determine such cost and it will be done on a case-by-case basis at a later stage of implementation. Additionally, they (SLRA) will handle all road reinstatement work.



Table 7A: Affected Roads – Allen Town Supply Area

No.	Status	Diameter	Length (m)	Street	Location	Ref_Road
0	N	200	1937	Pipeline Rd. 2	Existing pipe on LHS, in road	Pipeline Rd.1 (intersection of Marnathan)
1	N	80	335	Elizabeth Dr.	RHS, in road	Old Road
2	E	150	736	Pipeline Rd.1	Existing pipe on LHS, in road	Calaba Town Market
3	E	80	282	Maranathan Pent.Rd	RHS, in road	Old Road
4	E	80	151	Kamra Dr.1	RHS, in road	Old Road
5	E	100	351	Hamdoz Dr.	LHS, in road	Old Road
6	E	100	969	Temne Town Rd.	Existing Pipe on LHS, inside road	Old Railway Line 2
7	E	80	382	Dauda Sannoh Dr.	LHS, in road	Pipeline Rd.2
8	N	100	558	Old Railway Line 2.	LHS, in road	Kamara Dr.2
9	N	100	628	Thomas Dr.	RHS, in road	Hamdoz Dr.
10	N	80	408	Macauley Terrace.	LHS, in road	Old Road, Allen Town



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11	N	80	386	Didi Dr.	LHS, in road	Old Road, Allen Town
12	N	80	310	Barrie Dr.	LHS, in road	Old Road, Allen Town
13	N	80	270	Dele Sch. Rd	RHS, in road	Old Road, Allen Town
14	N	100	339	Corner Kick Dr.	LHS, in road	Pipeline Rd.1
15	E	80	427	Kola Tree Rd.	LHS, in road	Pipeline Rd.1
16	N	80	328	Mission. Rd.	LHS, outside road drain	Old Road, Kalaba Town
17	N	100	3026	Old Road	RHS, in road	Intersect with Pipeline Rd.
18	N	100	537	Dr. Conteh Dr.	LHS, in road	Pipeline Rd.1
19	N	250	63	Outlet Pipe	RHS, in road	Old Road
20	N	80	298	Cemetry Rd.1	LHS, in road	Pipeline Rd.1
21	N	80	684	Limbo St.	LHS, in road	Pipeline Rd.2
22	N	80	460	Old Railway Line 1	LHS, in road	Fanner St.
23	N	80	545	Off Temne Town Rd.	LHS, in road	Temne Town Rd.
24	N	80	257	Fanner St.	LHS, in road	Old Road
25	N	80	305	Kabia Dr.	RHS, in road	Caritas Rd.
26	N	100	300	Kamara Dr.2	LHS, in road	Old Road
27	N	100	814	Caritas Rd..	RHS, in road	Pipeline Rd.2
28	N	100	1021	Cemetry Rd 2.	LHS, in road	Old Railway Line
29	N	80	413	Ivan Dr.	RHS, in road	Old Road



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30	N	80	150	Off Cemetery Rd.2A	LHS, in road	Cemetery Rd 2
31	N	80	143	Off Cemetery Rd 2C	LHS, in road	Cemetery Rd.2
32	N	80	193	Off Cemetery Rd 2B.	LHS, in road	Cemetery Rd.2
33	E	100	458	Pipeline Rd.1	Existing pipe on LHS, in road	Calaba Town Market
34	N	100	232	Old Railway Line 2.	LHS, in road	Kamara Dr.2



Table 7B: Affected Roads – Hooke Street Supply Area

No.	Diameter	Material	Length (m)	Status	St__Name	Location
0	N	200	923	Hooke St.1	RHS, outside the drain	Kissy-Bye-Pass Rd.
1	N	80	109	Hooke St.2	RHS, in road	Hooke St.1
2	N	80	226	Orange St.	RHS, in road	Arch St.
3	N	100	587	Nicol St.	RHS, in road	Hooke St.



4	N	100	627	Davies St.	RHS, in road	Nicol St
5	N	80	247	William St.	LHS, in road	Hooke St.
6	N	100	509	Percy St.	LHS, in road	Kissy-By pass Rd
7	N	100	227	Taylor St.	RHS, in road	Nicol St.
8	N	80	144	Quarry Rd..	LHS, in road	Blackhall Rd.
9	N	80	338	Lunar St.	LHS, in road	Hooke St
10	N	100	376	Newcastle St.1	RHS, in road	Whenzle St.
11	N	100	633	Passonage St.	RHS, in road	Kissy-Bye-Pass Rd.
12	N	80	600	Newcastle St.2	RHS, in road	Blackhall Rd.
13	N	80	192	Arch St.	RHS, in road	Blackhall Rd.
14	N	80	415	Back St.	RHS, in road	Arch St.
15	N	80	176	Sankey St.	LHS, in road	Blackhall Rd.
16	N	100	1323	Blackhall Rd	RHS, outside the drain	Quarry Rd. Junc.
17	E	100	1230	Blackhall Rd.	Existing pipe outside drain	Quarry Rd. Junc
18	N	80	444	Ross Street	RHS in road	Passonage St
19	N	80	276	Thompson Street	RHS in road	Passonage St.



Table 7C: Affected Roads – Hill Station Supply Area

No.	Diameter	Material	Length (m)	Status	St_Name	Location	Ref_Road
0	100	DI	177	N	LA Dr.	RHS, in road	Gbangbayila Rd
1	100	DI	361	N	Gbangbayila Rd.	RHS, in road	Al Shiekh Crescent
2	100	DI	199	N	Dr. Samba Dr.	RHS, in road	Gbangbayila Rd.
3	80	DI	257	N	Ophelia Foyoh Dr.	RHS, in road	Gbangbayila Rd.
4	80	DI	249	N	Pakai Dr.	RHS, in road	Gbangbayila Rd.
5	100	DI	498	N	Al Shiekh Dr.	RHS, in & out of road	Al Shiekh Crescent
6	100	DI	542	N	Manson Junc. Dr.	LHS, off road	Regent Rd.1
7	80	DI	101	N	Mustapha Dr.	LHS, (potential cross duct)	Mansion Junc. Dr.
8	80	DI	142	N	Morgan Dr.	LHS, inside Rd.	Baila Leigh Dr.1
9	80	DI	263	N	Chinese Dr. (44 Junction)	RHS, in road	Regent Rd.1
10	100	DI	578	N	Damaya Dr.	LHS, in road	Regent Rd.1
11	80	DI	201	N	Off Damaya Dr.	LHS, in road	Damaya Dr.



12	80	DI	765	N	Baila Leigh Dr.(30 Junction)	LHS, in road	Regent Rd.1
13	80	DI	184	N	Faso Kanyako Dr.	RHS, (Possible cross duct)	Damaya Dr.
14	100	DI	288	N	Old. Sch. Dr.	LHS, in road	Regent Rd.2
15	100	DI	298	N	Villa Rd.	LHS, in road	Foh Crescent
16	100	DI	557	N	Cole Lane	LHS, in road	Al Shiekh Dr.
17	80	DI	100	N	Rev. Cole Terrace	LHS, in road	Cole Ln.
18	80	DI	112	N	Off Villa Rd.	LHS, in road	Villa Rd
19	100	DI	577	N	Basma Dr.	LHS, in road	Regent Rd.2
20	150	DI	400	N	Al Shekh Crescent	RHS, in & out of road	Regent Rd.1
21	80	DI	673	N	Sierratel Dr.	RHS, in road	Regent Rd.2
22	100	DI	1587	E	Regent Rd. 2	Existing Pipe on RHS	Circular tank
23	100	DI	870	N	Regent Rd, 3	LHS, in and off road	Regent Rd.2
24	100	DI	239	N	German Embassy Dr.	LHS, in road	Regent Rd.3
25	80	DI	242	N	Jagiko Dr.	RHS, in rod	Regent Rd.2
26	80	DI	294	N	NATCOM Dr.	RHS, in road	Regent Rd.2
27	80	DI	102	N	Off Baila Leigh Dr.	LHS, in road	Baila Leigh Dr.
28	100	DI	360	N	Foh Crescent	LHS, in Rd.	Villa Rd.



29	100	DI	63	N	Navo Dr.	LHS, in road	Regent Rd.2
30	80	DI	71	N	Sesay Dr.	LHS, in road	Baila Leigh Dr,
31	80	DI	188	N	Fasuluku Dr.	RHS, in road	Guma Circular Tank Rd.
32	80	DI	19	N	Off Cemetery Road 2B	LHS, in road	Cemetery Rd.2
33	100	DI	1123	E	Regent Rd.1	Existing Pipe on LHS	Braitwait Tank
34	200	DI	42	N	Guma Circular Tank Rd	RHS, in road	Regent Rd.2
35	200	DI	17	E	Regent Rd.1	Existing Pipe on LHS	Braitwait Tank

Table 7D: Affected Roads – Mambo Supply Area

No	Diameter	Material	Length (m)	Status	St__Name	Location	Ref_Road
0	150	DI	746	N	IMATT Rd..	Behind the drain	Peninsular Rd.1
1	100	DI	822	N	Sillah Dr.	RHS, in road	Peninsular Rd.2
2	150	DI	2228	N	Peninsular Rd 2	Behind the drain	Road Side Drain
3	100	DI	334	N	Yarteh Dr.	RHS, in road	Peninsular Rd.1



4	100	DI	593	N	Dabo Dr.	LHS, in road	Peninsular Rd.1
5	80	DI	231	N	Wama Grisso Sch. Rd.	RHS to LHS @ 90 deg, in road	Peninsular Rd.1
6	80	DI	194	N	Alusine Close	LHS, in road	Peninsular Rd.2
7	80	DI	615	N	Alicelim Dr.	LHS, in road	Peninsular Rd.2
8	80	DI	223	N	Thomas Dr.	RHS, in road	Peninsular Rd.2
9	80	DI	148	N	Isaac Dr.	LHS, in road	Peninsular Rd.1
10	80	DI	475	N	Mambo Avenue	RHS, in road	Peninsular Rd.2
11	80	DI	510	N	Off Mambo Avenue	RHS, in road	Peninsular Rd.2
12	80	DI	234	N	Nnaji Tunkara Dr.	LHS, in road	Peninsular Rd.2
13	80	DI	491	N	Naved Green Dr.	RHS, in road	Peninsular Rd.2
14	80	DI	696	N	Madette Avenue.	RHS to LHS @ 90 deg, in road	Peninsular Rd.2
15	80	DI	326	N	Ishmail Dr	LHS, in road	Peninsular Rd.2
16	80	DI	210	N	Crystal Clear Dr..	LHS, in road	Peninsular Rd.1
17	80	DI	158	N	Idriss Dr.	LHS, in road	Peninsular Rd.1
18	80	DI	188	N	Sea View Dr.1	LHS, in road	Peninsular Rd.2
19	80	DI	201	N	Sea View Dr.2	LHS, in road	Peninsular Rd.2
20	80	DI	648	N	Faith Lane	RHS, in road	Peninsular Rd.2
21	80	DI	173	N	Dabene Dr.	LHS, behind the drain	IMATT Rd.
22	80	DI	191	N	Mohamed Luseni Dr.	LHS, in road	Dbene Dr.



23	80	DI	245	N	Dulus Dr.	LHS, in road	Dabene Dr.
24	80	DI	186	N	Off Faith Lane	LHS, in road	Faith Lane
25	150	DI	2083	N	Peninsular Rd.1	Behind the drain	Road Side Drain
26	100	DI	401	N	Frazer Dr.	RHS, in road	Peninsular Rd.2
27	100	DI	170	N	Conteh Dr.	RHS, in road	Peninsular Rd.2

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: REVIEW FROM STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS IN THE FOUR PROJECT AREAS

Date	Time	Participants	Venue	Main point discussed	Feedback / Questions
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<p>10th January 2024</p>	<p>10:50am to 12:00pm</p>	<p>18 Stakeholders. Honorable, Councilor, Chief, Religious leaders, Disable chairman, chairlady and other community stakeholders.</p>	<p>Safer Future School Allen Town Communit y.</p>	<p>Introduction of stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of the consultancy and Environmental team. • Background of the project. • Brief explanations on SEP, RAP, ESHIA and GRM. • The positive and negative impacts of the project. 	<p>Concerns and Suggestions from some of the stakeholders are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback from the stakeholders was appealing as they were delighted and expressed commitment to support the project throughout the implementation. • Concerns were raised about the Right of way. • The project should not affect their structures permanently if it happens what is the aftermath. • Suggestions to investigate and know the problem of the community dam because all these years it has not been supplying water to the community. • Community members want to be part of
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					the implementation of the project for a proper and finish work.
11th January 2024	10:00am to 10:50am	27 Community members.	SLMB Primary School, Quarry Field, Hooke Street Community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of stakeholders • Introduction of the consultancy and Environmental team. • Background of the project. • Brief explanations on SEP, RAP, EHSIA and GRM. • The positive and negative impacts of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community stakeholders were happy to hear about the project because they have been suffering from lack of water supply all these years which have resulted to several negative impacts like early girl child pregnancy, accidents, fights etc. • One of the stakeholders suggested for 70% of community youth to be part of the construction work. • Another suggestion was for Milla water tanks to be put in the community for easy supply of water, considering the duration of the project. • The rest of the stakeholders gave their



					<p>sincere appreciation and are ready to assist in any way they can to see that their community have sustainable water supply.</p>
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<p>11th January 2024</p>	<p>11:15am to 12:30pm</p>	<p>27 Community members</p>	<p>Plums Heath Police Post, Hill Station Community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of stakeholders • Introduction of the consultancy and Environmental team. • Background of the project. • Brief explanations on SEP, RAP, ESHIA and GRM. • The positive and negative impacts of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question was asked about the time the pipes will be laid as they are presently constructing roads in the community and they wouldn't want after they have completed the road another digging will take place and possibly spoil the road. • The duration of the project should also be considered as they are in dire need of water. • The women leaders are happy for the project but also suggesting for Milla tanks for easy water supply till the end of the project. • They also suggested collaboration with donor and implementing bodies with key stakeholders in the
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					community.
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<p>11th January 2024</p>	<p>01:00pm to 2:00pm</p>	<p>19 Community members</p>	<p>Mambo Community Hall.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of stakeholders • Introduction of the Consultancy and Environmental team. • Background of the project. • Brief explanations on SEP, RAP, ESIA and GRM. • The positive and negative impacts of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestion was made for an assessment to be done to know what went wrong during the construction of the dam as it is not functioning well. Instead for water to enter the dam it passes underneath making not accessible by the mambo people. • After the rehabilitation of the dam pipes were connected from the dam to Hamilton and according to the project the dam was supposed to supply the whole of Mambo community before supplying another community which is now causing so much difficulties for them as a community as they have to climb up the dam to fetch water. • Emphasis was made on the
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					<p>community being part of the project and safe guarding the construction materials. They do not want the past to repeat itself.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concerns were raised about the project start date and completions because
--	--	--	--	--	--



					<p>according to them there have been projects that started and never completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community members assured us that there will be no problems with regards where the pipes will pass and are ready to give their full support.
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ANNEX 2: GRIEVANCE REDRESS FORM

GRIEVANCE/INQUIRY RECORD	
<i>Instructions: This form is to be completed by staff receiving the inquiry or grievance and sent to the GUMA office. Attach any supporting documentation/letters as relevant.</i>	
Date Grievance Received:	Name of Staff Completing Form:
Grievance Received (check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>): <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Area/Ward <input type="checkbox"/> street	
Mode of Filing Inquiry or Grievance (check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>): <input type="checkbox"/> In person <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Phone Text Message <input type="checkbox"/> Website <input type="checkbox"/> Grievance/Suggestion box <input type="checkbox"/> Community meeting <input type="checkbox"/> Public consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
Name of Person Raising Grievance: <i>(information is optional and always treated as confidential)</i>	
Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	



Address or contact information for Person Raising Grievance: <i>(information is optional and confidential)</i>				
Location where grievance/problem occurred [write in]				
National:	District:	Chiefdom:	Others:	Others:



Brief Description of Grievance or Inquiry: <i>(Provide as much detail and facts as possible)</i>	
Category 1	Safeguards, including compensation disputes, land allocation and delays in Compensation
Category 2	Grievances regarding violations of policies, guidelines and procedures
Category 3	Grievances regarding contract violations
Category 4	Grievances regarding the misuse of funds/lack of transparency, or other financial management concerns
Category 5	Grievances regarding abuse of power/intervention by project or government officials
Category 6	Grievances regarding Project staff performance
Category 7	Reports of force majeure
Category 8	Suggestions
Category 9	Appreciation
Who should handle and follow up on the grievance:	
Progress in resolving grievance (e.g., answered, being resolved, settled):	
Other Comments:	



ANNEX 3: NOTIFICATION FORM

GRIEVANCE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Instructions: This form is to be completed by GUMA staff delivered to the complainant.

Date Grievance Received:

Tracking Number:

Grievance Received (check):

National Area/Ward street

Mode of Filing Inquiry or Grievance (check):

In Person Telephone E-mail Phone Text Message Website

Grievance/Suggestion box Community meeting Public consultation Other

Name of Person Raising Grievance: *(information is optional and always treated as confidential)*

Gender: Male Female



Contact information for the Person Raising Grievance: *(information is optional and confidential)*

Email:

Phone: Address:



ANNEX 4: PARTICIPANTS LIST AND PHOTOS OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT


FREETOWN WASHAERPPROJECT
ALLEN TOWN COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
 DATE:
ATTENDANCE LIST ON STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT ON RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	GENDER	MOBILE	SIGNATURE
1.	Hon Jides Sahid Kwarea	Honorable Member	male	076-60990	
2.	COUNCILLOR CONTEH	Councillor	female	088617156	
3.	Mohamed Abdulai Gutch		male	030412399	
4.	FATIMATA Gandhi		female	077711880	
5.	Apostle David Kamara	Pastor	male	07954969	
6.	Sulaimon Jalloh	Community leader	male	078-978843	
7.	Abibatou Bangura	state holder	female	076-658112	
8.	Abdul K. Bangura	113 Executive	MALE	076-824446	
9.	FATIMATA Abdulai Sesay	FATIMATA	MALE	030525730	
10.	Moray Hen gwi	Technician	M	076680561	

11	Alhaji -A. Jalloh		M	F	07523 11-515	
12	Amadu Bah	IMAM 113	male		078-49700	
13	Momoh Kanneh	PRO 113	Male		076-240747	
14	Ahmed Shekukanneh	ZONE member	Male		07677164	
15	Samuel Jalloh	Chairman	male		078723659	
16	Mohammed Et Kariata	Chairman	Male		076771649	
17	Ibraheem Kamara		male		072119160	
18	Zaynab Katta		m	F	077555531	

Participants' list during stakeholders meeting at Allen Town



Meeting with community members and stakeholders at Allen Town community



FREETOWN WASHAERP PROJECT
HOOKS STREET COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

DATE: _____
ATTENDANCE LIST ON STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT ON RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	GENDER	MOBILE	SIGNATURE
1	Zainab Conteh	stakeholder	female	088765785	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Isata Kanu	stakeholder	female	077525144	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Mohamed Kargbo	stakeholder	Male	03026	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Grabrid M. Kabia	stakeholder	male	077355583	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Alpha Korneh	stakeholder	male	088100564	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Abu Baharr Kamara	stakeholder	male	031416533	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Alhaji L. Kanu	stakeholder	male	030-211559	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Ismail Alie Koroma	School Leader	M	077-484419	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Gibilia conteh	Chair man	m	077174882	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Fatmata Koroma	Chair lady	F	088045220	<i>[Signature]</i>

11	Amara O. Conteh	Youth	m	080202528	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Sofiah Sesay	Youth	F	033767549	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Maniata Luray	Youth	F	088-422416	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Ibrahim Conteh	Councillor	Male	077900563	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	Sheeti Idris Kamara	Imam	m	033611298	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	Imam Alhaji A. Yamsaneh	Imam	M	030114642	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	Fisad Sankal	Sport committ	M	079-789665	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	Ibrahim Kamara	Stakeholder	M	079-965730	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	Ibrahim Bahinga Kamara	Youth leader	M	077-416549 074-845126	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	Jimmy Peters	Youth	M	073900868	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	Joshua S. Tongovula	Youth	M	033-71-76-31	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	Abdulrahim Allen	Youth	M	077-09-66-17	<i>[Signature]</i>
23	Mohamed S. Sesay	Youth	M	03205467	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	Hajja Kebeba Pison Kamara	Chief	W	072125231	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	Hajja Fulaah Musa Kamara	Chair Lady	W		<i>[Signature]</i>
26	Kadiata M. Koroma	Vetran	W	078157898	<i>[Signature]</i>
27	Kawwata Samura	Chair man Elders Community	M	07752667	<i>[Signature]</i>

Participants' list during stakeholders meeting at Hooke Street Community



Meeting with community members and stakeholders at Hooke Street Community



FREETOWN WASHAERP PROJECT
HILL STATION COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

DATE: _____
ATTENDANCE LIST ON STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT ON RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	GENDER	MOBILE	SIGNATURE
1	Zechash Kamuh	Councillor	M	078-171992	
2	Randolph Collier	Community Member	M	076607112	
3	Bello Sumah	Youth Chair	M	078750074	
4	Mrs. Paris	Chair Lady	F	080733149	
5	Mohamed Lahai	Chief wof	M	030809026	
6	Mohamed Bangura	Chair Lady	M	088415154	
7	Jestina Sannoh	Member	F	088914616	
8	Prince Rogers	R20 (yaks)	M	079730576	
9	Sorathin Kamara	Youth	M	075-9982113	
10	Mustapha Baw	Community	M	076963478	

11	Marie B. Bangura	Chair Lady	F	088914616	
12	Angella P. Lion	Youth Treasurer	F	086886912 054596488	
13	Kardiata - Kamara	-	F-	077858690	
14	Mercy Kamara	Member	F	0305537632	
15	Umaru Jalloh	-	M	077636219	
16	Yattal Kamara	Community Chair Lady	F	077718492	
17	Edward F. Jallow	-	M	076579059	
18	Ganwo M. M. M.	-	M	030732828	
19	Karnah Sannoh	-	F	076909747	
20	Hawa - Kamara	-	F	-	-
21	Narah - Selay	-	F	099-004824	
22	Fahmata - KOSIA	-	F	088-415775	
23	Fahmata - Jalloh	-	F	083552819	
24	Fahmata - Bangura	-	F-	078-129114	
25	Abie - Gassim	-	F	077744242	
26	Adama - Bangura	-	F	077-546532	
27	Hawa - KOSIA	-	F	099-652357	

Participants' list during stakeholders meeting at Mambo Community



Meeting with community members and stakeholders at Mambo Community




FREETOWN WASHAERP PROJECT
 MAMBO COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
 DATE: _____
ATTENDANCE LIST ON STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT ON RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	GENDER	MOBILE	SIGNATURE
1	Ibrahim Kabba	MP	M	082-644207	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Abu Bakarr Kassy	Co-Chair	M	076750762	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Saim Kparige	Member	M	078273750	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Abubakarr Sheriff	Youth Leader	M	076372619	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Joseph B. Kamsara	Revenue Chair	M	075493260	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Halia Damary	H. M. D	F	088119094	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Julius Ansara	Adviser-3	M	078-965845	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Jordin menday Kame	Adviser-2	M	079627766	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Bintu Koroma	Leader Women	F	076991698	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Kadiata Saccoh	Chairlady Disabled	F	-	<i>[Signature]</i>

11	Mantla Hassamatu	Chairlady/Teacher	F	099560799	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Foday K. Margray	H/Man	M	078343856	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Michael Jusu	Secretary	M	030095768	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Bishop Tamba A. Karam	Adviser	M	0770557109	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	Kadija Barrie	Former chairlady	F	079396117	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	Alassan Koroma	Debt member	M	076773738	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	James Kanta	Country Director	M	079910877	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	Balagbe clayo	(Disabled)			<i>[Signature]</i>
18	Balagbe clayo	PRO	M	088-875879	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Rv. Manda T Bawol	Religious leader	M	076776955	<i>[Signature]</i>

Participants' list during stakeholders meeting at Hill Station Community



Meeting with community members and stakeholders at Hill Station Community





ANNEX 5: SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Section 1 of 6

Socio-Economic Data Collection

The Government of Sierra Leone through the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) and Ministry of Finance (MoF) has received a grant and credit facility from the African Development Bank Group to be used for the implementation of the Freetown WASH & Aquatic Environment Revamping Project (FWASHAERP). The Project is implemented by Guma Valley Water Company (GVWC). The specific objectives of the project are to:

Rehabilitate and expand water treatment, transmission, storage and distribution systems;
Improve solid and liquid waste collection, treatment and disposal services.

Provide infrastructure and services to enhance capacity for the effective regeneration and management of the Western Area Protected Forest/Watershed

Promote good sanitation, hygiene and child nutrition practices of the primary beneficiaries while facilitating their gainful participation in the improvement of WASH services.

This form is automatically collecting emails from all respondents. [Change settings](#)

After section 1

Continue to next section

Section 2 of 6

Location

Description (optional)

Location of the affected asset

*

Allen town

Kissy

Hill station



Mambo

Address

*

Short answer text

After section 2

Continue to next section

Section 3 of 6

Identity of respondent or the project affected persons PAPs.

Description (optional)

Name

*

Short answer text

Age

*

Under 18

18-24

25-34

35-44

45-54

55-64

65 or older

Sex

*

Female

Male

Marital status

*



Married

Single

Divorced

Religion

*

Christianity

Islam

Other...

Highest level of education completed

*

Primary School

Secondary School

Tertiary Education

Other...

Occupation

*

Short answer text

Monthly Income

Short answer text

Mobile number

Short answer text

What is your main source of water?

Pipe borne water (Guma)

Bore hole/water well

River

Stream

Other...

Legal occupancy



*

Owner

Tenant

Lease

Caretaker

Other...

If you are not the owner, give the name and contact the owner.

Short answer text

After section 3

Continue to next section

Section 4 of 6

Household information

These questions are meant for affected assets that are dwelling houses.

Are you the head of the household?

Yes

No

If No, give the name and mobile number of the head of household.

Short answer text

Relationship with the head of household.

Short answer text

Size of the household.

Short answer text

Number of children below 5years

Short answer text



Number of people with disability

Short answer text

Number of women

Short answer text

65years and above adults

Short answer text

After section 4

Continue to next section

Section 5 of 6

Description of affected asset

Description (optional)

Type of affected asset

*

Land

Residential building

shop

Cemetery

Worship centre

Agriculture

Educational centre

Water kiosk

Office

Petty trader (They have their goods on a tray by the roadside or front of their house)

Business kiosk



Other...

How is the asset affected?

*

Entrance

Fence

Side

Other...

Nature of affected asset

Concrete

Mud

Timber (bod ose)

Zinc (Pan bodi)

Thatch

Tar

Other...

Are there tree/trees that will be affected? If yes give amount

*

Short answer text

Are there electric poles that will be affected? If yes give amount

*

Short answer text

Nature of the road.

Paved with concrete

Tar

Not paved

Other...

Name/organization and contact of those responsible for the road

Short answer text



Are there Guma laid pipes on the road?

Yes

No

If yes, are they in use?

Yes

No

After section 5

Continue to next section

Section 6 of 6

Concession statement

This statement should be read and explained in clear language to the respondent/project affected persons, with names and contact taken.

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Short answer text

Table : Support organizations ' information

Sector	Type of Service	Address	Contact
Service Provider	Medical, psychosocial and protection	PCM Hospital, Cottage –Fourah Bay Road Freetown	076900611 077553141
		Rainbo Centre in Freetown	076268318 076757292 116 (toll-free)



Police through the Family Support Units	Civil and legal assistance to victims	Nearest Police Station	078305125 076926214
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Protection, psychosocial and medical response	Aberdeen Road	077553141
Ministry of Gender and Children Affairs and the Ministry of Basic and Senior Education	Enforce Policy and policy advice,	New England Vile	076268318 076757292
The Legal Aid Board	Legal service	3 Percival street	079244446
Kingharman Road Hospital	HIV/Aids testing and counselling	Kingharman Road	076736346
'GBV/SH Compliance Team' (GBV-CT)	Receive and Resolve complaints and refer appropriately	In the communities	8060 (toll-free)
Project GBV focal Person	Coordinate support	PIU	



Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Fadmalah P Kamara

Address: Alshek Vicent

Mobile number: 080 150072

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Caroline Saidu

Address: Alshek Vicent

Mobile number: 030 801500

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Ibrahim Jalloh

Address: Mansion

Mobile number: 088 766193

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Mayari Wagboh

Address: Mansion

Mobile number: 074 609519

Signature: [Signature]



Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying

Name: MOHAMED MARA

Address: FRAZER DRIVE

Mobile number: 954 560 0688 (76379539)

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying

Name: Hawa Kamara

Address: King's Imout road

Mobile number: 099305880

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying

Name: Christiana Sessay

Address: Imout road

Mobile number: 073 718982

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying

Name: Mameuel Komkanda Turay

Address: Dabeine Drive

Mobile number: 030 191179

Signature: [Signature]



Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: MOSES Sam

Address: Saulay Street

Mobile number: 075-1185 93

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Osman Bangura

Address: Baob Street Russell Penn

Mobile number: 076 6693 05

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Abdulrahman Jalloh

Address: 1 Orange Street Kassy

Mobile number: 099 407965

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: MUSA THOMPSON

Address: Hodded Street Kassy

Mobile number: 010-028804

Signature: [Signature]



Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Biatu S Kangbo

Address: 8 Plums Heath Akshek Crescent

Mobile number: 075 373 358, 078-257575

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Kumba Abu

Address: Akshek Crescent Interphase

Mobile number: 078 25 07598513

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Finda Abu mondoh

Address: Plum Health Hill station (Akshek Crescent)

Mobile number: 033 70 73 90

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Sallyay Kanyara

Address: Cole Road Cole Road

Mobile number: 031 905564

Signature: [Signature]



Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Gibill Kallon

Address: 4H Junction

Mobile number: 030 482944

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Hassan Ramara (WAICA office)

Address: 30 Junction Baila Leigh

Mobile number: 077-079824 15#

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Ibrahim Jalloh

Address: Baila Leigh

Mobile number: 076517011 2#

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name:

Address:

Mobile number:

Signature:



Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Mamoud conteh

Address: Baila Leigh Drive

Mobile number: 076 695367

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

5 Name: Elizabeth Kagawa

Address: 2 Jagiko Drive Hill Station

Mobile number: 079 374748 / 078265167

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Zainab Turay

Address: Jagiko Drive

Mobile number: 088 888 962

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Sulaiman Quraishi

Address: Old school

Mobile number: 077-70-21-46

Signature: [Signature]



Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Christopher Kpalaina

Address: 89 Mission road

Mobile number: 032-044-343/093-131333

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Josephine Vandy

Address: Pipe line 1

Mobile number: 080 178302

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Alfred Joe

Address: Baila Leigh

Mobile number: 076602901

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Haja Marie Sesay

Address: 101 Hill station Regent Rd Old School

Mobile number: 076 62 22 97

Signature: [Signature]



Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Aminata Kondeh

Address: old school Hill station

Mobile number: 099 85 44 73 / 073393370

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Mohamed Kabin Sow

Address: 101 old sch. Hill station

Mobile number: 096 668058

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: ANN-MARIE T. KONKAIWAH

Address: # 31 VILLA OFF SOPHIA BASHMIA DRIVE

Mobile number: 079-59-27-32

Signature: [Signature]



Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Alusine Jalloh

Address: 8 Baile Leigh drive

Mobile number: 077624862

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Abdulai M. Koro, ^{security} AS office

Address: H6 193 Kibera for the Barrack Tajojo Drive

Mobile number: +232 30 217 529

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Victor Rockanje Foh

Address: 6012 Foh Crescent

Mobile number: 076621919

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Alpha Kany

Address: Old Sch Junction

Mobile number: 079210077

Signature: [Signature]



Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Umaru Barrie

Address: Old School Hill Station

Mobile number: 031207998

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Suraya Gibilla

Address: Old School Hill Station

Mobile number: 088890464

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Mohamed Kallon

Address: Old School Hill Station

Mobile number: 077284114

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Fatmata Kanneh

Address: Old School Hill Station

Mobile number: 076914697

Signature: [Signature]



Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Adama Forna

Address: Old School Junction

Mobile number: 077584137

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

^{we} I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Oscar Sampson

Address: Sierra Tell Drive Mantile School

Mobile number: 079 45 6909

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

^{cap} I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: MUSU Kaloko

Address: Sierrateil Drive

Mobile number: 073 721630

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Mobile number: _____

Signature: _____



Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Mohamed Sesay

Address: 1 Sankey Street

Mobile number: 078 931 477 Mr Watts

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: MBalu Kamara

Address: 6 Sankey Street

Mobile number: 077 579504

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Javie Jalloh

Address: Sankey Street

Mobile number: 080 06 06 12

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Alex Bangura

Address: 16 Sankey Street

Mobile number: 088 846577

Signature: [Signature]



Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Kadiatu Koroma

Address: Old school Hill station

Mobile number: 077885032

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Mina Coker

Address: Natcom Drive

Mobile number: 088941345

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: ALHUSSEIN SALLAH

Address: 6th SILLAH DRIVE MAMBO PENINSULAR

Mobile number: 077-773-202 / 088 818240

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Ramey Brina

Address: Sillah Drive

Mobile number: 073 716 766

Signature: [Signature]



Concession Form
I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Shambay Marion Sesay
Address: Old School
Mobile number: 098 339459
Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form
I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Emma Grace Kargbo
Address: Old School
Mobile number: 030 889250
Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form
I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Samuel Cole
Address: Old School
Mobile number: 088 460504
Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form
I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

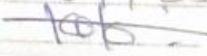
Name: Fauja Koroma
Address: Old School
Mobile number: 088 930468
Signature: [Signature]



Concession Form
I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Zainab Deen Kangbo
Address: Mission Road Allen Town
Mobile number: 033773277
Signature: 

Concession Form
I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Kadeath Oyah Hannah Kamary
Address: 57^A Mission Road Calabar
Mobile number: 077238008
Signature: 

Concession Form
I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Fatima Bah
Address: Taylor Street
Mobile number: 088815324
Signature: 

Concession Form
I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Princess Kakkaba
Address: 6 Taylor Street Leissy
Mobile number: 073 001 303
Signature: 



Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Rakia Mammah

Address: 18th Sankey Street Kissy

Mobile number: 077 912 884

Signature: Rhannah

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Florence Buffa

Address: 30 Sankey street

Mobile number: ~~077 631242~~ 077 631242

Signature: Buffa

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Tsatu Sesay

Address: 6 Arch street

Mobile number: 077 89 30 37

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Mary canteh

Address: orange street

Mobile number: 6 088 15 70 41

Signature: [Signature]



Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying

Name: Sara Barrie

Address: Mansion Drive

Mobile number: 076752294

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying

Name: Mohamed Bellay

Address: Mansion Junction Drive Hill Station

Mobile number: 076375859

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying

Name: Alhaji S. Kamara

Address: Mansion Junction, Hill Station

Mobile number: 076554043

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying

Name: Jeneba Mansaray

Address: 44 Junction

Mobile number: 076322324

Signature: [Signature]



Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Fatmata Kamara

Address: Taylor Street Kissy

Mobile number: 090217208

Signature: 

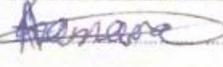
Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Abdul Karim Kamara

Address: 3 Luna Street

Mobile number: 088482448

Signature: 

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Mohamed Tuley

Address: Luna Street

Mobile number: 080313855

Signature: 

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Issa Bangura

Address: Luna Street Kissy

Mobile number: 088914722

Signature: 



Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: AUGUSTINE KAMARA

Address: Bussa Road, Celerba town

Mobile number: +232 31 585959

Signature:

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: fatmata Conteh

Address: UP-Tamba

Mobile number: 080 602534

Signature:

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Tsha Icomma

Address: Pipe Line

Mobile number: 052606217

Signature:



Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: John Cole

Address: 02 PLUMS HEATH ALBERT CROCKETT

Mobile number: 076382486 / 077382486

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Isatu Contel

Address: Mansion

Mobile number: 0 N/A

Signature: _____

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Justice Amy Wright

Address: 3, Barla Leigh Drive Hill Station

Mobile number: 076 602 022

Signature: [Signature]
2011

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Almany Kamara

Address: Biala Leigh Drive

Mobile number: 0

Signature: _____



Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Isata Sesay

Address: Tiger Link/Smart road

Mobile number: 090 829396

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Mary Smart

Address: Int Road

Mobile number: 099478356

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Francis S. Suriana

Address: # 1 DABEMIE DAK Pagaden old road

Mobile number: 076616967

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Kumba Bundo

Address: Bongari Bala Junction

Mobile number: 075413270

Signature: [Signature]



Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Dauda Kamara

Address: pipe line

Mobile number: 079 70 405-62

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Samba Bangura

Address: _____

Mobile number: 088 789550

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Fatmata Conteh

Address: Bolo Junction

Mobile number: 088 950443

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

48 I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Idrissa Kargbo

Address: Third road off Hill Station Naticom Drive

Mobile number: 077 57 6697

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Mouley Gou

Address: 57 Naticom Drive

Mobile number: 076 824820

Signature: [Signature]



Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Aminata Koroma

Address: Arch Street

Mobile number: 07909 4545

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Mamusu Bangura

Address: 1 Orange Street

Mobile number: 08869 2007

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

Name: Mr Samuel Cassell

Address: 5 Orange Street

Mobile number: 076 5517 80

Signature: [Signature]

Concession Form

I consent and agree that Guma shall lay water pipe in front of my door step without any compensation but shall reinstate after pipe laying.

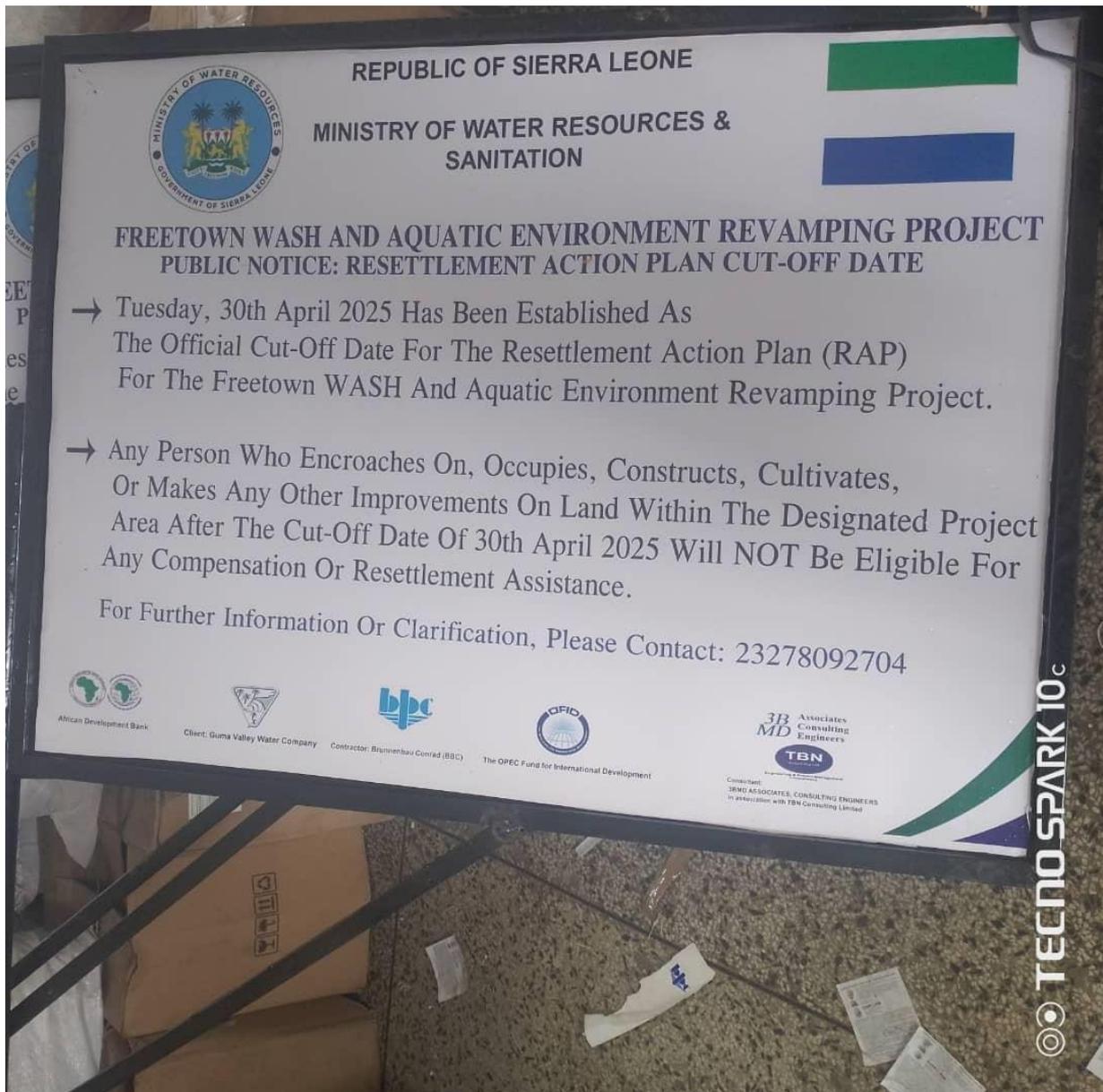
Name: Abdul Samad Sesay

Address: 10 Orange Street

Mobile number: 030 034 13 63

Signature: [Signature]





TECNO SPARK 10c



REFERENCE

1. Revised Scoping report for the Project, Implemented Under the Freetown Wash and Aquatic Environment Revamping Project (WASHAERP).
2. Draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report for: The Design, Supply and Construction of Angola Water System, Freetown, Republic of Sierra Leone. 2023
3. Design Report of the Design, Supply, and Construction of the WASHAERP Project Supply System
4. Improving Water Infrastructure System in Cluster Three (infrastructure and economics competitiveness) of the Sierra Leone's Medium-Term National Development Plan 2019–2023
5. Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Angola Town Water Supply Project: Implemented under the Freetown WASH and Aquatic Environment Revamping Project (WASHAERP).
6. Statistics Sierra Leone, 2021. Mid-Term Census Provisional Report
7. [Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery \(GFDRR\)](#) - Topographical and infrastructure assessment reports
8. [WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation](#) - Water access and infrastructure data
9. Freetown City Council (FCC) Urban Planning Division - Local development and infrastructure reports
10. Ministry of Lands, Housing and Country Planning - Regional development documentation